



This study evaluates the accuracy of HAI detection, focusing on central line associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs) across a newly formed healthcare system” Silkaitis et al (2017).

Background:

As healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) drive financial incentives and penalties, reputation and quality improvement, accurate identification is increasingly vital. There is literature suggesting significant inconsistency and potential gaming in identification and reporting of HAIs.

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Infection Preventionists (IP) are usually responsible for performing infection surveillance at healthcare facilities but no standard for ensuring valid identification and reporting exists. This study evaluates the accuracy of HAI detection, focusing on central line associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs) across a newly formed healthcare system.

Reference:

Silkaitis, C., Mikolajczak, A., Papirnik, P., Dekalo, F., Bolon, M., Barnard, C. and Zembower, T.



(2017) Utilizing Negative Predictive Value of Blood Cultures to Audit CLABSI Detection Across a Health System. American Journal of Infection Control. 45(6), Supplement, p.S49-S50.

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