This article describes the journey of one hospital trust to set up a surveillance process for CRBSI across all specialties of the trust and to reduce CRBSI” Hallam et al (2018).

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSI) are an important complication of central venous access devices but are often poorly measured. This article describes the journey of one hospital trust to set up a surveillance process for CRBSI across all specialties of the trust and to reduce CRBSI.

METHOD: Using a locally adapted CRBSI criteria and root cause analysis (RCA) for investigation we identified a number of opportunities for a quality improvement programme.

FINDINGS: Over a 5-year period we saw a significant and sustained reduction in the rate of CRBSI from 5 per 1000 catheter days to 0.23 per 1000 catheter days.

CONCLUSIONS: The surveillance enabled rates of CRBSI to be monitored across the trust and the success of our improvements to be measured.

Reference:
