The present study evaluated the daily risk of healthcare-associated infections and sepsis (HAIS) events in pediatric intensive care unit patients with invasive devices” Bennett et al (2018).

Abstract:

The present study evaluated the daily risk of healthcare-associated infections and sepsis (HAIS) events in pediatric intensive care unit patients with invasive devices. This was a retrospective cohort study. Invasive devices were associated with significant daily risk of HAIS (p < 0.05). Endotracheal tubes posed the greatest risk of HAIS (hazard ratio: 4.39, confidence interval: 2.59-7.46). Children with both a central venous catheter (CVC) and urinary catheter (UC) had over 2.5-fold increased daily risk (HR: 2.59, CI: 1.18-5.68), in addition to daily CVC risk (HR: 3.06, CI: 1.38-6.77) and daily UC risk (HR: 8.9, CI: 3.62-21.91). We conclude that a multistate hazard model optimally predicts daily HAIS risk.

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