

QUALQUER DETALHE IMPORTA NA ARTE DE CUIDAR EM NEONATOLOGIA

"CUIDADOS COM PICC"



Profa. Dra. Enfa. Luciane Fav

PERIPHERALLY INSERTED CENTRAL CATHETER





Resolução COFEN - 258/2001

Resolve:

- Art. 1º- É lícito ao Enfermeiro, a Inserção de Cateter Periférico Central.
- Art. 2º- O Enfermeiro para o desempenho de tal atividade, dever ter-se submetido a qualificação e/ou capacitação profissional.



CATETERES CENTRAIS

Se por um lado:

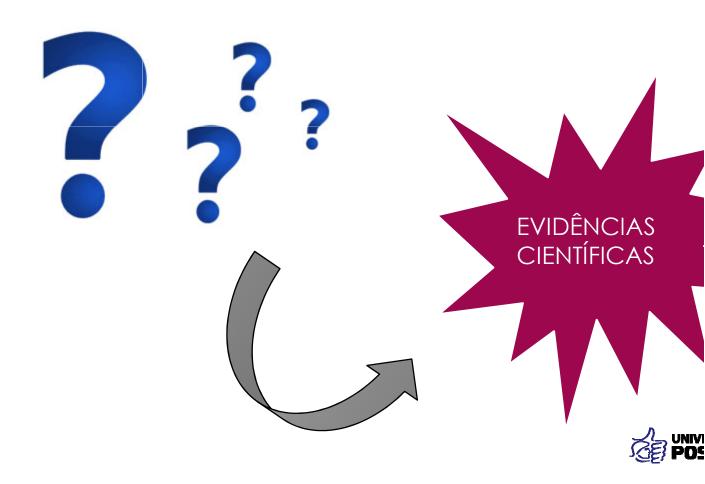


Por outro...



O QUE FAZER PARA EVITAR EVENTOS ADVERSOS RELACIONADOS À CATETER?





https://www.cdc.gov/irfectioncontrol/guidelines/BSI/index.html

nary of nmendations

round Information

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<<< Return to Guidelines</p>
Library

Guidelines

BSI Guideline - Print version 🔼 [PDF - 2 MB]

Summary of Recor

Categorization Scheme for Recommendations

Rank	Description
Category IA	Strongly recommended for implementation and strongly supported by well-designed experimental, clinical, or epidemiologic studies.
Category IB	Strongly recommended for implementation and supported by some experimental, clinical, or epidemiologic studies and a strong theoretical rationale; or an accepted practice (e.g., aseptic technique) supported by limited evidence.
Category IC	Required by state or federal regulations, rules, or standards.
Category II	Suggested for implementation and supported by suggestive clinical or epidemiologic studies or a theoretical rationale.
No recommendation	Represents an unresolved issue for which evidence is insufficient or no consensus regarding efficacy exists.



Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine – Levels of Evidence (March 2009)



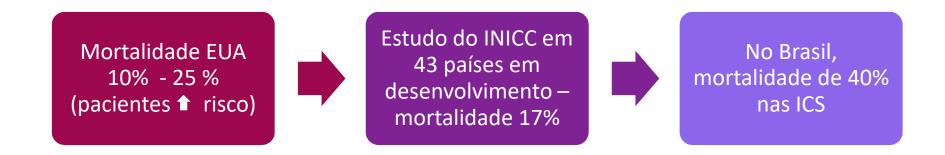
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Levels of evidence				

- Cochrane Training for Consumers
- What is a systematic review?
 - Levels of evidence

Not all evidence is created equal. The research study before summarizing review are the 'strength of the evident's review are the strength of the evident's revi

Ās Infecções da Corrente Sanguínea (ICS) Relacionadas a Cateteres Cent (ICSRC) [ou no inglês - CRBSI] estão associadas a importantes desfec desfavoráveis em saúde.





POR QUE ISSO ACONTECE?

ETIOLOGIA:



- S. coagulase negativo
- Nenhum Gram
 entre os 4 primeiros relacionados às ICS.

Bactérias Gram negativas associadas a crescente resistência aos antimicrobianos



POR QUE ISSO ACONTECE?

ETIOLOGIA:

• S. coagulase negativo • Klebsiella pneumoniae

Acinetobacter spp



A maioria das infecções primárias de corrente sanguínea está intimamente relacionada ao uso de cateteres intravasculares, cuja prevenção depende de cuidado dispensados tanto na inserção quanto na manutenção desses dispositivos.

(BAIOCCO KAWSKI, 2013)

