

CLINICAL SCIENCE

RISK FACTORS FOR CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETER-RELATED INFECTIONS IN PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE

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Vilela R, Jácomo ADN, Tresoldi AT. Risk factors for central venous catheter-related infections in pediatric intensive care. Clinics. 2007;62(5):537-44.

OBJECTIVES: To identify risk factors for short-term percutaneously inserted central venous catheter-related infections in children and to evaluate the accuracy of a mortality score in predicting the risk of infection.

METHOD: After reviewing the charts of patients who developed catheter-related infection in a university hospital's pediatric intensive care unit, we conducted a case-controlled study with 51 pairs. Variables related to patients and to catheter insertion and use were analyzed. Risk factors were defined by logistic regression analysis. The accuracy of the Pediatric Risk of Mortality score to discriminate the risk for infection was tested using the Receiver Operating Characteristic curve.

RESULTS: Infection was associated with respiratory failure, patient's length of stay, duration of tracheal intubation, insertion of catheter in the intensive care unit and parenteral nutrition. Insertion site (femoral or internal jugular) was unimportant. Multivariate logistic regression analysis identified the following variables. Risk factors included more than one catheter placement ($p=0.014$) and duration of catheter use ($p=0.0013$), and protective factors included concomitant antibiotic use ($p=0.0005$) and an intermittent infusion regimen followed by heparin filling compared to continuous infusion without heparin ($p=0.0002$). Pediatric Risk of Mortality did not discriminate the risk of infection.

CONCLUSIONS: Central parenteral nutrition and central venous catheters should be withdrawn as soon as possible. Femoral vein catheterization carries a risk of infection similar to internal jugular catheterization. The Pediatric Risk of Mortality score should not be used to predict the risk of central catheter-related infections.

KEY-WORDS: Cross Infection. Risk Factors. Catheterization. Central Venous. Child. Intensive Care.

INTRODUCTION

Bloodstream infection (BSI) related to intravenous therapy is an important factor in morbidity, mortality and hospital costs, especially in intensive care. Most hospital-acquired BSIs are associated with the use of a central venous catheter (CVC). Catheter-related bloodstream infection (CRBSI) rates are influenced by patient-related parameters, such as severity of illness, and by catheter-related param-

eters, such as the material comprising the device. Additionally, utilization conditions should be considered, including insertion techniques, catheter care and solutions infused,¹ along with unique considerations of pediatric patients.²

Some studies aimed at prevention and surveillance have estimated the risk for this and other nosocomial infections. Low specificity was obtained when using risk scores like Pediatric Risk of Mortality (PRISM) values.^{3,4}

From January 2002 through December 2003, 875 patients were admitted to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) of this university hospital, with 17.8 central line-associated BSIs per 1000 central line-days in 2002 and 25.8 in 2003.

Such rates motivated this study, which aims to identify risk factors for the development of short-term percutane-

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ously inserted central venous catheter-related infection (CRI) in children and to evaluate the accuracy of a pediatric mortality score in predicting the risk of infection.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample selection

In the two years of study, the PICU used catheters from the same manufacturer (Arrow International Inc, USA). There were no changes in the standards of care, including aseptic insertion technique, catheter site dressing, access to ports or filling the lumen with a heparin solution, when receiving intermittent infusion.

Patients reported as having CRI, according to the criteria of Pearson and HICPAC,⁵ were identified in the files of the hospital infection control committee, and their charts were reviewed. A retrospective 1:1 case-control study was conducted, where controls were defined by catheter placement close in time to the cases. A previous observation was that infection was always diagnosed 4 or more days after catheter insertion, in 10 randomly selected cases. For that reason, the minimum length of stay accepted for controls was 4 days.

