

 **41^{ème}**
congrès annuel
de l'ADARPEF

Association Des Anesthésistes
Réanimateurs Pédiatriques
d'Expression Française

Les 24 & 25 mai 2024
World Trade Center
Marseille

Infections sur cathéter

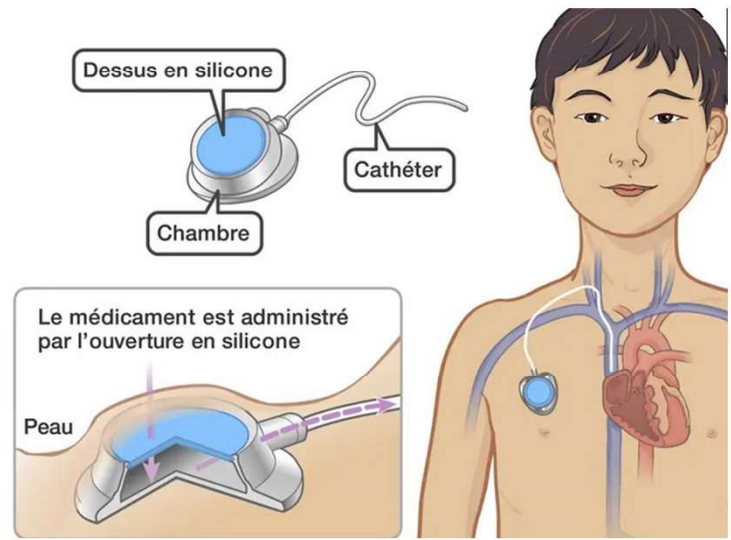
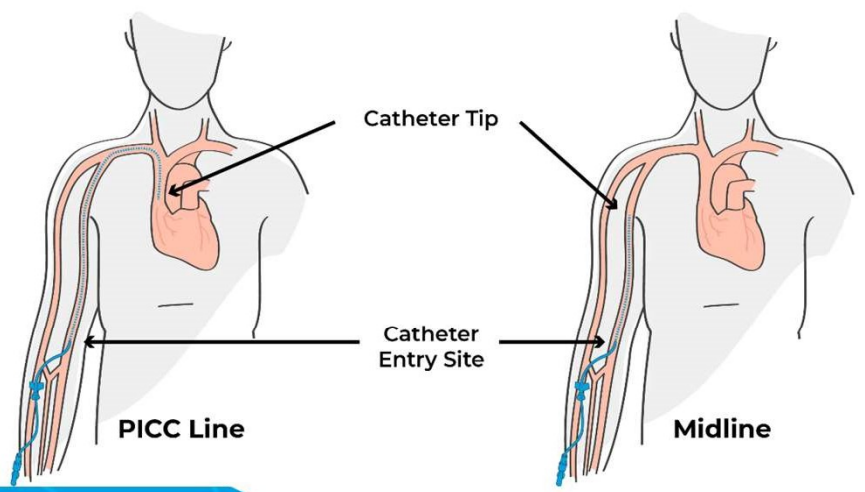
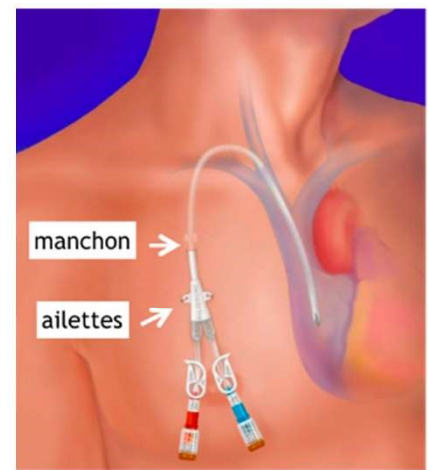
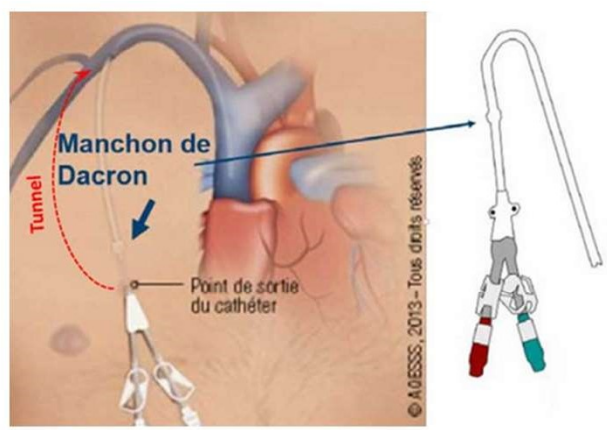
Fabrice MICHEL
Marseille

