Leading the Way: Organizational Commitment to Reducing Central Line Complications

I have no commercial relationships relevant to the topic being presented.

Presentation Overview/Summary

Efforts to eliminate central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI), require a strong organizational commitment first to achieve, and then to sustain improvement. The institution must provide the infrastructure that supports a comprehensive interdisciplinary program, which includes ensuring a culture of safety, developing evidence-based policies and procedures, implementing technological tools, identifying and resolving barriers, and providing necessary resources to achieve success. Studies of high-performing hospitals have identified leadership characteristics that are associated with successfully implementing CLABSI reduction practices. Organizational support for CLABSI reduction should include routine use of Root Cause Analysis (RCA) for each CLABSI event that occurs. RCA serves as a valuable in investigating underlying causes of CLABSI and factors that may have contributed to the problem. RCA not only reveals potential for closing practice gaps, the process can at times rule out CLABSI as the source of the bacteremia.

Learning Objectives:

1. List organizational strategies that support frontline efforts to reduce complications of central venous catheters.
2. Describe the role of real-time Root Cause Analysis in the investigation of Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infection (CLABSI)

Learning Assessment Questions

1. Which of the following organizational strategies is most likely to support CLABSI reduction efforts?
   A. Regularly alert nurse managers of the need to discuss CLABSI statistics with staff
   B. Conduct investigations to identify poor performing personnel
   C. Seek input of staff to identify gaps in practice and perceived barriers
   D. Disseminate findings of the Infection Control Committee to key stakeholders

2. Which of the following best describes root cause investigation?
   A. A process that seeks to identify the primary cause of a problem
   B. A group of evidence-based interventions used to improve clinical outcomes
   C. An audit tool for collecting data
   D. A set of measures mandated by the Joint Commission to enhance patient safety
Learning Assessment Answers:

1. Correct answer: C. The engagement of frontline staff in identifying gaps in practice as well as measures to correct existing barriers is critical to the effectiveness of efforts to eradicate CLABSI.

2. Correct answer: A. The Root Cause Analysis seeks to identify the primary cause of a problem to determine what factors contributed to the problem and to identify how to reduce the likelihood that the problem will recur.

References


