

Kan Dolaşımı Enfeksiyonlarında Demet Programlarının Kullanımı

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Tıp Fakültesi
Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları ve Klinik
Mikrobiyoloji AD

Hastanede yatan olguların



%5-10'unda hastane enfeksiyonu



%10-20 kan dolaşımı enfeksiyonu

Klevens RM, et al., Public Health Reports 2007

Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2011;60(08): 243-8.

Khan HA, et al., Asian Pac J Trop Biomed 2017; 7(5): 478-482

Kan dolaşımı enfeksiyonları neden önemli?

- Mortalitesi yüksek (%12-25)
- Hastanede yatış süresi
- Gereksiz antibiyotik kullanımı
- Maliyet



%50-70'i önlenbilir

SORULAR ???

- Demet programları nelerdir?
- Neden kullanıyoruz?
- İçerikleri/özellikleri neler?
- Dezavantajları neler?
- Gelecekte bizi neler bekliyor?

Demet programları

- Tek başına uygulandığında hastane enfeksiyonu gelişim sıklığını azalttığı bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmış uygulamaların bir arada ve eksiksiz uygulanması



Neden kullanıyoruz?

- Hastane enfeksiyonu sıklığı
- Mortalite
- Gereksiz antibiyotik kullanımı
- Hastane yatış süresi
- Maliyet



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

Erwin Ista, Ben van der Hoven, René F Kornelisse, Cynthia van der Starre, Margreet C Vos, Eric Boersma, Onno K Helder