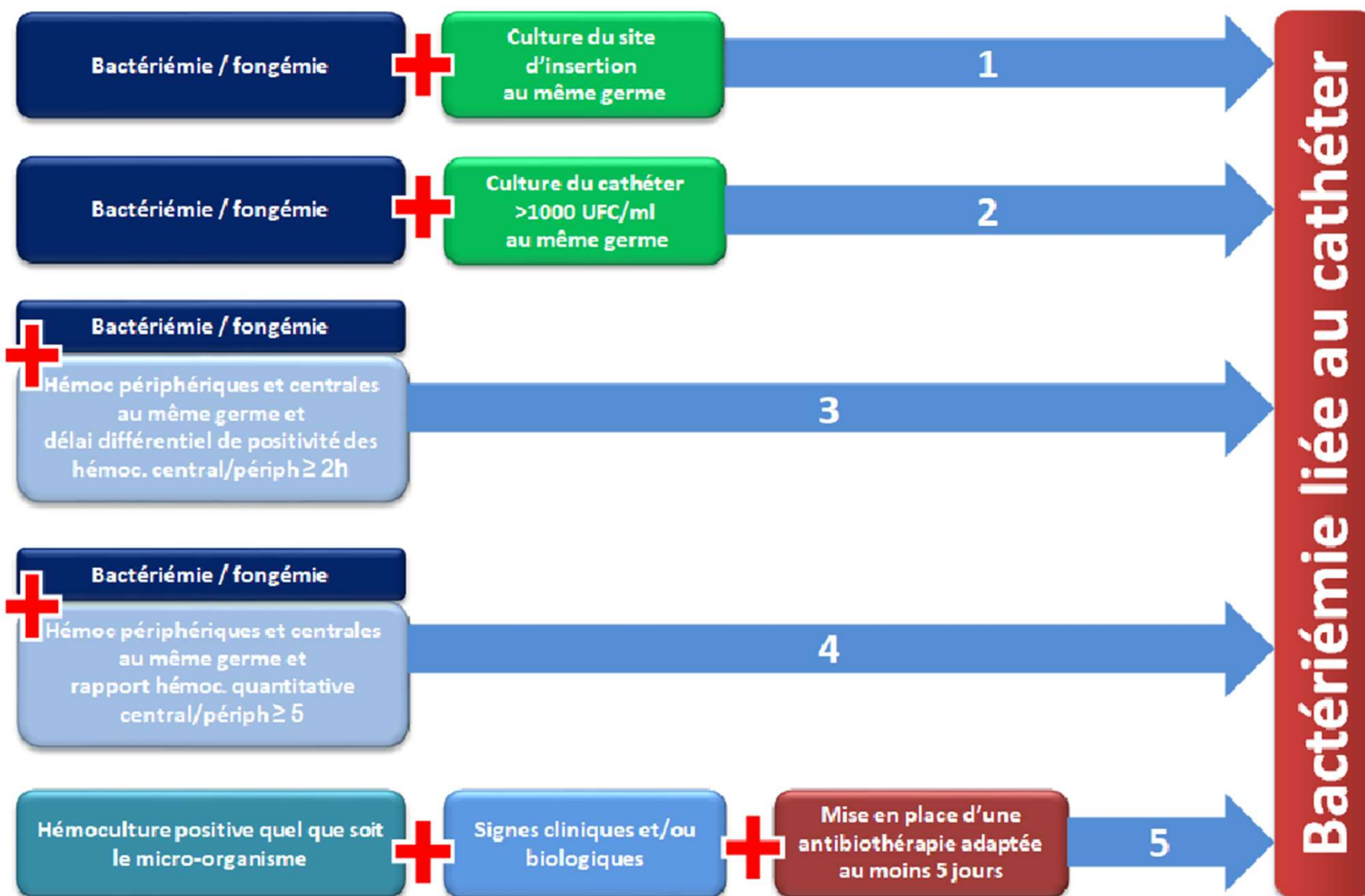
Hôpitaux
Universitaires
de Marseille | **ap.**
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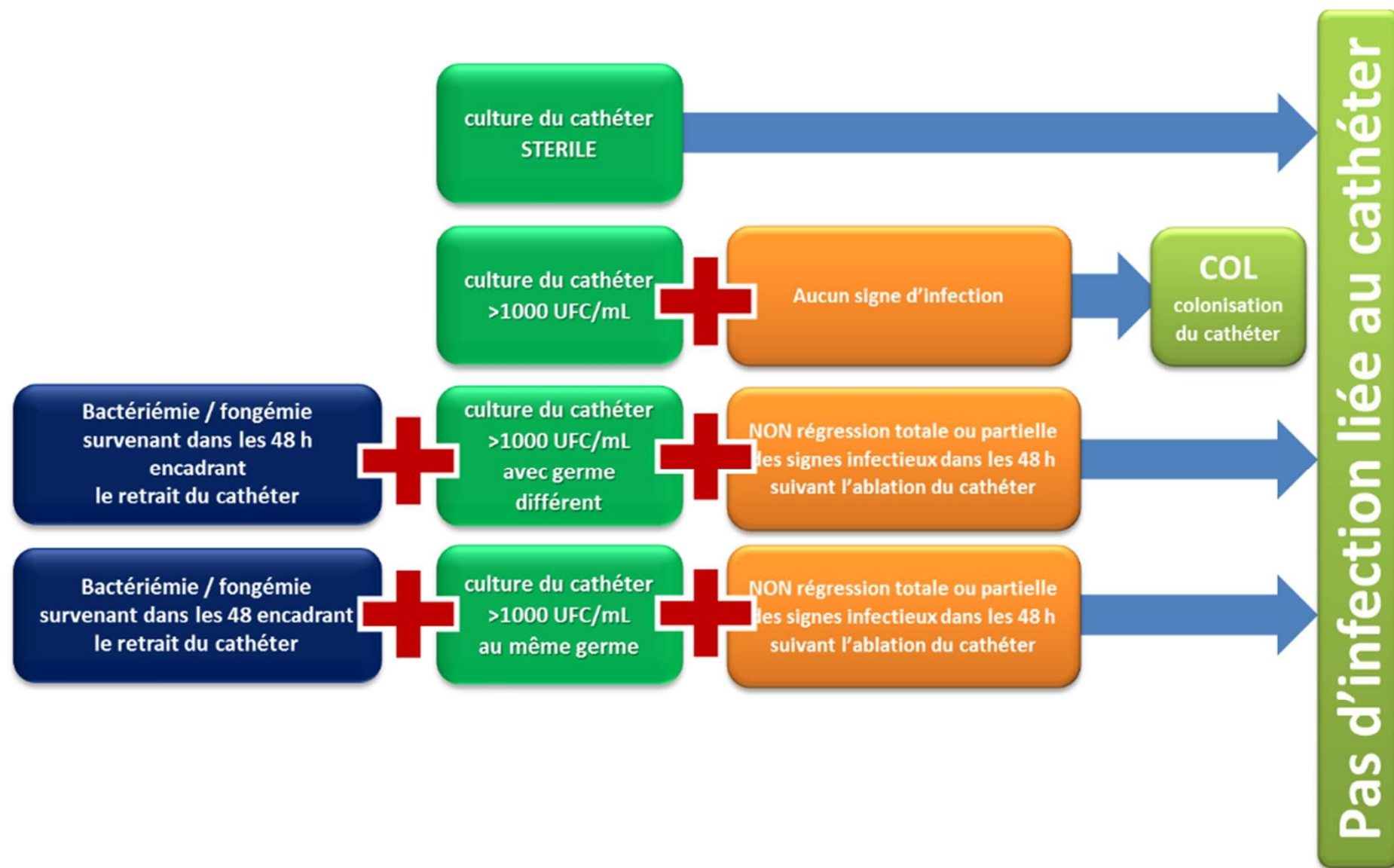
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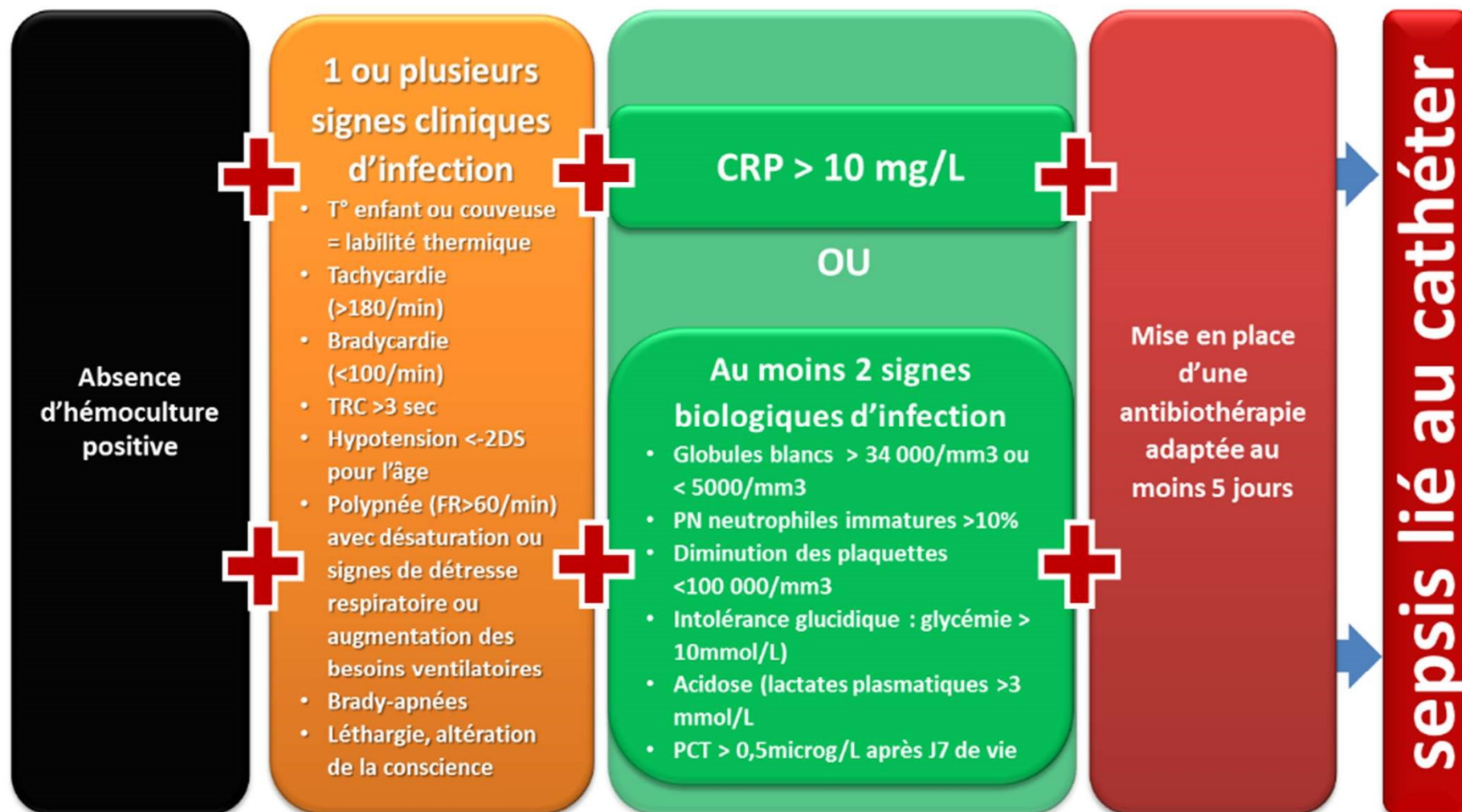


