

Intrinsic risk factors related to treatment and high rates of central line utilization, necessary in HSCT and hematology oncology patients, are reasons hypothesized for CLABSI’s continued overrepresentation in oncology populations” Sams et al (2018).

Background:

Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections (CLABSI) have decreased in hospitalized patients. Despite the National HealthCare Safety Network (NHSN) addition of criteria for oncology patients, mucosal barrier injury laboratory—confirmed bloodstream infection (MBI-LCBI) CLABSI rates continue to remain high in oncology and hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT) populations. Intrinsic risk factors related to treatment and high rates of central line utilization, necessary in HSCT and hematology oncology patients, are reasons hypothesized for CLABSI’s continued overrepresentation in oncology populations.

Reference:

Sams, K., Martin, S., Patterson, A., Carraway, S., Spanolios, A., Wagnerowski, M., Morris, K., Hartranft, S. and Reich, R. (2018) Risk Factors Associated with Non-Mucosal Barrier Injury Central line Associated Blood Stream Infections in an Oncology Population. *American Journal of Infection Control*. 46(6, Supplement), p.S6.

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