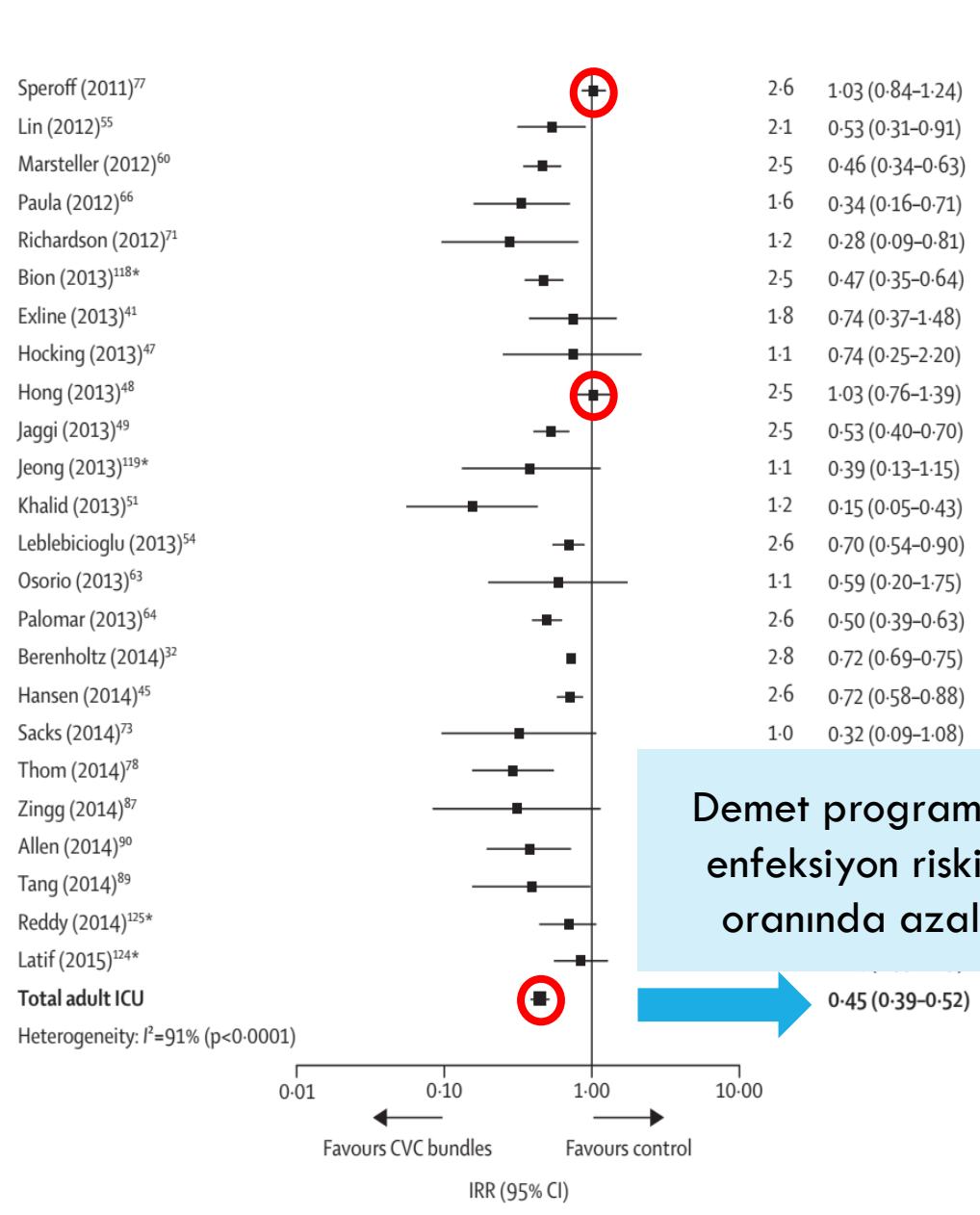
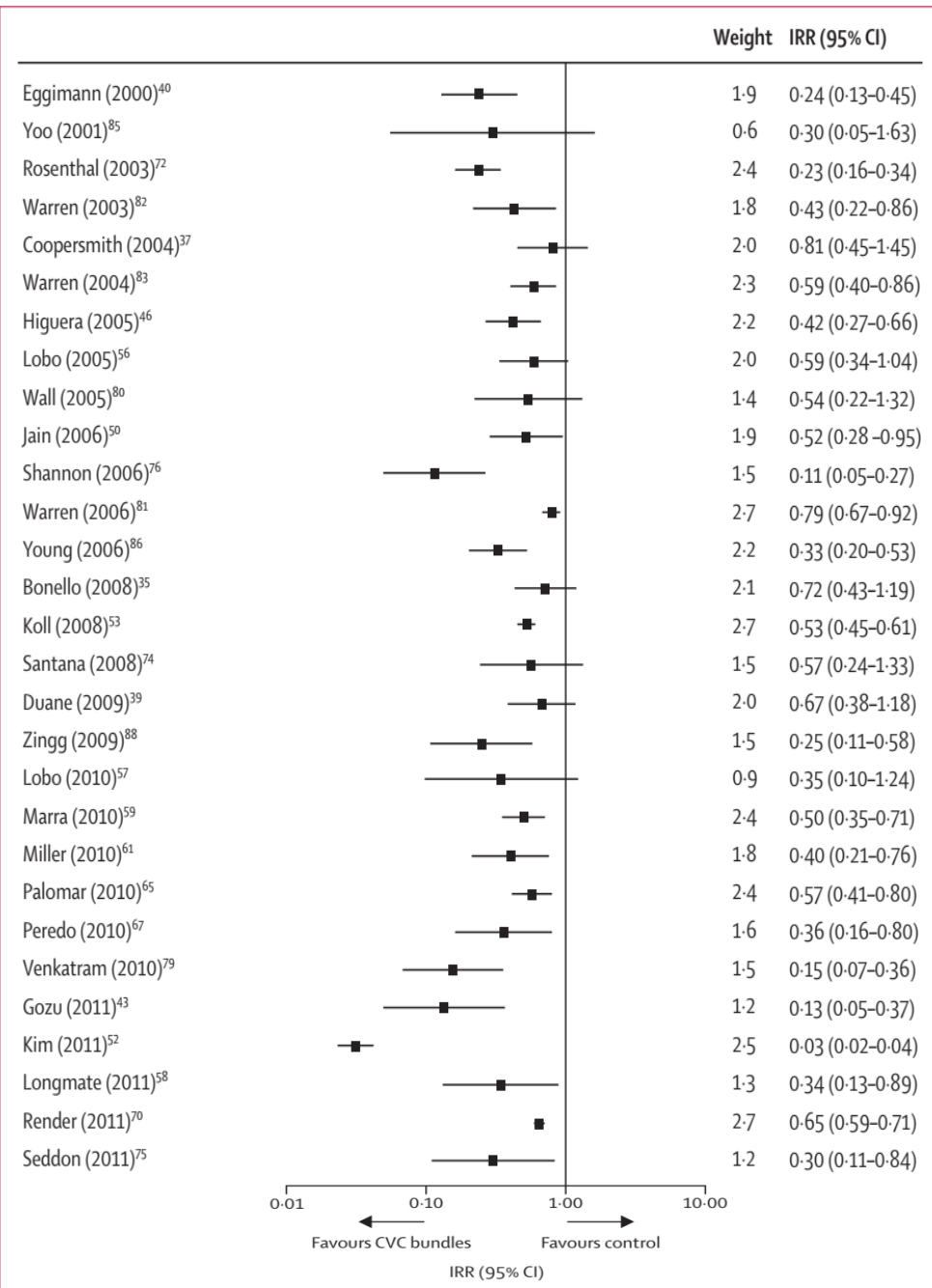
- 2016 yılında yapılan bir meta analiz çalışması
- 1990-2015 yılları arasındaki 79 çalışma dahil edilmiş (49'u erişkin)
- Toplam 2370 YB (2216'sı erişkin)
 - %57'si Amerika, %14'ü Avrupa, %12'si Latin Amerika, %9 Asya, %7 diğer