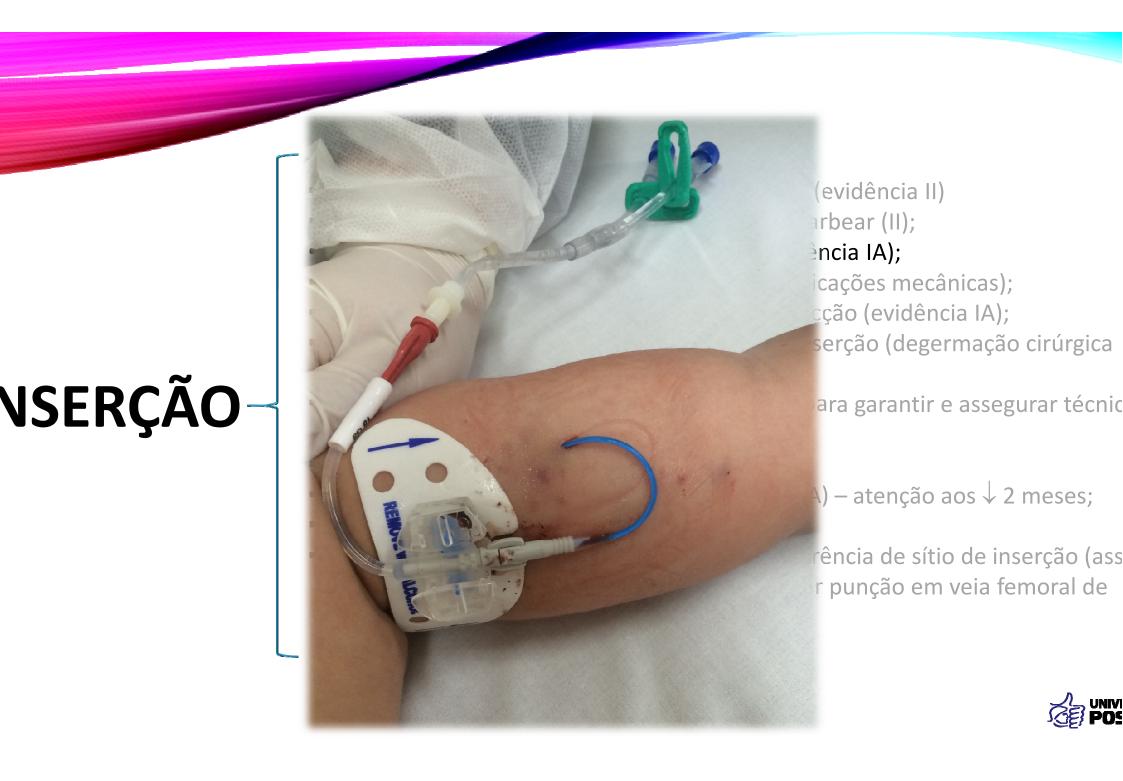
NSERÇÃO

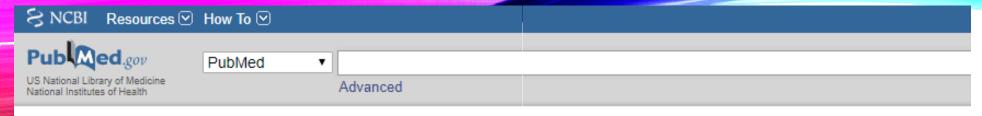
- Realize medidas educativas ao time envolvido (evidência II)
- Ao realizar tricotomia não utilize lâminas de barbear (II);
- Avalie cuidadosamente sítio de inserção (evidência IA);
- Prefira inserção guiada por ultrasson (↓ complicações mecânicas);
- Não utilize, rotineiramente, inserção por dissecção (evidência IA);
- Realize higienização de mãos antes e após a inserção (degermação cirúrgica antes da inserção – evidência IA);
- Utilize técnica asséptica (IA) fazer *check list* para garantir e assegurar técnica asséptica;
- Utilize barreira máxima (IA);
- Utilize solução de clorexidina alcoólica 0,5% (IA) atenção aos ↓ 2 meses;
- Ter equipe treinada (IA);
- Em crianças, não há recomendação para preferência de sítio de inserção (assur não resolvido) – Anvisa recomenda não realizar punção em veia femoral de rotina (I).

ANUTENÇÃO

- Realize higienização de mãos antes e após palpar local da inserção trocar ou realizar o curativo e retirar as luvas – evidência IA);
- Use o cateter pelo tempo estritamente necessário (IA);
- Monitore o sítio de inserção diariamente (IB);
- Utilize, no sítio de inserção, gaze estéril e adesivo ou curativo semipermeável de poliuretano estéril (IA);
- Use gaze se houver sudorese ou sangramento no local de inserção troca cada 48h (II);
- Troque o curativo se soltar, sujar ou molhar (IB) ou a cada 7 dias se película estéril (II);
- Use, no sítio e inserção, clorexidina solução alcoólica 0,5% (IA);
- Não utilize antibiótico tópico no sítio de inserção (IA);
- Realize desinfecção das conexões, conectores e ports de adição de medicamentos com solução antisséptica à base de álcool, com movimentos aplicados de forma a gerar fricção mecânica, de 5 a 15 segundos;
- Não submerja ou coloque o cateter sob a água. Proteja-o durante o banho, com cobertura impermeável, bem como sua conexões (IB).

CO KAWSKI, 2013; INS, 2016; ANVISA, 2017;





Format: Abstract - Send to -

Crit Care. 2006;10(6):R162.

Real-time ultrasound-guided catheterisation of the internal jugular vein: a prospective comparison with the landmark technique in critical care patients.

Karakitsos D1, Labropoulos N, De Groot E, Patrianakos AP, Kouraklis G, Poularas J, Samonis G, Tsoutsos DA, Konstadoulakis MM, Karabinis A.

Author information

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Central venous cannulation is crucial in the management of the critical care patient. This study was designed to evaluate whether real-time ultrasound-guided cannulation of the internal jugular vein is superior to the standard landmark method.

METHODS: In this randomised study, 450 critical care patients who underwent real-time ultrasound-guided cannulation of the internal jugular vein were prospectively compared with 450 critical care patients in whom the landmark technique was used. Randomisation was performed by means of a computer-generated random-numbers table, and patients were stratified with regard to age, gender, and body mass index.

