

Examples of Clinical Practice Guidelines or Practice Standards Developed by Organizations or Professional Societies Regarding Aspects of CLABSI Prevention or Diagnosis

| About the Organization/Society and Website Address | Guideline Citation, Publication Topic, Year | Summary | Applicable Settings |
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| Organization or Professional Society: World Health Organization (WHO)–World Alliance for Patient Safety | | | |
| <p>WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries, and monitoring and assessing health trends. WHO experts produce health guidelines and standards and help countries address public health issues. WHO's membership is comprised of 193 countries and two associate members. WHO's Constitution came into force on April 7, 1948—a date now celebrated every year as World Health Day.</p> <p>http://www.who.int</p> | <p>World Health Organization (WHO): <i>WHO Guidelines on Hand Hygiene in Health Care</i>. Geneva: WHO, 2009.</p> <p>Publication topic: Hand hygiene</p> <p>Year published: 2009</p> | <p>Hand hygiene is a primary measure to reduce infections, including CLABSIs. A core part of WHO Patient Safety work is related to Global Patient Safety Challenges. These challenges are international campaigns that bring together expertise and evidence on important aspects of patient safety. Recommendations are developed to ensure the safety of patients receiving care globally. WHO Patient Safety works to make these recommendations widely available and provides tools to implement the recommendations in a variety of health care settings worldwide.</p> <p>To date there have been two Global Patient Safety Challenges: “Clean Care Is Safer Care” and “Safe Surgery Saves Lives.” The WHO guidelines on hand hygiene are a product of the “Clean Care Is Safer Care” Global Patient Safety Challenge, launched in 2005.</p> <p>The hand hygiene guidelines are available at http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2009/9789241597906_eng.pdf.</p> | <p>All settings, from high-technology hospitals in developed countries to remote clinics in resource-poor villages</p> |

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Note: All guidelines accessed Mar 17, 2012. CLABSI: central line–associated bloodstream infection; CVC: central venous catheter; PIVC: peripherally inserted venous catheter; HAI: health care–associated infection; MRSA: methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; CVAD: central venous access device; PICC: peripherally inserted central catheter.

Examples of Clinical Practice Guidelines or Practice Standards (Continued)

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|---|---|--|--|
| Organization or Professional Society: American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (ASPEN) | | | |
| <p>ASPEN was founded in 1975 for the purpose of providing optimal nutrition to all people under all conditions at all times. ASPEN has been publishing clinical guidelines, statements, standards, and other documents for more than 20 years in order to assist practitioners in providing safe, efficacious nutrition care to patients.</p> <p>ASPEN publishes two journals, the <i>Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (JPEN)</i> and <i>Nutrition in Clinical Practice (NCP)</i>.</p> <p>http://nutritioncare.org</p> | <p>Mirtallo J, Canada T, Johnson D, Kumpf V, Petersen C, Sacks G, Seres D, Guenter P; Task Force for the Revision of Safe Practices for Parenteral Nutrition. Safe practices for parenteral nutrition. <i>JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr.</i> 2004 Nov–Dec;28(6):S39–70. Erratum in: <i>JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr.</i> 2006 Mar–Apr;30(2):177.</p> <p>Publication topic: Parenteral nutrition</p> <p>Year published: 2004</p> | <p>These guidelines update the 2002 guidelines and include topic areas such as sterile compounding of parenteral nutrition formulations as well as venous access selection, care, and assessment</p> <p>The guidelines (and others) are available at http://www.nutritioncare.org/Library.aspx.</p> | <p>All health care settings in which patients are receiving parenteral nutrition</p> |
| Organization or Professional Society: Australasian Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (AuSPEN) | | | |
| <p>Founded in 1974, AuSPEN has members from Australia, New Zealand, and the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>AuSPEN is a multidisciplinary society focusing on clinical nutrition. Members include physicians, surgeons, intensivists, dietitians, pharmacists, nurses, and scientists. AuSPEN promotes an evidence-based approach to nutrition in clinical practice and provides clinical nutrition expertise in an advisory capacity to other nutrition organizations, health professionals, and government bodies.</p> <p>http://www.auspen.org.au</p> | <p>Gillanders L, Angstmann K, Ball P, Chapman-Kiddell C, Hardy G, Hope J, Smith R, Strauss B, Russell D; Australasian Society of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition. AuSPEN clinical practice guideline for home parenteral nutrition patients in Australia and New Zealand. <i>Nutrition.</i> 2008 Oct;24(10):998–1012. Epub 2008 Aug 16. Erratum in: <i>Nutrition.</i> 2009 Jun;25(6):685.</p> <p>Publication topic: Parenteral nutrition</p> <p>Year published: 2008</p> | <p>The guidelines for home parenteral nutrition were commissioned by AuSPEN and developed by a multi-disciplinary group. The guidelines make recommendations in four domains: patient selection, patient education, formulation and monitoring regimens, and preventing and managing complications.</p> <p>Available at http://www.auspen.org.au/assets/Uploads/Documents/guidelines-2/WEBSITE-AUSPEN-BEST-PRACTICE-GUIDELINES-FOR-HOME-PARENTERAL-NUTRITION.pdf.</p> | <p>Home care setting</p> |

