



I cateteri venosi centrali: indicazioni e gestione in oncologia

La complicanza infettiva

Dr. Andrea Angheben
Centro per le Malattie Tropicali
Ospedale Classificato Equiparato Sacro Cuore – Don Calabria
Negrar - Verona



Definizione di una infezione CVC-correlata

Defining Bloodstream Infections Related to Central Venous Catheters in Patients With Cancer: A Systematic Review

Deborah Tomlinson,¹ Leonard A. Mermel,^{2,3} Marie-Chantal Ethier,¹ Anne Matlow,⁴ Biljana Gillmeister,¹ and Lillian Sung^{1,5}

¹Program in Child Health Evaluative Sciences, The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ²Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island; ³Department of Epidemiology & Infection Control, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island; ⁴Division of Infectious Diseases, The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; and ⁵Division of Haematology/Oncology, The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Table 2. Criteria Associated With Definitions of Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infection (CRBSI) in Patients With Cancer

Author	Number of papers	Criteria								Defined as catheter-associated or catheter-related	Number of papers published from 2006 onwards (n = 54)
		Clinical manifestation		CVC-drawn blood culture positive	CVC-tip culture positive	Peripheral blood culture positive	EITHER CVC OR peripheral blood culture positive	Differential between CVC and peripheral cultures ^a	CVC insertion site culture positive		
		Present	Resolve after CVC removal								
[137–144]	8	✓	✓				✓			3 CRBSI; 1 CABS 2 CR septicemia 2 unspecified	0/8, 0%
[77, 172]	2	✓		✓	✓	✓				2 CRBSI	1/2, 50%
[158, 162, 163]	3	✓		✓	✓					3 CRBSI	1/3, 33%
[150, 172]	2	✓		✓		✓			✓	1 CR-infection; 1 CRBSI	1/2, 50%
[23, 51, 53, 58–60, 106, 147, 148]	9	✓		✓		✓				6 CRBSI; 2 unspecified; 1 CABS	2/9, 22%
[141, 147]	2	✓		✓					✓	1 CRBSI;	0/2, 0%
[28–30, 95, 96, 98–101, 104, 105, 146, 170]	13	✓		✓						1 unspecified 6 CRBSI;	4/13, 31%
[52, 63, 65–68, 70, 71, 73, 78, 80, 81, 127, 164]	14	✓			✓	✓				12 CRBSI 1 CR-septicemia 1 CABS	3/14, 21%
[38, 43, 48–50, 54, 79, 93, 142, 146, 149, 169]	12	✓			✓		✓			10 CRBSI; 1 CR-septicemia 1 unspecified	3/12, 25%
[31, 102, 104]	3	✓			✓					3 CRBSI	2/3, 67%
[44, 127]	2	✓				✓			✓	1 CRBSI;	1/2, 50%
[24–26, 31, 35–37, 39–42, 45, 55–57, 103, 160]	17	✓				✓				1 CR-septicemia 7 CABS; 4 unspecified; 6 CRBSI	11/17, 65%
[38, 50, 142, 146, 149, 164]	6	✓					✓		✓	4 CRBSI; 1 CR-septicemia 1 unspecified	1/6, 17%

Definition of CLABSI

There are 2 terms to describe intravascular catheter related infections and are often used interchangeably even though their meanings differ.

Definition One

- ☞ Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) is a term used by US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)
- ☞ Refers to a primary blood stream infection in a patient that had a central line within the 48 hour period before the development of the blood stream infection and is not related to an infection at another site.
- ☞ Its definition is more practical for surveillance

Definition Two

- ☞ Catheter related bloodstream infection (CRBSI) is a more clinical definition that requires specific lab testing to identify the catheter as the source for the bloodstream infection and is not typically used for surveillance purposes.

How infection takes hold. (From Hadaway LC. Infusing without infecting. Nursing 2003;33(10):59; with permission.)

Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infections Review
Abebe, Abebe, MD, Hospital Medicine Clinics, Volume 3,
Issue 1, e32-e49

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How infection takes hold

Infectious organisms from various external sources can trigger a catheter-related bloodstream infection (BSI). In hospitals, coagulase-negative staphylococci and enterococci are most frequently involved.

Contamination of the hub can introduce pathogens into the infusate, which carries them through the catheter into the blood.

Your hands can introduce pathogens when you insert the catheter or manipulate the hub.

Skin organisms can enter the catheter tract during insertion or if the catheter moves slightly in and out of the skin while in place.

Organisms are more likely to adhere to certain catheter materials, such as polyvinyl chloride or polyethylene. Certain pathogens produce a "slime" that lets them resist host defenses, such as engulfment by leukocytes, and the number of pathogens resistant to certain antibiotics is increasing.

