



“Surveillance is needed to detect reduced CHG susceptibility with widespread CHG use.”
Suwantarat et al (2014).

Reference:

Suwantarat, N., Carroll, K.C., Tekle, T., Ross, T., Maragakis, L.L., Cosgrove, S.E. and Milstone, A.M. (2014) High Prevalence of Reduced Chlorhexidine Susceptibility in Organisms Causing Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections. *Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology*. 35(9), p.1183-1186.

Reduced chlorhexidine susceptibility in organisms causing CLABSI [@ivteam #ivteam](http://ctt.ec/0xs3V+)

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Abstract:

In units that bathe patients daily with chlorhexidine gluconate (CHG), organisms causing central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs) were more likely to have reduced CHG susceptibility than organisms causing CLABSIs in units that do not bathe patients daily with CHG (86% vs 64%; $P = .028$). Surveillance is needed to detect reduced CHG susceptibility with widespread CHG use.

Other intravenous and vascular access resources that may be of interest (External links -

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Guide for intravenous chemotherapy and associated vascular access devices from Macmillan.
CancerUK IV chemotherapy information.