Variables

Variables included in the case-control study were related to both patients and technical aspects of catheter insertion and utilization. Patients were evaluated for age, gender, Z-score of weight for age and gender, length of stay in the PICU, underlying conditions, reason for admission, duration of tracheal intubation, previous antibiotic therapy, PRISM on admission, and exit (discharge or death). Catheter variables included scene, operator, site and order of insertion, as well as the length of time it remained in place. Other variables were concomitant antibiotic therapy, use of CVC for administration of blood products, infusion of parenteral nutrition through CVC and regimen of infusion, which could be continuous or intermittent, alternating with heparin. Catheters without continuous infusion were filled with a 50U/mL heparin solution, after administration of intermittent medications (e.g., antibiotics, sedatives). Catheters with continuous infusion (e.g., hydration, parenteral nutrition, vasoactive drugs) were not filled or flushed with heparin.

Statistical analysis

SAS® 8.2 for Windows was used for statistical analysis, with a level of significance of 5%.

With the aim to select variables associated with infec-

tion that could act as risk factors, preliminary statistical analysis compared cases and controls by Chi-square analysis, Fisher exact test for proportions and Mann-Whitney test for continuous and ordinal variables.

Variables associated with infection in the preliminary tests were then analyzed by univariate logistic regression in order to identify risk factors for infection. The most important set of risk factors was then selected by stepwise multivariate logistic regression analysis. The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve was used to test discriminatory power of the PRISM score.

Ethical aspects

The medical science faculty research ethics committee approved this study.

RESULTS

In 27 cases, the same microorganism was isolated from cultures of both the peripheral blood and the catheter tip. Thirteen other cases had BSIs with positive blood culture but negative or contaminated catheter tip culture. These 13 patients experienced a decrease in fever after removal of the catheter and initiation of empirical antibiotic therapy for CRBSI. Six additional cases had clinical sepsis with negative blood culture and experienced a decrease in fever after removal of the catheter and initiation of antibiotic therapy. Five patients had exit-site infection.

Table 1 shows general characteristics of the study sample.

Microrganisms

Blood cultures were positive in 40 cases, and catheter segment cultures were positive or considered contaminated by laboratory standards in 45 cases. The most frequent microorganisms in blood samples were *Staphylococcus aureus* (34.1%), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (11.4%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (9.0%) and *Enterobacter sp* (9.0%). *Candida tropicalis* was present in two blood cultures (4.5%).

Preliminary statistical analysis

Using Chi-square analysis, infection was associated with age 1 to 2 years ($p=0.032$), PICU stays longer than 15 days ($p=0.005$), more than one CVC placement ($p=0.009$), no antibiotic therapy ($p<0.0001$), parenteral nutrition ($p=0.016$) and continuous infusion regimen without heparin filling ($p=0.0001$). Fisher exact test identified an association between infection and admission for respiratory

Table 1- Demographic and clinical characteristics.

Characteristics	Cases	Controls	p
Number	51	51	
PRISM			
≤ 10	32	33	
de 10 a 30	16	13	
> 30	2	4	
Age in months (median)	13,5	7,8	
Age			
< 1 year	23	29	
1 to 2 years	17	6	0,032
> 2 years	11	16	
Gender			
Female	20	27	
Male	31	24	
Weight			
Low (Z-score < -2)	27	22	
Appropriate (Z-score ≥ -2)	24	29	
Underlying conditions			
Chronic lung disease	12	5	
Cardiac disease	10	4	
Chronic renal failure	3	8	
Steroid therapy	6	7	
Reason for admission			
Elective operation	4	13	
Sepsis	4	9	
Respiratory failure	36	21	0,013
Cardiac failure	4	12	
Other	3	6	
Length of stay in the PICU			
≤ 7	9	19	
de 8 a 14	20	24	
≥ 15	22	8	0,005
Tracheal intubation			
No	1	3	
<24 hours	2	6	
1 to 7 days	7	19	
> 7 days	41	23	0,001
Death	9	3	
Catheter insertion scene			
PICU	48	38	0,009
operating room	2	11	
other	1	2	
Catheter insertion operator			
PICU staff doctor	13	16	
PICU resident doctor	31	21	0,049
Anesthesiologist	2	10	
Other	5	4	
Catheter insertion site (vein)			
internal jugular	31	35	
femoral	19	11	0,097
external jugular and subclavian	1	5	

failure (p=0.013), tracheal intubation for more than 7 days (p=0.001), catheter insertion in the PICU (p=0.009) and insertion performed by the PICU-resident doctor (p=0.049). Mann-Whitney test revealed an association with length of time the catheter remained in place (p=0.018).