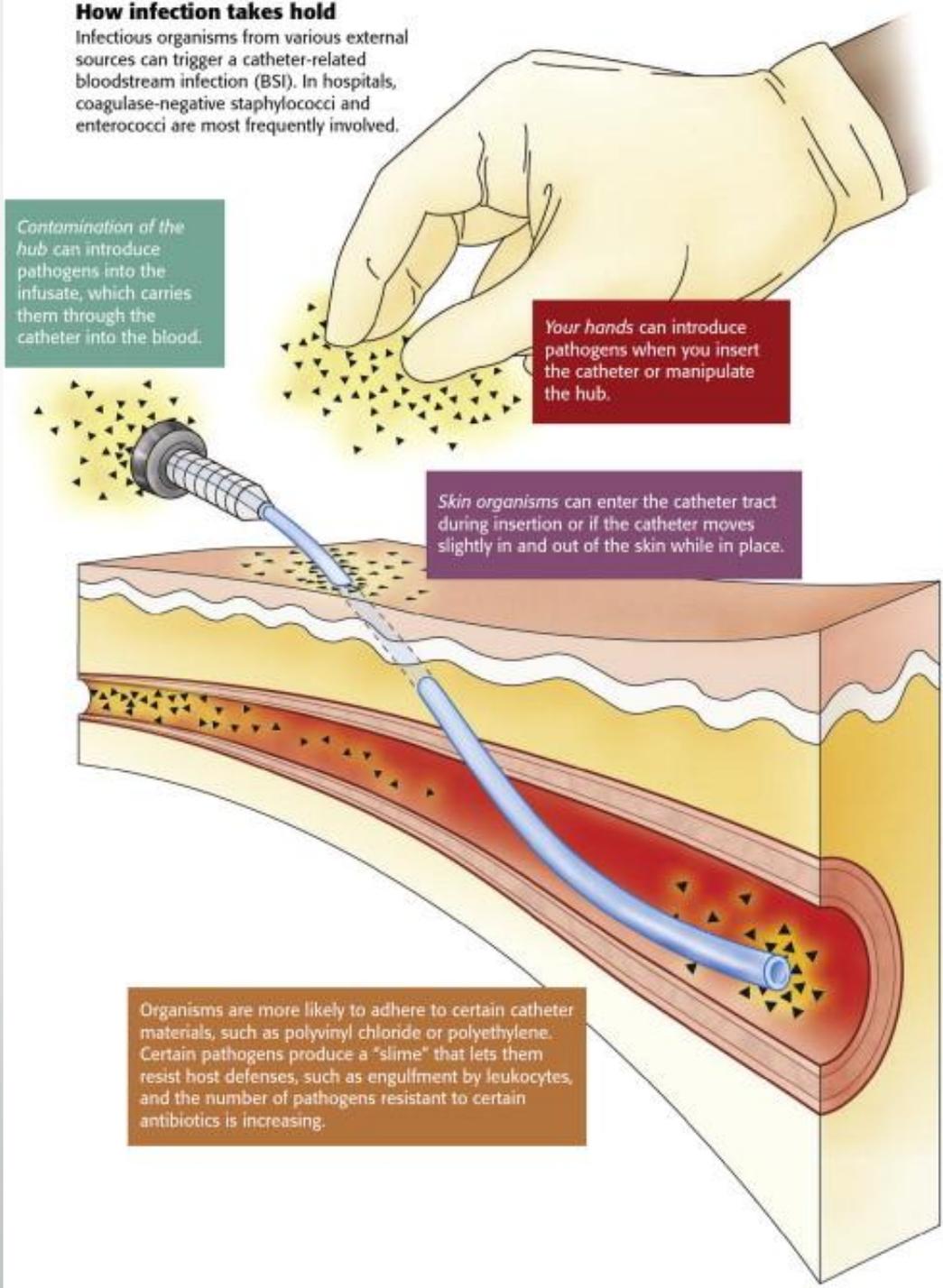


TABLE 302-5 Infectious Complications Associated with Implanted, Long-term Catheters

AUTHORS	NUMBER OF PATIENTS	TYPE OF CATHETER	EXIT SITE/TUNNEL/POCKET INFECTIONS (%)	CLABSIs (%)	DURATION OF CATHETERIZATION (RANGE)	ALL INFECTIONS PER 100 CATHETER DAYS	CLABSIS PER 100 CATHETER DAYS
Blacklock et al. ²¹⁰	25	H	14 (56)	2 (8)	70 (5-256)	0.91	0.11
Larson et al. ²²⁰	34	H	4 (11.8)	4 (11.8)	110.3 (3-355)	0.23	0.12
Wade et al. ⁹⁴	51	H	5 (9.8)	3 (5.9)	91 (4-457)	0.17	0.06
Rizzari et al. ²²²	125	H/B	3 (2.4)	106 (85)	134 (6-488)	0.53	0.51
Viscoli et al. ²²⁶	145	B	6 (4.1)	57 (39)	171 (2-647)	0.26	0.19
Hogan and Pulito ²¹⁶	84	B	6 (7.1)	9 (10.7)	33.4 (2-119)	0.39	0.29
Alurkar et al. ²¹²	91	H/B	6 (6.6)	31 (34)	74.6 (NG)	0.54	0.41
Wacker et al. ²²⁷	44	B	NG	15 (34)	236 (15-806)	NG	0.06
	33	P	NG	6 (18)	316 (12-1294)	NG	0.10
Johnson et al. ²¹⁸	64	B	25 (39)	33 (51.6)	251 (NG)	0.28	0.19
Lokich et al. ²²¹	92	P	6 (6.5)	2 (2.2)	127 (7-450)	0.06	0.02
Shulman et al. ²²⁴	31	P	1 (3.2)	4 (12.9)	232 (14-607)	0.07	0.05
Cairo et al. ²¹³	46	H/B	14 (30)	23 (50)	163 (9-365)	0.48	0.30
Hockenberry et al. ²¹⁵	82	P	8 (10)	4 (4.9)	168 (7-1030)	0.06	0.02
van Hoff et al. ³⁹³	59	H/B	7 (12)	30 (51)	220 (NG)	0.28	0.23
Ulz et al. ²²⁵	111	H/B	3 (2.7)	63 (57)	81 (1-167)	0.69	0.66
Kappers-Klunne et al. ²¹⁹	23	H	0 (0)	19 (83)	166 (1-605)	0.50	0.50
	20	P	2 (10)	9 (45)	164 (1-971)	0.33	0.27
Ross et al. ²²³	39	H/B	11 (28)	4 (10)	365 (30-426)	0.13	0.03
	49	P	7 (14)	0 (0)	350 (7-395)	0.07	0.00
Biffi et al. ³⁹⁴	175	P	1 (0.6)	4 (2.2)	180 (4-559)	0.02	0.003
Elishoov et al. ²¹⁴	242	H/B	28 (12)	46 (19)	40 (7-187)	0.79	0.52
Schwarz et al. ³⁹⁵	680	P	31	31	310 (2-1960)	0.02	0.01
Chang et al. ²⁰³	572	P	11 (1.9)	21 (3.7)	358 (1-1742)	0.015	0.01
Martin-Pena et al. ³⁹⁶	123	H/HD	10 (8.1)	11 (8.9)	284 (NG)	NG	0.034
Subtotal (by catheter type)	1306	H/B/HD	142 (10.8)	456 (35)	147 (1-806)	0.40	0.26
	1734	P	67 (3.9)	81 (4.7)	231 (1-1960)	0.08	0.05
TOTAL	3040	—	209 (6.8)	537 (18)	147 (1-1960)	0.31	0.19

B, Broviac; CLABSIs, central line-associated bloodstream infections; H, Hickman; HD, other tunneled hemodialysis catheter; NG, not given; P, totally implantable port (e.g., Port-A-Cath, Infus-A-Port, and Mediport).