- Kateter enf. hızları

- Müdahale öncesi 1000 kateter gününde 1,2-46,3
- Müdahale sonrası 1000 kateter gününde 0-19,5

- Enf hızı $>5/1000$ kateter günü olan çalışmalarda etkinlik daha belirgin

- Farklı gelir gruplarına ait ülkelerde de etkin




Demet programları ile enfeksiyon riski %55 oranında azaltılmış



0.45 (0.39-0.52)

Demet programlarının özellikleri

- Basit ve kolay uygulanabilir olmalı 
- Her uygulama kendi içinde kabul edilebilir olmalı
- Eş zamanlı ve eksiksiz uygulanabilmeli
- Ulusal ve Uluslararası olarak standardize edilmeli

DEMET PROGRAMLARININ İÇERİKLERİ

Ling et al. *Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control* (2016) 5:16
DOI 10.1186/s13756-016-0116-5

Antimicrobial Resistance
and Infection Control

REVIEW

Open Access

APSIC guide for prevention of Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



Moi Lin Ling^{1*}, Anucha Apisarntharak², Namita Jaggi³, Glenys Harrington⁴, Keita Morikane⁵, Le Thi Anh Thu⁶, Patricia Ching⁷, Victoria Villanueva⁸, Zhiyong Zong⁹, Jae Sim Jeong¹⁰ and Chun-Ming Lee¹¹

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS



Strategies to Prevent Central Line—Associated Bloodstream Infections in Acute Care Hospitals: 2014 Update

Guidelines for the Prevention of Intravascular Catheter-related Infections

Naomi P. O'Grady,¹ Mary Alexander,² Lillian A. Burns,³ E. Patchen Dellinger,⁴ Jeffrey Garland,⁵ Stephen O. Heard,⁶ Pamela A. Lipsett,⁷ Henry Masur,¹ Leonard A. Mermel,⁸ Michele L. Pearson,⁹ Issam I. Raad,¹⁰ Adrienne G. Randolph,¹¹ Mark E. Rupp,¹² Sanjay Saint,¹³ and the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC) (Appendix 1)

Checklist for Prevention of Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections

Based on 2011 CDC guideline for prevention of intravascular catheter-associated bloodstream infections:
<https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/bsi/index.html>
Strategies to Prevent Central Line—Associated Bloodstream Infections in Acute Care Hospitals: 2014 Update
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/676533>



SAĞLIK HİZMETİ İLE İLİŞKİLİ ENFEKSİYONLAR

ULUSAL ÖNLEM PAKETİ UYGULAMALARI



ULUSAL ENFEKSİYON ÖNLEME VE KONTROL DANIŞMA KURULU ÇALIŞMASI

Mart 2021, Ankara

Checklist for Prevention of Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections

Based on 2011 CDC guideline for prevention of intravascular catheter-associated bloodstream infections:
<http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/guidelines/bsi-guidelines-2011.pdf>

For Clinicians:

Promptly remove unnecessary central lines

- Perform daily audits to assess whether each central line is still needed

Follow proper insertion practices

- Perform hand hygiene before insertion
- Adhere to aseptic technique
- Use maximal sterile barrier precautions (i.e., mask, cap, gown, sterile gloves, and sterile full-body drape)
- Perform skin antisepsis with >0.5% chlorhexidine with alcohol
- Choose the best site to minimize infections and mechanical complications
 - Avoid femoral site in adult patients
- Cover the site with sterile gauze or sterile, transparent, semipermeable dressings

Handle and maintain central lines appropriately

- Comply with hand hygiene requirements
- Scrub the access port or hub immediately prior to each use with an appropriate antiseptic (e.g., chlorhexidine, povidone iodine, an iodophor, or 70% alcohol)
- Access catheters only with sterile devices
- Replace dressings that are wet, soiled, or dislodged
- Perform dressing changes under aseptic technique using clean or sterile gloves

For Facilities:

- Empower staff to stop non-emergent insertion if proper procedures are not followed
- "Bundle" supplies (e.g., in a kit) to ensure items are readily available for use
- Provide the checklist above to clinicians, to ensure all insertion practices are followed
- Ensure efficient access to hand hygiene
- Monitor and provide prompt feedback for adherence to hand hygiene
<http://www.cdc.gov/handhygiene/Measurement.html>
- Provide recurring education sessions on central line insertion, handling and maintenance

Supplemental strategies for consideration:

- 2% Chlorhexidine bathing
- Antimicrobial/Antiseptic-impregnated catheters
- Chlorhexidine-impregnated dressings

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Kateter gerekliliğinin günlük değerlendirilmesi

