

Reducing the incidence of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia by managing vascular access devices in the Coronary Care Unit. Harry Collins Award

Introduction

Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia (SAB) is a common and often preventable complication of health care.

Two thirds of health care associated SABs are caused by vascular access devices (VADs).

The Coronary Care Unit (CCU) accounts for over a quarter of Liverpool Hospital VAD-related SABs with five cases detected between February and August 2012.

Aim

To identify preventable factors that can lead to VAD-associated SABs, implement an effective and sustainable system for optimal VAD care and prevent all cases of VAD-associated SAB in the CCU over the period of the project.

Factors associated with vascular access device bacteraemia

Poor insertion technique

Appropriate equipment not available on trolley

Poor documentation of insertion

Insertion site incorrectly dressed

Prolonged cannula dwell time

Unnecessary cannulation

Failure to recognise and act on complications

Determined by review of cases and VAD auditing.



Interventions

1. Raise awareness, prioritise VAD care

- Education of nursing and medical staff
- VAD resource nurses appointed
- Feedback of performance

2. Optimise insertion of VADs

- Standardised cannulation trolley, stock control
- Simple insertion bundle

PIVC Insertion Bundle

1. Confirm PIVC is **required**
2. Wear **sterile** gloves
3. Use **2% chlorhexidine in 70% alcohol** to prepare the site
4. Use a **transparent dressing** – make the insertion site visible
5. Write the **date** of insertion on the cannula dressing
6. Document the insertion in the patient's notes
7. Change the administration set



Compliance with all bundle items is mandatory for optimal insertion.

3. Optimise daily maintenance of VADs

- new VAD daily checklist – action oriented
- ‘cannula conversation’- medical/nursing
- remove when meets criteria

Vascular access device

Daily Insertion and Management Chart

Patient sticker here:

Insertion details				Insertion details				Insertion details			
Cannula No.	Date inserted	Site	By whom	Cannula No.	Date inserted	Site	By whom	Cannula No.	Date inserted	Site	By whom
1.				2.				3.			
4.				5.				6.			
7.				8.				9.			

See reverse for guide to completing the chart.

Today's date	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Has PIVC - tick														
Cannula No.														
Date inserted														
Site inserted														
Days since insertion														
Condition of site														
Site required? Y/N														
Remove today? Y/N														
Cannula No.														
Date inserted														
Site inserted														
Days since insertion														
Condition of site														
Site required? Y/N														
Remove today? Y/N														

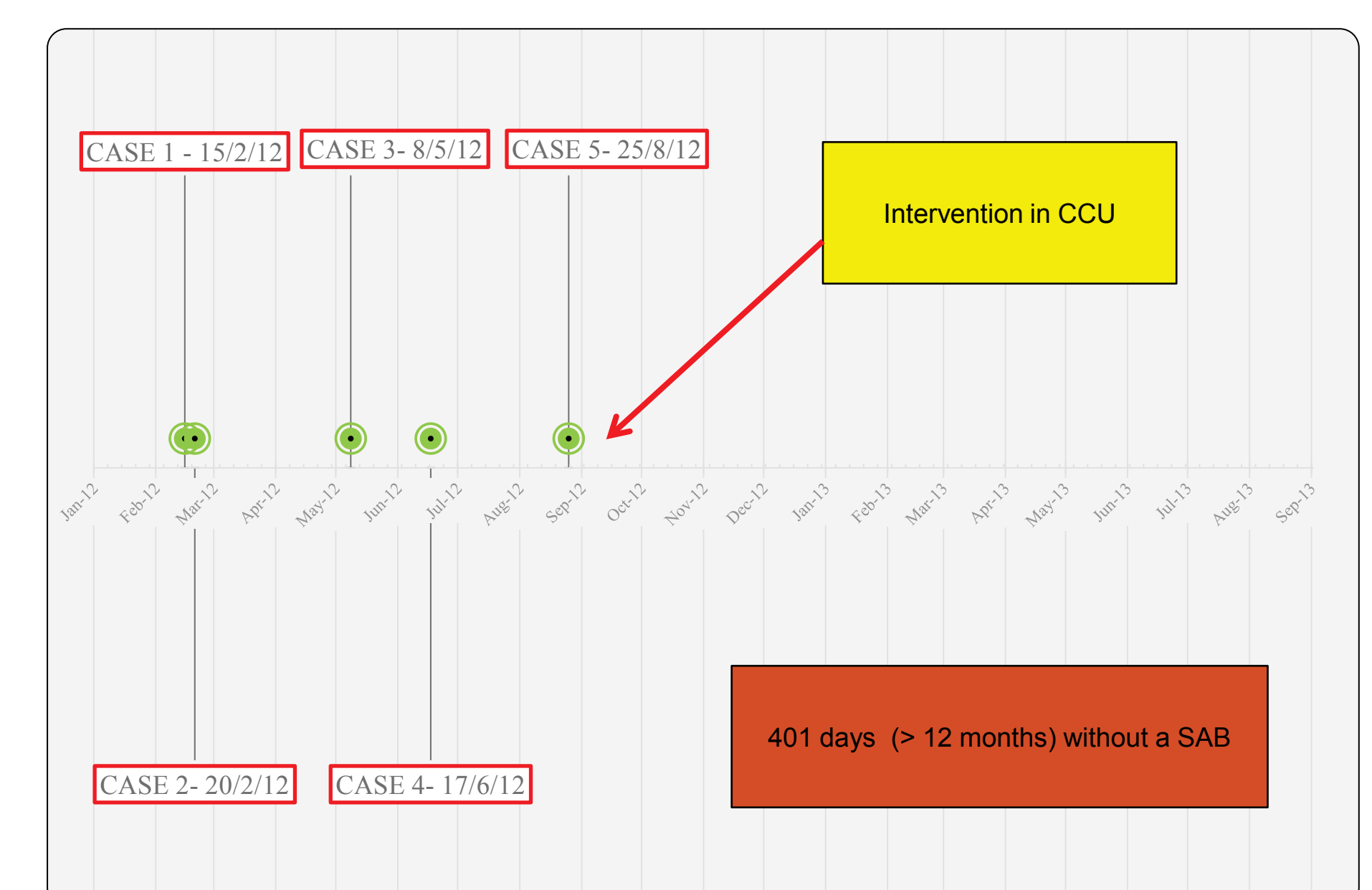
4. Educate and empower patients

Results

Acceptability

- Cannulation trolley - 66% well stocked
- Insertion bundle - 80% found it useful
- Daily checklist - 100% found it useful
- Likes - easy to understand, action oriented

Timeline - *S. aureus* bacteraemia in CCU



Conclusion

Effectiveness

This project was effective because it involved collaboration, empowerment, and feedback whilst utilising a simple checklist approach.

Strategies for sustaining and extending

- adopt this program hospital-wide
- incorporate ‘cannula conversation’ into multi-disciplinary rounds – ‘in safe hands’
- empower patients in the care of their VADs
- eliminate unnecessary duplication
- include VAD care as a KPI - display on the Quality and Safety noticeboard
- use the same techniques when targeting other healthcare-associated infections

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