



Unlike CLABSI, reporting of BSIs associated with MCs is not mandatory and the incidence of MC-associated BSIs (MLABSIs) has not been extensively studied. The objective of this study was to determine MLABSI incidence” Hogle et al (2018).

Background:

A midline catheter (MC) is a non-central venous catheter that may remain in place for up to 4 weeks and serve as an alternative to a central line (CL) in select patients. Some hospitals have implemented the use of MCs to reduce CL use and prevent CL-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI). Unlike CLABSI, reporting of BSIs associated with MCs is not mandatory and the incidence of MC-associated BSIs (MLABSIs) has not been extensively studied. The objective of this study was to determine MLABSI incidence.

Reference:

Hogle, N.J., Balzer, K., Ross, B., Greendyke, W.G., Wuerz, L., Yoko Furuya, E., Simon, M. and Calfee, D. (2018) Incidence of Midline Catheter-Associated Bloodstream Infections in Five Acute Care Hospitals. American Journal of Infection Control. 46(6, Supplement), p.S17.



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