

Good catheter care requires an experienced multidisciplinary team using appropriate vascular devices, trained to identify and aggressively treat catheter-related bloodstream infections, catheter occlusions, and catheter-related thrombosis” Dibb and Lal (2017).

Abstract:

Patients with chronic intestinal failure are dependent on parenteral nutrition (PN) to maintain health and preserve life. Maintaining safe vascular access is vital to prevent life-threatening complications such as catheter-related bloodstream infection or central venous occlusion. Dedicated central venous catheters with rigorous catheter care aseptic protocols are vital in obtaining good long-term outcomes that allow continuation of PN over many years. Good catheter care requires an experienced multidisciplinary team using appropriate vascular devices, trained to identify and aggressively treat catheter-related bloodstream infections, catheter occlusions, and catheter-related thrombosis. Consideration must also be given to evolving strategies to prevent recurrent infections, including prophylactic central venous catheter locks.

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Reference:

Dibb, M. and Lal, S. (2017) Home Parenteral Nutrition: Vascular Access and Related Complications. Nutrition in Clinical Practice. October 1st. .

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