The care bundle approach is a set of evidence-based practices that when performed collectively and reliably have been shown to improve the patient outcome” Prakash et al (2017).

Abstract:

CONTEXT: The care bundle approach is a set of evidence-based practices that when performed collectively and reliably have been shown to improve the patient outcome.

AIMS: To evaluate the impact of the bundle care approach on reducing device-associated infections (DAIs).

SETTINGS AND DESIGN: The study was conducted at a tertiary care hospital, South India. The study period was from January 2016 to September 2016 which was divided into three phases, each comprising 3 months.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS: During the implementation phase, bundle care forms were implemented in all Intensive Care Units (ICUs) and the ICU staff were given a basic education on the importance of bundle care approach. The DAI rates (ventilator-associated pneumonia rates, central line-associated bloodstream infection rate, and catheter-associated urinary tract infection rate) were calculated throughout the study period.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS USED: Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 19 software.

RESULTS: During preimplementation phase, the VAP rate, CLABSI rate, and CAUTI rate were 14.79, 4.98, and 4.86 per 1000 device days, respectively. Rates were reduced to 13.03, 3.98, and 3.39 per 1000 device days, respectively, during the implementation phase and further reduced into 11.91, 3.49, and 2.36 per 1000 device days during the postimplementation phase. The month-wise decreasing trend of DAI rates was significant for medical ICUs as compared to surgical and pediatric ICUs.
CONCLUSIONS: The month-wise decreasing trend of VAP rate, CLABSI rate, and CAUTI rate was noted, which signifies that the use of care bundle approach has a great impact on reducing DAIs.

Reference:
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