



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

American Journal of Infection Control

journal homepage: www.ajicjournal.org

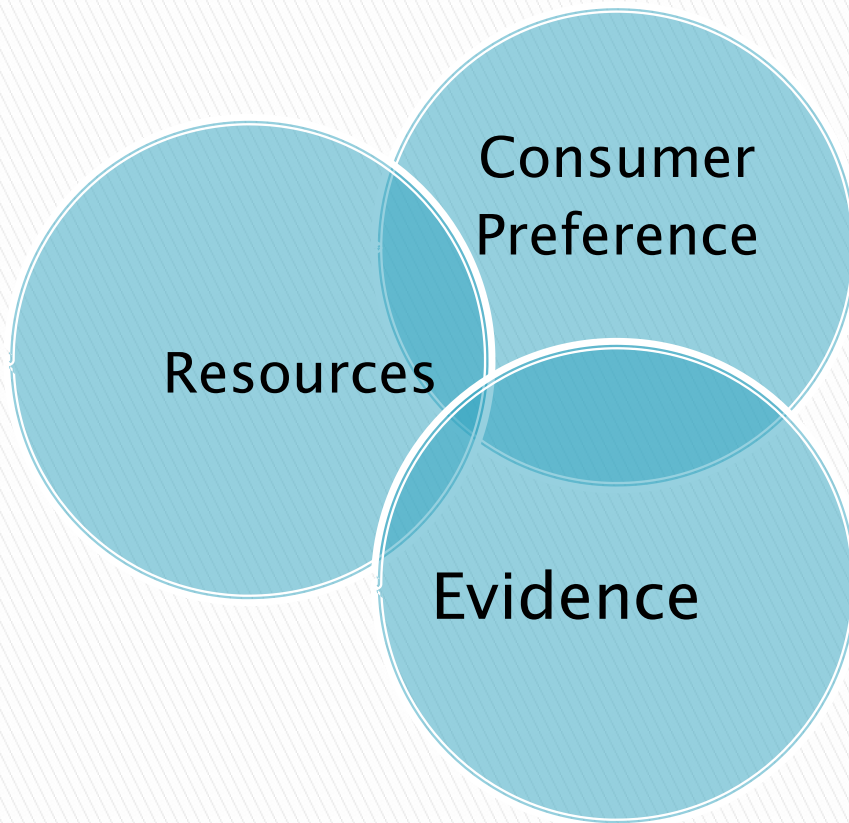
Major Article

Central venous catheter infections in home parenteral nutrition patients: Outcomes from Sustain: American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition's National Patient Registry for Nutrition Care

Vicki M. Ross PhD, RN, CNSC ^a, Peggi Guenter PhD, RN, FAAN ^{a,*},
Mandy L. Corrigan MPH, RD, CNSC, FAND ^a, Debra Kovacevich MPH, RN ^b,
Marion F. Winkler PhD, RD, LDN, CNSC, FASPEN ^c, Helaine E. Resnick PhD, MPH ^d,
Tina L. Norris PhD ^d, Lawrence Robinson PharmD, MS ^e,
Ezra Steiger MD, FACS, FASPEN, AGAF ^f

Background

Evidence-based Practice



Sustain

A.S.P.E.N. national patient registry

Voluntary participation by providers

Prospective, observational data collection

Adult and pediatric data

Purpose

To describe central line associated blood stream infections (CLABSI) for home parenteral nutrition patients followed in the Sustain registry from 2011–2014

Demographics

1046 adult and pediatric patients

21 of 29 were hospital based outpatient sites

83% of sites consecutively enrolled HPN patients in Sustain registry

Results–Demographics#

10.7% experienced 1 or more CLABSI
Overall CLABSI rate 0.87

Children 1.17 vs Adults 0.35*

Medicaid 1.0 vs Medicare 0.38 vs Private 0.39*

Males 0.69 vs Females 0.38*

Black 0.91 vs White 0.41 vs Other 0.71*

#Unless otherwise noted rates reported as per 1000 PN days

* Statistically significant p less than .05

Results–Catheter Characteristic#

Catheter Type*

PICC 0.41 vs Tunneled 0.51 vs Port 0.66

HPN duration*

<90 days 0.67 vs 91–180 days 0.67
vs 180–365 days 0.68 vs >365 days 0.39

Lumen*

Single 0.38
Double 0.57
Triple 0.0

#Unless otherwise noted rates reported as per 1000 PN days

* Statistically significant p less than .05

Results–Catheter Care

Use of Ethanol Lock*

No 0.48

Yes 0.54

Use of Anti-infectives

No 0.50

Yes 0.51

#Unless otherwise noted rates reported as per 1000 PN days

* Statistically significant p less than .05



Limitations and Conclusions

Limitations

Observational Study

Combined data of potentially dissimilar groups

Voluntary data set

Conclusions

CLABSI are and continue to be a concern for HPN

Data suggest demographic, clinical, catheter characteristics may increase CLABSI risk

Need for registry data to describe and understand risks of HPN therapy

Need for prospective randomized trials



Acknowledgment

The authors thank the Sustain registry coordinator Katy Hanley and the data collection contributions of the following clinical sites: Arnold Palmer Hospital for Children (Orlando, FL), CarePoint Partners (Dallas, TX; Providence, RI; and Tampa, FL), Boston Children's Hospital (Boston, MA), Children's Hospital of Michigan (Detroit, MI), Children's Mercy Hospital (Kansas City, MO), Children's Hospital of Orange County (Orange, CA), Cleveland Clinic (Cleveland, OH), University of Pennsylvania Health System Clinical Nutrition Support Service (Philadelphia, PA), Connecticut Children's Medical Center (Hartford, CT), Cook Children's Medical Center (Fort Worth, TX), Equinox Healthcare Inc (Ellicott, MD), Geisinger Medical Center (Danville, PA), Indiana University Health Home Care (Indianapolis, IN), Intermountain Medical Center (Murray, UT), Le Bonheur Children's Hospital (Memphis, TN), Nation's Home Infusion LLC (Owings Mills, MD), Nationwide Children's Hospital (Columbus, OH), Pediatric Home Service (Roseville, MN), Rady Children's Hospital (San Diego, CA), Rhode Island Hospital and Hasbro Children's Hospital (Providence, RI), Riley Hospital for Children at Indiana University Health (Indianapolis, IN), Sharp Home Infusion and Central Pharmacy Services (San Diego, CA), Spectrum Health Butterworth (Grand Rapids, MI), Texas Children's Hospital Baylor College of Medicine (Houston, TX), ThriveRx (Cincinnati, OH), University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, MI), and University of Virginia Health System (Charlottesville, VA).

Questions?