Incidenza media di sepsi in base al tipo di accesso venoso

Tipo catetere	Per 100 cateteri	Per 1000 giorni-catetere
Catetere periferico in plastica	0.2	0.6
Ago in acciaio	0.4	1.6
Catetere periferico con isolamento chirurgico	3.7	8.8
Catetere arterioso (monitoraggio)	1.5	2.9
Catetere centrale lume singolo	3.3	2.3
Catetere centrale multilume	-	30
Catetere centrale tunnellizzato	12.4	1.8
Broviac	20.9	1.2
Port	5.1	0.2

Cateteri venosi centrali a permanenza (1)

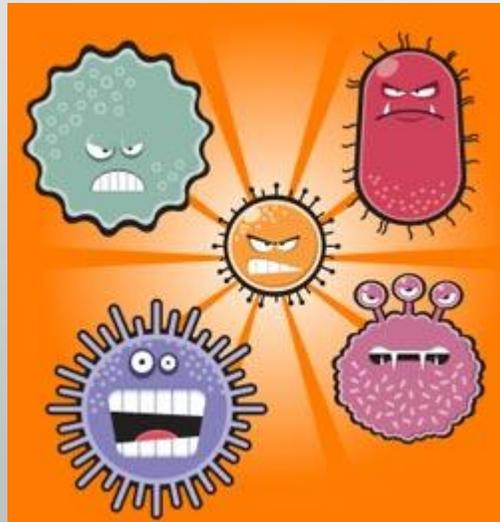
Dispositivo	Episodi 100 CVC	Episodi 1000 giorni CVC
Sepsi		
Hickman-Broviac	20.9 (18.2-21.9)	1.2 (1.0-1.3)
Port	5.1 (4.0-6.3)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)
Infezioni emergenza/tunnel		
Hickman-Broviac	11 (2.4-56)	0.14
Port	3.9 (0.6-14)	0.04

Microrganismi implicati

Gli agenti patogeni responsabili delle infezioni possono essere sia batteri, gram-negativi e gram-positivi, che funghi.

La maggiore o minore frequenza di isolamento dei diversi patogeni dipende sia dal tipo di dispositivo impiegato sia dal distretto corporeo interessato.

Per quanto riguarda i cateteri venosi centrali circa il 60% delle infezioni associate è causato da *Staphylococcus epidermidis* e altri stafilococchi coagulasi-negativi (CNS) e da *Staphylococcus aureus* (2, 57). Le infezioni fungine, in particolare da *Candida albicans* e *Candida parapsilosis*, rappresentano circa il 15%, mentre il restante 25% è costituito sia da altri gram-positivi (*Enterococcus faecalis*, ecc.) che da batteri gram-negativi (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, ecc.).



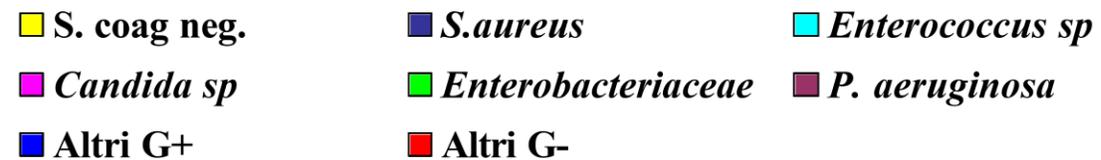
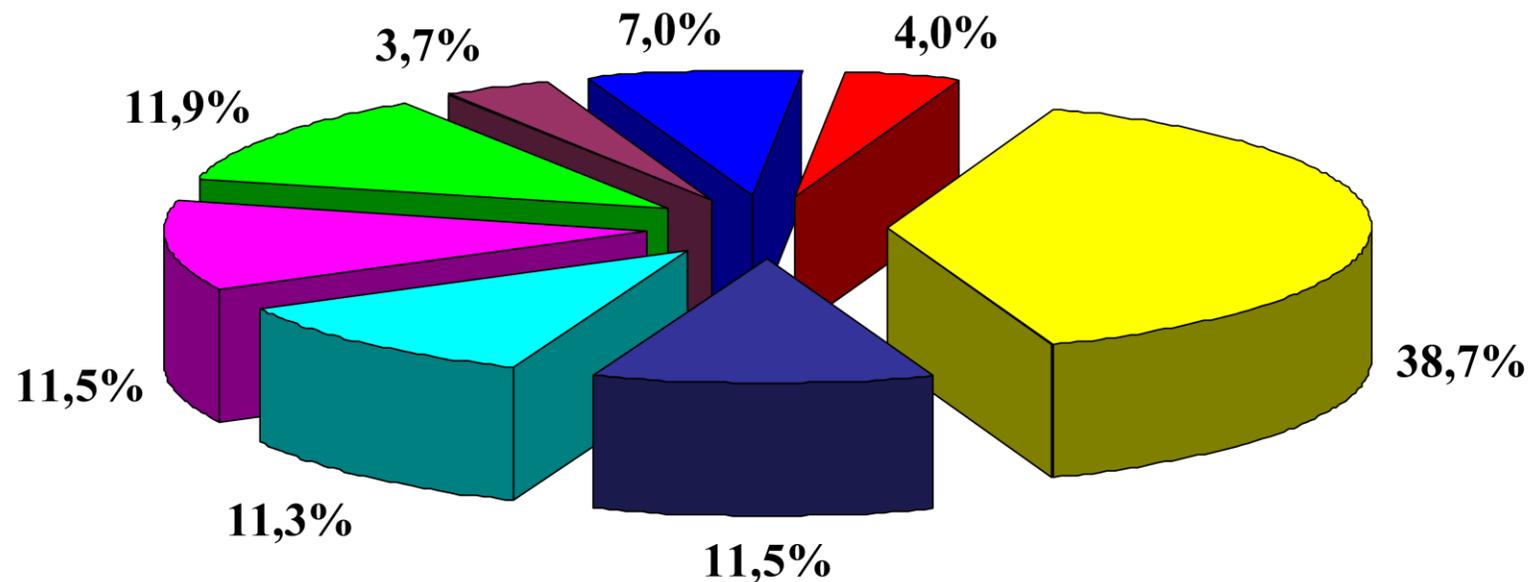
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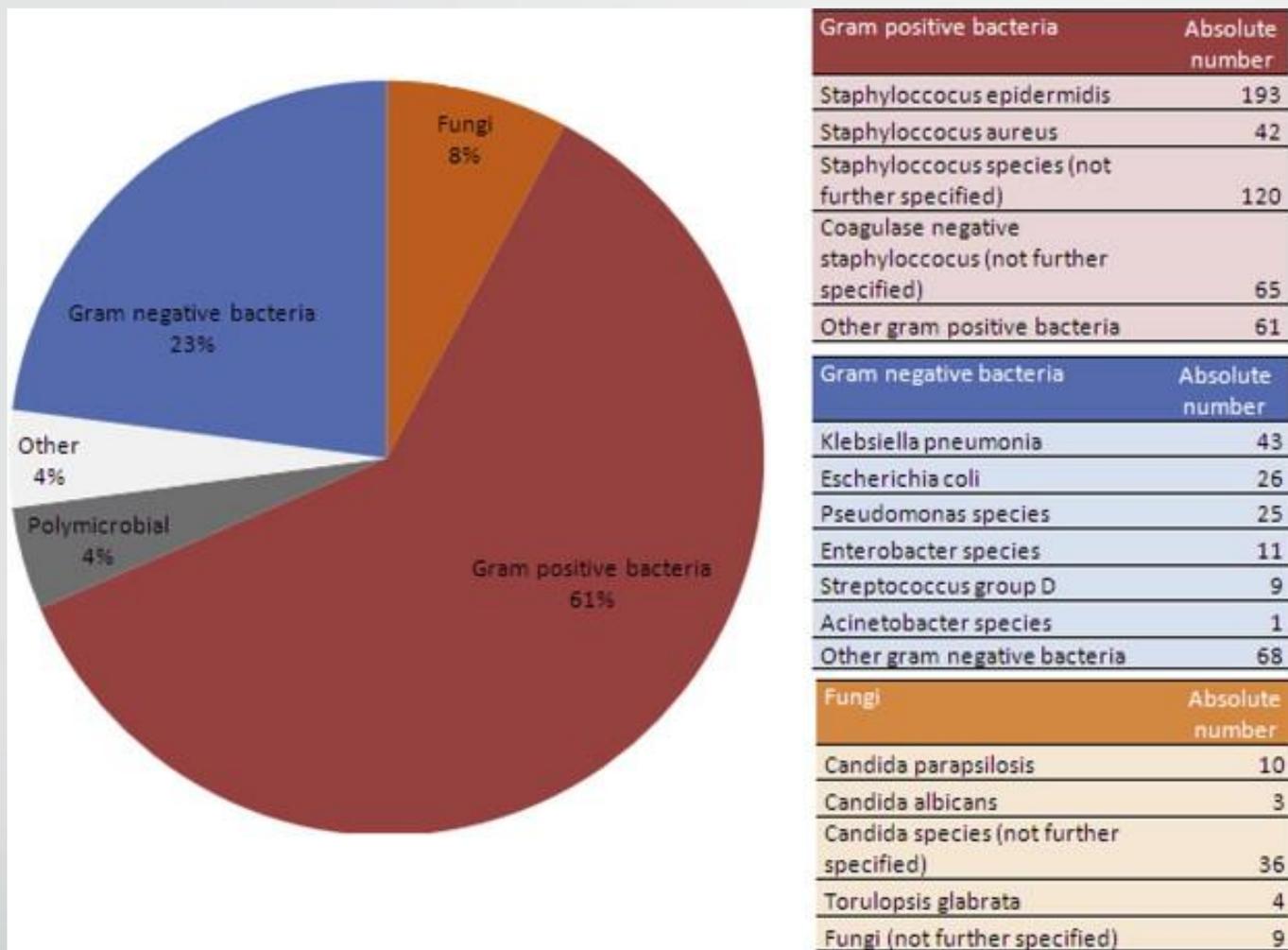
Rapporti ISTISAN