Risk factors

Risk factors for CRI defined by univariate logistic re-

gression analysis are shown in Table 2. Significant variables on multivariate logistic regression were also significant after adjusting for age categories (Table 3). Furthermore, the analysis of the infection risk related to the reason for admission, by age adjusted multivariate logistic regression, showed that respiratory failure carried a higher risk for CRI (p=0.0051; OR=6.843; CI=1.779-26.314).

Pediatric Risk of Mortality

There was no significant difference between admission PRISM values of cases (average ± SD = 9.21% ± 9.26) and controls (average ± SD = 11.39% ± 13.85), even after stratification in <10%, 10 to 30% and >30% ranges. Subsequently, every PRISM value found was tested as a potential cutoff value to predict appearance of infection. Their sensitivities and specificities were plotted to obtain an ROC curve (Figure 1). Considering that an area under the curve $A_z=0.5$ corresponds to a random performance and that $A_z=1$ corresponds to a perfect prediction, PRISM score showed a non-discriminating performance for the appearance of catheter-related infections.

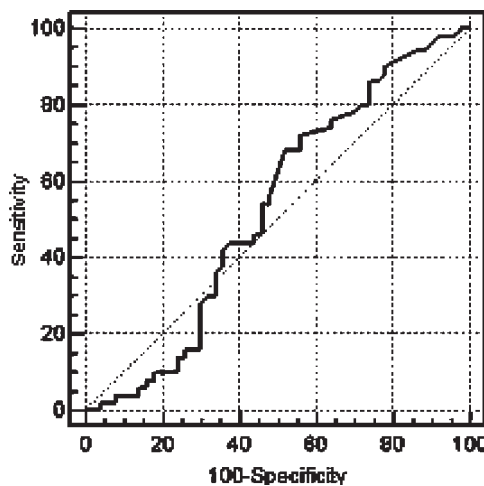


Figure 1 - Admission PRISM score's discriminatory power for catheter-related infection (CRI) evaluated by Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve. Area under the curve, $A_z = 0.528$ (95% confidence interval = 0.426 to 0.629).

DISCUSSION

We should emphasize that some measures, such as adherence to aseptic technique during catheter insertion as well as hand hygiene and cleansing of injection ports before catheter manipulation, are necessary for infection control. These and other simple methods must be stressed in continuing education programs because they are essential for reducing infections ¹.

Table 2 - Analysis of risk factors for catheter-related infection by univariate logistic regression analysis.

