

**Abstract:**

**Background:** Taurolidine is a molecule with anti-endotoxic, anti-microbial and anti-inflammatory properties that inhibits bacterial adhesion, allowing for its use as lock therapy for the prevention of catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSI) in long-term central venous catheters (CVC).

**Aim:** To report a preliminary experience, the first one in Chile, using lock therapy with taurolidine for the prevention of CRBSI and to report its efficacy.

**Method:** A taurolidine-based solution was instilled in the CVC of three children with intestinal insufficiency dependent on parenteral nutrition, attended in a Chilean tertiary hospital, and the rate of CRBSI before and after its use was compared in retrospect.

**Results:** In the two patients who started lock therapy immediately after the installation of their CVC, the rate of CRBSI was brought to zero, whereas in the third patient, who had a 9 months-old CVC with a recurrent CRBSI history, an intercurrent CRBSI forced discontinuation of the prophylaxis.

**Conclusions:** Lock therapy with a taurolidine-based solution prevented CRBSIs when it was begun immediately after installing the CVC, in contrast with an old CVC with a history of recurrent CRBSIs.

**Reference:**

Jordán P M, Haro C, Puchi A. Taurolidina para prevenir infecciones asociadas a catéter venoso central en niños con insuficiencia intestinal: experiencia preliminar en un hospital terciario chileno . Rev Chilena Infectol. 2021 Feb;38(1):15-21. Spanish. doi: 10.4067/S0716-10182021000100015. PMID: 33844787.

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