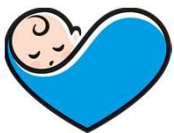
Faculté des sciences
médicales et paramédicales
Aix-Marseille Université









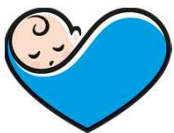


Définitions	Hémoculture sur le CIVLD	Hémoculture périphérique	Signes cliniques
Colonisation du dispositif veineux central	Positive ¹	Négative	Absents
Infection liée au dispositif veineux central probable	Positive ¹	Négative	Présents
Bactériémie (ou fongémie) liée au dispositif veineux central	Positive	Positive ($\Delta^2 \geq 2h$) ³	+ ou -

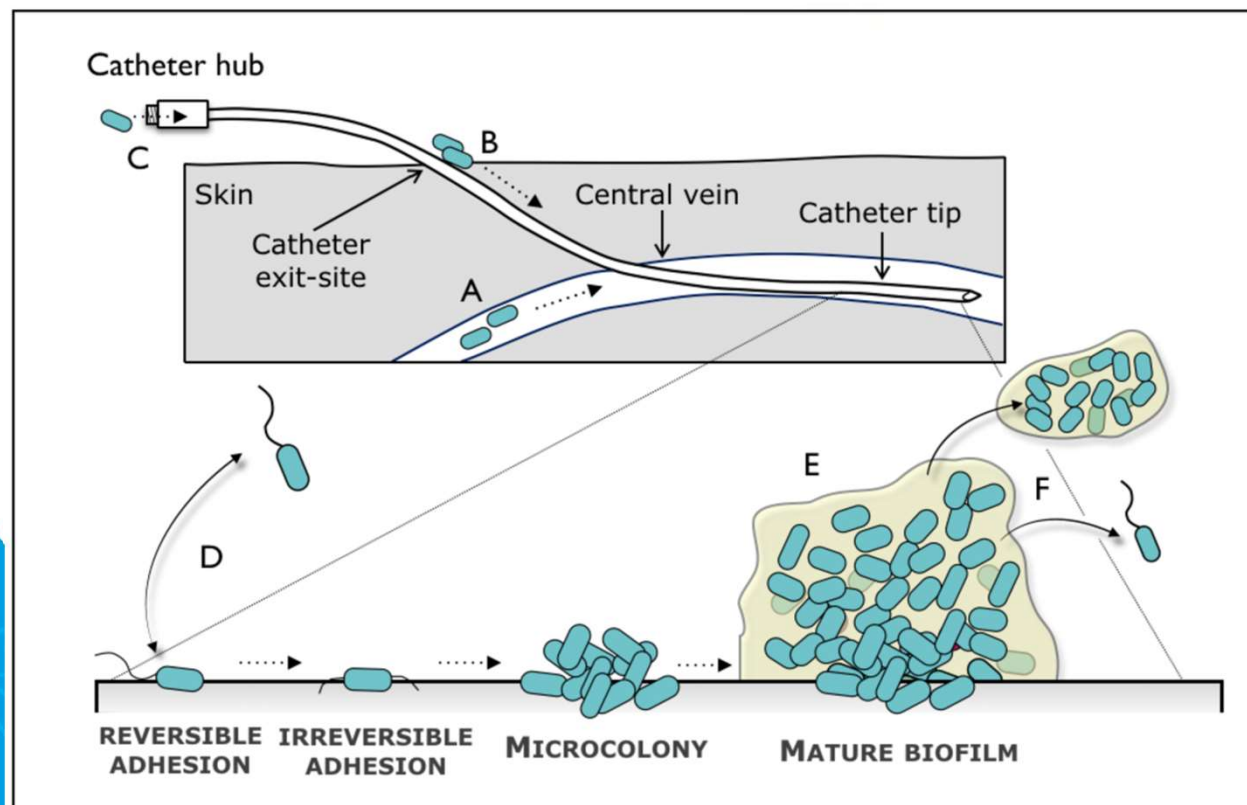


Table 3. Comparison of the validity values (95% CI) of 3 techniques for the detection of catheter-related bloodstream infection.

Measure	Semiquantitative superficial cultures ^{a,b}	Differential quantitative blood cultures ^{a,c}	Differential time to positivity ^{b,c}
Sensitivity	78.6 (59.0–91.7)	71.4 (51.3–86.8)	96.4 (81.7–99.9)
Specificity	92.0 (87.0–95.6)	97.7 (94.3–99.4)	90.3 (85.0–94.3)
Positive predictive value	61.1 (43.5–76.9)	83.3 (62.6–95.3)	61.4 (45.5–75.6)
Negative predictive value	96.4 (92.4–98.7)	95.6 (91.4–98.1)	99.4 (96.6–99.9)
Accuracy	90.2 (85.3–93.9)	94.1 (90.0–96.9)	91.2 (86.4–94.7)



Mécanismes physiopathologiques



- Colonisation par voie cutanée (pose ou colonisation secondaire du site d'insertion) : partie extra puis endoluminale, biofilm
- Contamination endoluminale (manipulations des raccords) : pour les cathéters de longue durée
- Contamination par voie hématogène (bactériémie à partir d'une autre localisation infectieuse)
- Contamination de la solution perfusée

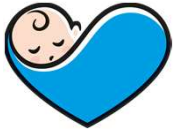


Epidémiologie

Reported CLABSI rates by year

Year	Mean (SD)	95% CI	Number of hospitals/PICUs contributing data
2006	5.8 (2.94)	4.5–7.11	21/22
2007	3.8 (3.13)	2.73–4.88	33/36
2008	3.27 (2.23)	2.7–3.84	53/62
2009	2.45 (1.36)	2.11–2.79	57/67
2010	1.54 (1.19)	1.28–1.8	73/85
2011/2012	1.42 (1.07)	1.21–1.64	88/99

American journal of infection control, 2015



Epidémiologie PICU

- Incidence difficile à estimer (diagnostic, cathéters, durée ...)
- 3 ‰ jours cathéter
- Selon les études 0,5 à 5,5 ‰ jours cathéter



Epidémiologie

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2010	1.54 (1.19)	1.28–1.8	73/85
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Baisse de 30 à 45% des infections sur cathéter en 10 ans

American journal of infection control, 2015

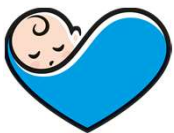


Epidémiologie – Adultes France 2022

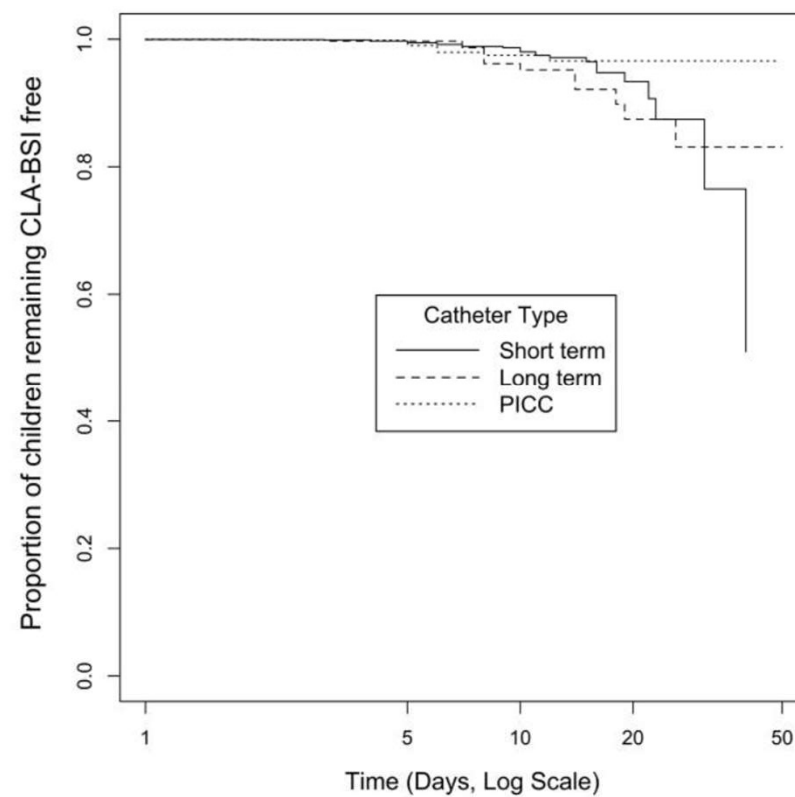
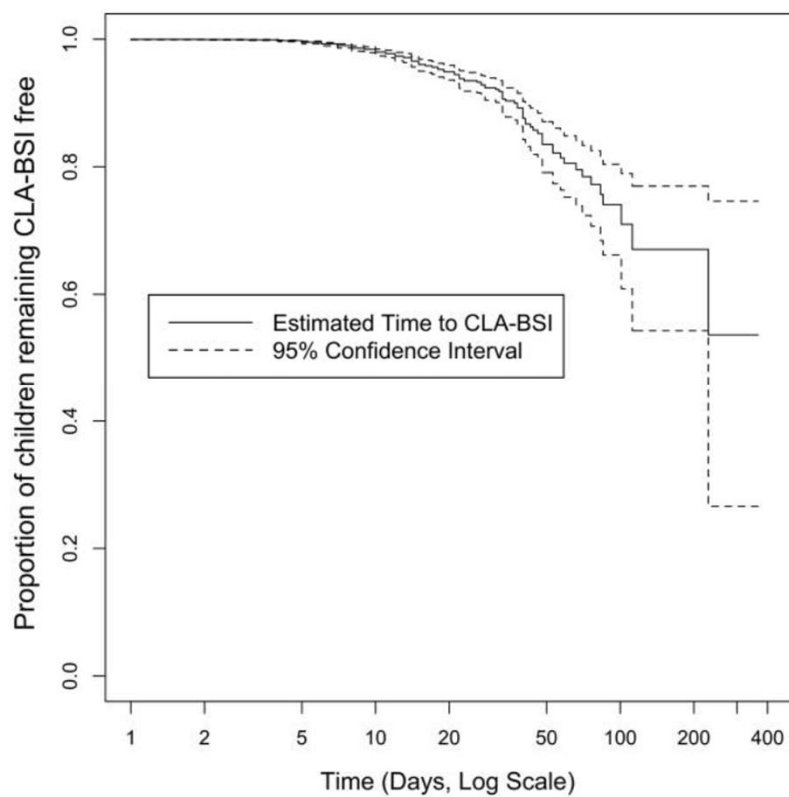
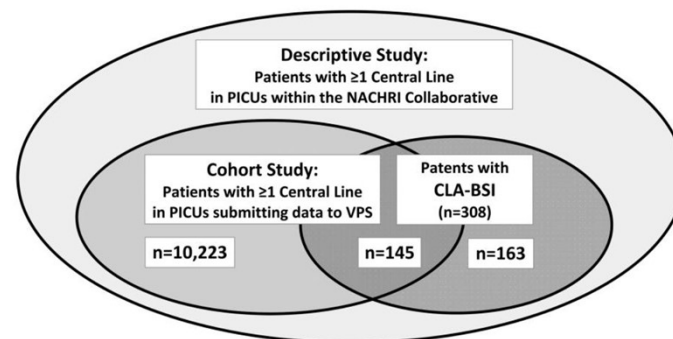
INCIDENCE DES BACTERIEMIES selon le cathéter impliqué		CIBLE	2019	2020	2021	2022
REANIMATION	B-cvc / 1000 J-cvc	<1	1,55 (0)	1,67 (0)	2,29 (0)	1,74 (0)
	% d'ES dans la cible		69,5	63,0	56,5	64,8
	B-cd / 1000 J-cd	<1	1,58 (0)	1,00 (0)	1,65 (0)	3,17 (0)
	% d'ES dans la cible		90,8	92,9	86,5	89,1
HEMATOLOGIE	B-cvc / 1000 JH	<1	0,49 (0)	0,48 (0)	0,68 (0)	0,45 (0)
	% d'ES dans la cible		80,0	84,6	73,9	84,4
	B-picc / 1000 JH	<1	0,65 (0)	0,55 (0)	0,65 (0)	0,88 (0,40)
	% d'ES dans la cible		82,0	71,2	76,1	76,1
CANCEROLOGIE	B-cci / 1000 JH	<1	0,59 (0,41)	0,40 (0)	0,68 (0,39)	0,95 (0,26)
	% d'ES dans la cible		74,0	84,6	71,7	73,9
	B-cvc / 1000 JH	<1	0,13 (0)	0,06 (0)	0,03 (0)	0,05 (0)
	% d'ES dans la cible		96,7	98,1	99,3	98,4
	B-picc / 1000 JH	<1	0,26 (0)	0,18 (0)	0,39 (0)	0,20 (0)
	% d'ES dans la cible		93,5	93,1	90,4	94,5
	B-cci / 1000 JH	<1	1,44 (0,60)	1,38 (0,60)	1,38 (0,59)	1,18 (0,74)
	% d'ES dans la cible		65,4	61,0	62,2	59,8
	B-cvc / 1000 JH	<0,1	0,03 (0)	0,52 (0)	0,29 (0)	0,02 (0)
	% d'ES dans la cible		91,9	90,8	90,7	94,1

PICU Marseille

3050 jours cathéter
5,9 ‰ jours cathéter



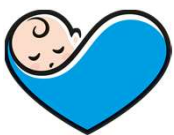
Epidémiologie





Epidémiologie

Gram-positive cocci	55.2	Gram-negative bacilli	29.7		
<i>Staphylococcus</i>	34.9	<i>Enterobacter</i>	9.9	Fungal	13.4
Coagulase (–) ^b	28.7	<i>cloacae</i>	6.7	<i>Candida</i>	12.6
<i>aureus</i>	4.2	<i>aerogenes</i>	2.2	<i>parapsilosis</i>	6.2
<i>aureus</i> , MRSA	2.0	Species NOS	1.0	<i>albicans</i>	5.5
<i>Enterococcus</i>	17.1	<i>Klebsiella</i>	7.7	<i>tropicalis</i>	1.0
<i>faecalis</i>	10.4	<i>pneumonia</i>	6.2	Yeast NOS	0.8
<i>faecium</i>	4.5	<i>oxytoca</i> or <i>ozaenae</i>	1.6		
<i>faecalis/faecium</i> , VRE	1.2	<i>Pseudomonas</i>	3.5		
Species NOS	1.0	<i>aeruginosa</i>	3.0		
<i>Streptococcus</i> species ^b	2.2	Species NOS	0.5		
		<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	3.2	Gram-positive bacilli	2.7
		<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	2.0	<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ^b	1.2
		<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1.7	<i>Lactobacillus</i> species NOS	1.0
		<i>Acinetobacter</i> species NOS	0.5	<i>Corynebacterium</i> species NOS ^b	0.5
		<i>Bacteroides</i> species NOS	0.5		
		<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	0.5		
		<i>Alcaligenes xylosoxidans</i>	0.3		



Impact

Patient Characteristics	Category	Estimated Cost		Difference (95% Confidence Interval)	Relative Difference Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)
		CLABSI	No CLABSI		
Age, y	Neonate	206 982 ^a	116 761 ^a	90 221 (45 036–135 406)	1.77 (1.37–2.37)
	<1	116 862	57 168 ^b	59 693 (33 667–85 719)	2.04 (1.46–2.80)
	1–4	70 374 ^a	30 554 ^a	39 820 (26 944–52 696)	2.30 (1.73–3.02)
	5–12	76 429 ^a	33 871 ^a	42 558 (27 800–57 316)	2.26 (1.67–2.99)
	13–17	93 288	38 064 ^a	55 224 (36 092–74 356)	2.45 (1.76–3.33)
Gender	Male	102 898	49 356	52 505 (34 486–70 524)	2.04 (1.58–2.62)
	Female	105 011	42 725	58 711 (40 752–76 670)	2.27 (1.74–2.92)
Race/ ethnicity	White	95 248	45 312	49 936 (32 948–66 924)	2.10 (1.61–2.72)
	Black	103 224	47 010	56 214 (34 267–78 161)	2.20 (1.58–2.98)
	Hispanic	108 703	53 161 ^b	55 542 (34 022–77 063)	2.05 (1.52–2.71)
	Other	109 246	48 073	61 173 (39 451–82 895)	2.27 (1.67–3.04)
Insurance	Private	93 869	51 879	41 990 (31 278–52 702)	1.81 (1.54–2.11)
	Public	105 970	51 465	54 505 (45 230–63 780)	2.06 (1.81–2.33)
	Uninsured	124 505	41 096	83 409 (4550–162 268)	3.03 (0.98–8.41)
	Other	94 273	49 612	44 661 (22 066–67 256)	1.90 (1.32–2.62)
Year	2008	111 852	48 369	63 483 (43 567–83 399)	2.31 (1.75–3.01)
	2009	112 588	54 112 ^b	58 476 (35 046–81 906)	2.08 (1.52–2.79)
	2010	94 011	43 431 ^b	50 580 (33 147–68 013)	2.17 (1.63–2.83)
	2011	98 621	47 888	50 733 (30 523–70 943)	2.06 (1.51–2.75)
Overall		103 949	48 303	55 646 (38 785–72 507) ^c	2.15 (1.69–2.72) ^c

