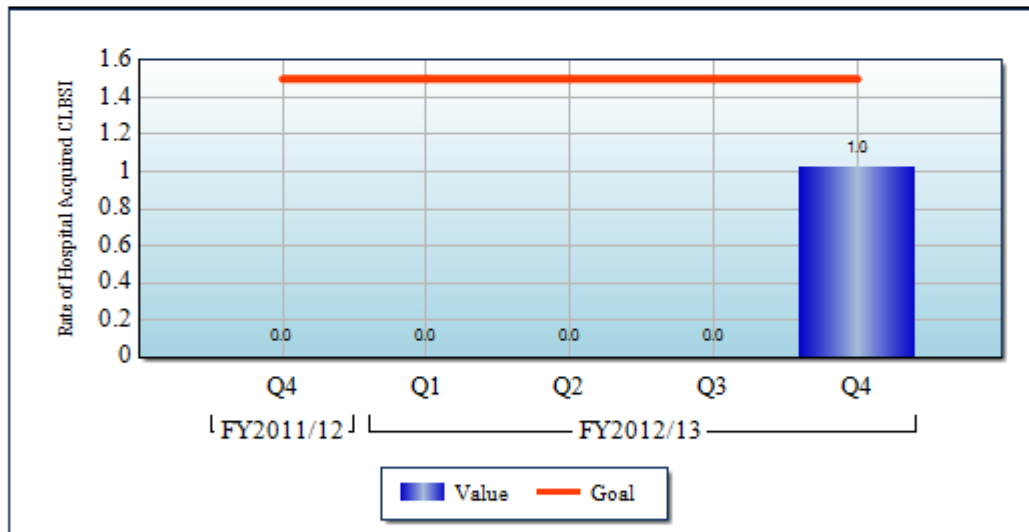


## Central Line Blood Stream Infections (CLBSI)

When a patient requires frequent or long-term intravenous access to medication, blood products, fluids or nutrition, or requires special monitoring and testing of their heart and blood, a special central line device is placed into one of their larger veins. A central line blood stream infection can occur when bacteria or fungi enters the blood stream from the central line device causing the patient to become sick. The bacteria can come from a variety of places (e.g. skin, wounds, the environment, etc.), though it most often comes from the patient's skin.

Hospitals follow best practices to prevent bacteria or fungi from entering into the blood stream via the central line.

### Rate of Central Line Blood Stream Infections (CLBSI)



#### Q4 - FY 2012/13

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Rate per 1000 Central Line Days | 1.02 |
| Case Count                      | 1    |

#### Interpretation:

We continue with our target of 1.5 from the National Healthcare Safety Network (2009 US report for Medical/Surgical Critical Care Units). The CLBSI rate for Q4 2012-13 is acceptable as it meets our determined goal. We employ up-to-date, evidence-based Critical Care practices to protect our patients from this hospital acquired infection. We continue to monitor our progress, as well as the literature, to make sure that we stay at the cutting edge of Critical Care practices.