

2<sup>nd</sup> International Congress on

# NOSOCOMIAL AND HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS

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International Conference on

## DECONTAMINATION, STERILIZATION AND INFECTION CONTROL

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### Central line blood stream infection (Clabsi): Armed forces hospital southern region

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Although healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are a recognized public health problem worldwide, they are presently a great concern for each and every healthcare setting. CLABSI is the most common infection especially in critically ill patients despite international interventions to prevent CLABSI by adhering to the best practices. Thus further studies of good quality are essential. Hospital-acquired infections (HAIs), definitions are adapted from the CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network. Nonspecific (fever-associated) HAI, was defined as the patient who has been on the surveillance ward >48hrs and has new onset (i.e. not present on admission) of fever or hypothermia (>38°C or <35°C). Relatively high prevalence of CLABSI is in NICU & ICUs which suggests that infection prevention practices (e.g. hand hygiene, cohorting practices, insertion of central lines) should be assessed and improved in these settings. Monitoring of CLABSI care bundle compliance by all healthcare workers and recording. Quality Improvement Project, root cause analysis FOCUS PDCA. Staff education and training on the prevention of CLABSI.

#### Biography

Phyllis Hazel Twala Qualified Professional Nurse RN, RM, RC, BA in Infection Control, PGD in HIV/AIDS Management, PGD in Nur Educ presented National and International presentations on infection control. Facilitating PCI mandatory infection control course in AFHSR.

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