RESULTS: There were no significant differences in gender, age, body mass index, or side of cannulation (left or right) or in the presence of risk factors for difficult venous cannulation such as prior catheterisation, limited sites for access attempts, previous difficulties during catheterisation, previous mechanical complication, known vascular abnormality, untreated coagulopathy, skeletal deformity, and cannulation during cardiac arrest between the two groups of patients. Furthermore, the physicians who performed the procedures had comparable experience in the placement of central venous catheters (p = non-significant). Cannulation of the internal jugular vein was achieved in all patients by using ultrasound and in 425 of the patients (94.4%) by using the landmark technique (p < 0.001). Average access time (skin to vein) and number of attempts were significantly reduced in the ultrasound group of patients compared with the landmark group (p < 0.001). In the landmark group, puncture of the carotid artery occurred in 10.6% of patients, haematoma in 8.4%, haemothorax in 1.7%, pneumothorax in 2.4%, and central venous catheter-associated blood stream infection in 16%, which were all significantly increased compared with the ultrasound group (p < 0.001).

CONCLUSION: The present data suggest that ultrasound-guided catheterisation of the internal jugular vein in critical care patients is superior to the landmark technique and therefore should be the method of choice in these patients.

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Barreira Estéril Máxima:

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- Luvas estéreis
- Campo estéril longo

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Use of Maximal Sterile Barriers during Central Venous Catheter Insertion: Clinical and Economic Outcomes

Kent K. Hu,12 David L. Veenstra,3 Benjamin A. Lipsky,24 and Sanjay Saint56

¹Northwest Health Services Research and Development Program, ²Veterans Affairs Puget Sound Health Care System, and ³Pharmaceutical Outcomes Research and Policy Program and ⁴Department of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; and ⁵Health Services Research and Development Center of Excellence, Ann Arbor Veterans Affairs Medical Center, and the ⁶Department of Internal Medicine and the Patient Safety Enhancement Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Background. We performed a cost-effectiveness analysis to determine the effect of maximal sterile barriers (MSBs) on reducing central venous catheter (CVC)—related infections. Use of MSBs when placing CVCs may reduce the risk of infections but is more cumbersome, time-consuming, and expensive than other techniques.

Methods. We developed a decision analytic model in which a patient could have a CVC placed with either an MSB or a less stringent technique. We calculated total direct medical costs and the incidences of catheter-related bloodstream infections, catheter colonization, and death.

Results. Use of MSBs lowered costs (from \$621 to \$369 per catheter insertion) and decreased the incidences of catheter-related bloodstream infections (from 5.3% to 2.8%), catheter colonization with local infection (from 5.5% to 2.9%) and death (from 0.8% to 0.4%). MSBs improved patient safety throughout all sensitivity analyses.

Conclusions. Use of MSBs during CVC insertion likely lowers medical costs and decreases the incidences of catheter colonization, catheter-related bloodstream infections, and death. Cost savings were found over a wide range of clinical and economic assumptions, suggesting that MSBs should be routinely used when CVCs are inserted.

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NSERÇÃO

- Realize medidas educativas ao time envolvido (evidência II)
- Ao realizar tricotomia não utilize lâminas de barbear (II);
- Avalie cuidadosamente sítio de inserção (evidência IA);
- Prefira inserção guiada por ultrasson (↓ complicações mecânicas);
- Não utilize, rotineiramente, inserção por dissecção (evidência IA);
- Realize higienização de mãos antes e após a inserção (degermação cirúrgica antes da inserção evidência IA);
- Utilize técnica asséptica (IA) fazer check list para garantir e assegurar técnic asséptica; uso de kits (II);
- Utilize barreira máxima (IA);
- Utilize solução de clorexidina alcoólica 0,5% (IA) (ANVISA, 2017)— atenção ao meses (CDC, 2011; BRASIL/MS, 2018);
- Ter equipe treinada (IA);
- Em crianças, não há recomendação para preferência de sítio de inserção (ass não resolvido) – Anvisa recomenda não realizar punção em veia femoral de rotina (I).



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Skin antisepsis for reducing central venous catheter-related infections

Published:

13 July 2016

Authors:

Lai N, Lai N, O'Riordan E, Chaiyakunapruk N, Taylor JE, Tan K

Review Question

We reviewed the evidence about whether using antiseptic treatments on people's skin helps reduce infections related to central venous catheters (CVCs).

Background





Key results

Three studies examined the effect of cleansing versus no cleansing, and found no clear evidence of differences in blood infections, infections in the <u>catheter</u> and need for antibiotics between patients who received cleansing compared to those

who did not. Chlorhexidine solution may reduce blood infections associated with the catheter compared with povidone-iodine solution (reducing the infection rate from 64 cases per 1000 patients with a CVC with povidone iodine to 41 cases of infection per 1000 with chlorhexidine). This translates into the need to treat 44 people to avoid one additional bloodstream infection. Chlorhexidine solution may (compared with povidone iodine solution) also reduce the presence of infectious organisms within the catheter (reduced from 240 infected catheters per 1000 people). It is

unclear whether antiseptic skin cleansing influences mortality rates as only one study reported this and although similar death rates were observed with povidone iodine and chlorhexidine, small numbers mean a difference cannot be ruled out.