02/34

EZIOLOGIA DELLE BATTERIEMIE IN UNITA' DI CURE INTENSIVE MEDICO-CHIRURGICHE IN USA

(Richards MJ, ICHE 2000)





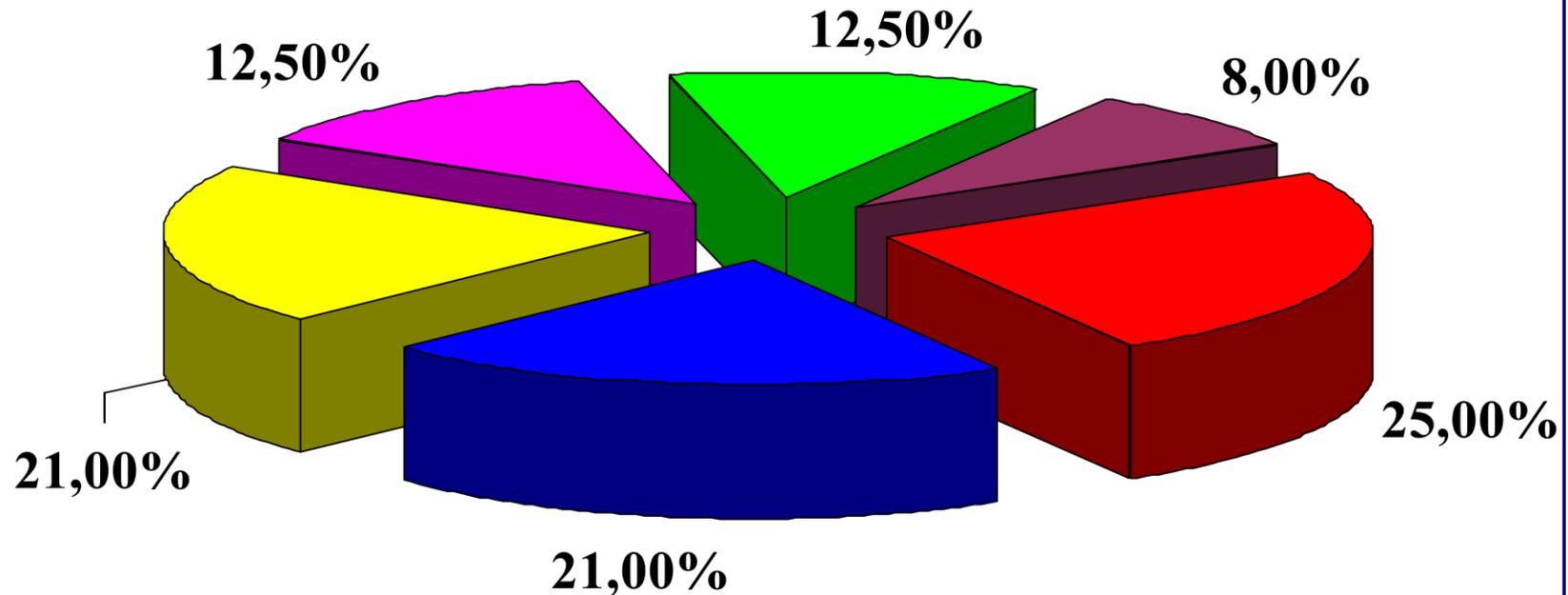
Pathogens (absolute numbers) causing catheter-related sepsis in home parenteral nutrition patients.