Variable	p-value	Odds-ratio	CI 95%
Age			
<1 year <i>versus</i> >2 years	0.7664	1.154	0.449 ; 2.961
1 to 2 years <i>versus</i> >2 years	0.0214	4.121	1.233 ; 13.771
Underlying conditions: chronic lung disease	0.0704	2.831	0.917 ; 8.738
Previous antibiotic therapy ^a	0.1066	1.944	0.867 ; 4.360
Reason for admission			
Sepsis ^b <i>versus</i> post-operative	0.6575	1.444	0.284 ; 7.341
Respiratory failure <i>versus</i> post-operative	0.0068	5.571	1.607 ; 19.314
Cardiac disease <i>versus</i> post-operative	0.0713	6.500	0.850 ; 49.687
Accident, shock and other <i>versus</i> post-operative	0.5934	1.625	0.273 ; 9.658
Tracheal intubation			
>7 days <i>versus</i> <1 day or not-intubated	0.0192	5.348	1.315 ; 21.749
1 day to 7 days <i>versus</i> <1 day or not-intubated	0.9004	1.105	0.230 ; 5.301
Insertion scene PICU <i>versus</i> operating room	0.0152	6.945	1.452 ; 33.231
Operator			
PICU resident-doctor <i>versus</i> PICU staff-doctor	0.2023	1.817	0.726 ; 4.549
Anesthesiologist <i>versus</i> PICU staff-doctor	0.1031	0.246	0.046 ; 1.328
Other <i>versus</i> PICU staff-doctor	0.5747	1.538	0.342 ; 6.928
Insertion site (vein)			
Femoral <i>versus</i> internal jugular	0.1396	1.950	0.804 ; 4.730
Number of catheter placements: >1 <i>versus</i> 1	0.0120	3.750	1.336 ; 10.523
Catheter length of stay ^c (median)	0.0218	1.144	1.020 ; 1.283
>7 days <i>versus</i> ≤7 days	0.2336	1.612	0.735 ; 3.537
Concomitant antibiotic therapy	0.0002	0.132	0.045 ; 0.388
Blood products administered by CVC	0.2336	1.612	0.735 ; 3.537
Parenteral nutrition	0.0230	4.020	1.211 ; 13.339
Intermittent infusion + heparin filling <i>versus</i> continuous infusion without heparin	0.0004	0.143	0.049 ; 0.420

a. Up to 30 days before catheter insertion.

b. Includes septic shock.

c. Time from catheter insertion to appearance of infection for cases and from catheter insertion to withdrawal for controls.

Table 3 - Analysis of risk factors for catheter-related infections using multivariate logistic regression, adjusted for age.

Variable	p-value	Odds-ratio	CI 95%
Number of catheter placements: >1 <i>versus</i> 1	0.0278	5.630	1.208 ; 26.251
Catheter length of stay > 7 days <i>versus</i> ≤ 7 days	0.0155	4.121	1.310 ; 12.965
Concomitant antibiotic therapy	0.0003	0.068	0.016 ; 0.292
Intermittent infusion + heparin filling <i>versus</i> continuous infusion without heparin	0.0008	0.082	0.019 ; 0.354

However, in a retrospective study, it may not be possible to examine important variables like catheter insertion conditions, catheter site care and access to ports due to lack of records. Consequently, important risk factors may be hidden. Nevertheless, relevant conclusions can be drawn from the results.

Age

CRBSI rates in pediatric intensive care units are comparatively high, surpassed only by burn and trauma units⁶. Multi-center hospital-acquired infection studies, especially in the PICU, have found either a higher incidence (p<0.001) of primary BSI in children less than 2 months

old⁷ or no significant difference in the point-prevalence of nosocomial infections among pediatric age ranges.⁸ In Brazil, one investigation reported a higher frequency of nosocomial infections in children younger than 2 years admitted to a PICU.⁹

In this study, there was no significant difference between the average ages of cases and controls. However, when categorizing age into three ranges, there was a higher incidence of cases in one to two year old children. This result may have been biased by other factors because CRI risk factors that were found by multivariate logistic regression did not include age range and were the same when adjusted for age (Table 3). A biasing factor could be connected to reason for admission because the risk of infec-

tion related to respiratory failure was significantly higher with age-adjusted logistic regression.

Reason for admission

Conditions related to respiratory disease, like repeated access to CVC ports for bolus sedation of patients on mechanical ventilation, may have contributed to the association between respiratory failure as a reason for admission and infection. In support of this hypothesis, we observed that patients admitted after elective operations, who usually require less frequent handling of ports, were significantly more frequent ($p=0.005$) among controls than cases.

Patients with CRI had significantly large duration of intubation and longer PICU stays, similar to other authors' results,^{8,10,11} which reflects patient's critical condition, exposure to invasive devices and procedures, repeated access to central lines, selection for resistant bacteria and colonization by nosocomial microorganisms.