Journal List > Ann Transl Med > v.4(6); 2016 M

THE LANCET

G

CORRESPONDENCE | VOLUME 384, ISSUE 9951, P1344-1345, OCTOBER 11, 2014

Chlorhexidine's role in skin antisepsis: questioning the evidence

Matthias Maiwald ☑ Pryseley N Assam Edwin S-Y Chan Stephanie J Dancer

https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(14)61812-2/fulltext#tbl1

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61812-2

 \mathbf{A}'

Ann Transl Med. 2016 Mar; 4(6): 119 doi: 10.21037/atm.2016.03.10

What is new for the

Leonardo Lorente[™]

Author information ► Article notes ►

This article has been cited by other

Abstract

Ann Transl Med

After the publication in 2011 for the prevention of cathete published in that field. Then the risk of CRBSI compared quality improvement interve impregnated dressing comparing an health economic mode incidence of CRBSI and cat

Keywords: Central venous catheter, impregnated dressi

References

Article Info

Tables

Linked Article

Chlorhexidine has attracted substantial attention for its role as a skin antiseptic. It has featured in prominent clinical trials, evidence-based guidelines, and keynote presentations at conferences. The compound is widely regarded as the antiseptic of choice for skin preparation before blood culture collection, vascular catheter insertion, and surgical interventions. However, objections have been raised over available evidence. Investigators of clinical trials and

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PLoS One. 2012; 7 (9): e44277. doi: 10.1371 / journal.pone.0044277. Epub 2012 5 de setembro

The forgotten role of alcohol: a systematic review and meta-analysis of the clinical efficacy and perceived role of chlorhexidine in skin antisepsis

Maiwald M, Chan ES

CRD summary

The authors concluded that chlorhexidine combined with alcohol was superior to aqueous povidone iodine in skin antisepsis for blood culture collection, vascular catheter insertion or surgical skin preparation. To guarantee patient safety, caregivers should be aware of this effect which was often wrongly attributed to chlorhexidine alone. Review methodology was sound and the authors' conclusions reflect the presented evidence.

Authors' objectives

To assess the effectiveness of chlorhexidine for skin antisepsis during blood culture collection, vascular catheter insertion or surgical skin preparation, used alone or in combination with alcohol, and to assess the extent to which the effects of a combination antiseptic were attributed to chlorhexidine alone.

Searching

PubMed, CINAHL, The Cochrane Library, the Agency for Healthcare Quality and Research website, ClinicalTrials.gov, WHO International Clinical Trials Registry, Current Controlled Trials and a chlorhexidine product website (CareFusion, San Diego, USA) were searched between August and October 2011. There were no date or language limits. Detailed search strategies were provided. Any relevant systematic reviews identified were checked for additional articles.

Study selection

Studies were eligible if they were primary clinical studies (randomised or non-randomised) or systematic reviews. Only randomised controlled trials (RCTs) contributed to the meta-analysis. Participants were in clinical settings undergoing skin antisepsis: before venipuncture for blood culture collection; before insertion and/or during maintenance of vascular catheters; or in the operating room prior to surgery.



Postagens

Principais questões sobre Inserção e Manuseio de Cateteres em Unidade Neonatal

☐ 21 maio 2018

A utilização de cateteres centrais para garantir o acesso venoso é uma tecnologia importante para a sobrevida, especialmente, de recém-nascidos prematuros e dos que possuem patologias que demandam cuidados intensivos neonatais. Nesse sentido, são apresentadas as principais questões abordadas durante Encontro com as especialistas da Unicamp Roseli Calil (médica neonatologista) e Cristiane Sanches (enfermeira neonatologista), em 15/03/2018.

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Atenção ao Recém-Nascido



- 5. É justificável o uso de clorexidina aquosa para antissepsia de coto umbilical em RNPT extremo durante inserção de cateter umbilical como medida de prevenção às queimaduras químicas? Tem comprovada ação antisséptica para inserção de cateter central? Ou seria melhor utilização econômica de clorexidina alcoólica?
- 6. Existem comentários de que a clorexidina aquosa não está mais em uso, pois não há estudos confirmando sua eficácia. É verídico? Gostaria de mais esclarecimentos sobre o uso da clorexidina aquosa.
- 7. No RNPT extremo realizamos a antissepsia com clorexidina degermante?
- 8. Em prematuros extremos, vocês também utilizam clorexidina aquosa para inserção de PICC ou somente para cateterismo umbilical de prematuro extremo?





kin Preparation

repare clean skin with an antiseptic (70% alcohol, tincture of iodine, or alcoholic hlorhexidine gluconate solution) before peripheral venous catheter insertion [82].

ategory IB

repare clean skin with a >0.5% chlorhexidine preparation with alcohol before central renous catheter and peripheral arterial catheter insertion and during dressing changes. If

here is a contraindication to chlorhexidine, tincture of iodine, an iodophor, or 70%

llcohol can be used as alternatives [82, 83]. Category IA

No comparison has been made between using chlorhexidine preparations with alcohol and povidone-iodine in alcohol to prepare clean skin. Unresolved issue.