PICU Marseille

3050 jours cathéter
18 épisodes
5,9 ‰ jours cathéter

Pediatrics. 2014 Jun; 133(6): e1525–e1532



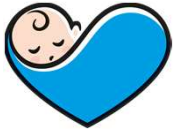
Facteurs de risque

Table 3. Risk Factors Associated With Pediatric (≤ 18 years) CLABSI.

Risk factor	Crude OR (95% CI)	P-value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value
Primary diagnosis				
Solid tumor	I. (ref)		I. (ref)	
AML/ALL	1.235 (.35-4.32)	.74	1.170 (.21-6.67)	.86
Malnutrition	1.014 (.34-3.03)	.98	.993 (.20-4.88)	.99
Other IV antibiotics/other medications	.300 (.08-1.08)	.07	.148 (.03-.79)	.02
Type of line				
PICC	I. (ref)		I. (ref)	
Tunneled	2.957 (1.54-5.69)	.00	2.512 (1.12-5.64)	.03
Non-tunneled	2.289 (.80-6.55)	.12	3.883 (1.06-14.20)	.04
Port	.109 (.01-.84)	.03	.052 (.01-.51)	.01
Race				
White	I. (ref)		I. (ref)	
Black/African American	1.631 (.85-3.13)	.14	1.747 (.86-3.57)	.13
Others	.895 (.43-1.88)	.77	1.326 (.54-3.25)	.54
Age	1.013 (.97-1.06)	.61	1.068 (.98-1.16)	.13

Abbreviations: OR = odds ratio; AML = acute myeloid leukemia; ALL = acute lymphocytic leukemia; IV = intravenous; PICC = peripherally inserted central catheter.

Bolded items reflect findings with significance of $p < 0.05$.



Facteurs de risque ?

- Age ?
 - Cancer?
 - Neutropénie?
 - Grêle court?
 - Nutrition Parentérale?
-
- Type de cathéter : PAC < PICC & BROVIAC < VVC
 - Durée du cathéter
 - VCI > VCS ?
 - Nombre de manipulations
 - Suivi des recommandations



Prospective study comparing Broviac cuffed catheter and implantable vascular access device for adjuvant and neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer : infectious and mechanical risks

Authors: I. Krieger, M. Esteve, A. Guillaume, P. Goater, B. Asselain, M. Queinnee, A. Guimouz, and M.-C. Falcou | [AUTHORS INFO & AFFILIATIONS](#)

Publication: Journal of Clinical Oncology • Volume 23, Number 16, suppl • https://doi.org/10.1200/jco.2005.23.16_suppl.8114

Abstract

8114

Background: Some studies have failed to demonstrate the superiority of implantable ports for short-course chemotherapy for cancer patients with a low risk of infection. **Methods:** we present the result of a prospective, single centre, nonrandomized evaluation of 423 tunelled cuffed catheters and 742 implantable ports inserted over a five year period for adjuvant or neo-adjuvant chemotherapy in a homogenous population of breast cancer patients known to present a low risk of infection. No significant difference was observed for the choice of device, taking in account: age, body mass index, site of insertion (most devices via the subclavian vein (n=997), history of previous cancer and difficulty of insertion. **Results:** The median life span was 123 days for Broviac and 227 for ports ($p < 0.001$). No death was attributed to a device-related complication. The abnormal removal rate for 1 000 days of catheterization was 1.28 for Broviac and 0.27 for ports. The relative risk of abnormal removal for a Broviac was 3.37 (2.40–4.73; $p < 0.001$). The local infection rate for 1000 days was 0.36 for Broviac and 0.07 for ports. The relative risk of removal for local infection for a Broviac was 4.4 (2.38–8.68; $p < 0.001$). The systemic infection rate was 0.23 for Broviac and 0.05 for ports. The relative risk of removal for systemic infection for a Broviac was 4.06 (2.4–6.87; $p < 0.001$). The micro-organisms isolated on blood cultures did not differ according to the type of device. The abnormal removal rate for mechanical problems was 3.3 for Broviac and 0.12 for ports. Memory of the pain experienced during insertion was equivalent in the two groups and pain was more marked in the case of jugular insertion. while discomfort was more marked in the Broviac group. **Conclusions:** This study suggests a definite superiority of ports over tunelled catheters.

No significant financial relationships to disclose.



Prévention

Practice Parameter | March 2012

**Practice Guidelines for Central Venous Access:
A Report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force
on Central Venous Access**

FREE

Anesthesiology March 2012, Vol. 116, 539–573.

Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology (2022), **43**, 553–569

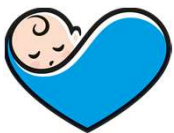
doi:[10.1017/ice.2022.87](https://doi.org/10.1017/ice.2022.87)



SHEA/IDSA/APIC Practice Recommendation

Strategies to prevent central line-associated bloodstream infections in acute-care hospitals: 2022 Update





Prévention avant la pose

- S'assurer de la bonne indication, cathéter adapté, bon site de pose
- Soignants formés, compétents, impliqués dans le suivi et les mesures de prévention
- Bain à la chlorhexidine (> 2 ans)

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PEDIATRICS
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

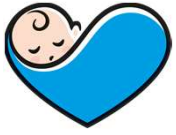
SUPPLEMENT ARTICLE | JUNE 01 2020

The Michigan Appropriateness Guide for Intravenous Catheters in Pediatrics: miniMAGIC **FREE**

Amanda J. Ullman, RN, PhD; Steven J. Bernstein, MD, MPH; Erin Brown, PhD; Ranjit Aiyagari, MD, FACC;