Kateter takılması sırasında yapılması gerekenler

Kateter bakımı/temas sırasında yapılması gerekenler

Kurumların yapması gerekenler

Tamamlayıcı stratejiler

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Kateter gerekliliğinin günlük değerlendirilmesi

Original Article

Interventions to reduce unnecessary central venous catheter use to prevent central-line–associated bloodstream infections in adults: A systematic review

Zhaoyu Xiong MD¹ and Haiyan Chen Professor of Nursing²

¹School of Nursing at Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China and ²Xinhua Hospital affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University of Medical, Shanghai, China

- 2018
- Kateter gerekliliğini değerlendiren 14 müdahale çalışması derlenmiş
- 10 Amerika, 2 Kanada, 1 Fransa, 1 Tayland

- Kateter takma ve çıkarma endikasyonları düzenlenmiş
- USG eşliğinde periferik venöz kateterizasyon
- Hatırlatıcılar
 - Hasta dosyası, online uyarı veya hemşireler tarafından
- Kalite/Enfeksiyon kontrol birimleri tarafından günlük veya haftalık değerlendirme

Table 2. Details of Central Venous Catheter (CVC) Use Outcomes Reported in Studies

Outcome: CVC Use	First Author, Year	Results		
		Pre (Con)	Post (Exp)	Reduction Rate (%)
No. of CVCs /1,000 patient days	Swaminathan 2017 ²⁰	9.51	6.31	33.6 ^a
	Grady 2015 ²⁵	130.8	69.8	46.6 ^a
No. of newly placed CVCs/day	Galen 2018 ²³	0.67	0.47	29.9
Patients with CVCs, %	Morata 2017 ¹⁸	Not reported	Not reported	46.7
	Reeves 2017 ¹⁹	Not reported	Not reported	24.0
	AU 2012 ²²	Not reported	Not reported	85.0
	Mccarthy 2013 ²⁴	0.81	0.16	80.2
Patients with inappropriate CVCs, no. (%)	Reeves 2017 ¹⁹	26/60 (43.3)	17/64 (26.6)	38.7 ^a
	Swaminathan 2017 ²⁰	472/517 (91.3)	291/446 (65.3)	28.5 ^a
	Ilan 2012 ²⁶	41/81 (50.6)	29/110 (26.4)	47.8 ^a
Total CVC days, mean (SD)	Arora 2014 ¹⁵	3,986 (199.3)	4,305 (215.2)	-8.0 ^a
	Weeks 2014 ²¹	516(403)	481(420)	6.8 ^a
CVC days avoided	Deutsc 2013 ¹⁷	283 central-line days avoided		
Mean duration of CVC days, median (IQR)	Seguin 2010 ²⁷	5 (3-9)	4 (3-7)	20.0 ^a
Mean duration of CVC days, mean (SD)	Rattanaumpawan 2016 ²⁸	2.7 ± 14.6	1.9 ± 8.8	29.6 ^a
Total catheter days/total patient days, %	Chandramohan 2018 ¹⁶	46	39	15.2

Note. CVC, central venous catheter; SD, standard deviation; IQR, interquartile range; Pre (Con), preintervention or control group; Post (Exp), postintervention or experimental group; Reduction rate, (pre-post)/pre × 100%.

^aP < .05, statistically significant.

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USG eşliğinde periferik damar yolu

Ülkede uygulanan demet programlarının toplam kateter gününe etkisi

Note. CVC, central venous catheter; SD, standard deviation; IQR, interquartile range; Pre (Con), preintervention or control group; Post (Exp), postintervention or experimental group; Reduction rate, (pre-post)/pre × 100%.

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- Chlorhexidine-impregnated dressings

Kateter takılması sırasında yapılması gerekenler

SKİ-KDE ÖNLEM PAKETİ

Santral kateter takılması sırasında

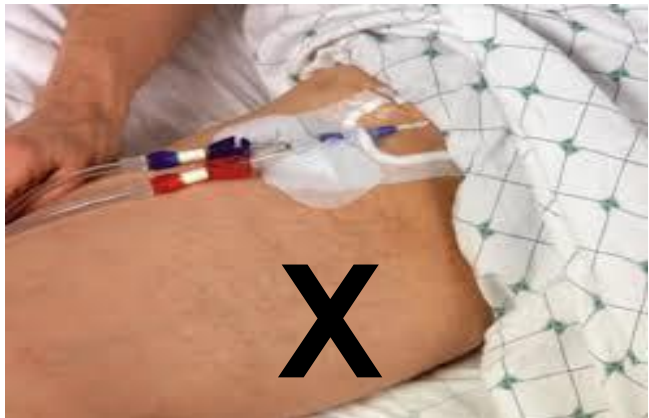
1. Hastaya kateter takılmasının hemen öncesinde el hijyeninin sağlanması.

