Prevention of Central Venous Catheter-Related Infections in a Swedish intensive care department. A quality improvement report

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Background



- Central venous catheter-related infections (CRI) are a major cause of iatrogenic morbidity and mortality.
- In all patient categories the incidence varies between 0-30 per 1000 catheter days depending on the type of care facility.
- Intensive care units (ICU) generates relatively more CRI.
- The mortality rate varies in different studies from no increase at all to 35 percent.
- Hospital stay may be extended for 10-20 days and 12 percent of all infections acquired in intensive care are related to a central venous line [1, 2, 3].
- Several international studies show that simple infection control measures significantly reduces the incidence [4].



¹⁾ O'Grady, N.P. et al. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2002. 51(RR-10): p. 1-29.

²⁾ Maki, D.G., et al Mayo Clin Proc. 2006. 81(9): p. 1159-71.

³⁾ Vincent, J.L., et al., JAMA, 1995. 274(8): p. 639-44,

⁴⁾ Pronovost, P., Am J Infect Control, 2008, 36(10); p. S171 e1-5

Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Gothenburg



The project was performed during 2010 in two university hospital intensive care units, one mixed ICU (CIVA) and one neuro ICU (NIVA) in the Dept of Anaesthesia and Intensive care

One of the largest anaesthesia departments in Sweden with about 800 employees

Divided into three sections:

- Dept of Anaesthesia and Operation
- Dept of Intensive Care
- Dept of Quality and Education

The Intensive Care Department:

- Central intensive care unit (CIVA)
- Neuro intensive care unit (NIVA)
- Postoperative units
- Pain management unit

(30 consultants, 10 registrars, 300 nurses)



Large catchment area, some patient categories are recruited from all of the Nordic countries



CIVA

A mixed ICU with 15-20 beds

- 1800-2000 patients / year
- Surgical and internal medicine patients, adults and children > 3 months old
- trauma/neurotrauma, kidney/liver/ pancreas/intestinal transplantations, vascular/bowel/ortho/plastic surgery
- Sepsis/MOF, COPD, CHD, cardiac arrests, intoxications et.c.



NIVA

Neurosurgical intensive care unit with 6-8 beds

- 300 patients / year
- Adults and children > age 4
- Neurotrauma, SAH, stroke, tumours, status epilepticus, neuromuscular diseases et.c.



Goal

Our primary goal was that during 2010 reduce our CRI rate to zero and hold on to that result.

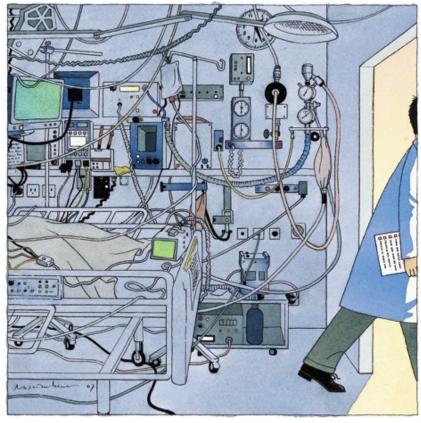


The team

Ingrid Eiving, ICU nurse
Ann Eliasson, ICU assist nurse
Elisabeth Ek, Bacteriologist
Anneli Fagerberg, ICU physician
Gisela Fridstedt, Team coach
Sophie Lindgren, ICU physician
Elisabeth Lindström, ICU assist nurse
Anna Ljung, Economist
Susanne Olsson, ICU assist nurse
Maria Tiger, ICU nurse
Helené Westrin, Anaesthesia nurse



Methods



©The New Yorker Annals of Medicine The Checklist 2010

"The Checklist A powerful piece of paper" Atul Gawande 2010



The interdisciplinary team used a care bundle:

- 1) correct indications for CVC-insertion,
- 2) maximal sterile barrier precautions at insertion,
- 3) daily maintenance of CVCs,
- 4) daily evaluation of CVC need and
- 5) correct verification of CVC-infection.

