

## Preventing Central Line–Associated Bloodstream Infections: Useful Tools, An International Perspective – Tools Directory

**Note:** Tools in this directory are presented in the order in which they appear in the toolkit.

Chapter	Tool/Note
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Prevalence of HCAI in Developed Countries</a> (corresponding to Figure I-1 of CLABSI Monograph <i>Preventing Central Line–Associated Bloodstream Infections: A Global Challenge, A Global Perspective</i>, page viii)</li> </ul>
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Prevalence of HCAI in Developing Countries</a> (corresponding to Figure I-2 of CLABSI Monograph, page ix)</li> </ul>
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">HAI Causes in US by DHHS</a> (corresponding to Sidebar I-1 of CLABSI Monograph, page vi)</li> </ul>
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">2013 CDC Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection (CLABSI) Event Definition</a></li> </ul>
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">CLABSI Fact Sheet</a> (Source: Quality and Safety Research Group, Johns Hopkins University)</li> </ul>
Chapter 1	<b>Types of CVCs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Comparison of the Major Types of Central Venous Catheters (CVCs)</a> (corresponding to Table 1-1 of CLABSI Monograph <i>Preventing Central Line–Associated Bloodstream Infections: A Global Challenge, A Global Perspective</i>, page 3)</li> </ul>
Chapter 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Pediatric Vascular Access Devices</a></li> </ul>
Chapter 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">CDC – FAQ About Catheters</a></li> </ul>
Chapter 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Visual Depiction of Each Type of CVC</a></li> </ul>

Chapter	Tool/Note
	<i>Challenge, A Global Perspective, pages 13–15)</i>
Chapter 2	<a href="#">Examples of Clinical Practice Guidelines or Practice Standards Developed by Organizations or Professional Societies Regarding Aspects of CLABSI Prevention or Diagnosis</a> (corresponding to Table 2-2 of CLABSI Monograph, pages 15–21)
Chapter 2	<b>Position Papers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Position Papers Related to CVCs, CLABSIs, and Their Prevention</a> (corresponding to Table 2-3 of CLABSI Monograph, pages 21–22)</li> </ul>
Chapter 2	<b>Initiatives and Campaigns</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">CLABSI Reduction Initiatives and Campaigns</a> (adapted from Table 2-5 of CLABSI Monograph, pages 27–30)</li> </ul>
Chapter 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America/Infectious Diseases Society of America Compendium of Strategies to Prevent Healthcare-Associated Infections               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Chapter on CLABSIs</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Chapter 2	<a href="#">Review of Joint Commission and Joint Commission International Requirements That Address the Prevention and Control of CLABSI</a>

**Chapter 3 Education and Training of Health Care Personnel**

*Note:* The provider's skill in insertin

Chapter	Tool/Note
Chapter 3	<a href="#">Complimentary Hand Hygiene Educational Resources</a>
Chapter 3	<a href="#">2011 CDC Hand Hygiene Guidelines to Minimize CLABSI Risk</a>
Chapter 3	<p>Center for Transforming Healthcare Targeted Solutions Tool® – Hand Hygiene Module</p> <p><a href="#">Targeted Solutions Tool</a></p> <p><a href="#">How to access the TST</a></p> <p><a href="#">Reduce HAIs - Hand Hygiene Targeted Solutions Tool</a></p>
Chapter 3	<p><b>Aseptic Technique</b></p> <p><a href="#">Aseptic versus Clean Technique</a></p>
Chapter 3	<p><b>CVC Insertion Preparation</b></p> <p><b><i>Maximal Sterile Barrier Precautions</i></b></p> <p><i>Note:</i> Maximal sterile barrier (MSB) precautions require the CVC inserter to wear a mask and cap, a sterile gown, and sterile gloves and to use a large (head-to-toe) sterile drape over the patient during the placement of a CVC or exchange of a catheter over a guidewire.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Actions before CVC insertion</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">CVC insertion</a></li> </ul>
Chapter 3	CDC Dialysis Bloodstream Infection Prevention Collaborative <a href="#">audit tools, protocols, and checklists</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">CDC's dialysis checklists portfolio</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">CDC's dialysis audit tools portfolio</a></li> </ul>
Chapter 3	<a href="#">Open Versus Closed Intravenous Systems</a> (corresponding to Sidebar 3-1 of CLABSI Monograph, page 49)
Chapter 3	Article: <a href="#">Comparative risk of bloodstream infection in hospitalized patients receiving intravenous medication by open, point-of-care, or closed delivery systems</a> Originally published in Mercaldi J, Lanes S, Bradt J. Comparative risk of bloodstream infection in hospitalized patients receiving intravenous medication by open, point-of-care, or closed delivery systems. <i>Am J Health-Syst Pharm</i> 2013 Jun 1;70:957–965. © 2013, American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted with permission. (R1307)
Chapter 3	<a href="#">CDC Hemodialysis Scrub the Hub Protocol</a>
Chapter 3	<b>CVC Maintenance</b> <b><i>Prophylactic Antibiotic Lock Solutions, Antimicrobial Flush Solutions, and Catheter Lock Solutions</i></b> <i>Note:</i>

Chapter	Tool/Note
Chapter 3	<p><b><i>Chlorhexidine Bathing</i></b>  <b>Note:</b> The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA) / Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) recommendations suggest that daily bathing of ICU patients older than 2 months of age with a 2% chlorhexidine-impregnated washcloth may be a useful strategy to decrease CLABSI rates in organizations that have unacceptably high CLABSI rates, despite implementation of the basic recommended prevention strategies.<sup>2,3</sup> Concern has been raised, however, regarding the potential for chlorhexidine resistance and whether widespread use of chlorhexidine gluconate bathing may create problems in the future.<sup>7</sup></p>
	<p><b><i>Use of a CVC Maintenance Bundle</i></b>  <a href="#">CVC Maintenance Bundles</a></p>
Chapter 3	<p><a href="#">Daily Central Line Maintenance Checklist—Template</a>   <a href="#">Word Document</a></p>
Chapter 3	<p><a href="#">CUSP Central Line Maintenance Audit Form</a></p>
Chapter 3	<p><a href="#">CUSP Event Report Template</a></p>
Chapter 3	<p><b>Removal or Replacement of Catheters or System Components</b> (See CLABSI Monograph, page 57)  <a href="#">CVC Removal Considerations</a></p>
Chapter 3	<p><b>Tools and Techniques</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Organizational Self Assessment</a></li> </ul>
Chapter 3	<p><a href="#">Individual Self Assessment</a></p>
Chapter 3	<p><a href="#">CUSP Care of Patient with Peripheral Line</a>  <a href="#">CUSP Care of Patient with PICC Line</a>  <a href="#">CUSP Care of Patient with Short Term CVC</a></p>

Chapter	Tool/Note
Chapter 4	<p><b>Factors That Affect the Success of Improvement Initiatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Overview of Factors Affecting the Success of Improvement Initiatives</a> (corresponding to Table 4-1 of CLABSI Monograph <i>Preventing Central Line–Associated Bloodstream Infections: A Global Challenge, A Global Perspective</i>, page 73)</li> </ul>
Chapter 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Sustainability Rating Scale</a> (from The Joint Commission's Multidrug-Resistant Organism (MDRO) Toolkit, <i>What Every Health Care Executive Should Know: The Cost of Antibiotic Resistance</i>)</li> </ul>

Chapter 4





Chapter	Tool/Note
Chapter 5	Surveillance Form Examples <a href="#">Surveillance Form 1</a> <a href="#">Surveillance Form 2</a>

Chapter 5

