

We describe the impact of chlorhexidine baths on CLABSI rates in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit in a developing country...” Cleeves et al (2018).

Abstract:

Healthcare-associated infections, especially central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs) are worrisome in neonates. We describe the impact of chlorhexidine baths on CLABSI rates in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit in a developing country, through a quasi-experimental study undertaken during a 62-month period, from January 2012 to February 2017, divided in two periods, before and after the implementation of a protocol for chlorhexidine baths in July 2014. The rate of CLABSIs per 1,000 central line-days decreased from 8.64 to 4.28 after the implementation of the protocol. We conclude that use of chlorhexidine baths reduces the number of CLABSIs in neonates.

Reference:

Cleves, D., Pino, J., Patiño, J.A., Rosso, F., Vélez, J.D. and Pérez, P. (2018) Effect of Chlorhexidine Baths on Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit in a Developing Country. *The Journal of Hospital Infection*. March 26th.

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