Provided by The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SKL)

Pronovost et al BMJ. 2010 Feb 4;340:c309. doi:10.1136/bmj.c309. Mermel et al Clin Infect Dis. 2009 Jul 1;49(1):1-45. Pronovost et al Am J Infect Control. 2008; 36 (10): p. S171.e1-5.





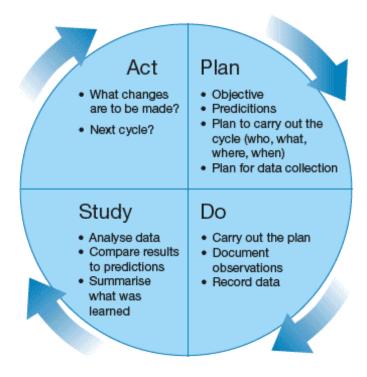
Improvement process

- "Plan Do Study-Check Act"
 (PDSA) methodology
- Process analysis
- Gathering of background information
- Information campaign
- Monitoring of CVC infections
- Monitoring of adherence to basic hygiene measures and care bundle
- Monitoring of implemented improvements





The team gradually introduced the following improvements



W. Ewards Deming



Disposable sterile set for CVC insertion





Checklist for CVC-insertion



Pronovost et al Am J Infect Control. 2008; 36 (10): p. S171.e1-5.

Checklista för CVK-inläggning

PatientID.

CRISS-projektet 2010

| r attentib | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| En CVK-inläggning är att jämföra med | d ett operativt ingrepp och full sterilitet är önskvärd. |

Om operatören eller assistenter inte följer de viktiga hygieniska åtgärder (enligt PM) som listas nedan vid CVKinläggningen skall detta påtalas av den som fyller i checklistan (exv. sköterska, undersköterska, läkare) så att det kan

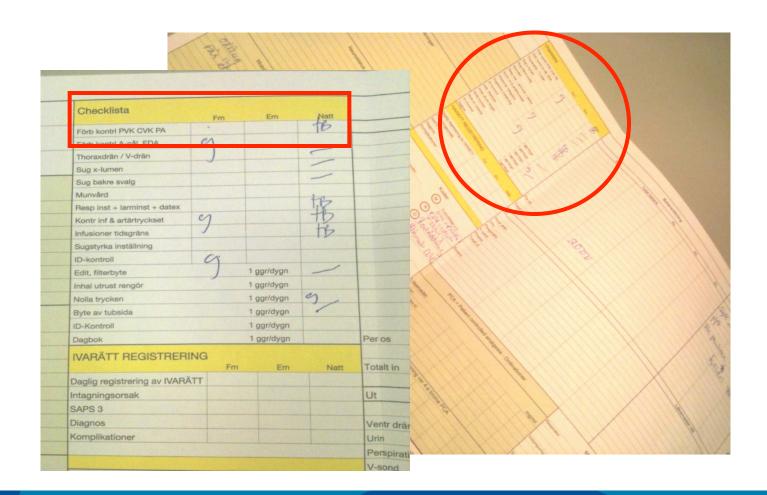
| rättas till innan proceduren fortsätter.* Viktiga hygieniska åtgärder vid | Utfört | Utfört med | Kommentarer |
|--|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Utiort | påminnelse | Kommentarer |
| CVK-inläggning | | paminneise | |
| Innan inläggning kontrollera: | | | |
| Att instickställen Descutantvättas | | | |
| Att operatör (och ev. | | | |
| handledare/asisstent) tvättar händer | | | |
| med tvål och vatten samt handsprit 1-4 | | | |
| Att påklädning med mössa, | | | |
| munskydd, sterila handskar samt steril | | | |
| rock för operatör (och ev. | | | |
| handledare/assistent) sker korrekt ¹⁻⁴ | | | |
| Att operatör klorhexidinsprittvättar | | | |
| inticksställe/område korrekt 5 | | | |
| Att operatör tillåter insticksställe att | | | |
| torka | | | |
| Att anläggande av sterila dukar som | | | |
| täcker patientens ansikte och hela | | | |
| överkropp sker korrekt ⁶ | | | |
| Under inläggning kontrollera: | | | |
| Att sterilitet uprätthålles | | | |
| Att trevägskranar och nålfria | | | |
| injektionsmembran sätts på under | | | |
| sterila förhållanden | | | |
| Att fixering sker med | | | |
| monofilamentsutur | | | |
| Efter inläggning kontrollera: | | | |
| Att blod tvättas bort med steril | | | |
| koksalt och/eller klorhexidinsprit vid | | | |
| intsticksstället innan förband anlägges | | | |
| Att förband anlägges sterilt | | | |
| | | | |