No recommendation can be made for the safety or efficacy of chlorhexidine in infants aged <2 months. Unresolved issue

Antiseptics should be allowed to dry according to the manufacturer's recommendation orior to placing the catheter [82, 83]. Category IB



Guidelines for the Prevention o Intravascular Catheter-Related Infections, 2011

7. * Patient Cleansing

 * Use a 2% chlorhexidine wash for daily skin cleansing to reduce CRBSI [Category II

8. * Catheter Securement Devices

 * Use a sutureless securement device to reduce the risk of infection for catheters [105]. Category II



NSERÇÃO

- Realize medidas educativas ao time envolvido (evidência II)
- Ao realizar tricotomia não utilize lâminas de barbear (II);
- Avalie cuidadosamente sítio de inserção (evidência IA);
- Prefira inserção guiada por ultrasson (↓ complicações mecânicas);
- Não utilize, rotineiramente, inserção por dissecção (evidência IA);
- Realize higienização de mãos antes e após a inserção (degermação cirúrgica antes da inserção evidência IA);
- Utilize técnica asséptica (IA) fazer *check list* para garantir e assegurar técnica asséptica;
- Utilize barreira máxima (IA);
- Utilize solução de clorexidina alcoólica 0,5% (IA) atenção aos ↓ 2 meses;
- Ter equipe treinada (IA);
 - Em crianças, não há recomendação para preferência de sítio de inserção (assur não resolvido) Anvisa recomenda não realizar punção em veia femoral de rotina (I).



w.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11495620 lesources 🗹 How To 🗹 gov. PubMed of Medicine f Health Advanced Send to act 🕶 8;286(6):700-7. tions of femoral and subclavian venous catheterization in critically ill patients: a ed controlled trial. onghe B, Golliot F, Lefrant JY, Raffy B, Barre E, Rigaud JP, Casciani D, Misset B, Bosquet C, Outin H, Brun-Buisson C, Nitenberg G; French Group in Intensive Care. formation hether venous catheterization at the femoral site is associated with an increased risk of complications compared with that at the e is debated. To compare mechanical, infectious, and thrombotic complications of femoral and subclavian venous catheterization. SETTING: Concealed, randomized controlled clinical trial conducted between December 1997 and July 2000 at 8 intensive Us) in France. wo hundred eighty-nine adult patients receiving a first central venous catheter. ONS: Patients were randomly assigned to undergo central venous catheterization at the femoral site (n = 145) or subclavian site OME MEASURES: Rate and severity of mechanical, infectious, and thrombotic complications, compared by catheterization site in 223 patients, respectively. emoral catheterization was associated with a higher incidence rate of overall infectious complications (19.8% vs 4.5%; P<.001; nsity of 20 vs 3.7 per 1000 catheter-days) and of major infectious complications (clinical sepsis with or without bloodstream % vs 1.5%; P = .07; incidence density of 4.5 vs 1.2 per 1000 catheter-days), as well as of overall thrombotic complications 10%; P<.001) and complete thrombosis of the vessel (6% vs 0%; P =.01); rates of overall and major mechanical complications between the 2 groups (17.3% vs 18.8 %; P = .74 and 1.4% vs 2.8%; P = .44, respectively). Risk factors for mechanical were duration of insertion (odds ratio [OR], 1.05; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.03-1.08 per additional minute; P<.001); of the centers (OR, 4.52; 95% CI, 1.81-11.23; P =.001); and insertion during the night (OR, 2.06; 95% CI, 1.04-4.08; P =.03). or associated with infectious complications was femoral catheterization (hazard ratio [HR], 4.83; 95% CI, 1.96-11.93; P<.001); ninistration via the catheter decreased risk of infectious complications (HR, 0.41; 95% CI, 0.18-0.93; P =.03). Femoral n was the only risk factor for thrombotic complications (OR, 14.42; 95% CI, 3.33-62.57; P<.001).</p> N: Femoral venous catheterization is associated with a greater risk of infectious and thrombotic complications than subclavian

n in ICU patients.

https://www.nature.com/articles/jp201436



Original Article | Published: 13 March 2014

Peripherally inserted central venor catheters: frequency of complicati premature newborn depends on the insertion site

P Panagiotounakou, G Antonogeorgos, E Gounari, S Papadakis, J Labadaridis & A

Journal of Perinatology 34, 461-463 (2014) | Download Citation ±

Results:

Premature neonates with axillary PICC lines were 12 times less have line-related complications (inflammation, blockage, eder infection) as compared with any other site of insertion (OR= 9 confidence interval (CI)=0.10 (0.01 to 0.8)) and they were sever more likely to have the PICC line removed because they achieventeral nutrition as compared with the other causes (OR 95%, confidence interval (CI)=10.35 (4.88 to 21.96)). There was no stadifference between the two groups in the number of attempts successful PICC line insertion (P=0.667) and the mean duration of the PICC line (P=0.97).

Conclusion:

The use of the axillary vein as a site of insertion of a PICC line correlated with significantly less complications in premature as opposed to the other sites of insertion.

PUBLICAÇÕES RELACIONADAS

Parienti JJ, du Cheyron D, Timsit JF et al. Meta-analysis of subclavian insertion and nontunneled entral venous catheter-associated infection risk reduction in critically ill adults. Crit Care Med 2012;40:1627-34.

Ge X, Cavallazi R, Li C, Wang YW, Wang FL. Central venous access sites for the prevention of renous thrombosis, stenosis and infection. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2012;(3):CD004084.

Marik PE, Flemmer M, Harrison W. The risk of cateter-related bloodstream infection with emoral venous catheters as compared to subclavian and internal jugular catheters: a ystematic review of the literature and meta-analysis. Crit Care Med 2012;40:2479-85.

Merrer J, De Jongue B, Golliot F et al. Complications of femoral and subclavian venous atheterization in critically ill patients: a randomized controlled trial. JAMA 2001;286:700-7.

