By implementing a vascular access service (VAS) whose primary responsibility was inserting peripherally inserted central line catheters (PICC) and maintaining all other central lines, we hypothesized that this standardization of care would decrease our CLABSI rate" Wood (2017).

Background:

Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) account for 14% of al healthcare associated infections. In 2011 our facility determined that our patient CLABSI rate was well above the national average at 11.7. An analysis was performed and it was determined that many of these preventable infections were attributed to maintenance of the central line. By implementing a vascular access service (VAS) whose primary responsibility was inserting peripherally inserted central line catheters (PICC) and maintaining all other central lines, we hypothesized that this standardization of care would decrease our CLABSI rate.

ReTweet if useful… What is the impact of a vascular access team on CLABSI rates? https://ctt.ec/Ub9r3+ @ivteam #ivteam

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Reference:

Wood, K.L. (2017) The Impact of a Team Approach to Central Line Care in Preventing Central

Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections. American Journal of Infection Control. 45(6), Supplement, p.S84–S85.

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ajic.2017.04.126

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