Insertion scene, operator and site

CRIs occurred significantly more often when the catheter was inserted in the PICU (Table 2). However, most of the catheters were inserted in the PICU, and the others were usually inserted in the operating room (OR). PICU-placed CVCs may be associated with a higher incidence of infection due to factors linked to the patients, like their physiopathological condition. In shock and hypoxic-ischemic states, vascular collapse or vasoconstriction complicates percutaneous needle puncture of veins, resulting in hematomas and necrotic tissue, which favor colonization. In addition, critically ill patients need frequent access to CVC ports and invasive procedures. Generally, insertion in the OR occurs in ideal aseptic conditions, anesthesia and hemodynamic control. Furthermore, elective surgical patients have less need for access to CVC ports and shorter durations of device placement than critically ill patients.

Resident doctors generally have less experience in catheter insertion techniques than PICU staff doctors and anesthesiologists. Insertion by a physician with an accumulated experience of 50 or more catheterizations is half as likely to result in a mechanical complication as compared to an insertion by a less skilled doctor.¹² On preliminary analysis, there was an association between insertion by resident doctor and CRI. Insertion of half of the catheters in the study by resident doctors and more than half of the remaining devices in the OR must have influenced such an association. Furthermore, logistic regression did not identify this variable as a risk factor, suggesting that aseptic techniques and adequate supervision make up

for lack of ability.¹³

A randomized study in adults¹⁴ found that subclavian venous catheterization was associated with a significantly lower rate of total infectious complications than femoral venous catheterization, in which overall mechanical complications are more likely. In a non-randomized study, subclavian vein catheterization resulted in a smaller incidence of CRI than internal jugular vein catheterization.¹⁵ However, catheterization of the subclavian vein in children is not recommended due to risks of mechanical complications¹⁶, and there are no consistent reports comparing the risks of infection between the femoral vein and jugular internal vein. In this investigation, there was no association between insertion site and infection, when comparing femoral, internal jugular, external jugular and subclavian veins. Furthermore, logistic regression analysis demonstrated no significant difference in the incidence of infection comparing femoral venous catheterization to internal jugular, although the other sites were used too infrequently to be evaluated.

Catheter use

Catheter placement for more than 7 days was a risk factor for CRI according to multivariate logistic regression analysis, which agrees with Maki and coworkers' finding that the cumulative risk for CRBSI rises with the length of time the catheter remains in place.¹⁷ Furthermore, more than one CVC placement resulted in a higher risk of infection in the multivariate analysis. The need for a new CVC could be related to severity of illness, longer PICU stay, number of invasive procedures and frequency of infusions. These are all factors associated with CRBSI. In addition, the presence of multiple intravascular access devices and the total duration of intravascular access device use are associated with an increase in the rate and risk of developing CRBSI.¹⁸

In this study, the use of antibiotics was a protective factor against CRI. Other authors have reported the efficacy of prophylactic vancomycin in preventing Gram-positive infections in low birth weight neonates,^{19,20} but the emergence of resistant bacteria has discouraged this practice.²¹

In this investigation, blood product transfusion was not associated with CRI, suggesting that colonization was not significant even though transfusion could have favored thrombosis. Additionally sepsis caused by blood products contaminated with bacteria has been reported as a rare incident.²²

While parenteral nutrition was associated with CRI, it was not statistically identified as a risk factor in the multivariate logistic regression, probably because of the short administration period; the relationship between

parenteral nutrition and infection is stronger when parenteral nutrition lasts for more than 7 days.²³ Moreover, the practice of designating one port to exclusively administer parenteral nutrition was observed when a multi-lumen catheter was in place.¹