Parienti JJ, Mongardon N, Mégarbane B, et al. N Engl J Med. Intravascular Complications of Central Venous Catheterization by Insertion Site. 2015 Sep 24;373(13):1220-9.

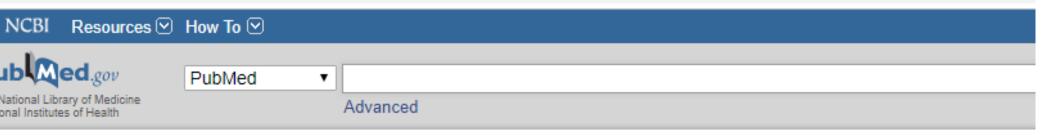


CATETERES IMPREGNADOS

- Usar cateteres impregnados/recobertos por minociclina/rifampicina em crianças internadas UTI (evidência I).
- Recentemente (The Lancet, 2016), o estudo inglês Impregnated central venous catheters
 prevention of bloodstream infection in children (CATCH), incluiu 14 UTIs pediátricas da Inglat
 e 1485 pacientes, demonstrou que o uso deste dispositivo reduziu em 75% a incidência
 ICSRC.
- Os cateteres impregnados/recobertos CSII não estão disponíveis em diâmetros compatíveis puso em pediatria.
- O uso de cateteres centrais impregnados/recobertos de CS e de minociclina/rifampicina nã relacionou a desenvolvimento de resistência microbiana



https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26946925



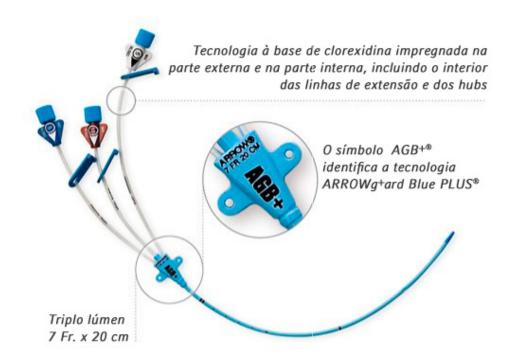
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cet. 2016 Apr 23;387(10029):1732-42. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)00340-8. Epub 2016 Mar 4.

pregnated central venous catheters for prevention of bloodstream infection in children (the ATCH trial): a randomised controlled trial.

pert RE¹, Mok Q², Dwan K³, Harron K⁴, Moitt T⁵, Millar M⁶, Ramnarayan P⁷, Tibby SM⁸, Hughes D⁹, Gamble C³; CATCH trial investigators.

Collaborators (69)





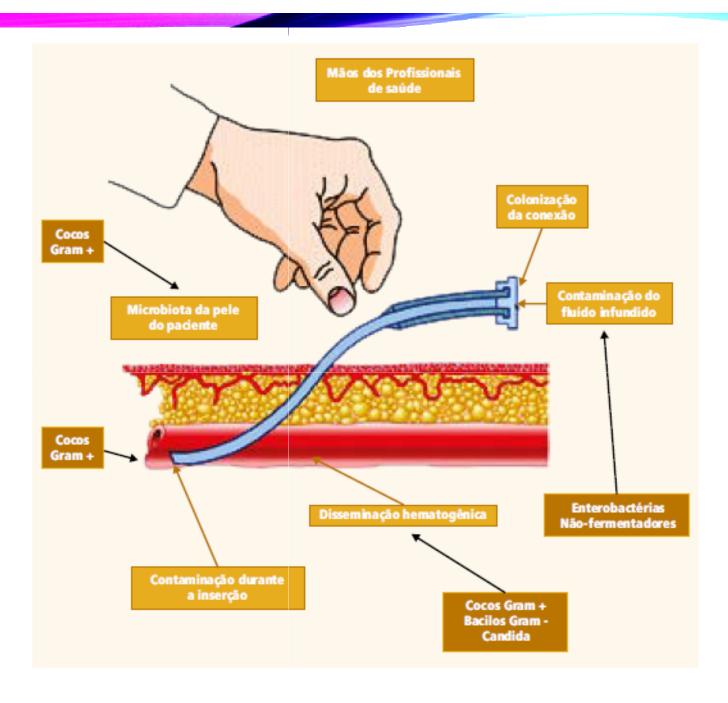
ANUTENÇÃO

- Realize higienização de mãos antes e após palpar local da inserção trocar ou realizar o curativo e retirar as luvas – evidência IA);
- Use o cateter pelo tempo estritamente necessário (IA);
- Monitore o sítio de inserção diariamente (IB);
- Utilize, no sítio de inserção, gaze estéril e adesivo ou curativo semipermeável de poliuretano estéril (IA);
 - Use gaze se houver sudorese ou sangramento no local de inserção troca cada 48h (II);
- Troque o curativo se soltar, sujar ou molhar (IB) ou a cada 7 dias se película estéril (II);
- Use, no sítio e inserção, clorexidina solução alcoólica 0,5% (IA);
- Não utilize antibiótico tópico no sítio de inserção (IA);
- Realize desinfecção das conexões, conectores e ports de adição de medicamentos com solução antisséptica à base de álcool, com movimentos aplicados de forma a gerar fricção mecânica, de 5 a 15 segundos;
- Não submerja ou coloque o cateter sob a água. Proteja-o durante o banho, com cobertura impermeável, bem como sua conexões (IB).

