

## Ethanol locks ineffective in preventing CLABSI

### Abstract:

**Background:** Intestinal failure patients dependent on parental nutrition are reliant on central venous catheters and are at increased risk for central line associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI). 70% ethanol has been widely used for prophylaxis; however, it is known to have multiple adverse effects. This study demonstrates the implementation of a 30% ethanol lock protocol for CLABSI prevention in a community-based hospitals intestinal rehabilitation program.

**Methods:** This case series reports rates of CLABSI, compromised central venous catheter, and analysis of community bacterial pathogens.

**Results:** A 42.1% increase in CLABSI and a 125% increase in compromised central venous catheters were noted after initiation of 30% ethanol lock protocol.

**Conclusion:** It can be concluded that for the pediatric intestinal rehabilitation patient, 30% ethanol did not provide adequate CLABSI prophylaxis. This study indicates the need for larger sample sizes or the use of other concentrations of ethanol locks ranging between 30-70%.

### Reference:

Mohandas A, Isava-Quintero A, Duro D. 30% Ethanol Locks Ineffective in Preventing CLABSI in Pediatric Intestinal Rehabilitation Patients. JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr. 2021 May 3. doi: 10.1002/jpen.2129. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 33939194.