2. Uygun alan (zorunlu kalmadıkça femoral bölgeden kaçınılması) seçilmesi.

3. Cilt hazırlığında tercihen %0.5-2 klorheksidin içeren alkol solüsyonu veya povidon iyot veya %70 alkol kullanılması;

2 aylıktan küçük bebeklerde veya klorheksidin kontrendikasyonu olanlarda alkol bazlı povidon iyot veya %70 alkol kullanılması.

4. Kateter takılması sırasında maksimal bariyer önlemlerinin (bone, maske, steril eldiven, steril önlük giyilmesi, kateter takılacak alanın büyük steril örtülerle kapatılması) alınması.







SANTRAL KATETER TAKILMA ÖNLEM PAKETİ KONTROL LİSTESİ

Hastanın adı soyadı:	Protokol/T.C. numarası:
Servis:	İşlemin yapıldığı tarih/ saat:
Yapılan işlem:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yeni kateter <input type="checkbox"/> Kılavuz kateter üzerinden kateter değişimi
SK tipi:	<input type="checkbox"/> Juguler <input type="checkbox"/> Subklavyen <input type="checkbox"/> Femoral <input type="checkbox"/> Tünel kateter <input type="checkbox"/> Brakiyal <input type="checkbox"/> Periferden yerleştirilen santral kateter <input type="checkbox"/> Orta hat kateterleri <input type="checkbox"/> Port
SK kullanım amacı:	<input type="checkbox"/> Hidrasyon/ilacı <input type="checkbox"/> Diyaliz <input type="checkbox"/> Pulmoner arter kateterizasyonu <input type="checkbox"/> CVP ölçümü <input type="checkbox"/> TPN <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer.....
SK takılma şekli:	<input type="checkbox"/> Acil <input type="checkbox"/> Elektif
SK takan kişi:	<input type="checkbox"/> Araştırma görevlisi <input type="checkbox"/> Öğretim üyesi <input type="checkbox"/> Uzman Dr <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer.....
SK takma işlemi ilk girişimde başarılı oldu mu?	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Girişim başarısız oldu ise kateteri takan kişi değişti mi?	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Kateteri takan kişi işleme başlamadan önce aşağıdaki işlemlerden hangilerini yaptı?	
El hijyeni sağladı	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Cilt antisepsisi sağladı	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Cildin kurumasını bekledi	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Hasta üstünü tam kapatan büyük steril örtü kullandı mı?	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Kateteri takan kişi işlem sırasında aşağıdakilerden hangilerini kullandı?	
Steril eldiven	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Steril önlük	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Bone	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Maske	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Kateteri takan kişi işlem boyunca sahanın sterlitesini korudu mu?	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Kateteri takan kişiye yardım eden personel aşağıdakilerden hangilerini kullandı?	
Steril eldiven	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Steril önlük	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Bone	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Maske	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
Kateteri takan kişiye yardım eden kişiler işlem boyunca sahanın sterlitesini korudu mu?	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır
İşlem tamamlandıktan sonra kateter takılan bölge steril pansuman ile kapatıldı mı?	<input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır

• kontrol listeleri ile

- Tüm basamaklar kayıt altına alınır
- Uyum değerlendirilir
- Problemin kaynağı ?

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Kateter bakımı/temas sırasında yapılması gerekenler

Santral kateter bakımı sırasında

1. Kateter ve bağlantılarına her erişim öncesi ve sonrasında el hijyeninin sağlanması.

2. Günlük olarak kateter gerekliliğinin değerlendirilmesi.

3. Kateter bağlantı noktalarının dezenfeksiyonunun sağlanması*.

4. Pansuman değişimlerinin uygun sıklıkta aseptik tekniklere uygun yapılması.**

5. İnfüzyon setlerinin standart değişim sürelerine uyulması*.**

Kateter bakımı



UTILITY ?		
	YES	NO
CVC		
UTC		

TRAITEMENT

BIOLOGIE


BACTÉRIOLOGIE

VENTILATION

SURVEILLANCE

SOINS O R L

POSITION





Kateter ve bağlantıları alkol,
povidon-iyod,
veya klorheksidin
ile ovularak temizlenmeli ve
kuruması beklenmeli







5- 7 gün



48 saatte

- 72-96 saat
- TPN 24 saat
- İV lipid formülasyonları 12 saat
- Kan/kan ürünü 4 saat

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- 2% Chlorhexidine bathing
- Antimicrobial/Antiseptic-impregnated catheters
- Chlorhexidine-impregnated dressings



