The risk factors identified as being significantly associated with device-associated infections in our ICU were diabetes, COPD and ICU stay for ≥8 days. Datta et al (2014).

CLABSI risk factors and epidemiology from an intensive care unit
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Abstract:
BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Health-care-associated infection is a key factor determining the clinical outcome among patients admitted in critical care areas. The objective of the study was to ascertain the epidemiology and risk factors of health-care-associated infections in Intensive Care Units (ICUs) in a tertiary care hospital.

METHODS: This prospective, observational clinical study included patients admitted in ICU over a period of one and a half years. Routine surveillance of various health-care-associated infections such as catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI), central-line-associated blood stream infections (CLABSI), and ventilator-associated pneumonias (VAP) was done by the Department of Microbiology through specific Infection Surveillance Proforma.

RESULTS: Out of 679 patients, 166 suffered 198 episodes of device-associated infections. The infections included CAUTI, CLABSI, and VAP. The number of urinary tract infection (UTI) episodes was found to be 73 (10.75%) among the ICU patients who had indwelling urinary catheter. In addition, for 1 year CAUTI was calculated as 9.08/1000 catheter days. The number of episodes of blood stream infection was 86 (13.50%) among ICU patients having central line catheters. Also, CLABSI was found to be 13.86/1000 central line days. A total of 39 episodes (6.15%) of VAP was found in ICU patients over 18 months and VAP present for 6.04/1000 ventilator days.

CONCLUSIONS: The organisms most commonly associated with health-care-associated infections were Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Acinetobacter species. The risk factors identified as being significantly associated with device associated infections in our ICU were diabetes, COPD and ICU stay for ≥8 days (P < 0.05). Other intravenous and vascular access resources that may be of interest (External links – IVTEAM has no responsibility for content).
• Guide for intravenous chemotherapy and associated vascular access devices from Macmillan.
• CancerUK IV chemotherapy information.

More...
• CLABSI prevention program for intensive care units
• Risk factors associated with non-mucosal barrier injury CLABSI
• Risk factors and microbial profile of CLABSI