

## Background & Problem

- Hospitalized children experienced 27 non-mucosal barrier injury central line associated bloodstream infections (non-MBI CLABSIs) at UNC Children's in FY23. The combined non-MBI CLABSI rate for Children's units in FY23 was 1.66 infections/1000 device days, higher than national mean for Children's hospitals.
- CLABSIs harm children and negatively impact patient and family experiences. They are associated with increased ICU and hospital length of stay, increased mortality, and increased cost.
- A high CLABSI rate also negatively impacts performance on external national rankings, which impacts reputation, referrals, and recruitment.

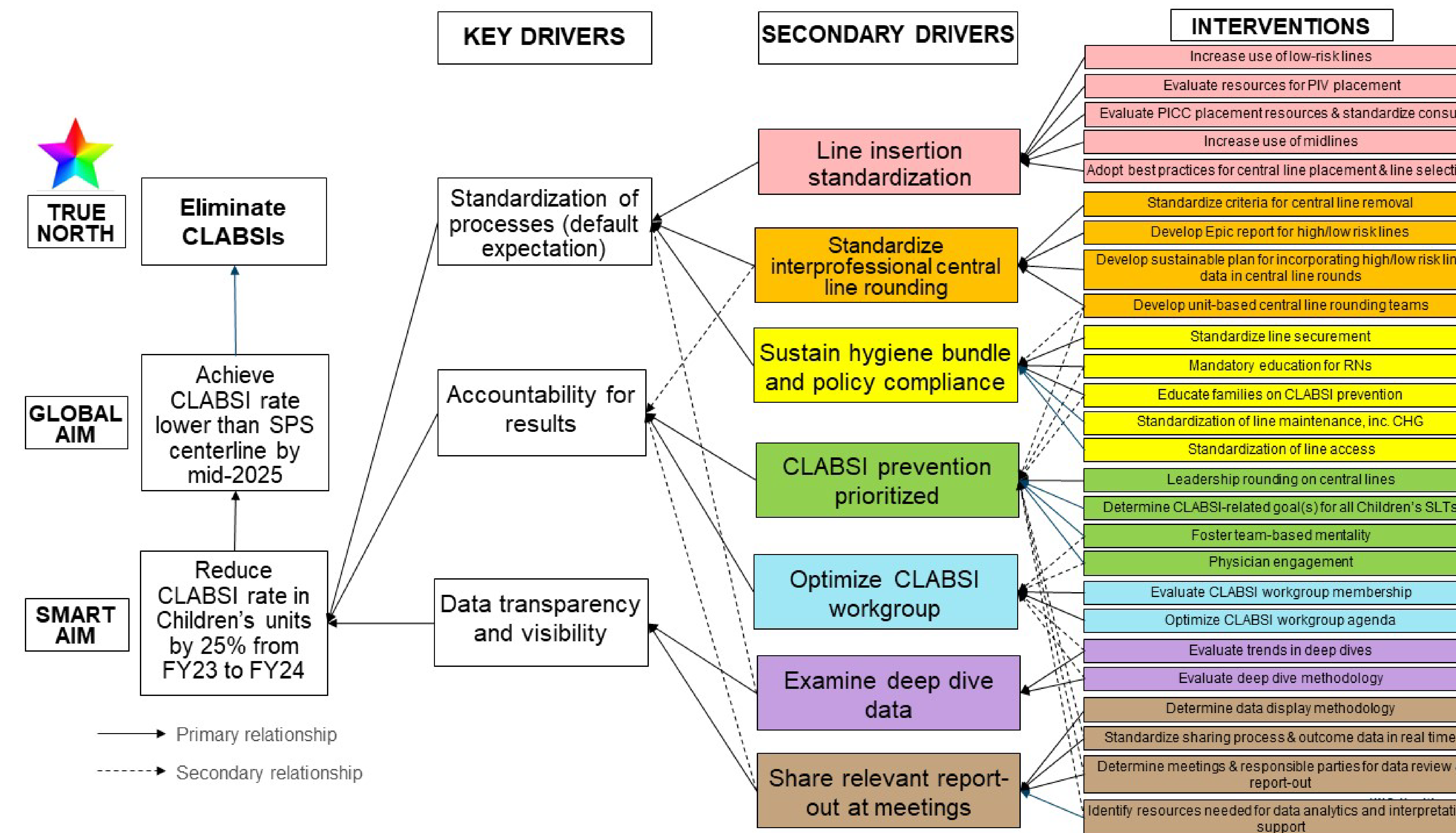
## Previous Work, Team, and Scope

- CLABSI Reduction was prioritized as the primary quality improvement goal for Children's in FY24.**
- Previous CLABSI work in FY23 included hands-on mandatory maintenance education for bedside nurses.
- An interdisciplinary team was formed including nursing, providers, Infection Prevention
- Scope: 5CH, 6CH, 7CH, NCCC, PICU

## Methods and Approach

### Key Driver Diagram

From reviews of local data, best practices, and feedback from frontline staff and other key stakeholders, Children's Quality Leadership developed a key driver diagram for CLABSI prevention at UNC Children's.