- 1. Munskydd och mössa tas på innan handtvätt påbörjas
- Våta händer skall torkas av med papper innan handsprit appliceras
- Rocken skall knytas i nacke och rygg av assistent, inte av operatör
- Handskar skall tas på efter rocken och skall sitta väl över rockens muddar
- Klorhexidinsprit appliceras så att man med varje sudd tvättar från insticksstället och utåt
- Sterila dukar skall täcka så att operatören inte kan osterilisera sig på sängkanter/sängrindar, samt patientens ansikte, hår och överkropp.

^{*} Checklistan är en del av ett kvalitetsarbete med mål att minska antalet CVK-infektioner på kliniken, ett s.k. "Genombrottsprojekt" och drivs i Västragötalandsregionens regi. CRISS = CVK Relaterade Infektioner Skall Stoppas.



Checklist for daily evaluation of CVCs





Chlorhexidine bottle and och cellulose pads bedside to facilitate cleaning of connectors and hubs

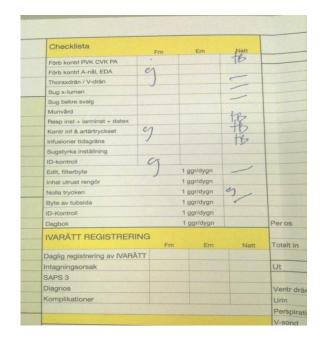


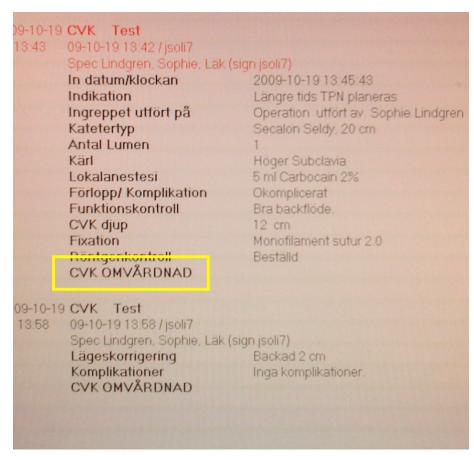
Routines for clean handling of infusions and syringes



Documentation of

- ✓ CVC-insertion
- ✓ daily maintenance
- change of connectors









Posters used in campaign

Steriltvätt och klädsel vid CVK-inläggning!



- 1. Munskydd och mössa tas på innan handtvätt påbörjas.
- Tvätta händer med tvål och vatten först.
- Våta händer skall torkas av med papper...
- 4. ...innan handsprit appliceras.
- Rocken skall knytas i nacke och rygg av assistent.
- 6. Handskar skall sitta över rockens muddar.
- Klorhexidinsprit appliceras så att man med varje sudd tvättar från insticksstället och utåt. Låt torka.
- 8. Sterila dukar skall täcka så att operatören inte kan osterilisera sig själv eller CVK-material på säng/op-bord eller patient.

