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The aim of the study is to improve the safety of patients with central venous catheter in National Heart Institute (NHI) medical cardiac care units” Khalil and Azqul (2018).

Abstract:

INTRODUCTION: Catheter related blood stream infection (CRBSI) is the main complication of central venous catheter (CVC) use. The aim of the study is to improve the safety of patients with central venous catheter in National Heart Institute (NHI) medical cardiac care units.

METHODS: A Prospective cohort study was conducted on one hundred and eleven cardiac patients in (NHI) cardiac care units from August 2017 to February 2018. All patients subjected

to central venous catheter (CVC) in cardiac care units, NHI, were included except: 1. Patients with obvious source of infection, 2. Immunocompromised patients, 3. patients having infective endocarditis, 4. patients whose catheter was put outside NHI.

RESULTS: Noncompliance of health care providers to care bundle elements of CVC of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) represents a risk factor for CRBSI occurrence. Coagulase negative staphylococci was the most common isolated organism.

CONCLUSION: Health care providers should adhere care bundle elements recommended by CDC during insertion and handling of CVC. This will in turn decrease CRBSI.

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Reference:

Khalil, G.M. and Azqul, M.M. (2018) Risk factors and microbial profile of central venous catheter related blood stream infection in medical cardiac care units, National Heart Institute, Egypt. The Egyptian Heart Journal. 70(4), p.361-364.

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