This study describes the role of a novel vascular access service in the reduction and prevention of central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs)” Martillo et al (2019).

Abstract:

This study describes the role of a novel vascular access service in the reduction and prevention of central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs). We conducted a retrospective analysis of data obtained over a span of 24 months after implementation of our vascular access service. We identified a progressive decline in the CLABSI rate and standardized infection ratio (SIR) in 2017 (rate, 1.75; SIR, 1.25) and in 2018 (rate, 1.037; SIR, 0.91). The reduction in CLABSIs was attributed to appropriate triage, insertion, and maintenance of vascular access devices.

You may also be interested in...

Expert vascular access practice and CLABSI reduction
Impact of Vascular Access Team implementation
Narrative review addresses vascular access device choice
Reference: