

We identified that PICCs accounted for 45% of total central line days, were present in 40% of CLABSIs, and 30% of PICC placements were ordered for “difficult intravenous access” rather than a clinically significant indication” Mikolajczak et al (2016).

Abstract:

Reducing central line utilization is an important intervention to reduce infections. We identified that PICCs accounted for 45% of total central line days, were present in 40% of CLABSIs, and 30% of PICC placements were ordered for “difficult intravenous access” rather than a clinically significant indication. PICCs are more invasive than other line options, exposing patients to additional risks including Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections (CLABSIs).

ReTweet if useful... Appropriate peripherally inserted central catheter utilisation
[@ivteam #ivteam](http://ctt.ec/9_dd7+)

Click To Tweet

Reference:

Mikolajczak, A., Seburn, S., Ward, W. and Barra, M. (2016) Ensuring Appropriate Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter (PICC) Utilization. American Journal of Infection Control. 44(6), Supplement, p.S90.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ajic.2016.04.107>

Thank you to our partners for supporting IVTEAM