CO KAWSKI, 2013; ANVISA, 2017; CDC, 2011)



opatogenia da ICS





SEGURANÇA IV NO CUIDADO AO PACIENTE

Três pontos chaves:

- "limpar, analisar e limpar" manter limpo: cuidados com as mãos, com a pele do paciente e com as portas do acesso venoso.
 - 60% das bactérias que contaminam cateteres são provenientes da pele (Consórcio Internacional de Controle de infecção Nasocomial, 2015)
 - Álcool 70% ou clorexidina alcoólica 0,5% são eficientes em fricções de ao menos 15 segundos nas desinfecções de porta de acesso e 30 segundos na pele

3 princípios básicos para a prevenção de infecção:

- 1º mãos limpas
- 2º pele limpa
- 3º conectores/ porta de entrada limpos



Analisar:

- Inspeção do sítio de inserção, inspeção visual do curativo, presença de edema, observar reações do paciente
- Aderência e integridade do curativo;
- Uso de curativo com antimicrobiano* (?) não em neonatalogia e em pediatria não há consenso;
- Atenção a formação de biofilme (refluxo de sangue pelo cateter)
- Analisar flushing (flush com salina conforme protocolo) e flush "push pause" (flushing pulsátil) – evidência II
- Conhecer os conectores em uso (pressão positivo, negativa);

A - Asseptic

N - Non

T - Touch

T - Technique

Atenção para seringas dose única solução preenchida – contraindicade neo.

Não usar AD e sim SF 0,9% 2 vez priming do cateter (*flush*) – (Pa Vendramin – Hospital São Camilo S



ANUTENÇÃO

- Realize higienização de mãos antes e após palpar local da inserção trocar ou realizar o curativo e retirar as luvas – evidência IA);
- Use o cateter pelo tempo estritamente necessário (IA);
- Monitore o sítio de inserção diariamente (IB);
- Utilize, no sítio de inserção, gaze estéril e adesivo ou curativo semipermeável de poliuretano estéril (IA);
- Use gaze se houver sudorese ou sangramento no local de inserção troca cada 48h (II);
- Troque o curativo se soltar, sujar ou molhar (IB) ou a cada 7 dias se película estéril (II);
- Use, no sítio e inserção, clorexidina solução alcoólica 0,5% (IA);
- Não utilize antibiótico tópico no sítio de inserção (IA);
- Realize desinfecção das conexões, conectores e ports de adição de medicamentos com solução antisséptica à base de álcool, com movimentos aplicados de forma a gerar fricção mecânica, de 5 a 15 segundos;
- Não submerja ou coloque o cateter sob a água. Proteja-o durante o banho, com cobertura impermeável, bem como sua conexões (IB).

CO KAWSKI, 2013; ANVISA, 2017; CDC, 2011)



idelines for the Prevention of ravascular Catheter-Related ections, 2011

6. * Catheter Site Dressing Regimens

- Use either sterile gauze or sterile, transparent, semipermeable dressing to cover the catheter site [84–87]. Category IA
- If the patient is diaphoretic or if the site is bleeding or oozing, use a gauze dressing until
 this is resolved [84–87]. Category II
- Replace catheter site dressing if the dressing becomes damp, loosened, or visibly soiled [84, 85]. Category IB
- Do not use topical antibiotic ointment or creams on insertion sites, except for dialysis
 catheters, because of their potential to promote fungal infections and antimicrobial
 resistance [88, 89]. Category IB
- Replace dressings used on short-term CVC sites every 2 days for gauze dressings. Category
- Replace dressings used on short-term CVC sites at least every 7 days for transparent dressings, except in those pediatric patients in which the risk for dislodging the catheter may outweigh the benefit of changing the dressing [87, 93]. Category IB
- Replace transparent dressings used on tunneled or implanted CVC sites no more than
 once per week (unless the dressing is soiled or loose), until the insertion site has healed.



ASSIM...

coberturas:

- Uso de fitas estéreis par estabilização do cateter
- Preferir filmes transparentes estéreis
- Cobertura para banhos
- Trocas periódicas conforme necessidade (úmido, solto ou sujo), a cada dois dias se com gaze e a cada 7 dias se filme transparente

estabilização:

- Deve ser feita com técnica asséptica
- Não devem ser utilizadas suturas e fitas para estabilização do cateter
- Considerar: mecanismo de estabilização integrado + curativo de poliuretano com bordas reforçadas ou dispositivo adesivo específico para estabilização (Statlock®)













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3: curativos

Uso paci para cate do CDC -

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Há 1 estuc etári

A systematic literature review of dressing techniques for peripherally inserted central venous catheters (CVC) in neonatal intensive care units

Embase

Intensive care medicine., 2013, 39, S133 | added to CENTRAL: 31 October 2014 | 2014 Issue 10 DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-013-2950-8 Copy DOI Wielenga J, Hilberdink A, Van Den Hoogen A

Pedia Abstract

Background: Peripherally inserted CVC's are often used in the care of (preterm) newborns. To reduce bloodstream infections, dressing techniques could be of main importance. Choices in dressings commonly depend on availability of materials in a hospital and are not based on available evidence. Method: A systematic literature review and methodological critical appraisal according to the Dutch CBO-guideline to reveal available evidence on dressing techniques was performed. Results: Three randomised controlled trials compared dressing techniques. Two of them compared a semi-permeable transparent dressing and a silver alginate maltodextrin patch, and one compared a semi-permeable transparent dressing with a chloorhexidine patch (respectively Hill 2010, Khattar 2010, Garland 2001) One of the silver alginate patch studies showed no significant differences in infection rates between the groups (12.4 % study vs. 17.2 % control. The other study found a decrease in bloodstream infection of 45.8 % per 1000 CVC-days difference in favour of the silver alginate patch which was however not significant. A significant

increase (P<.0001) of the serum silver concentration, far below toxic level, was seen in this study. In the chloorhexidine patch study, infants had less catheter tip colonisation (patch 15.0 vs. 24.0 % in transparent dressing group), but had significant more

(P<,0001) serious skin deviations. Conclusion: The two dressing techniques indentified in this review, next to semi permeable

transparent dressing, are still in an experimental stage. The use of these techniques is dissuaded, until new high-quality studies show that these alternative methods are effective and can be used safely.