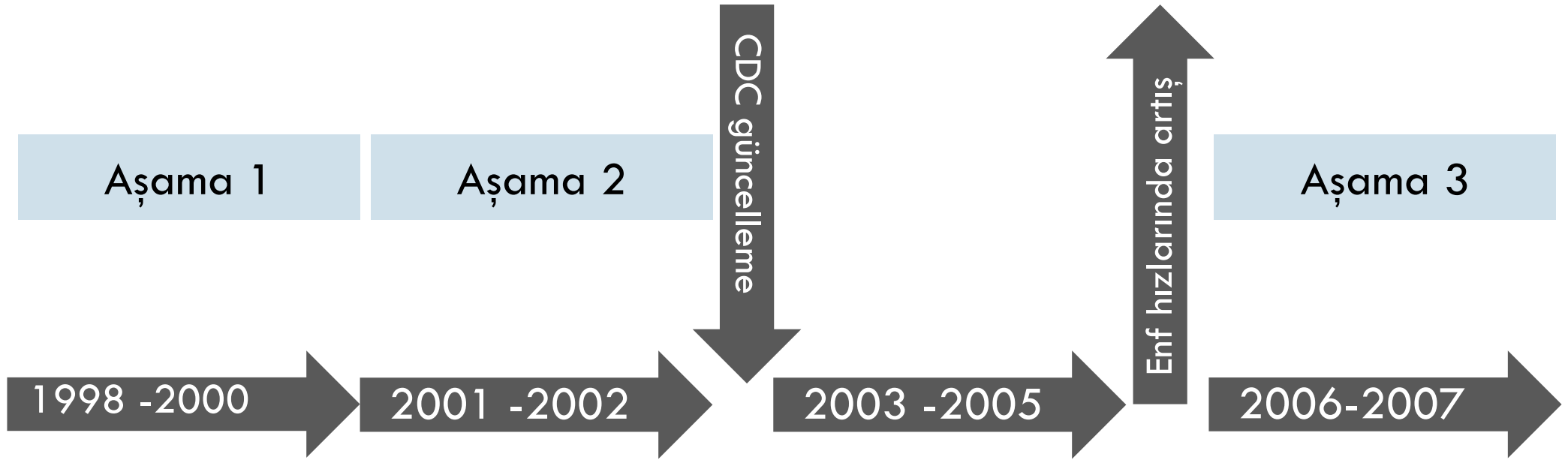
Kurumların yapması gerekenler

- Personel eğitimi
- Kolay ulaşılabilir demet kitleri
- Kontrol listeleri oluşturulması
- El hijyenine kolay erişim sağlanması
- El hijyenine uyum izlemi ve geri dönüş
- Tekrarlayan eğitimler

Zeroing in on zero tolerance for central line-associated bacteremia

Jeanne Zack, PhD, RN, CIC
St. Louis, Missouri

- 1998 – 2007 yılları arasında uyguladıkları demet programları değerlendirilmiş
- Çalışma dahili/cerrahi/travma/yanık YBÜ uygulanmış
- Amaç: Ülke verilerine oranla kateter enf. hızının yüksek olması
(10.8/1000) **X** (5.8/1000)



Ařama 1

Ocak 1998



Aralık 2000

- Enfeksiyon hekimleri tarafından hazırlanan eđitim programı yoğun bakım personeline uygulanmıř
- Eđitim öncesi ve sonrası testler yapılmıř
- Bařarılı olamayanlar yeniden eđitime alınmıř



Bařlangıç KDE hızı
10.8/1000

Çalıřma sonu KDE hızı
3.7/1000

Ařama 2

- Enfeksiyon kontrol hekimleri
- Diđer hekimler
- Hemřireler
- Diyetisyenler
- Kalite iyileřtirme personellerini kapsayan ekip oluřturulmuř



- Kateter takılması
- Kateter bakımı çizelge ve posterler oluřturulmuř

Ocak 2001 (3.7/1000)



Ađustos 2002 (2.8/1000)



Aşama 3

- 2006 yılında
- Enfeksiyon hızında artış eğilimi



- Eğitim programı tekrarlanmış
Demet programı güncellenmiş
- 1. birimde 4 YB'da 334 gün enf. Ø
 - 2. birimde 6 YB'da 212 gün enf. Ø
- Eğitim sonrası dönemde ise
- Sadece 1 kateter enfeksiyonu

2006



2007 ≈0



Checklist for Prevention of Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections

Based on 2011 CDC guideline for prevention of intravascular catheter-associated bloodstream infections:
<http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/guidelines/bsi-guidelines-2011.pdf>

For Clinicians:

Promptly remove unnecessary central lines

- Perform daily audits to assess whether each central line is still needed

Follow proper insertion practices

- Perform hand hygiene before insertion
- Adhere to aseptic technique
- Use maximal sterile barrier precautions (i.e., mask, cap, gown, sterile gloves, and sterile full-body drape)
- Perform skin antisepsis with >0.5% chlorhexidine with alcohol
- Choose the best site to minimize infections and mechanical complications
 - Avoid femoral site in adult patients
- Cover the site with sterile gauze or sterile, transparent, semipermeable dressings

