Healthcare leaders and care providers charged with the difficult task of preventing infections are no strangers to the incredibly unfortunate loss of life and staggering financial burden of healthcare-associated infections (HAI).

Some of the deadliest HAIs are central line–associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) and catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSI). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), up to one in four people who contract CLABSI/CRBSI will die (CDC, 2011). Estimates show the average cost to treat CLABSI is more than $45,000 per infection (Zimlichman, Henderson, et al., 2013).

Although significant progress has been made, there is more we can do to continue to draw down burdensome CLABSI rates.

Keys for successful CLABSI prevention

Many variables can contribute to bloodstream infections—including intrinsic risk factors related to the patient’s age or underlying diseases, and extrinsic risk factors such as lack of maximal sterile barriers during insertion and multiple central venous catheters.

The most successful CLABSI reduction initiatives typically eliminate as many variables as possible using a three-prong approach: people, standards, and technology. The three factors function like the legs of a stool, each equally important and dependent upon the others to support an effective infection prevention program. Here’s a closer look at how these three factors work together:

- Develop highly trained & committed people. Infection prevention is everyone’s responsibility, but clinical staff play an integral role. Staff not only need to be given proper training on consistently implementing best practices, but they also need to be educated on how their personal actions can make a difference in protecting their patients. A personal commitment to best practices is just as important as the facility’s policies and procedures and the tools they’re given to perform their job. Establishing and encouraging a culture where feedback is safely voiced and received from all staff members can foster a team mentality that helps hold each other accountable.

- Incorporate industry standards. Implementing clinical standards from well-respected governing bodies can help your facility operate using the most rigorously researched best practices. In order to implement these standards, you have to know when they’re...
updated and be able to identify what’s new.

Early in 2016, the Infusion Nurses Society issued its revised *Infusion Therapy Standards of Practice* with prescriptive steps detailing the expanded use of chlorhexidine gluconate, passive disinfecting caps, and dressing securement to prevent dislodgement.

- **Use evidence-based technology.** Effective, scientifically-proven products can support your staff as they aim to reduce infections. Products that are easy to use and designed to help clinicians comply with industry best practices and standards should be given preference for crucial patient care tasks such as securing catheters and protecting IV lines from contamination. Explore the published research to identify products that have been clinically proven to help reduce infection risks.

As with any infection prevention mission, there is no magic bullet. But using an integrated approach of training and supporting staff, following the most recent industry standards, and using modern technology will better position you and your facility for success.

**Pat Parks** is the medical director for 3M Critical and Chronic Care Solutions Division. His passion and responsibilities include research and technologies related to catheter-related bloodstream infections and wound healing. He is also an adjunct associate professor in the department of experimental and clinical pharmacology at the University of Minnesota. For more information about reducing vascular access infection risks, visit 3M Health Care Academy at 3M.com/LearnVAI.

**REFERENCES**


**Vascular Access Infections**

*are a costly, yet preventable, threat to patient safety.*

1 in 4 who contract CRBSI/CLABSI will die

Average cost to treat CLABSI

$45,000 per infection

72K preventable central line infections annually

Every IV catheter presents potential for vascular access infection

3 Keys to Reducing Infection Risk

To learn more visit: 3M® Health Care Academy at 3M.com/LearnVAI

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*For purposes of this infographic, the term "Vascular Access Infections" includes but is not limited to Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infections (CRBSI) and Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI).