Intrinsic Risk Factors for CLABSIs and Susceptible Populations	
Intrinsic Risk Factors (Nonmodifiable Characteristics of the Patient)	**Susceptible Populations**
Age	CLABSI rates are higher among children than adults, particularly in neonates.[1,2] Except for adults in burn or trauma critical care units, pediatric intensive care units (ICUs) had the highest CLABSI rates, as reported in the most recent National Healthcare Safety Network device-associated module data summary report (5.3 and 2.6 CLABSIs per 1,000 catheter-days for burn and trauma ICU, respectively, versus 2.2 to 2.6 for pediatric cardiothoracic, medical, or medical/surgical ICUs per 1,000 catheter-days). Very low birth weight infants (weighing less than 750 grams) had a pooled mean CLABSI rate of 3.4 per 1,000 catheter-days).[3]
Gender	Male gender has been identified as a factor associated with increased risk of CLABSI.[4,5]
Underlying Diseases or Conditions	Patients with hematological and immunological deficiencies, cardiovascular disease, and gastrointestinal diseases have been associated with an increased risk for CLABSI.[6–9]

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