Handle and maintain central lines appropriately

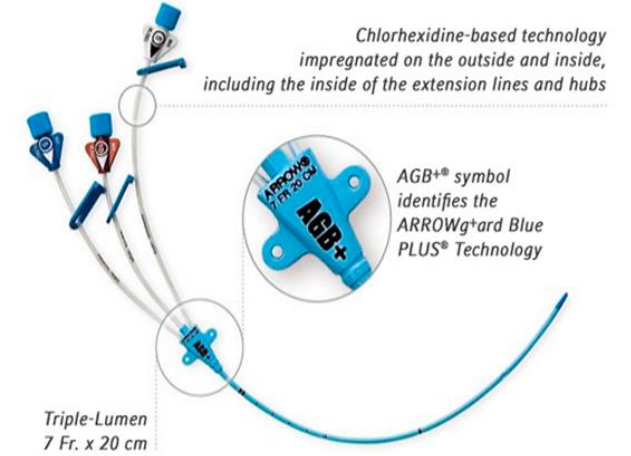
- Comply with hand hygiene requirements
- Scrub the access port or hub immediately prior to each use with an appropriate antiseptic (e.g., chlorhexidine, povidone iodine, an iodophor, or 70% alcohol)
- Access catheters only with sterile devices
- Replace dressings that are wet, soiled, or dislodged
- Perform dressing changes under aseptic technique using clean or sterile gloves

For Facilities:

- Empower staff to stop non-emergent insertion if proper procedures are not followed
- "Bundle" supplies (e.g., in a kit) to ensure items are readily available for use
- Provide the checklist above to clinicians, to ensure all insertion practices are followed
- Ensure efficient access to hand hygiene
- Monitor and provide prompt feedback for adherence to hand hygiene
<http://www.cdc.gov/handhygiene/Measurement.html>
- Provide recurring education sessions on central line insertion, handling and maintenance

Supplemental strategies for consideration:

- 2% Chlorhexidine bathing
- Antimicrobial/Antiseptic-impregnated catheters
- Chlorhexidine-impregnated dressings



- Tamamlayıcı stratejiler
 - Günlük klorheksidin banyosu***
 - Klorheksidin emdirilmiş pansuman örtüleri*
 - Antibiyotik/antiseptik emdirilmiş kateterler
 - Antiseptik emdirilmiş kapaklar

Demet programlarının dezavantajları neler?

- Demet programlarının tasarlanması
- Uygulanması
- İzlemi
- Ek müdahaleler
- Eğitim, tekrarlayan eğitim programları

Zaman !!!
İş gücü !!!
İş yükü !!!

Demet programlarına uyum

- Farkındalık
- Basit ve kolay uygulanabilir olmalı
- Takım çalışması ve iletişim

**Why Don't Physicians Follow
Clinical Practice Guidelines?**
A Framework for Improvement

Gelecekte bizi neler bekliyor



- Etkinliđi kanıtlanan uygulamaların demet programlarına eklenmesi

Review


Effectiveness of insertion and maintenance bundles in preventing peripheral intravenous catheter-related complications and bloodstream infection in hospital patients: A systematic review

Gillian Ray-Barruel ^{a,b,c,d,e,*}, Hui Xu ^{a,f}, Nicole Marsh ^{a,b,d}, Marie Cooke ^{a,b},
Claire M. Rickard ^{a,b,d,e}

