Central line associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs) are a significant source of morbidity, mortality, and increased cost to hospitalized paediatric patients” Lee et al (2017).

Abstract:

Central line associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs) are a significant source of morbidity, mortality, and increased cost to hospitalized paediatric patients. Colonization of central venous catheter (CVC) tips likely increase risk of developing a CLABSI. Implementation of best practice insertion and maintenance bundles for CVCs has decreased CLABSI rates [1] and likely CVC tip colonization rates. Arterial catheters (ACs) are often in place at the same time as CVCs and colonization of ACs may be an unrealized source of infection [2].

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