Guidelines for the Prevention of Intravascular Catheter-Related Infections, 2011

ommendation Update [July 2017] For

ts aged 18 years and older:

Chlorhexidine-impregnated dressings with an FDA-cleared label that specifies a clinical indication for reducing catheter-related bloodstream infection (CRBSI) or catheterassociated blood stream infection (CABSI) are recommended to protect the insertion site of short-term, non-tunneled central venous catheters. Updated Recommendations References 8-12 Category IA

(See Updated Chlorhexidine-Impregnated Dressings, Implementation

Considerations for Patients Aged 18 Years and Older

[https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/bsi/c-i-

dressings/considerations.html]).

[Superseded 2011 Recommendation] Use a chlorhexidine-impregnated sponge dressing for temporary short-term catheters in patients older than 2 months of age if the CLABSI rate is not decreasing despite adherence to basic prevention measures, including education and training, appropriate use of chlorhexidine for skin antisepsis, and MSB [93, 96-98]. Category IB

Superseded Recommendations

more information.

Recommendations 12 & 13 have been superseded. See the Updated Recommendations on Chlorhexidine-Impregnated Dressinas (https://www.cdc.gov/infecti oncontrol/guidelines/bsi/c-idressings/index.html) for

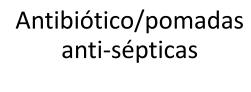
13. A Recommendation Update [July 2017] For patients younger than 18 years:

- a. Chlorhexidine-impregnated dressings are NOT recommended to protect of short-term, non-tunneled central venous catheters for premature ne due to risk of serious adverse skin reactions. Updated Recommendations References Category IC
- b. No recommendation can be made about the use of chlorhexidine-impre dressings to protect the site of short-term, non-tunneled central venou catheters for pediatric patients less than 18 years old and non-prematu neonates due to the lack of sufficient evidence from published, high-qu studies about efficacy and safety in this age group. Updated Recommendations R

ANUTENÇÃO

- Realize higienização de mãos antes e após palpar local da inserção trocar ou realizar o curativo e retirar as luvas – evidência IA);
- Use o cateter pelo tempo estritamente necessário (IA);
- Monitore o sítio de inserção diariamente (IB);
- Utilize, no sítio de inserção, gaze estéril e adesivo ou curativo semipermeável de poliuretano estéril (IA);
- Use gaze se houver sudorese ou sangramento no local de inserção troca cada 48h (II);
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- Use, no sítio e inserção, clorexidina solução alcoólica 0,5% (IA);
- Não utilize antibiótico tópico no sítio de inserção (IA);
- Realize desinfecção das conexões, conectores e *ports* de adição de medicamentos com solução antisséptica à base de álcool, com movimentos aplicados de forma a gerar fricção mecânica, de 5 a 15 segundos;
- Não submerja ou coloque o cateter sob a água. Proteja-o durante o banho, com cobertura impermeável, bem como sua conexões (IB).

CO KAWSKI, 2013; ANVISA, 2017; CDC, 2011)



 CDC, 2011 recomenda -Evidência IB

Qual?

iodopovidona ou pomada bacitracina / gramicidina / polimixina B

Onde?

saída do cateter de hemodiálise e no final de cada sessão somente se esta não interagir com o material do cateter e de acordo com as recomendações do fabricante Desinfecção das conexion conectores valvulados e *ports* adição de medicamentos o solução antisséptica a base álcool, com movimentos aplicados forma a gerar fricção mecânica, da 15 segundos (evidência II) ANVISA, 2017.

Regra de ouro (HIAE, 2017- CBE – SP:

10 s. desinfecção conectores + 20 mãos = zero infecção

(Simone Brand – coord. UTIP/H há 2 anos taxa zero de infecção).

BMTM CurosTM Disinfecting Caps

or Needleless Connectors

Green means clean







BUNDLES

Cuidados no formato de bundles aliados com a educação e engajamento da equipe e da instituição são estratégias que poderão contribuir para a redução das taxas de infecção de corrente sanguínea relacionada a cateter venoso central (PERIN et al, 2016).

 Diante dos impactos apresentados e considerando a sua evitabilidade, torna-se mprescindível a implementação de medidas de prevenção das ICS por meio da adesão a boas práticas, com a utilização de protocolos, guias, manuais baseados em evidências científicas.
 Pacotes de medidas (bundles) e listas de verificação tem sido apontados como relevantes para a redução das taxas de ICS (ANVISA, 2017).





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ARTIGOS DE REV

Evidências de cuidado para prevenção de infecção de corrente sanguínea relacionada a cateter venoso central: revisão sistemática 1

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CONTATO

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