Epidemiology of catheter-related infections in adult patients receiving home parenteral nutrition: A systematic review

Dreesen, Mira, Clinical Nutrition, Volume 32, Issue 1, 16-26

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EZIOLOGIA DELLE BATTERIEMIE/FUNGEMIE ICU-ACQUISITE (21 episodi)



■ S. coag neg. 6 ceppi

■ S. aureus 5 ceppi

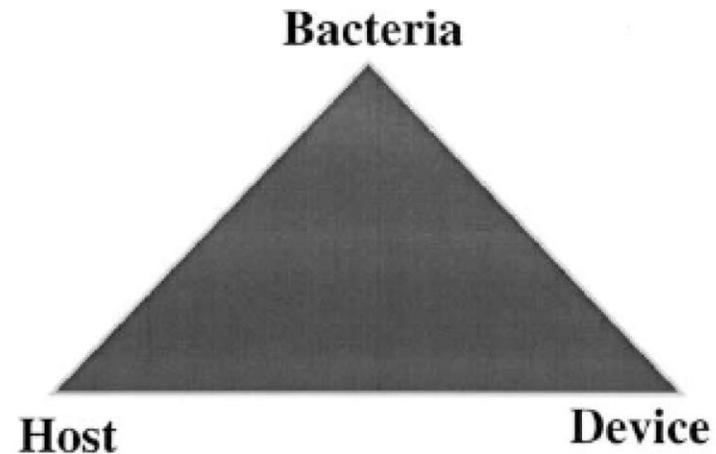
■ Enterob 5 ceppi

■ P. aerug. 3 ceppi

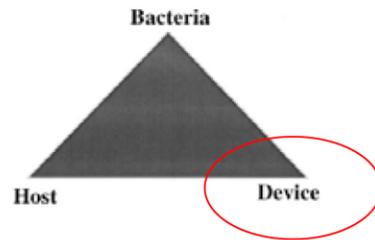
■ Enterococcus 3 ceppi

■ Candida 2 ceppi

Il rischio di infezione di un CVC è determinato dall'interazione di 3 fattori



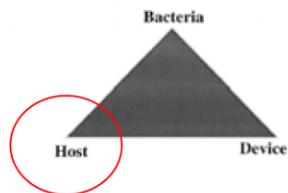
tratta da relazione del prof. Elio Castagnola
U.O. Malattie Infettive - Genova



Il dispositivo può già di per sé favorire l'aderenza batterica

- Tipo di materiale del CVC
 - Il PVC più del teflon
 - Il polietilene più del poliuretano
 - Il latex più del silicone
 - Il silicone più del tetrafluoroetilene
 - L'acciaio più del titanio
- La sorgente dei materiali
 - Il sintetico più dei biomateriali
- La superficie del dispositivo
 - L'irregolare più del regolare
 - La "tessitura" più del liscio
 - L'idrofobico più dell'idrofilo

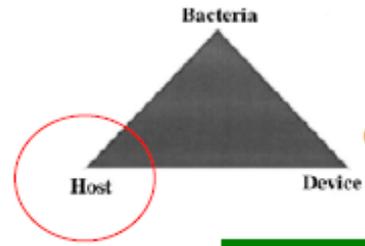
tratta da relazione del prof. Elio Castagnola
U.O. Malattie Infettive - Genova



Fattori di rischio per sepsi CVC-correlata: malattia di base

Malattia di base	RR o OR	Malattia di base	RR o OR
AIDS	4.8	Presenza di altri dispositivi intravascolari	1.0–3.8
Neutropenia	1.0–15.1	Antibiotici sistemici	0.1–0.5
Malattia gastroenterica	2.4	Presenza di infezione attiva in un'altra sede	8.7–9.2
Chirurgia	4.4	APACHE III elevato	4.2
Ricovero in terapia intensiva, anche coronarica	0.4–6.7	Ventilazione meccanica	2.0–2.5
Ospedalizzazione prolungata	1.0–6.7	Paziente trapiantato	2.6

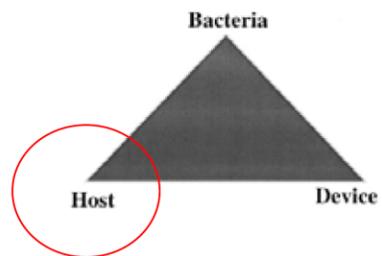
tratta da relazione del prof. Elio Castagnola
U.O. Malattie Infettive - Genova



Sepsi correlate con la presenza di cateteri venosi centrali in diverse tipologie di unità di terapia intensiva

Tipo di terapia intensiva	Giorni-catetere	Episodi /1000 giorni catetere
Coronarica	252,325	4.5
Cardiotoracica	419,674	2.9
Medica	671,632	5.9
Medico/chirurgica		
Unità maggiori, di insegnamento	579,704	5.3
Tutte le altre	863,757	3.8
Neurochirurgica	123,780	4.7
Neonatologica, ad alto rischio		
Pazienti di peso ≤1000 g	438,261	11.3
Pazienti di peso 1001–1500 g	213,351	6.9
Pazienti di peso 1501–2500 g	163,697	4.0
Pazienti di peso >2500 g	231,573	3.8

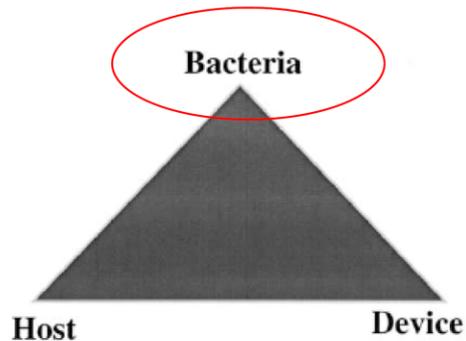
tratta da relazione del prof. Elio Castagnola
U.O.Malattie Infettive - Genova



