

عنوان مقاله:

Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Dwell Time as a Risk Factor of Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection in Neonates

محل انتشار:

مجله علمی ناباروری ایران، دوره 13، شماره 2 (سال: 1401)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 7

نویسندگان:

Dian Ekaputri - *Department of Child Health, School of Medicine, Universitas Udayana, Sanglah Hospital, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia*

Made Sukmawati - *Department of Child Health, School of Medicine, Universitas Udayana, Sanglah Hospital, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia*

I Gusti Lanang Sidiartha - *Department of Child Health, School of Medicine, Universitas Udayana, Sanglah Hospital, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia*

Gusti Ayu Putu Nilawati - *Department of Child Health, School of Medicine, Universitas Udayana, Sanglah Hospital, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia*

I Made Gde Dwi Lingga Utama - *Department of Child Health, School of Medicine, Universitas Udayana, Sanglah Hospital, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia*

I Wayan Gustawan - *Department of Child Health, School of Medicine, Universitas Udayana, Sanglah Hospital, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: According to the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a laboratory-confirmed bloodstream infection not related to an infection at another site that develops within ۴۸ h of central line placement. Central line-associated bloodstream infection in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit contributes to increased morbidity and hospital mortality. This study aimed to prove the relationship between peripherally inserted central catheter dwell time and the incidence of CLABSI among neonates at our tertiary center hospital in Bali, Indonesia. Methods: This study was conducted based on a prospective cohort study design. The subjects were neonates admitted in levels ۲ and ۳ of the neonatology wards of Sanglah Hospital, Bali, Indonesia, between November ۲۰۱۸ to December ۲۰۲۰. The cases were followed during the insertion of a central catheter. Statistical analysis was performed using the Chi-square test and logistic regression with a p-value of < 0.05 . Results: Subjects were recruited consecutively and fulfilled the research criteria as many as ۱۱۴ people. A total of ۶۳ subjects were excluded, and none of the cases was lost for follow-up. The incidence rate of CLABSI was obtained at ۱۹.۲% among the ۱۱۴ subjects. The patients with a catheter dwell time of ۱۴ days, compared to those with a catheter dwell time of ≤ 14 days, had a ۲.۹-fold risk of experiencing CLABSI (۹۵% confidence interval: ۱.۱۹۱-۷.۴۹۷, $P=0.02$). No other risk factors were found for CLABSI development. Conclusion: The results of this study demonstrated that the risk of CLABSI in subjects with a catheter dwell time of ۱۴ days was ۲.۹. Therefore, the implementation of the CLABSI

کلمات کلیدی:

CLABSI, dwell time, Neonates, PICC

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1461322>

