

**McLaren Print System Order**

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Ship Location: McLaren Flint-3North Attn: Rita  
 401 S. Ballenger Hwy  
 Flint, MI 48532

Brochures  
 Quantity: 500  
 Paragon Dept No: 36710  
 Dept Name: IV Therapy  
 Company Number: 60

Order Total Price: 90.00

Item Number: M-1928  
 Item Description: FAQs about Catheter-Associated Bloodstream Infections (aka Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections) Flyer  
 Revision Date: 11/2009  
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**What is a catheter-associated bloodstream infection?**  
 A "central line" or "central catheter" is a tube that is placed into a patient's large vein, usually in the neck, chest, arm, or groin. The catheter is often used to draw blood, or give fluids or medications. It may be left in place for several weeks. A bloodstream infection can occur when bacteria or other germs travel down a "central line" and enter the blood. If you develop a catheter-associated bloodstream infection you may become ill with fever and chills or the skin around the catheter may become sore and red.

**Can a catheter-related bloodstream infection be treated?**  
 A catheter-associated bloodstream infection is serious, but often can be successfully treated with antibiotics. The catheter might need to be removed if you develop an infection.

**What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent catheter-associated bloodstream infections?**  
 To prevent catheter-associated bloodstream infections doctors and nurses will:

- Choose a vein where the catheter can be safely inserted and where the risk for infection is small.
- Clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before putting in the catheter.
- Wear a mask, cap, sterile gown, and sterile gloves when putting in the catheter to keep it sterile. The patient will be covered with a sterile sheet.
- Clean the patient's skin with an antibiotic cleanser before putting in the catheter.
- Clean their hands, wear gloves, and clean the catheter opening with an antibiotic solution before using the catheter to draw blood or give medications. Healthcare providers also clean their hands and wear gloves when changing the bandage that covers the area where the catheter enters the skin.
- Decide every day if the patient still needs to have the catheter. The catheter will be removed as soon as it is no longer needed.
- Carefully handle medications and fluids that are given through the catheter.