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Examples of Clinical Practice Guidelines or Practice Standards (Continued)

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| Organization or Professional Society: Centre for Healthcare Related Infection Surveillance and Prevention (CHRISP) | | | |
| <p>The prevention, monitoring, and reporting of HAIs is part of a program to reduce preventable harm in Queensland Health hospitals in Australia. CHRISP provides clinical governance, leadership, and expert advice through its advisory groups, networks, and provision of statewide systems and processes that underpin quality improvement and patient/staff safety. Work undertaken by CHRISP, in collaboration with Health Service Districts and counterparts in other divisions within Queensland Health, focuses on evidence-based, clinician-driven change and the empowerment of those involved in clinical care.</p> <p>http://www.health.qld.gov.au/chrisp</p> | <p>Centre for Healthcare Related Infection Surveillance and Prevention (CHRISP). I-Care Program. Australia: CHRISP (2007).</p> <p>http://www.health.qld.gov.au/chrisp/icare/about.asp</p> <p>Publication topic: The CHRISP I-Care Program has consolidated CLABSI prevention interventions into one document called Recommended Practices, for the main types of intravascular devices (IVD), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Percutaneous CVC ■ Tunneled CVC ■ PICC ■ PIVC ■ Hemodialysis catheters ■ Port <p>Year published: 2007</p> | <p>A large number of interventions have been developed to prevent health care–associated intravascular device–related bloodstream infections. The I-Care acronym stands for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ I—IV device management ■ C—Clean your hands ■ A—Access: Use alcoholic chlorhexidine to prepare the insertion site, and use sterile alcohol swabs to clean the injection port before accessing ■ R—Review the need for the IV device on a daily basis and remove when no longer required ■ E—Educate everyone about I-Care: staff, patients, and caregivers <p>The Recommended Practices have been specifically tailored for the Queensland Health environment and are broad statements used to guide policy and procedure development in specific work environments.</p> | All settings |
| Organization or Professional Society: International Federation of Infection Control (IFIC) | | | |
| <p>Founded in 1987, IFIC is an umbrella organization of associations and societies of health care professionals in infection control and related fields worldwide. IFIC strives to minimize the risk of infection within the health care setting worldwide through development of an infection control communication network to facilitate consensus building, education, and sharing of expertise. Organizations that join IFIC are designated as member societies. Currently IFIC has 66 member societies from 51 countries.</p> <p>http://www.theific.org</p> | <p>Heeg P. Prevention of intravascular device–associated infections. In Friedman C, Newsum W, editors. <i>IFIC Basic Concepts in Infection Control</i>, 2nd ed. International Federation of Infection Control, 2011, 247–255.</p> <p>Publication topic: Basic infection prevention and control concepts and recommended practices</p> <p>Year published: 2011</p> | <p>Authored by experts in infection prevention and control, microbiology, and epidemiology, IFIC’s infection prevention and control book provides a scientific foundation of basic infection prevention and control principles and strategies. Chapter 17, “Prevention of Intravascular Device-Associated Infections,” includes practices and strategies to minimize the risks associated with CVCs.</p> <p>This book is not connected to any country’s laws, regulations, or traditions and therefore has international applicability.</p> <p>Available at http://www.theific.org/basic_concepts/index.htm.</p> | |