- Periferik damar yolu demetleri
- Yođun bakım dıřı birimler **???**

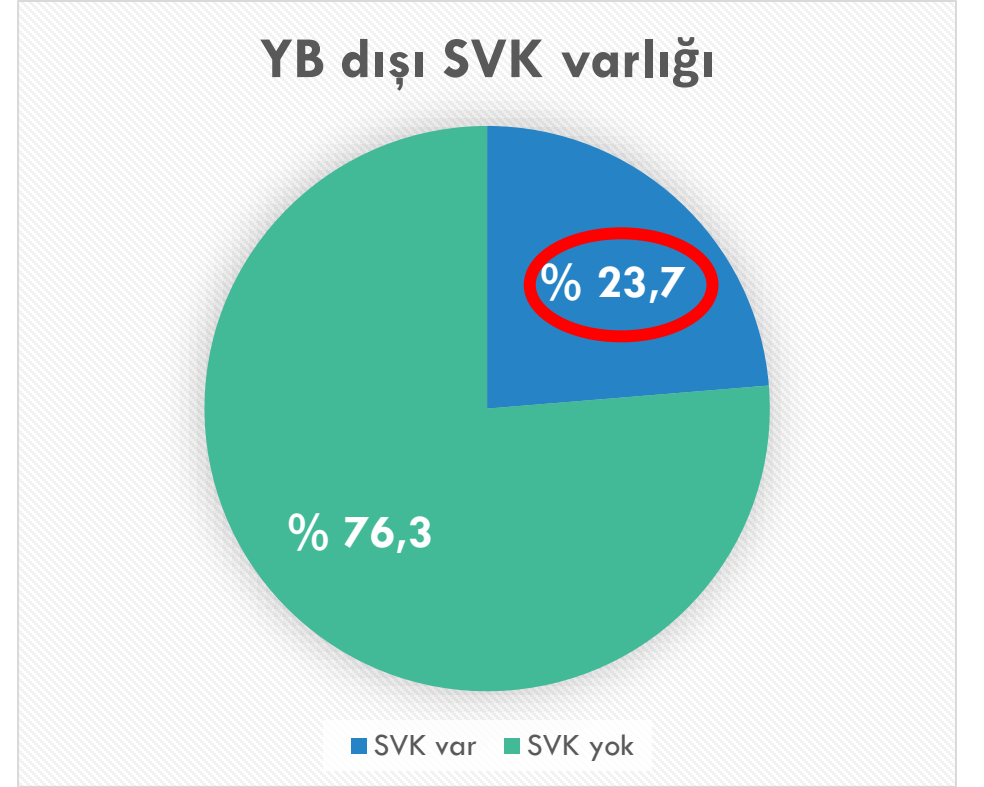
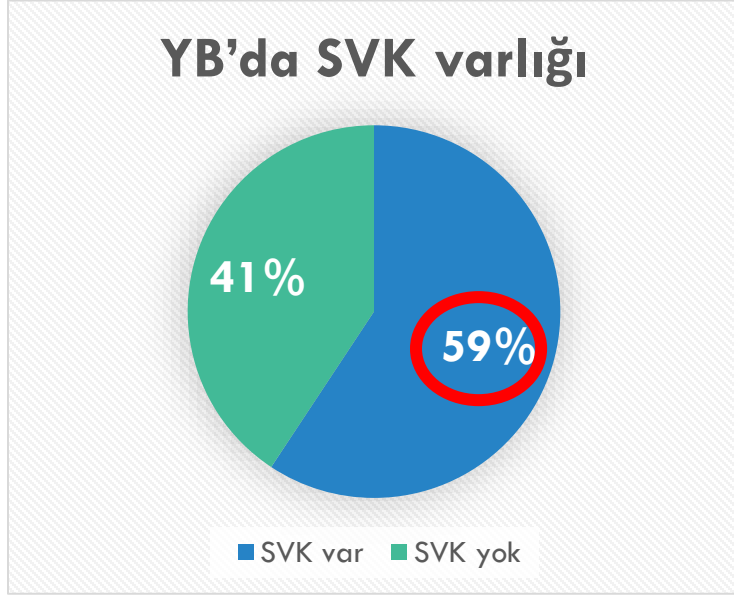
Prevalence of the Use of Central Venous Access Devices Within and Outside of the Intensive Care Unit: Results of a Survey Among Hospitals in the Prevention Epicenter Program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 02 January 2015

[Michael Climo](#), [Dan Diekema](#), [David K. Warren](#), [Loreen A. Herwaldt](#), [Trish M. Perl](#), [Lance Peterson](#), [Theresa Plaskett](#), [Connie Price](#), [Kent Sepkowitz](#) and [Steve Solomon](#) ...Show all authors 

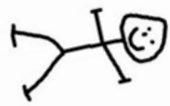
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- 6 merkezde, 2459 hasta ile yapılan nokta prevalans çalışmasında
- Yoğun bakım ve yataklı servislerde SVK kullanım sıklığı değerlendirilmiş



Kateteri olan olguların 2/3'ü servis izlemindeki hastalar

Demet programları



ANTİBİYOGRAM SONUCU		
Antibiyotik Adı	Bakteri Adı <i>PROTEUS MIRABILIS</i>	MIC - Koloni Sayısı
AMPISILIN	Dirençli	>16
SEFAZOLIN	Dirençli	>32
SEFEPİM	Dirençli	>8
SEFUROKSİN-SODYUM	Dirençli	>16
ERTAPENEM	Dirençli	>1
MEROPENEM	Dirençli	>8
TİGESİKLİN	Dirençli	
TRİMETHOPRİM / SULFAMETAKSAZOL	Dirençli	>8/152
AMİKASİN	Orta Duyarlı	32
AMOKSİLİN/KLAVULANİK ASİT	Dirençli	>16/2
SEFTOLOZAN/TAZOBAKTAM	Dirençli	>4/4
GENTAMİSİN	Dirençli	>8
SEFTRİAKSON	Dirençli	>4
SEFTAZİDİM/AVİBACTAM	Dirençli	6mm



Teşekkürler...