### Prioritized Interventions

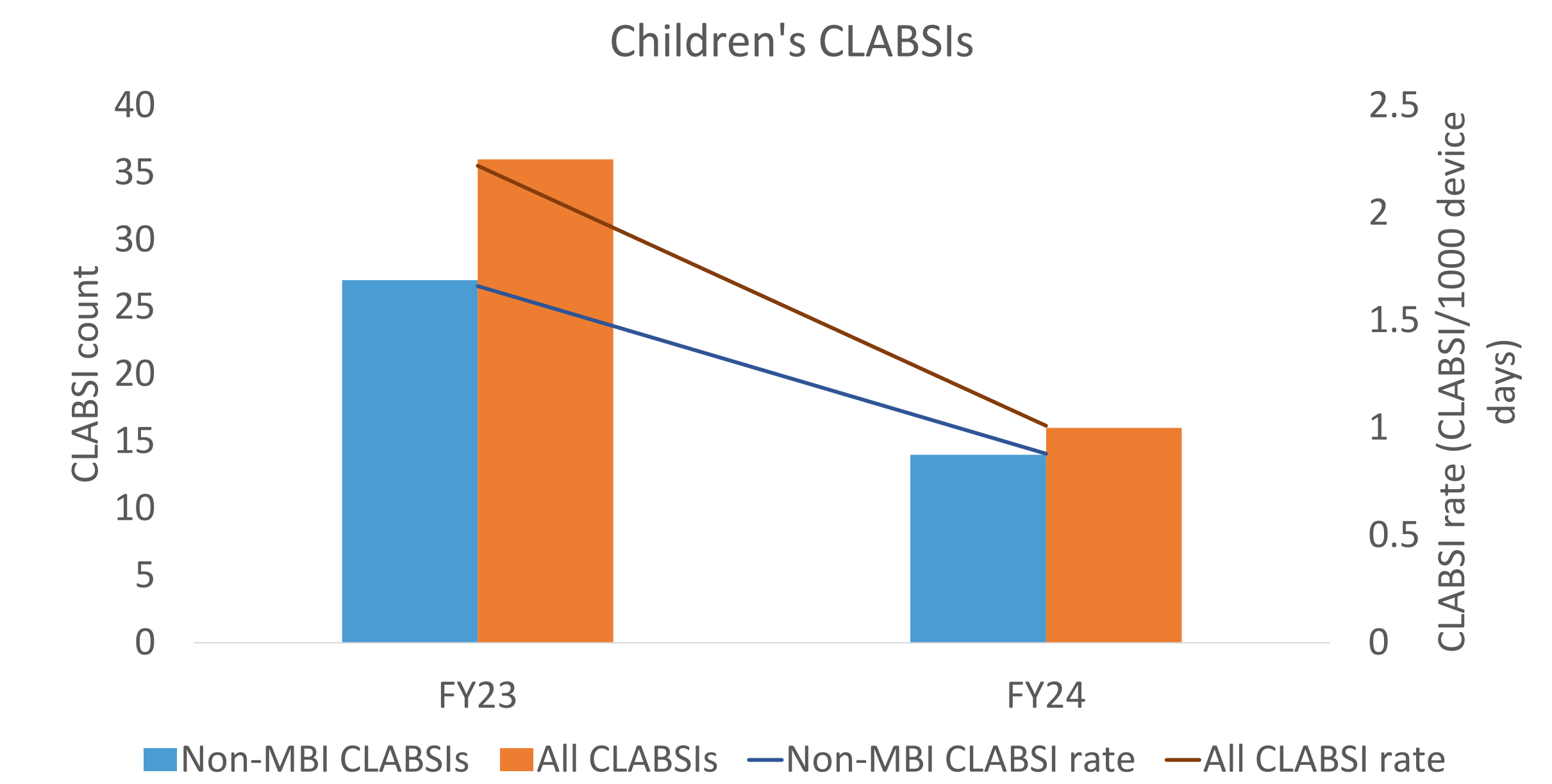
- The Children's CLABSI team multi-voted to determine initial prioritized CLABSI prevention interventions.
- Develop unit-based central line rounding teams
  - Standardize line maintenance
  - Standardize criteria for central line placement and line selection
  - Leadership rounding on CLABSI prevention work
  - Foundational work on data display methodology and data sharing

### Carolina Quality

- Visual Management** Boards on units to track progress.
- Leader Rounds** are scheduled for Children's leaders to round on CLABSI work with frontline staff.
- SAFE Reports** are entered for concerns about CLABSI risk factors.

## Results

- From FY23 to FY24, the Children's non-MBI CLABSI rate decreased by 47%. **This represented 13 fewer non-MBI CLABSIs in our patients.**
- In addition to this decrease in non-MBI CLABSIs, Children's also saw a 78% decrease in the MBI CLABSI rate from FY23 to FY24, or 7 fewer MBI CLABSIs.
- The total decrease in the rate for all CLABSIs was **54%, or a decrease of 20 CLABSIs.**



## Next Steps

- In FY2025, CLABSI prevention work will continue in Children's.
- FY2025 plans include
  - Creation and implementation of a high-risk patient bundle
  - Standardizing dressings at line placement
  - Patient and family education
  - Continued unit-based CVAD rounding