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| Organization or Professional Society: European Society for Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism (ESPEN) | | | |
| <p>ESPEN is dedicated to the field of clinical nutrition and metabolism. The society promotes basic and clinical research, basic and advanced education, and organization of consensus statements about clinical care and care quality control. ESPEN encourages the dissemination of knowledge and its application in the field of parenteral and enteral nutrition. ESPEN sponsors the journal <i>Clinical Nutrition</i>.</p> <p>http://www.espen.org</p> | <p>Pittiruti M, Hamilton H, Biffi R, MacFie J, Pertkiewicz M; ESPEN. ESPEN Guidelines on Parenteral Nutrition: Central venous catheters (access, care, diagnosis and therapy of complications). <i>Clin Nutr</i>. 2009 Aug;28(4):365–377.</p> <p>Publication topic: Parenteral nutrition</p> <p>Year published: 2009</p> | <p>The guidelines provide general recommendations about the indications for and use of the various types of venous access devices available for parenteral nutrition. Topic areas covered include choosing the best route for intravenous nutrition and type of catheter device, ultrasound-guided venipuncture, strategies to reduce the risk of catheter-related infection, and diagnosis and treatment of catheter-related infections.</p> <p>Available at http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S026156140900788.</p> | <p>All settings in which health care personnel care for patients who require parenteral nutrition, including acute care and home care</p> |
| Organization or Professional Society: Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) | | | |
| <p>IDSA represents scientists, physicians, and other health care professionals who specialize in infectious diseases. IDSA's purpose is to improve the health of individuals, communities, and society by promoting excellence in patient care, research, education, public health, and prevention relating to infectious diseases.</p> <p>http://www.idsociety.org</p> | <p>Mermel LA, Allon M, Bouza E, Craven DE, Flynn P, O'Grady NP, Raad II, Rijnders BJA, Sheretz RJ, Warren DK. Clinical practice guidelines for the diagnosis and management of intravascular catheter-related infection: 2009 Update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. <i>Clin Infect Dis</i>. 2009 Jul;49:1–45.</p> <p>Publication topic: Diagnosis and management of catheter-related infections</p> <p>Year published: 2009</p> | <p>These guidelines update those published in 2001. Topic areas covered include when and how to perform blood cultures and management of catheter-related infections.</p> <p>Available at http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/49/1/1.full.pdf+html.</p> | <p>Settings in which health care personnel care for patients who have intravascular catheter-related infections or who are at risk for them</p> |

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| Organization or Professional Society: Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) and Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA) | | | |
| <p>(See above information for IDSA.)</p> <p>SHEA is a professional society with more than 1,900 physicians and other health care professionals around the world. Since its founding in 1980, SHEA has remained dedicated to advancing the science and practice of health care epidemiology and preventing and controlling worldwide the morbidity, mortality, and costs associated with HAIs.</p> <p>http://www.shea-online.org</p> | <p>Marschall J, Mermel LA, Classen D, Arias KM, Podgorny K, Anderson DJ, Burstin H, Calfee DP, Coffin SE, Dubberke ER, Fraser V, Gerding DN, Griffin FA, Gross P, Kaye KS, Klompas M, Lo E, Nicolle L, Pegues DA, Perl TM, Saint S, Salgado CD, Weinstein RA, Wise R, Yokoe DS. Strategies to prevent central line-associated bloodstream infections in acute care hospitals. <i>Infect Cont Hosp Epidemiol</i>. 2008 Oct;29 Suppl 1:S22–30.</p> <p>Publication topic: Prevention of CLABSIs</p> <p>Year published: 2008</p> | <p>In addition to discussing CLABSIs, this compendium of practice recommendations synthesizes the best evidence for the prevention of surgical site infections, catheter-associated urinary tract infections, ventilator-associated pneumonia, <i>Clostridium difficile</i>, and MRSA. The compendium was sponsored and authored by SHEA and IDSA. Partners in this work were the Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (APIC), The Joint Commission, and the American Hospital Association (AHA). The compendium also does the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Highlights basic HAI prevention strategies plus advanced approaches for outbreak management and other special circumstances ■ Recommends performance and accountability measures to apply to individuals and groups working to implement infection prevention practices <p>The entire compendium, available in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, can be downloaded at http://www.shea-online.org/GuidelinesResources/CompendiumofStrategiestoPreventHAIs.aspx. It is also published in the October 2008 supplemental issue of the SHEA journal <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i>.</p> | <p>Acute care hospitals</p> |

