

Our study aimed to identify the risk factors playing a role in central venous catheter-related bloodstream infections (CR-BSI) in a tertiary large volume university hospital” Bekçibaşı et al (2019).

Abstract:

Our study aimed to identify the risk factors playing a role in central venous catheter-related bloodstream infections (CR-BSI) in a tertiary large volume university hospital. The current prospective clinical trial was conducted in a university hospital with 1400 beds. All demographic data, length of hospital stay, coexisting diseases, features of catheters used, invasive diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and all antibiotics used in patients with CVCs were recorded. A total of 356 CVCs inserted in 281 patients were followed up for 5667 catheter days. The mean duration of catheterization was recorded as 15.9 ± 12.7 days. CR-BSI was detected in 46 (12.9%) patients. The incidence of CR-BSI was found to be 8.12 in 1000 catheter days. Advanced age and longer duration of catheterization were found to be independent risk factors for the development of CR-BSI in multivariate analysis. Coagulase-negative staphylococci (15.2%), *Candida* spp (13%) and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (13%) were the agents most frequently isolated.

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Reference:

Bekçibaşı, M., Dayan, S., Aslan, E., Kortak, M.Z. and Hoşoğlu, S. (2019) Risk factors for central venous catheter-related bloodstream infections. *Le Infezioni in Medicina*. 27(3), p.258-265.