

Nur Izyanti MS, Nur Haslinda A, Raja Nor Azlina RAM, Nurul FNA
Institut Jantung Negara, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Selection of Opportunities for Improvement

Healthcare-Associated Infections prevalence has increased by 1.2% due to an influx of Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infections (CRBSI) in Critical Care Areas (CCA). A quality improvement initiative using the Plan-Do-Study-Act model was commenced from April to December 2021 in all CCA.

Key Measures for Improvement

The main goals were to reduce the risk for CRBSI in CCA from 4.4 per 1000 line-days to 3.9 per 1000 line-days.

Process of Gathering Information

Daily laboratory and clinical surveillance were carried out during pre-implementation (July 2020 to March 2021) and post-implementation (April-December 2021) to assess outcomes from patients with relevant clinical indicators. A compliance audit of the care bundle was conducted to assess staff performance.

Analysis and Interpretation

Fifty-one cases were identified from 11,903 patients with lines-days from July 2020 to March 2021. Non-adherence to line care management was an influencing factor in patients acquiring CRBSI. Gaps in practice were observed with 84% bundle compliance. 650 staff did not carry out at least one of the six bundle elements; hand hygiene and daily review of line necessity and line care. Other contributing factors were increased admission of critically ill patients with multiple comorbidities, prolonged length of stay and multiple readmissions from ward to CCA.

Strategies for Change

Action plans included revising components of the Central Line Maintenance Bundle, conducting education programs, regular bedside teaching, developing education videos, optimizing antimicrobial selections for CRBSI patients, regular audits, daily assessment of line care maintenance and good hand hygiene practices. Implementing a structured care bundle and standardization of audit methodology has improved staff understanding.



CENTRAL LINE MAINTENANCE BUNDLE

- 1. Hand Hygiene** - Before and after handling the catheter (following 5 moments of hand hygiene)
- 2. Hub Care** - Scrub the hub with 70% Alcohol using brushing motion for 15 seconds; Aseptic technique for accessing and changing heparin lock; Change caps aseptically every 7 days
- 3. Site Care** - Site must be inspected every shift for signs of infection; Dressing intact, dry and aseptically dressing change every 7 days / PAK; Aseptic dressing of insertion site with 2% Chlorhexidine in 70% Alcohol for 30 seconds; Catho dressing every 24 hours / PAK
- 4. Tubing Care** - Change of administration set: Continuous infusion - every 7 days (e.g. transfusion set); Blood product immediately after transfusions; IV medication - every 24 hours; Intermittent infusion - every 24 hours (e.g. Maintenance drip & medication infusion such as inotropes, antibiotic, sedation, insulin and heparin infusion)
- 5. Daily Review** - Assess line necessity daily; Promptly removed CVC when no longer necessary

CARE BUNDLE
 "Care bundle, are best practices that together, result in improved patient care"

Revised Central Line Maintenance Bundle

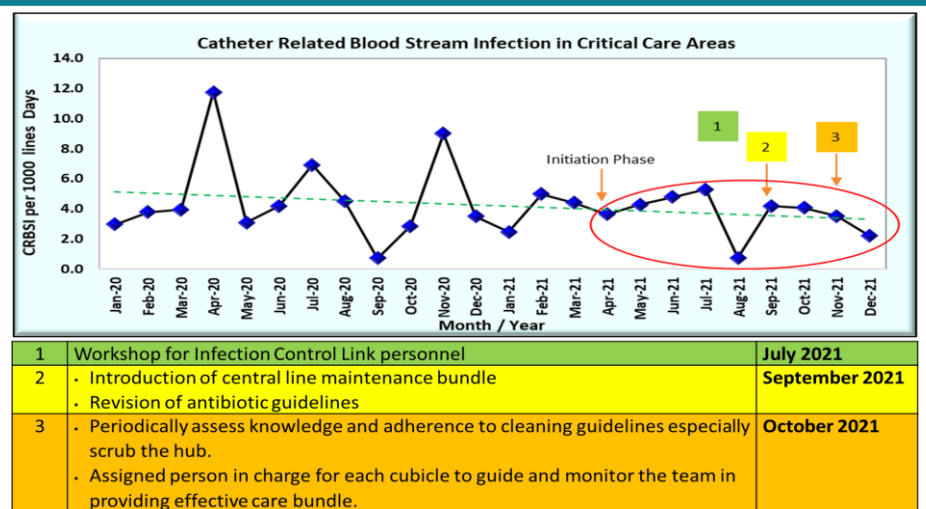


CRBSI workshop and bedside education

CRBSI PROJECT
 Multimedia video on central line maintenance bundle

Effect of Change

CRBSI rate was reduced to 3.6 per 1000 line-days from April to December 2021 (43 cases from 11,965 patients with line-days). Staff adherence to the revised care bundle increased from 84% to 86%.



The Next Step

Continuous monitoring and auditing of staff compliance to ensure the improvement is sustained. We are planning to expand the improvement strategies to all wards.

Acknowledgement / reference as necessary

- Erwin Ista et.al., 2016, " Effectiveness of Insertion and Maintenance Bundles to Prevent Central-line associated Bloodstream Infections in Critically Ill Patients of All Ages : A systematic Review and Meta-analysis".
- Ling ML et.al., 2016, "APIC Guide for Prevention of Central Line associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)"