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| Organization or Professional Society: Infusion Nurses Society (INS) | | | |
| <p>INS, located in Norwood, Massachusetts, is a national nonprofit organization founded in 1973. Membership is open to all health care professionals from all practice settings who are involved in or interested in the practice of infusion therapy. INS is dedicated to advancing the delivery of quality therapy to patients, enhancing the specialty through stringent standards of practice and professional ethics, and promoting research and education in the infusion nursing practice.</p> <p>http://www.ins1.org</p> | <p>Infusion Nursing Standards of Practice. <i>J Infus Nurs.</i> 2011 Jan–Feb;34 Suppl 1:S1–110.</p> <p>Publication topic: Prevention of catheter-related infections</p> <p>Year published: 2011</p> | <p>The INS publication <i>Infusion Nursing Standards of Practice</i> provides a framework that guides clinical practice. The standards are used to define and develop organizational infusion-based policies and procedures for all practice settings. The comprehensive contents include standards of nursing practice and patient care practices, vascular access device selection and placement, use of access devices, site care and maintenance, and infusion-related complications.</p> <p>Available for purchase at http://www.ins1.org/i4a/ams/amsstore/category.cfm?category_id=7.</p> | <p>All patient settings and patient populations</p> |
| Organization or Professional Society: Intravenous Nurses New Zealand (IVNNZ) | | | |
| <p>IVNNZ is a voluntary organization for registered nurses/midwives and allied health professionals. IVNNZ was founded in 1993, with the goal of establishing IV therapy as a specialty in nursing practice. IVNNZ promotes excellence in IV therapy by providing education (conferences, workshops, seminars), maintaining IV standards of best practice, and offering preceptorship, research, and networking.</p> <p>IVNNZ is an international affiliate of the Infusion Nurses Society (INS) of America.</p> <p>http://www.ivnnz.co.nz</p> | <p>IVNNZ Standards of Infusion Nursing</p> <p>Publication topic: All aspects of CVAD management and complication prevention</p> <p>Year published: 2012</p> | <p>The standards were launched on March 30, 2012, at the IVNNZ conference.</p> <p>Contact standards@ivnnz.co.nz with any questions.</p> <p>The standards are available at http://www.ivnnz.co.nz/about-ivnnz-inc./Infusion-Standards-of-Practice.</p> | <p>All patient settings and patient populations</p> |

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| Organization or Professional Society: British Committee for Standards in Hematology (BCSH) | | | |
| <p>BCSH is a subcommittee of the British Society for Hematology and provides up-to-date evidence-based guidelines for both clinical and laboratory hematologists on the diagnosis and treatment of hematological disease.</p> <p>http://www.bcsghguidelines.com</p> | <p>Bishop L, Dougherty L, Bodenham A, Mansi J, Crowe P, Kibbler C, Shannon M, Treleaven J. Guidelines on the insertion and management of central venous access devices in adults. <i>Int J Lab Hematol</i>. 2007 Aug;29(4):261–278.</p> <p>Publication topic: Prevention of CVC-related infection</p> <p>Year published: 2006</p> | <p>These guidelines are a review of basic principles and relevant research for medical and nursing staff involved in the care of patients with CVADs. They complement existing guidelines for nursing staff (from the Royal College of Nursing, 2005, updated in 2010). The BCSH guidelines pertain to the insertion and management of nontunneled and skin-tunneled CVCs, implanted ports, and PICCs.</p> <p>The guidelines are available at http://www.bcsghguidelines.com/documents/central_venous_access_management_guidelines_2006.pdf.</p> | Adult patients in various clinical settings |
| Organization or Professional Society: Royal College of Nursing (RCN) | | | |
| <p>RCN was founded in 1916 as a professional organization for trained nurses and has evolved into a professional union. For almost a century the RCN has pioneered professional standards for nurses in their education, practice, and working conditions. Today the RCN has more than 400,000 members in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.</p> <p>http://www.rcn.org.uk</p> | <p>Royal College of Nursing, IV Therapy Forum. <i>Standards for Infusion Therapy</i>, 3rd ed. London: Royal College of Nursing, 2010.</p> <p>Publication topic: Infusion therapy</p> <p>Year published: 2010</p> | <p>The standards address all aspects of infusion therapy, including infusion equipment, site selection, and care. Specific topic areas include staff education, patient education, hand hygiene, and selection and placement of CVCs.</p> <p>The guidelines are available at http://www.scribd.com/doc/49770787/IV-THERAPY.</p> | Inpatient, outpatient, and home care settings |
| Organization or Professional Society: National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) | | | |
| <p>NICE is part of the English National Health System (NHS). It produces guidance for both the NHS and patients on the use of medicines, medical equipment, diagnostic tests, and clinical and surgical procedures.</p> <p>http://www.nice.org.uk</p> | <p>National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE). <i>Guidance on the Use of Ultrasound Locating Devices for Placing Central Venous Catheters</i>. Technology Appraisal Guidance 49. London: NICE, 2002.</p> <p>Publication topic: Ultrasonic placement of CVCs</p> <p>Year published: 2002</p> | <p>NICE was asked to look at the available evidence on ultrasound locating devices for placing CVCs and provide guidance that would help the NHS in England and Wales decide when they should be used. The technology for and proper use of ultrasound for this purpose is covered.</p> <p>The guideline is available at http://guidance.nice.org.uk/TA49/Guidance/pdf/English.</p> | Any setting in which CVCs are placed |