



Reducing infection related to intravenous devices

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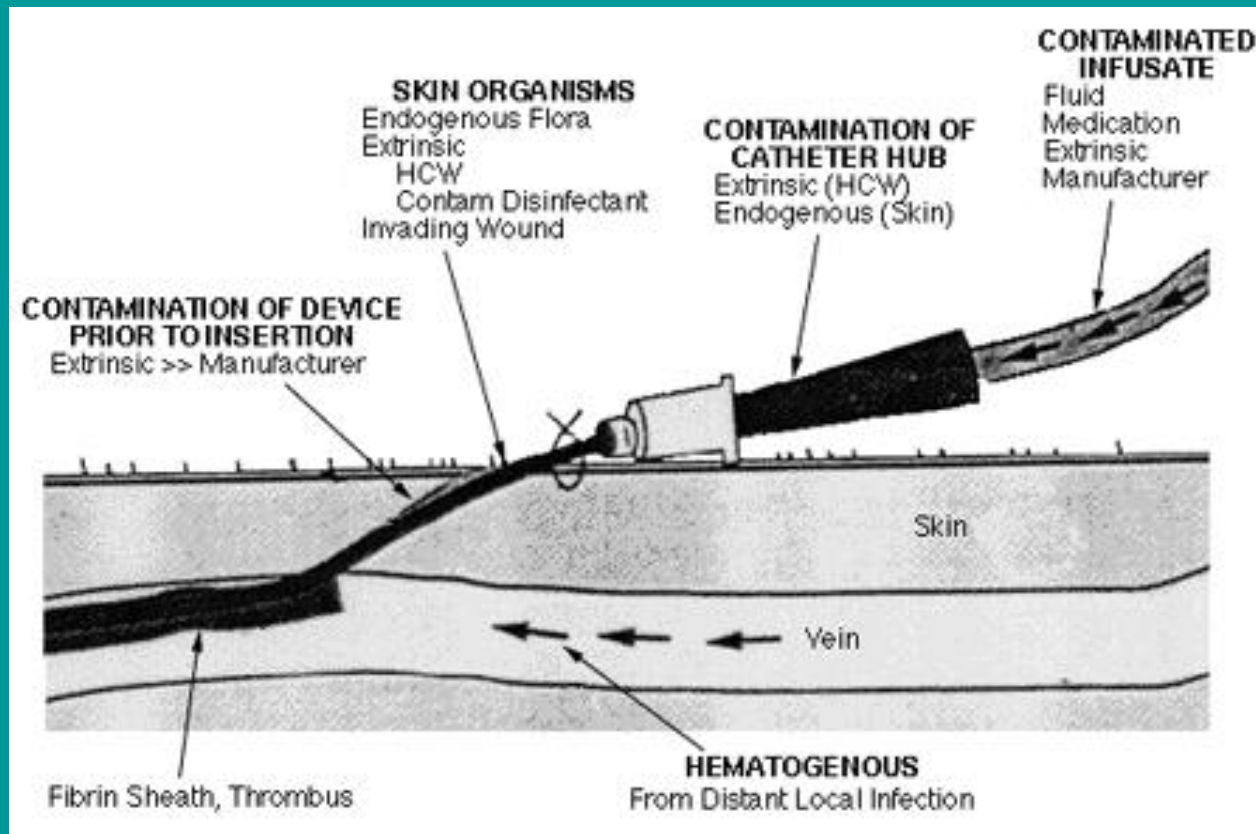
Specialist Practitioner Infection Prevention

SUHT

Facts and Figures

- >61% of patients have a peripheral cannula
(National Prevalence Survey 2006)
- 1.9% of hospital acquired infections in the UK are due to peripheral cannulae (Emmerson 1996)
- >43% of bloodstream infections are related to central venous catheters (Duerden 2007)

Routes of access of micro-organisms



■ Aaaaaargh!

- DOH MRSA bacteraemia reduction target!
- 2005/06 Target: 49
Actual: 92
- 33 considered line related



■ Actions

- IV device focus week
- Guidelines on care of CVCs and PVCs
- VIPS and insertion/removal documentation
- Skin prep

■ Epic2

Pre-insertion skin prep:

'Decontaminate skin with a single use application of alcoholic chlorhexidine gluconate solution (preferably 2% chlorhexidine in 70% alcohol) prior to the insertion of a CVC'

