Abstract:

INTRODUCTION: Central venous catheters (CVCs) implanted in patients with malignancies may often be associated with local or central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), which are a major source of morbidity and rarely mortality, making such patients' care difficult and complicated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This retrospective study is a single-centre’s experience including both paediatric and adult patients with malignancy, who had a CVC inserted and were receiving care at cancer centre of our hospital over a period between January 2017 and June 2018.

RESULTS: In the period from January 2017 to June 2018, 73 confirmed cases of CLABSIs among cancer patients were included in this study. The rate of CLABSIs was estimated as 2.1 episodes/1000 CVC days. Out of 73 CLABSI cases, Gram-negative bacilli were the predominant causative agents of CLABSI constituting 72.6% (n = 53/73) of isolated organisms, 21.9% (n = 16/73) of infections were caused by Gram-positive cocci while polymicrobial infections accounted for 5.4% (n = 4/73) of these cases.

CONCLUSION: Over the last 20 years, an epidemiologic shift has occurred among CLABSI in cancer patients. These findings should be considered with the development of interventions that will prevent Gram-negative CLABSI after CVC insertion. To our knowledge, this is the first study reporting data on the incidence of CLABSIs in cancer patients at tertiary care hospital from North Indian hospital.

Reference:


Full Text