Reliable venous access is prerequisite for patients receiving long-term parenteral nutrition (PN)” Trivić et al (2019).

Abstract:

Reliable venous access is prerequisite for patients receiving long-term parenteral nutrition (PN). However, central venous catheters (CVCs) are an important risk factor for the development of potentially lethal complications, including catheter related bloodstream infection (CRBSI). We have retrospectively assessed the incidence of CRBSIs in children on long-term PN who were treated at the Children’s Hospital Zagreb from January 2011 until January 2019 and the cost effectiveness of the use of taurolidine line locks in children at home PN (HPN). During this period 48 children received long-term PN and 24 children were discharged to HPN. The rate of CRBSI 1.15/1000 catheter days in total; 2.35/1000 days in the hospital and 0.48/1000 days at home. If taurolidine line lock was used every day of PN for children on HPN total costs would exceed existing CRBSI treatment costs more than 5 times.

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