It is often unclear what proportion of an improvement is attributable to each element of these care bundles and, as such, a single intervention such as antibiotic impregnation of CVCs might have too small an effect to be demonstrable” Khatami and Isaacs (2019).

Extract:

As Gilbert and colleagues point out,5 other infection prevention strategies in intensive care units have substantially reduced the rate of CVC-related bloodstream infection in adults8 and children, including neonates.9 It is often unclear what proportion of an improvement is attributable to each element of these care bundles and, as such, a single intervention such as antibiotic impregnation of CVCs might have too small an effect to be demonstrable. This should be a call to clinicians and researchers to develop novel and integrated strategies to prevent bloodstream and other infections in neonates and other vulnerable populations.

You may also be interested in...

Decreasing BSI in neonatal intensive care units
Extravasation wound management in neonatal intensive care units
PICC line practices in neonatal intensive care units

Reference: