A study of the incidence of device-associated infections was conducted in the ICU of CHU Farhat Hached Sousse (Tunisia) to estimate the incidence and to identify risk factors for DAI” Chouchene et al (2015).

Reference:


ReTweet if useful... Incidence of device-associated infections in a Tunisian intensive care unit http://ctt.ec/Z7461+ @ivteam #ivteam

Click To Tweet

Abstract:

INTRODUCTION: Healthcare-associated infections represent a real public health problem. They are particularly frequent and severe in intensive care units due to the serious diseases presented by patients and the almost systematic use of various medical devices. A study of the incidence of device-associated infections was conducted in the ICU of CHU Farhat Hached Sousse (Tunisia) to estimate the incidence and to identify risk factors for DAI.

METHODS: This prospective incidence study was conducted during the first quarter of 2012, with anonymous and standardized data collection for all patients hospitalized for at least 48
RESULTS: Out of a total of 105 patients hospitalized for more than 48 hours during the study period, 17 cases of DAI were identified. The incidence density was 16.9 infected patients / 1,000 days of hospitalization. The infections most frequently identified were central and peripheral venous catheter-associated infections. Independent risk factors for DAI in the ICU were length of ICU stays which increased the risk of DAI by 1.10 per day (95% CI [1.03 - 1.17]; p=0.002), and the use of CVC, which increased the risk by 3.29 (95% CI [1.36 - 7.95]; p=0.031).

CONCLUSION: The implementation of continuous surveillance of healthcare-associated infection in the intensive care unit should be encouraged in order to guide the actions of prevention and control of nosocomial infection risk.

Thank you to our partners for supporting IVTEAM