Appropriate **Uncertain** **Inappropriate**

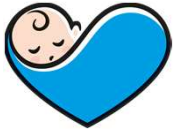
Population	Hospitalized infant															
Indication	Peripherally compatible infusate				Nonperipherally compatible infusate				Frequent blood draws (more than once per day)							
Duration	≤7 d	8–14 d	15–30 d	≥31 d	≤7 d	8–14 d	15–30 d	≥31 d	≤7 d	8–14 d	15–30 d	≥31 d				
Device appropriateness	<u>PIVC</u>	<u>PIVC</u>	<u>PIVC</u>	<u>PIVC</u>	<u>PIVC</u>	<u>PIVC</u>	<u>PIVC</u>	<u>PIVC</u>	<u>PIVC ≥24 G</u>	<u>PIVC ≥24 G</u>	<u>PIVC ≥24 G</u>	<u>PIVC ≥24 G</u>				
	<u>Midline</u>	<u>Midline</u>	<u>Midline</u>	<u>Midline</u>	<u>Midline</u>	<u>Midline</u>	<u>Midline</u>	<u>Midline</u>	<u>PIVC ≤22 G</u>	<u>PIVC ≤22 G</u>	<u>PIVC ≤22 G</u>	<u>PIVC ≤22 G</u>				
	<u>PICC</u>	<u>PICC</u>	<u>PICC</u>	<u>PICC</u>	<u>PICC</u>	<u>PICC</u>	<u>PICC</u>	<u>PICC</u>	<u>Midline</u>	<u>Midline</u>	<u>Midline</u>	<u>Midline</u>				
	<u>NTCVAD</u>	<u>NTCVAD</u>	<u>NTCVAD</u>	<u>NTCVAD</u>	<u>NTCVAD</u>	<u>NTCVAD</u>	<u>NTCVAD</u>	<u>NTCVAD</u>	<u>PICC <3F</u>	<u>PICC <3F</u>	<u>PICC <3F</u>	<u>PICC <3F</u>				
	<u>TcCVAD</u>	<u>TcCVAD</u>	<u>TcCVAD</u>	<u>TcCVAD</u>	<u>TcCVAD</u>	<u>TcCVAD</u>	<u>TcCVAD</u>	<u>TcCVAD</u>	<u>PICC ≥3F*</u>	<u>PICC ≥3F</u>	<u>PICC ≥3F</u>	<u>PICC ≥3F</u>				
	<u>TIVD</u>	<u>TIVD</u>	<u>TIVD</u>	<u>TIVD</u>	<u>TIVD</u>	<u>TIVD</u>	<u>TIVD</u>	<u>TIVD</u>	<u>NTCVAD[†]</u>	<u>NTCVAD</u>	<u>NTCVAD</u>	<u>NTCVAD</u>				
									<u>TcCVAD</u>	<u>TcCVAD</u>	<u>TcCVAD</u>	<u>TcCVAD</u>				
									<u>TIVD</u>	<u>TIVD</u>	<u>TIVD</u>	<u>TIVD</u>				



Prévention au moment de la pose

- Checklist incluant les mesures de prévention du risque infectieux
- Lavage des mains
- Privilégier l'accès sous-clavier →
- Utilisation de Kits
- Utilisation de l'échographie (malgré l'augmentation possible des fautes d'asepsie)
- Conditions stériles strictes
- Solution chlorhexidine alcoolique 2% - Doit sécher avant de commencer le geste

In children and infants, femoral vein catheterization may be considered if upper body sites are contraindicated.¹¹¹ Tunneled femoral vein catheters, with an exit site outside the diaper area in the mid-thigh, may be safer and provide additional risk reduction.^{112,113}



Prévention après la pose

- Ratio IDE/patient adapté et éviter les infirmières « flottantes » en ICU
- Utilisation de pansement à la chrorhexidine (avant 2 ans?)
- Pour les cathéters non tunéllisés: réfection du pansement transparent tous les 7 jours au minimum et dès qu'il est décollé ou qu'il y a du sang à l'intérieur
- Désinfecter les connecteurs et les sites d'injection avant manipulation
- Retirer les cathéters inutiles dès que possible
- Ne changer les lignes que tous les 7 jours (produits sanguins ou lipides)
- Surveiller les infections:
 - Surveiller le taux d'infection et informer les équipes
 - comparer ses taux aux publications et données nationales
 - Réaliser des audits



Prévention (site)

European Journal of Pediatrics (2018) 177:451–459
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00431-017-3082-x>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



**Supraclavicular catheterization of the brachiocephalic vein:
a way to prevent or reduce catheter maintenance-related complications
in children**

	Supraclavicular CVC (<i>n</i> = 147)	Other CVC sites (<i>n</i> = 110)	<i>p</i>
CLABSI and/or CLAT	8 (5.4)	18 (16.4)	0.006
CLAT	4 (2.7)	11 (10)	0.016
CLABSI	5 (3.4)	10 (9.1)	0.063
CVC length of use (days)	10 (6–17)	8 (4–14)	0.036
CVC days free of infection	1786 (99.50%)	1116 (95.22%)	< 0.001
CLABSI incidence density rate (per 1000 catheter days)	2.8	8.96	< 0.001

Values are expressed as medians (Q25–75) or numbers (%)

CVC central venous catheter, *CLABSI* central line-associated bloodstream infection, *CLAT* central line-associated deep vein thrombosis



Bundle of best practices

Keystone Bundle Intervention:

Hygiène des mains

Précautions stériles maximales

Chlorhexidine alcoolique

Eviter les fémorales

Retrait dès que possible de la VVC

Table 3. Rates of Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infection from Baseline (before Implementation of the Study Intervention) to 18 Months of Follow-up.*

Study Period	No. of ICUs	No. of Bloodstream Infections per 1000 Catheter-Days				
		Overall	Teaching Hospital	Nonteaching Hospital	<200 Beds	≥200 Beds
			median (interquartile range)			
Baseline	55	2.7 (0.6–4.8)	2.7 (1.3–4.7)	2.6 (0–4.9)	2.1 (0–3.0)	2.7 (1.3–4.8)
During implementation	96	1.6 (0–4.4)†	1.7 (0–4.5)	0 (0–3.5)	0 (0–5.8)	1.7 (0–4.3)†
After implementation						
0–3 mo	96	0 (0–3.0)‡	1.3 (0–3.1)†	0 (0–1.6)†	0 (0–2.7)	1.1 (0–3.1)‡
4–6 mo	96	0 (0–2.7)‡	1.1 (0–3.6)†	0 (0–0)‡	0 (0–0)†	0 (0–3.2)‡
7–9 mo	95	0 (0–2.1)‡	0.8 (0–2.4)‡	0 (0–0)‡	0 (0–0)†	0 (0–2.2)‡
10–12 mo	90	0 (0–1.9)‡	0 (0–2.3)‡	0 (0–1.5)‡	0 (0–0)†	0.2 (0–2.3)‡
13–15 mo	85	0 (0–1.6)‡	0 (0–2.2)‡	0 (0–0)‡	0 (0–0)†	0 (0–2.0)‡
16–18 mo	70	0 (0–2.4)‡	0 (0–2.7)‡	0 (0–1.2)†	0 (0–0)†	0 (0–2.6)‡

Pronovost P, N Engl J Med, 2006



Bundle of best practices

TABLE 1

Central Vascular Port Access Standards Used for Practice Change

Component	Criteria	Organizations
Hand hygiene	Hand hygiene must be performed by every person before any access of CVAD ^a	ASCO, CDC, ONS, INS
Chlorhexidine skin antisepsis	Skin at the insertion site should be scrubbed with 2% chlorhexidine for 30 seconds and allowed to dry for at least 30 seconds. ^b	ASCO, CDC, ONS, INS
Strict aseptic technique should be used throughout all CVAD procedures	No evidence that there is any difference in infection rates when using clean versus sterile technique	ONS, CDC
Dressing type	There is no evidence that particular dressing types decrease risk of infection.	ASCO, CDC
Needle stabilization	All ports should be secured with a stabilization device.	ONS, INS
	Stabilization decreases the risk of needle dislodgment and the risk of infection.	

Abbreviations: ASCO, American Society of Clinical Oncology; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CVAD, central vascular access device; INS, Infusion Nurses Society; ONS, Oncology Nursing Society; VAD, vascular access device.

^{a,b}Data sources: references 1, 2, 14, and 16.