Fattori di rischio per sepsi CVC-correlata: inserzione del catetere

Inserzione del catetere	RR o OR
Difficoltosa	5.4
Uso di barriere sterili	0.2
Tunnellizzazione	0.3–1.0
Inserzione (sostituzione) mediante guida	1.0–3.3
Sito di inserzione	
✓ giugulare interna	1.0–3.3
✓ succlavia	0.4–1.0
✓ femorale	3.3–4.8
Rimozione del grasso dalla sede di inserzione	1.0
Uso di catetere multilume	6.5

tratta da relazione del prof. Elio Castagnola
U.O. Malattie Infettive - Genova



Virulenza e capacità adesive

- adesione a proteine dell'ospite (fibronectina) presenti sul CVC
- presenza di slime
 - polisaccaride extracellulare prodotto per lo più, ma non solo, da Stafilococchi coagulasi-negativi
 - Prodotto anche da alcuni ceppi di *Candida* (soprattutto *parapsilosis*) in presenza di fluidi contenenti zuccheri
 - impedisce con meccanismo di barriera l'attacco di PMN
 - riduce la efficacia degli antibiotici
 - La matrice li lega prima del contatto con la parete batterica e li rende inefficaci



**Diagnostica ed eziologia delle
infezioni
CVC-correlate**

In caso di sospetta sepsi CVC correlata,
“classica” febbre in concomitanza con
manovre sul CVC

- ✓ Almeno 3 emocolture di cui 1 (se possibile) da vena periferica
- ✓ Nelle forme documentate eseguire emocolture anche in apiressia dopo l’inizio del trattamento

Nei CVC multi-lume eseguire colture da ciascun lume !

Per il paziente viene accertata una delle seguenti possibilità ?

○ Identico microrganismo nell'emocoltura da CVC e in quella da periferico e :

○ Carica emocoltura CVC > 5 volte la carica emocoltura sangue periferico

oppure

○ Differenza fra tempo positizzazione emocoltura da CVC e tempo positizzazione emocoltura sangue periferico ≥ 120 minuti.

○ Positivizzazione dell'emocoltura periferica verificatasi 48 ore prima o dopo la rimozione del catetere e isolamento di identico microrganismo dalla coltura della punta del CVC quantitativa $\geq 10^3$ CFU/mm³ o semi-quantitativa > 15 CFU.

○ Positivizzazione dell'emocoltura periferica con microrganismo identico a quello isolato da Tampone cutaneo nella zona di inserzione (opportunamente concordato con il laboratorio di Microbiologia).

Si

No

Correlazione BSI - CVC probabile

Criteri microbiologici insufficienti per la correlazione BSI -CVC

Infezione CVC-correlata

Codebook V4.2 pag. 22



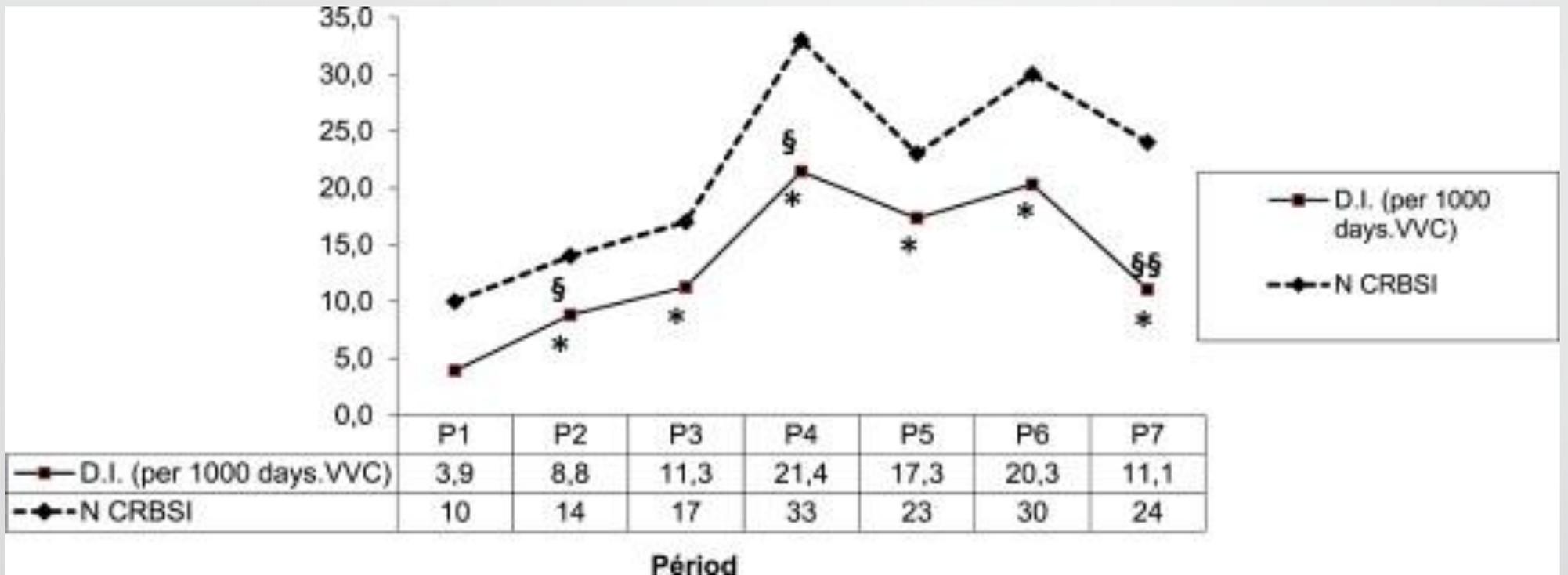
CRI-1: Infection locale del CVC (no emo+)	CRI-2: Infection generalizzata CVC correlata (no emo+)	CRI-3: BSI CVC-correlata
<p>Coltura quantitativa CVC $>10^3$ UFC/ml O Semi-quantitativa CVC >15 UFC</p> <p>E Pus/infiammazione al sito di inserzione/tunnel</p>	<p>Coltura quantitativa CVC $>10^3$ UFC/ml O Semi-quantitativa CVC >15 CFU</p> <p>E Segni clinici che migliorano <48 ore dopo la rimozione del CVC</p>	<p>BSI che si verifica 48 ore prima/dopo la rimozione del CVC</p> <p>E</p> <p>Coltura POSITIVA con lo stesso microrganismo da uno dei seguenti:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Quantitativa CVC $>10^3$ CFU/ml2. Semi-quantitativa CVC >15 CFU3. Emo quantitativa CVC: >5 emo P4. Emo CVC + ≥ 2hrs prima emo P5. Stesso microrganismo da pus al sito di inserzione/tunnel



