

**Within the “Chain of Infection” that leads to DRIs in older adults, multiple opportunities exist to implement interventions that “break the links” and reduce colonization with multidrug-resistant organisms, reduce infections, and improve antimicrobial use”
Schrank and Branch-Elliman (2017).**

Abstract:

Device-related infections (DRIs) are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality among older adults. Indwelling devices (urinary catheters, percutaneous feeding tubes, and central venous catheters) are frequently used in this vulnerable population. Indwelling devices provide a portal of entry for pathogenic organisms to invade a susceptible host and cause infection and are an important target for infection prevention and antimicrobial stewardship efforts. Within the “Chain of Infection” that leads to DRIs in older adults, multiple opportunities exist to implement interventions that “break the links” and reduce colonization with multidrug-resistant organisms, reduce infections, and improve antimicrobial use.

ReTweet if useful... Opportunities exist to implement interventions that “break the links” of the CLABSI chain [@ivteam #ivteam](https://ctt.ec/Z7xdn+)

Reference;

Schrank, G. and Branch-Elliman, W. (2017) Breaking the Chain of Infection in Older Adults: A Review of Risk Factors and Strategies for Preventing Device-Related Infections. *Infectious Disease Clinics of North America*. 31(4), p.649-671.

doi: 10.1016/j.idc.2017.07.004.

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