



Treatment of inpatients may involve central venous catheter removal and antibiotics for patients needing short-term parenteral nutrition, but catheter salvage is generally recommended for patients needing long-term parenteral nutrition, where appropriate” bond et al (2019).

Abstract:

Catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSIs) commonly arise from a parenteral nutrition catheter hub. A target for a Nutrition Support Team is to have a CRBSI rate of less than 1 per 1000. The diagnosis of CRBSI is suspected clinically by a temperature shortly after setting up a feed, general malaise or raised blood inflammatory markers. It is confirmed by qualitative and quantitative blood cultures from the catheter and peripherally. Treatment of inpatients may involve central venous catheter removal and antibiotics for patients needing short-term parenteral nutrition, but catheter salvage is generally recommended for patients needing long-term parenteral nutrition, where appropriate.

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Management of central-line-associated bloodstream infections

Catheter-related bloodstream infections with coagulase-negative staphylococci

Retrospective study of catheter-associated bloodstream infections

**Full Text**

Reference:

Bond, A., Chadwick, P., Smith, T.R., Nightingale, J.M.D. and Lal, S. (2019) Diagnosis and management of catheter-related bloodstream infections in patients on home parenteral nutrition. *Frontline Gastroenterology*. 11(1), p.48-54. doi: 10.1136/flgastro-2018-101094.