Goal: Preventing CLABSI

FATTORI CHE INFLUISCONO SULL'INSORGENZA DI INFEZIONI

<i>Legati al paziente</i>	<i>Legati al Catetere</i>	<i>Legati all'operatore sanitario</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance del paziente • Patologia • Durata della neutropenia • Batteriemia in atto • Focolaio infettivo in atto • Colonizzazione della cute • Sito di inserimento contaminato 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sede di inserzione (femorale > guigliare > succlavia) • Numero di lumi del catetere (uno > due > tre) • Linea infusiva con elevata presenza di rubinetti di accesso al sistema • Colonizzazione del raccordo • Tipo di sistema impiantato (non tunnellizzato > tunnellizzato > totalmente impiantato (Port)) • Uso del catetere (NTP > chemioterapia > fluido terapia) • Fluido/Infusione contaminato 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esperienza del personale che posiziona e che gestisce il sistema intravascolare • Istruzione e formazione del personale sanitario • Mani del personale • Protocolli di gestione del sistema • Ambiente: ospedale > day hospital > domicilio

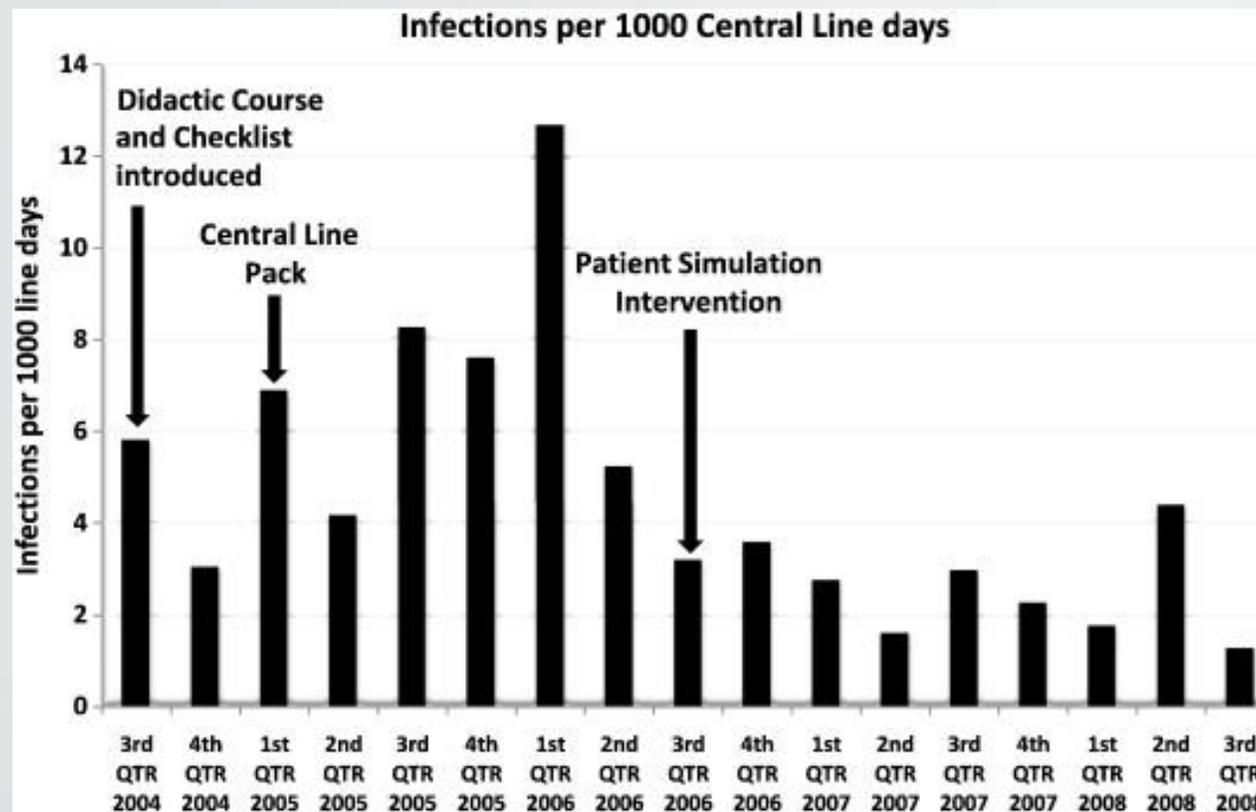


CRBSI incidence rate.

Dramatic increase of central venous catheter-related infections associated with a high turnover of the nursing team

Mirabel-Chambaud, Eléa, Clinical Nutrition, [parentCitation.volumelssue](#), [parentCitation.page](#)

