McLaren Business Products

McLaren Print System Order

Order No: 85388
Order Date: 2024-05-10
User: jacqueline silva
Phone: 810-342-2262

Ship Location: Mclaren Flint- 3 NORTH OUTPATIENT IV- CHAD CHUNKO
401 South Ballenger Hwy
Flint, Michigan 48532
Forms
Quantity: 500
Paragon Dept No: 22605
Dept Name: 3 North Outpatient IV Therapy
Company Number: 60

Order Total Price: 89.50

Item Number: M-1928
Item Description: FAQ Catheter Assoc
Revision Date: 11/2009
Print: 2 sided full color
Paper: 32# Color Copy Text
Size: 8.5 x 11
Fold: None
Finish: None
Drill: None
Poster:
Misc Info: ds; no bleed

FAQs
(frequently asked questions)

about
"Catheter-Associated Bloodstream Infections"
(also known as "Central-line Associated Bloodstream Infections")

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 fevers 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 antiseptic cleanser before putting in the catheter.
- Clean their hands, wear gloves, and clean the catheter opening with an antiseptic 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.
- Carefully handle medications and fluids that are given through the catheter.

Co-sponsored by:
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Spec Info: 3 NORTH OUTPATIENT IV THERAPY