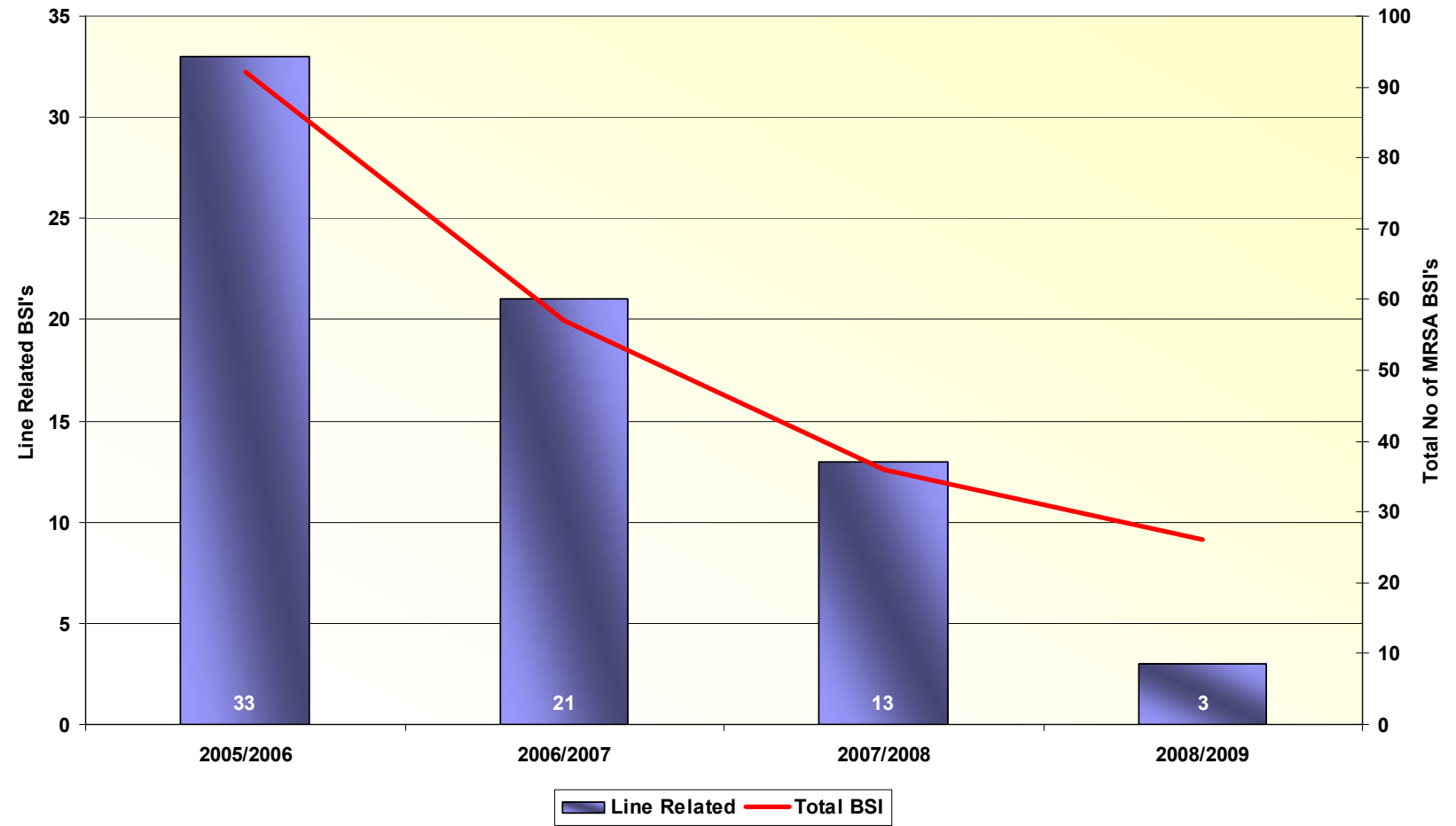
Insertion site care:

'An alcoholic chlorhexidine solution (preferably 2% chlorhexidine in 70% alcohol) should be used to clean the catheter insertion site during dressing changes ,and allowed to air dry.'

■ Introduction of ChloroPrep

- Nov '06 - 3ml applicator introduced for CVC care in ICUs and theatres
- Early '07 rolled out throughout Trust on staggered basis for CVC care
- Nov/Dec '07 – SEPPS (0.67ml) and FREPPS (1.5ml) introduced

SUHT Line Related MRSA Bacteraemia 2005 - 2009 (As of January 2009)



■ Future work

- Cannula care forms to be rolled out to the ambulance crew
- Introduction of cannula insertion packs
- Introduction of larger applicators for surgical skin prep (tinted)
- Continue to promote evidence based IV device care



Thank you

Any questions?