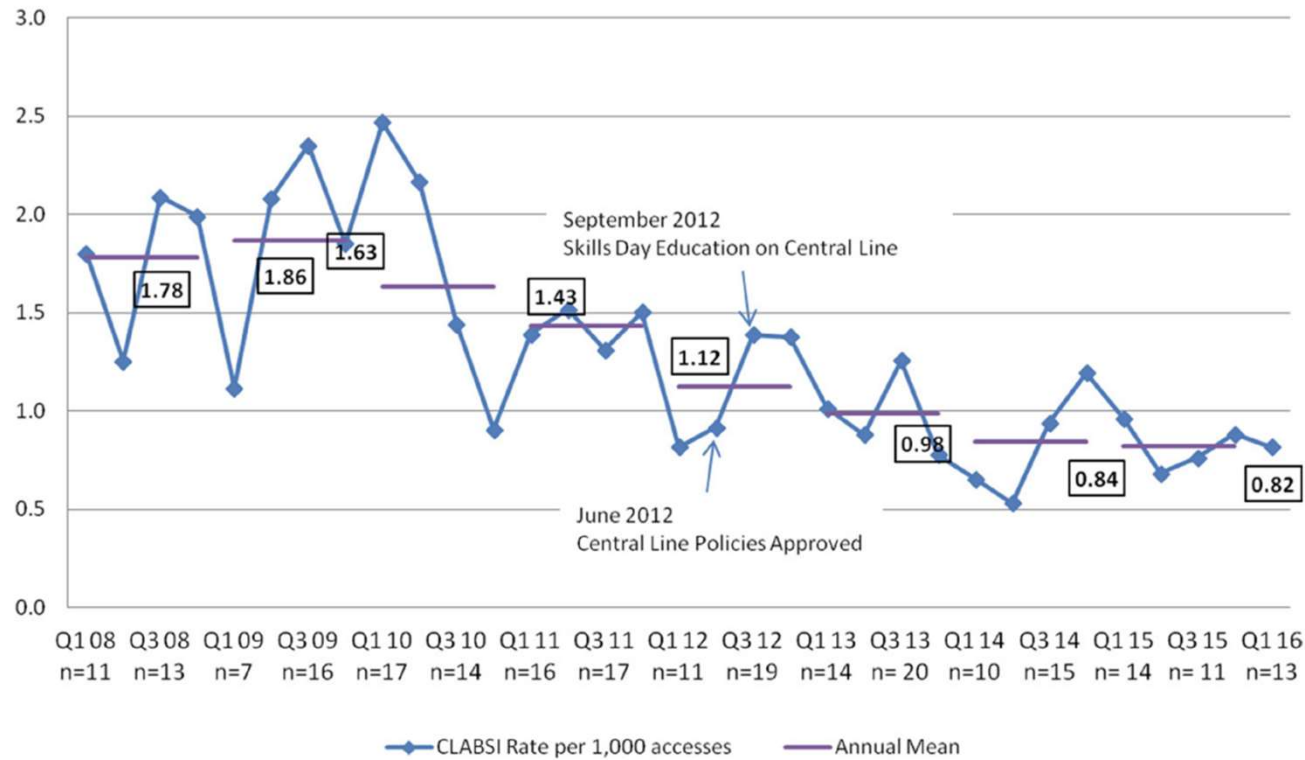
Bundle of best practices

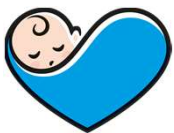
Standardizing Best Nursing Practice for Implanted Ports Applying Evidence-based Professional Guidelines to Prevent Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections

Conley, Susanne B. MSN, RN, CPON, AOCNS®; Buckley, Paula BSN, RN; Magarace, Lisa BSN, RN; Hsieh, Candace BSN, RN, CIC®; Pedulla, Lillian Vitale MSN, BSN, RN, NEA-BC

Author Information

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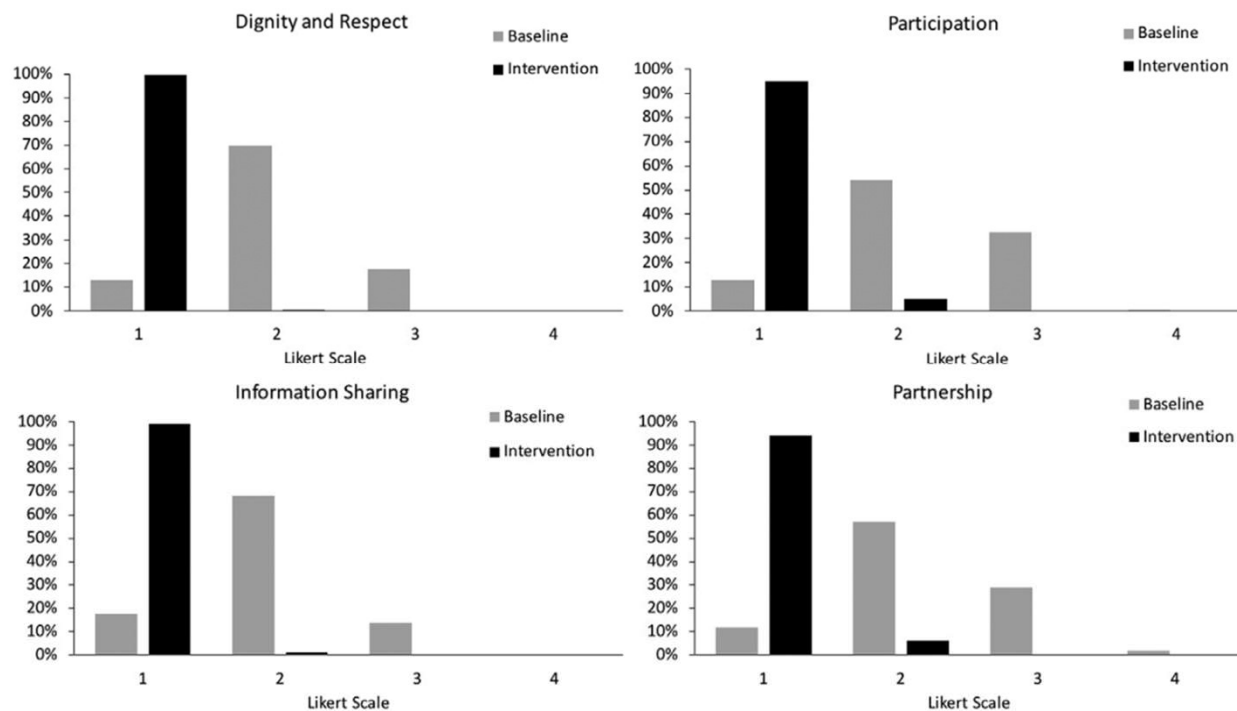




Un rôle pour les parents



YOU CAN
DO IT!



Amélioration de la
compliance au bundle
89% → 94%



Retrait du cathéter ?

75% des cathéters
centraux sont
retirés à tort

Clinique/terrain, « complication »

Sepsis sévère

Instabilité hémodynamique

Endocardite ou localisations septiques secondaires → ETT +/- ETO

Thrombophlébite, tunellite ou infections parties molles en regard d'un PAC

Malade porteur de prothèse endovasculaire ou valve cardiaque
(immunodéprimé?)

Microbiologie

durée Staph aureus, P. aeruginosa, levures et mycobactéries pour les cathéters de longue

Quelque soit le germe pour les cathéters de courte durée ou artériel (sauf SCN)

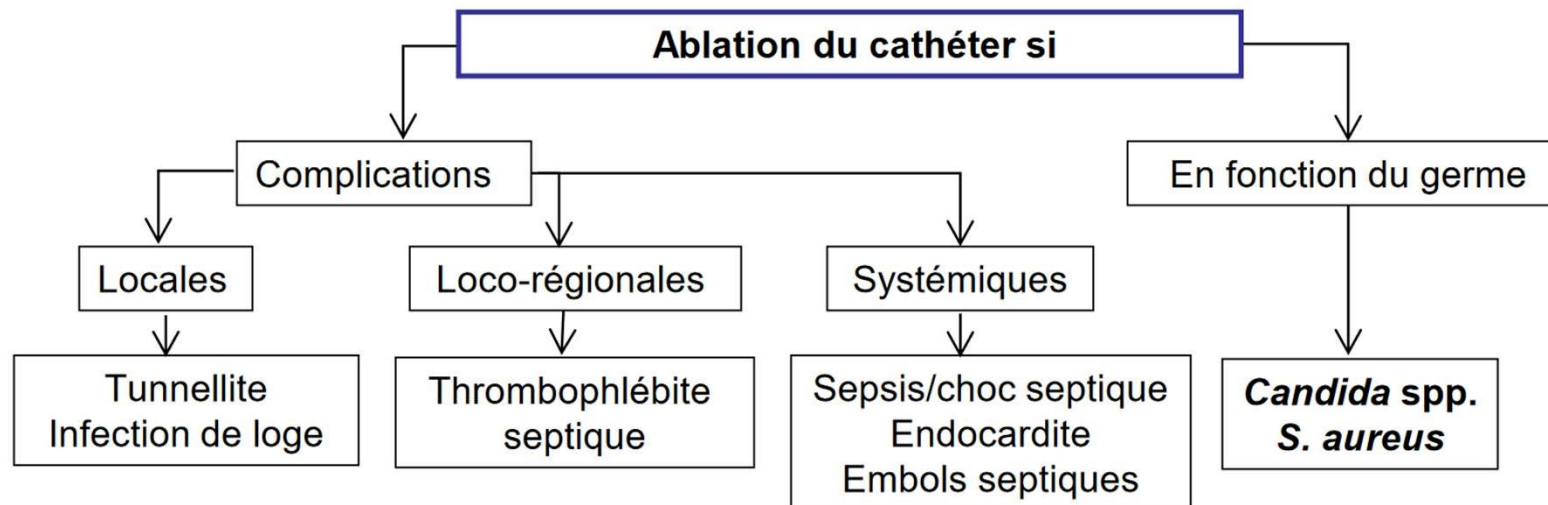
Evolution

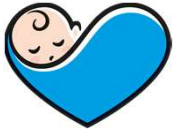
Persistance de la bactériémie après 72h d'antibiothérapie adaptée



Retrait du cathéter ?

