

# Prevention of CVC-Related Infection

## HAND HYGIENE



Proper hand hygiene is required before and after palpating catheter insertion sites, as well as before and after inserting, replacing, accessing, repairing, or protecting an intravascular catheter.

The use of gloves does not exempt the use of hand hygiene.



## CHLORHEXIDINE SKIN PREPARATION

Apply prior to **catheter insertion** and to **dressing replacement**.



Preferably **2% chlorhexidine-aqueous** or **0.5% alcoholic preparation**.



## TOTAL BARRIER MEASURES DURING INSERTION

The adoption of **maximum sterility barriers** (sterile cap, mask, sterile gown, sterile gloves, large sterile drape covering the patient, and sterile ultrasound cover during CVC insertion substantially **reduces the incidence of CRB**..

## PREFERABLY SUBCLAVIAN VEIN



The **subclavian vein** is the preferred access site, followed by the **jugular vein**, and then the **femoral vein**.



Factors such as possible **non-infectious complications** and **the skill of the practitioner** in inserting the catheter should be considered in this choice.



## REMOVE UNNECESSARY CVC

**Minimise manipulation of connections to the absolute minimum and clean catheter injection sites** with **70° isopropyl alcohol** before accessing the venous system.



## USE OF ULTRASOUND



It's use makes it **easier to locate the vein** and to **measure the depth** to which it is introduced under the skin, reducing errors and complications during puncture.

### SOURCE:

[1] Protocolo Bacteriemia Zero

[2] CDC

[3] Efectividad de un paquete de medidas para reducir las bacteriemias asociadas a catéter venoso central

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