The goal of this study was to identify the occurrence of secondary infection due to the use of temporary double-lumen catheters for hemodialysis in 96 patients with acute kidney injury or acute chronic kidney disease” Ferreira et al (2018).

Abstract:

The goal of this study was to identify the occurrence of secondary infection due to the use of temporary double-lumen catheters for hemodialysis in 96 patients with acute kidney injury or acute chronic kidney disease. For each patient, we collected a swab from the skin localized in the insertion of catheter before antisepsis; blood cultures from the catheter lumen, peripheral vein, and central venous access in withdrawing catheter; and cultures of catheter tips. Catheters were implanted into a femoral vein in 56.2% of patients. In 67.7% of patients, the catheter remained in place for 1 to 10 days, microbiological colonization was found in 51% of the catheters, 14.3% of patients had a bloodstream infection related to catheter, and 10.4% had an infection at the catheter insertion site. This study pointed out many health concerns related to the use of a catheter.

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