



One in ten children with a central venous catheter (CVC) develops a central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)...” Rickard and Ullman (2018).

Abstract:

One in ten children with a central venous catheter (CVC) develops a central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI),¹ which is a life-threatening complication and harmful distraction from time-sensitive treatment. However, across CVC types (figure), device occlusion is also troublesome and might increase CLABSI risk, presumably through the complementary interactions of fibrin, thrombus, and biofilms.² The question arises as to what antimicrobial, antithrombotic, or other solution can be periodically instilled (known as locked) within the CVC to prevent one, or preferably both, of these complications.

Reference:

Rickard, C.M. and Ullman, A.J. (2018) Bloodstream infection and occlusion of central venous catheters in children. *The Lancet. Infectious Diseases*. June 5th. .

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