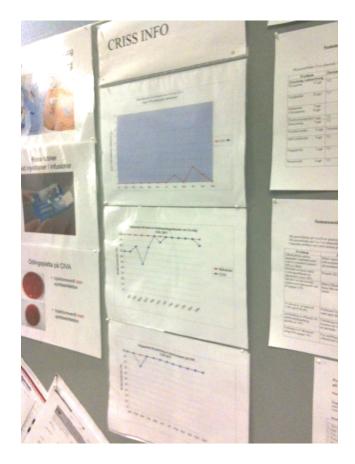




CRISS 2010







Project noteboard

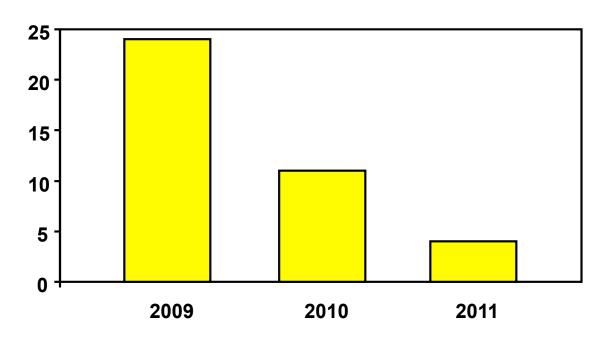
CRISS=Catheter Related Infections Shall be Stopped





Results

Catheter Related Infections



During 2009-2010

- a total number of 4675 CVCs was inserted by anaesthesiologists in our department (~2300/year)
- ➤ ... and 1/3 of them in the ICU (~800/year).
- 85% of our ICU-patients had a CVC during 95% of the ICU stay



At project start

Retrospective analysis of cultures and patient records showed that 25 of the 2227 patients who were treated in 2009 at CIVA and NIVA had a CVC-related infection (~1% or 3.5/1000 cath days).

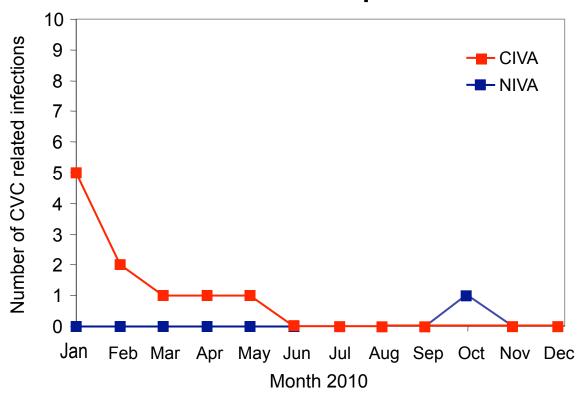


And during the project

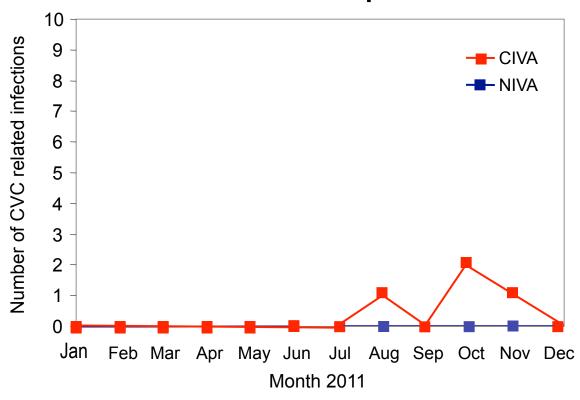
the total number of CVC related infections in 2010 was 11 in 2214 patients (~0.5% or 1.8/1000 cath days).



CVC related infections per month 2010



CVC related infections per month 2011



A cost analysis showed that

- the mean hospital stay was 15 days longer for patients with CRI and
- ➤ the mean ICU-cost was 0.2 milj SKr (=20000 Euro) more expensive compared to a matched control group of ICU-patients without CRI.

This result is in line with international cost analyses.

Tarricone et al. Cost Eff Resour Alloc. 2010 May 10;8:8. Plowman R et al J Hosp Infect 2001, 47:198-209. Warren DK et al Crit Care Med 2006, 34:2084-2089.



Conclusion

- ➤ If basic hygiene measures and evidence based practices are followed at insertion and maintanence of CVCs it is possible to significantly reduce the number of CVC-related infections in a large ICU department.
- This requires careful monitoring of procedures and monitoring of CVC-related infections through continuous interdisciplinary quality healthcare work.

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Thank you for your attention!





Definition of CRI

Diagnostic criteria was symptoms of SIRS/sepsis in combination with positive catheter-tip culture and no other explanation of symptoms.