

**Despite best efforts, when conservative measures fail to prevent infections in a high-risk population, antimicrobial lock therapy should be considered as an option to combat catheter-related bloodstream infections” Soi et al (2016).**

Abstract:

Catheter-related bloodstream infections are a significant source of morbidity and mortality in the end-stage renal disease population. Although alternative accesses to undergoing renal replacement therapy exist, many patients begin hemodialysis with a dialysis catheter due to logistic and physiologic factors involved in arteriovenous fistula creation and maturation.

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Colonization of catheters via skin flora leads to the production of biofilm, which acts as a reservoir for virulent bacteria. Preventative therapies center on appropriate catheter maintenance, infection control measures, and early removal of devices as patients transition to other access. Despite best efforts, when conservative measures fail to prevent infections in a high-risk population, antimicrobial lock therapy should be considered as an option to combat catheter-related bloodstream infections.

Full Text

Reference:

Soi, V., Moore, C.L., Kumbar, L. and Yee, J. (2016) Prevention of catheter-related bloodstream infections in patients on hemodialysis: challenges and management strategies. *International Journal of Nephrology and Renovascular Disease*. 9, p.95-103.

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