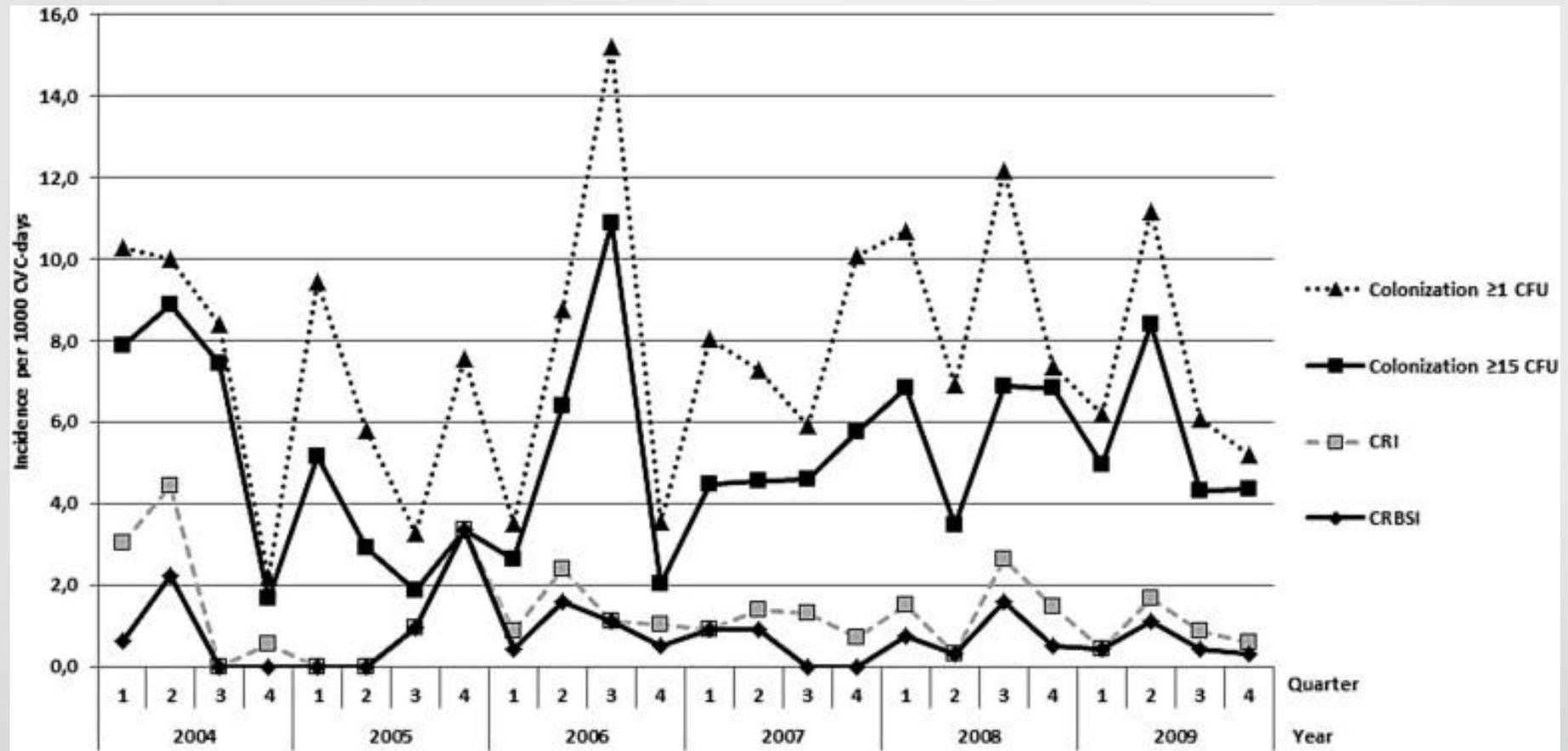
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Reduction in central venous catheter-related blood stream infections (CRBSIs) over time pre- and post-intervention. X-axis = 4-year study period divided into quarters. Y-axis bars = infection rate per 1,000 line days. Arrows = times when interventions were begun before 2006. 2004 (left arrow) = introduction of checklist, nurse empowered to stop procedure, physician and nurse education, and testing. 2005 (middle arrow) = central venous catheter pack begun (gowns, gloves, and pt and provider barrier precautions). 2006 (right arrow) = simulation training (including pre- and post-test and deliberate practice with pt simulator). The reduction in CRBSI 2 years post-intervention differed significantly ($P < 0.001$) from the 2-year pre-intervention rate.

Prevention of central venous catheter-related bloodstream infections: is it time to add simulation training to the prevention bundle?

Burden, Amanda R., MD, *Journal of Clinical Anesthesia*, Volume 24, Issue 7, 555-560



Quarterly incidences of central venous catheter colonization, catheter-related infection, and catheter-related bloodstream infection. CVC, central venous catheter; CFU, colony-forming units; CRI, CVC-related infection; CRBSI, CVC-related bloodstream infection.

Sustained low incidence of central venous catheter-related infections over six years in a Swedish hospital with an active central venous catheter team

Hammar skjöld, Fredrik, MD, PhD, AJIC: American Journal of Infection Control, Volume 42, Issue 2, 122-128



Sorveglianza continua

2012

Schede raccolte = 356

Coltura punta = 135

Coltura positiva = 72

Infezioni CVC correlate = ???

2013

Schede raccolte = 333

Tot. gg. catetere = 44569

Punte inviate alla Microbiologia per coltura = 73

38 punte (< 15 ufc) e 35 punte (>15 ufc)

Punte con coltura pos. (>15 ufc) + S. e S. infezione = 29

Infezioni CVC correlate 6 ‰

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Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2008 Apr;27(4):357-61. Epub 2008 Mar 17.

Device-associated infection rates for non-intensive care unit patients.

Vonberg RP, Behnke M, Geffers C, Sohr D, Ruden H, Dettenkofer M, Gastmeier P.

Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Reference data from intensive care units (ICUs) are not applicable to non-ICU patients because of the differences in device use rates, length of stay, and severity of underlying diseases among the patient populations. In contrast to the huge amount of data available for ICU patients, appropriate surveillance data for non-ICU patients have been missing in Germany.

OBJECTIVE: To establish a new module ("DEVICE-KISS") of the German Nosocomial Infection Surveillance System for generating stratified reference data for non-ICU wards.

SETTING: Non-ICU patients from 42 German hospitals.

METHODS: Monthly patient-days, device-days and nosocomial infections (NIs) (using Centers for Disease Control and Prevention definitions) were counted. Device use rates were calculated, and NI rates were stratified by different medical specialities.

RESULTS: From July 2002 through June 2004, among the 77 wards, there were a total of 536,955 patient-days and 74,188 device-days (for CVC-associated primary bloodstream infections, there were 181,401 patient-days and 8,317 central vascular catheter [CVC]-days in 29 wards; for urinary catheter-associated urinary tract infections, there were 445,536 patient-days and 65,871 urinary catheter-days in 65 wards) and 483 NIs (36 bloodstream infections and 447 urinary tract infections). The mean device use rates were 4.6 device-days per 100 patient-days for CVCs (29 wards) and 14.8 device-days per 100 patient-days for urinary catheters (65 wards), respectively. Mean device-associated NI rates were 4.3 infections per 1,000 CVC-days for CVC-associated bloodstream infections and 6.8 infections per 1,000 urinary catheter-days for catheter-associated urinary tract infections.

CONCLUSIONS: DEVICE-KISS allows non-ICUs to recognize an outlier position with regard to NIs by providing well-founded reference data for non-ICU patients.

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Questioni specifiche

Cateteri periferici

- Use a midline catheter or peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC), instead of a short peripheral catheter, when the duration of IV therapy will likely exceed six days. Category II

CDC 2011

Cateteri centrali

- 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. Category IB
- Use a sutureless securement device to reduce the risk of infection for intravascular catheters. Category II
- Impregnated or coated catheters: only particular situations...Category IA
- Do not administer systemic antimicrobial prophylaxis routinely before insertion or during use of an intravascular catheter to prevent catheter colonization or CRBSI. Category IB



GRAZIE