

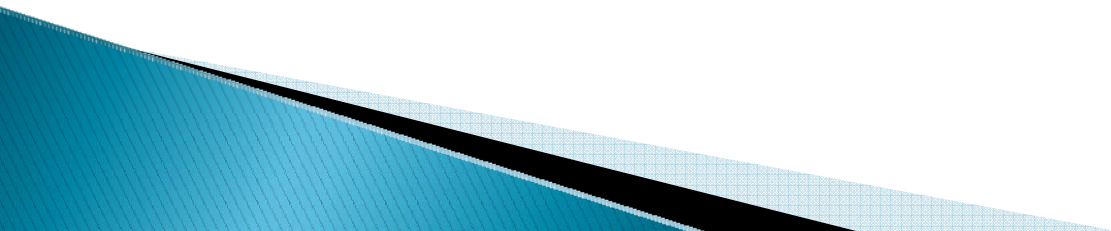
Relationship Between Catheter Related Bloodstream Infection and Bathing Practices in a Home Parenteral Nutrition Population

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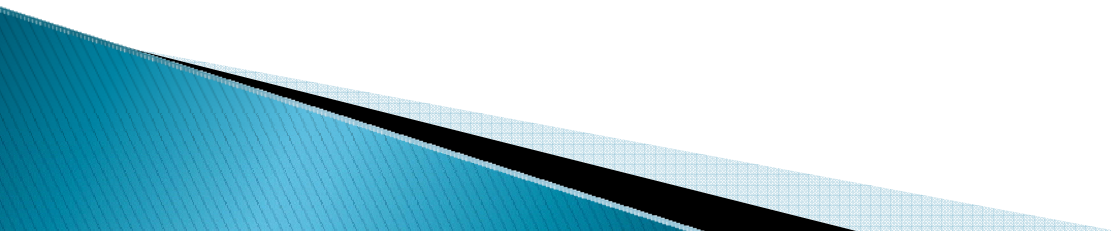
Introduction

- ▶ Some health care providers believe that soap and water contamination during bathing increases the risk of catheter related bloodstream infection.
 - No published evidence supports this belief

Aim of Study

- ▶ To determine if routine showering or bathing increases the risk of catheter related bloodstream infection
 - ▶ Compare showering and bathing with catheter related bloodstream infection
 - ▶ To determine if protective covering reduces the risk for catheter related bloodstream infection
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Methods

- ▶ Multiple choice survey on individual catheter care practices mailed to all consumers from one home infusion provider
 - ▶ Several questions addressed individual bathing practices
 - ▶ Responses were correlated with 3 years of these consumers' catheter related bloodstream infection rates
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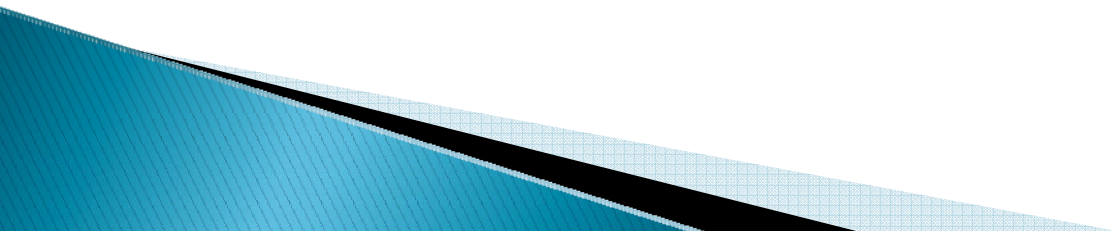
Results

- ▶ 78 consumers responded
- ▶ Divided into 2 groups
 - Tub bath group = 15 consumers (19%)
 - Shower group = 63 consumers (81%)