In a meta-analysis, the use of either intra-luminal conventional or subcutaneous low weight heparin reduced the risk of thrombosis, but neither substantially changed the CRBSI rate.²⁴ Because the majority of heparin solutions contain preservatives with antimicrobial activity, it is unclear whether the observed decrease in the rate of CRBSI was a result of reduced thrombus formation or an effect of preservatives. In this survey, catheters receiving continuous infusion flow had a higher risk of CRI when compared to catheters that remained in intermittent use, alternating with heparin flush, in the multivariate logistic regression analysis. One could conclude that heparin had a protective action against infection, but it is necessary to emphasize that continuous infusion was administered to severely ill patients who needed intravenous maintenance fluids, parenteral nutrition and continuous infusion drugs like inotropes, vasopressors, vasodilators and sedatives, as well as intermittent medications. On the other hand, CVCs with intermittent infusions followed by heparin flush were used in less critical situations, when patients received enteral nutrition and probably fewer medications, with less chance for contamination.

Pediatric Risk of Mortality

Although the PRISM score was designed to predict the mortality of populations, it has also been used to predict morbidity, including nosocomial infections.^{3,4} However, the results of this study do not support the use of PRISM to

evaluate the risk for CVC-related infections. PRISM is composed strictly of physiological and laboratory variables²⁵, variables directly related to the appearance of infections (c.g. the use of invasive devices). The inclusion and the other risk factors identified in this study would allow for the development of more adequate scores for nosocomial infections.²⁶

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, enteral nutrition should substitute parenteral nutrition, and catheters should be withdrawn as soon as possible because it is relatively easy to reduce these risk factors. The relative safety of femoral vein catheterization suggested by these results, in which its risk for infection is comparable to jugular vein catheterization, should be investigated in a controlled trial. Adequate supervision and respect to aseptic techniques may compensate for resident doctors' lack of skill in catheter insertion. The Pediatric Risk of Mortality score should not be used to predict the risk for central catheter-related infections. A more specific score that includes variables clearly related to the development of nosocomial bloodstream infection, like the use of invasive devices, should be available to predict the risk of central venous catheter-related infections in children.

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RESUMO

Vilela R, Jácomo ADN, Tresoldi AT. Fatores de risco para as infecções relacionadas ao cateter venoso central em terapia intensiva pediátrica. Clinics. 2007;62(5):537-44.

OBJETIVOS: Identificar fatores de risco para as infecções relacionadas a cateter venoso central de curta permanência, inserido por punção, em crianças e avaliar a eficiência de um escore de mortalidade pediátrica em prever o risco de infecção.

MÉTODOS: Revisão dos casos de infecção relacionada a cateter ocorridos na unidade de terapia intensiva pediátrica de um hospital universitário seguida de estudo caso-controle com 51 pares. Foram analisadas variáveis relacionadas aos pacientes e à inserção e utilização dos cateteres, sendo definidos fatores de risco por análise de regressão logística. A eficiência de *Pediatric Risk of Mortality* em discriminar o risco de infecção foi testada pela curva *receiver operating characteristic*.

RESULTADOS: Foram variáveis associadas à infecção: insuficiência respiratória, duração da internação, tempo de intubação, inserção do cateter na unidade de terapia intensiva e nutrição parentérica. O sítio de inserção foi indifferente quando comparadas as veias jugular interna e femoral. Foram fatores de risco: inserção de mais de um cateter ($p=0,014$) e tempo de permanência do cateter ($p=0,0013$). Foram fatores de proteção: uso concomitante de antibióticos ($p=0,0005$) e infusão intermitente seguida de heparinização quando comparada à infusão contínua sem heparinização ($p=0,0002$). *Pediatric Risk of Mortality* não

discriminou o risco de infecção.

CONCLUSÕES: Deve-se suspender a nutrição parentérica e retirar o cateter venoso central assim que possível. A cateterização da veia femoral implica em risco de infecção semelhante ao da veia jugular interna. O escore *Pediatric Risk of Mortality* não deve ser utilizado para estimar o risco de infecção relacionada ao cateter venoso central.

UNITERMOS: Infecção Hospitalar. Fatores de Risco. Cateterismo Venoso Central. Criança. Cuidados Intensivos.

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