Le traitement de référence d'une infection liée au CIVLD est l'ablation du cathéter associée à une antibiothérapie systémique





Conservation du cathéter ?

Conservation

Cathéter de longue durée ou en pédiatrie

En l'absence de signes d'infection locale ou de complications

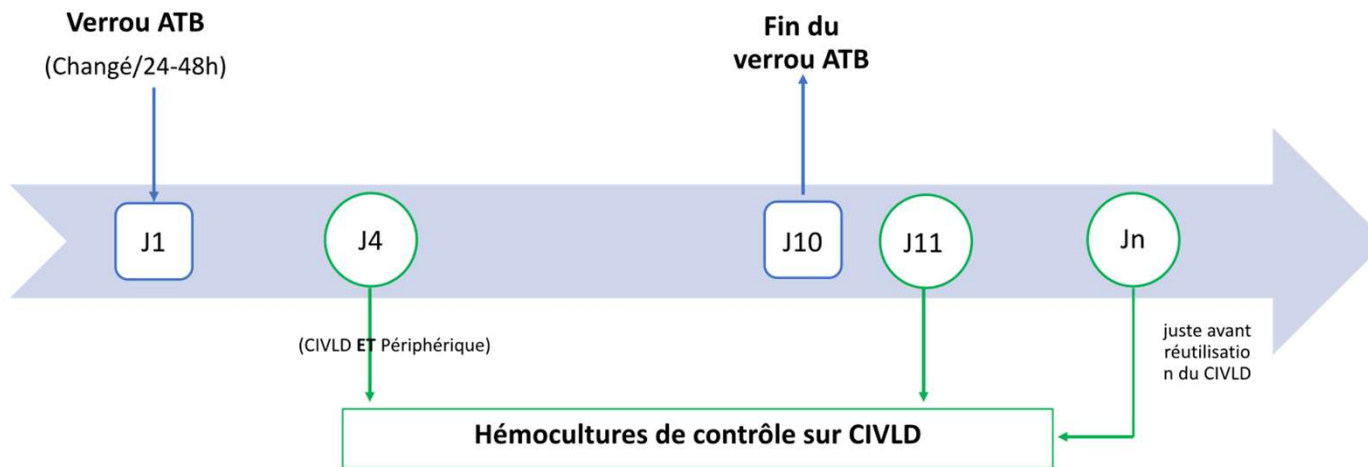
Germes autre que SA, Pseudomonas et Candida sp.

Confirmer d'abord l'infection +++



Conservation du cathéter ?

Verrou antibiotique

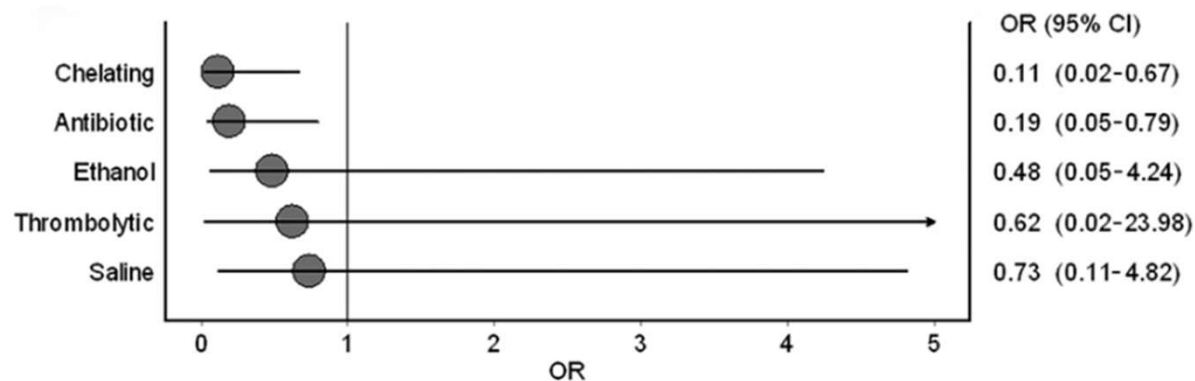
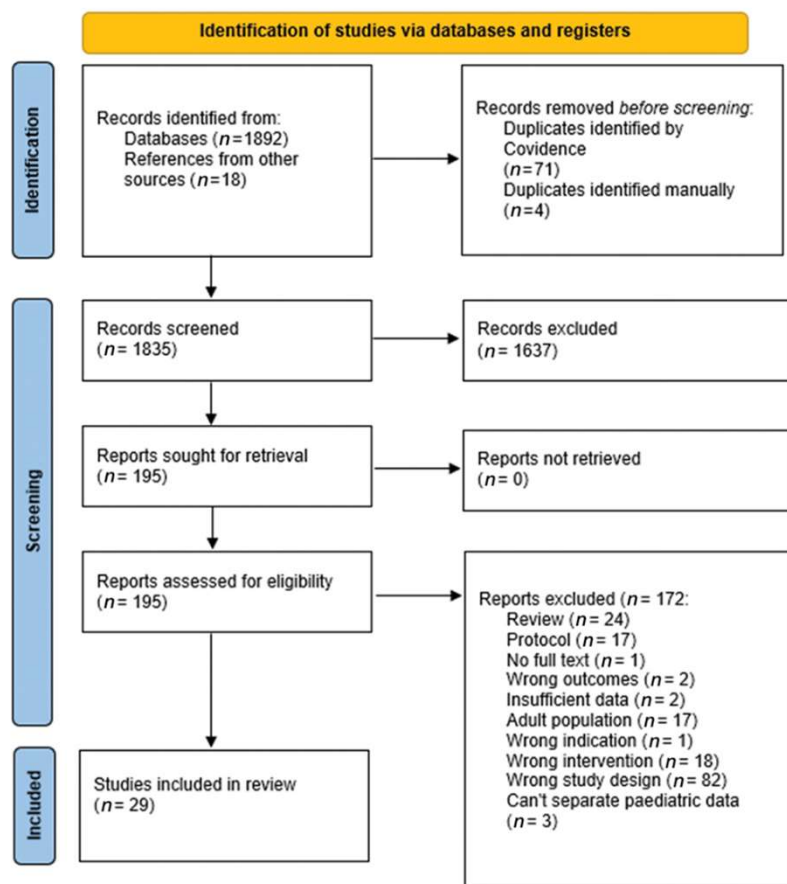


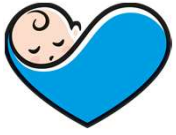
Ablation si:

- Après J4 : fièvre attribuée à l'ILC et/ou persistance d'hémoculture(s) positive(s) au même microorganisme
- 24h ou plus après la fin du traitement par verrou : hémoculture(s) positive(s) au même microorganisme
- Au cours ou décours du traitement par verrou : localisations septiques secondaires (endocardite, embols septiques...)



Conservation du cathéter ?





En Conclusion

- Du personnel compétent (+++ pour les PAC et CLD)
- Médecins et IDE référents
- Protocoles et formation
- Bundle de pratiques
- Suivi des infections
- Vérification de l'application des Bundle!
- En dehors de la gravité et des complications: tenter de préserver les cathéters



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Les 24 & 25 mai 2024

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