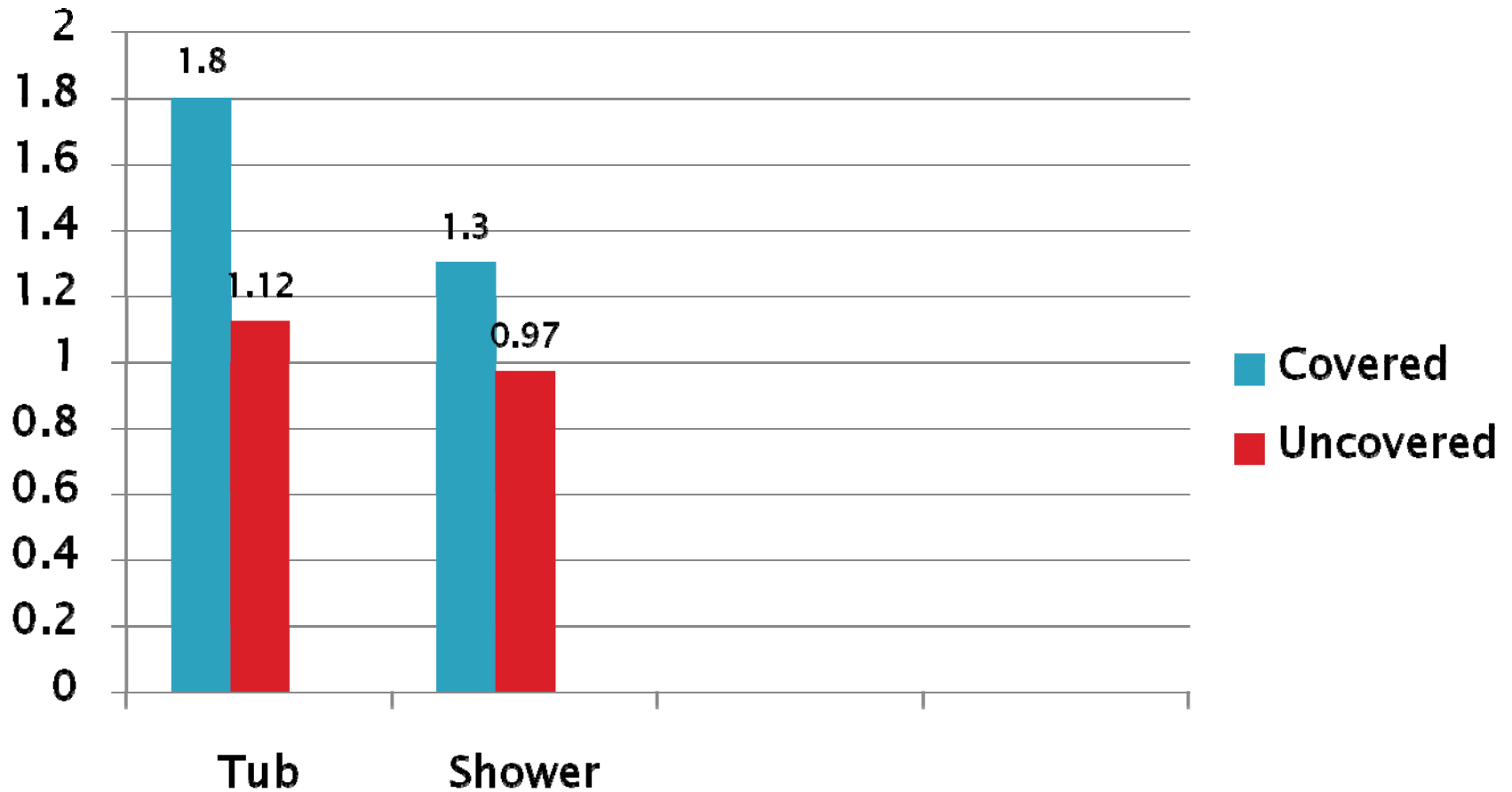
Demographic results

Group	Number	Female	Age	Years HPN	3 yr CRBSI Rate
Tub	15 (19%)	66%	47 (2-65)	15 (2-32)	1.09/1000 days
Shower	63 (81%)	71%	49 (2-81)	16 (0.5-33)	1.1/1000 days

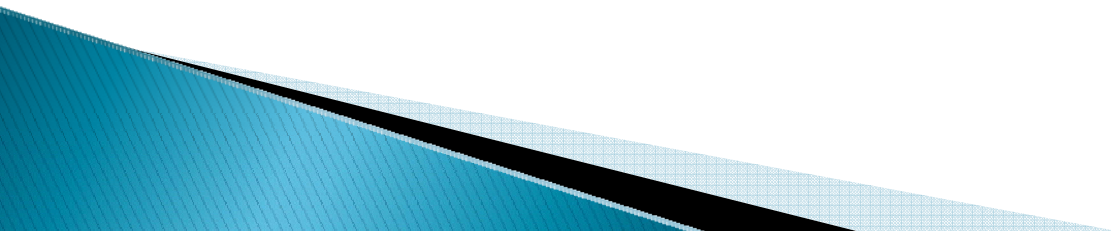
Results, continued.....

- ▶ Protective covering applied to exit site for protection
 - Commercially available water proof dressings
 - Layered transparent dressings
 - Plastic wrap with waterproof tape
 - ▶ Tub group = 2 (13%)
 - ▶ Shower group = 22 (35%)
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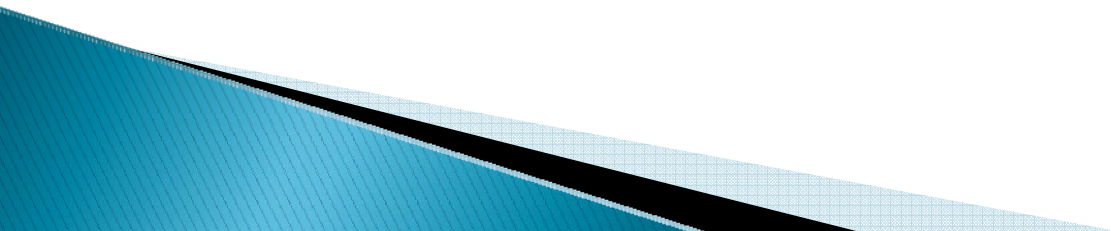
Results: CRBSI Rate comparison per 1000 catheter days



Conclusions

- ▶ Tunneled catheters may remain in place for many years necessitating routine bathing for general health and well being
 - ▶ 78 home parenteral nutrition consumers responded that they bathe or shower with a tunneled access device
 - ▶ Majority of consumers did not apply a protective covering
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Conclusions

- ▶ Estimated infection rates in home parenteral nutrition consumers in North America are 0.44 – 4.2/1000 catheter days
 - ▶ Both groups maintained acceptable rates with either type of bathing practice
 - ▶ Adding a protective covering did not significantly impact the rates
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Questions???

