

Who

All SCC RNs
All patients with any type of central line – inpatient and outpatient

Why

As of December 2019, there were **28** SCC patients with community acquired central line associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs). CLABSIs can be hospital or community acquired.

Audits performed on these 28 patient charts showed patient education documentation was lacking or inconsistent.

What

Always provide consistent patient education and documentation of central line care and infection prevention strategies.

How

Step 1:

Use the patient education tools
SCC Intranet > PIs > Procedures or Self Care

Patient Education Resources

[PI 580](#) – Central Venous Catheter (Central line)

[PI 563](#) – PICC Line

[PI 595](#) – What is a Central Venous Access Port?

[PI 779](#) – Ways to Help Prevent Central Line Bloodstream Infections

[PI 780](#) – CHG Bath Wipes (video on Oneview TV system–inpatient RN orders in EMR)

Step 2:

Document teaching & use Teach-Back method

- Inpatient – EMR flowsheet
- Ambulatory – Clinic Note Education

Remember...

Do **not** assume others are teaching. RNs should teach at every point in time:

- Before line placement
- During hospitalization
- Upon discharge
- During outpatient visits

Do **not** assume patients with a central line know proper care practices

- Assess patient's level of understanding care, safety, and infection prevention
- Re-educate as needed
- Reinforce proper care practices & give out PI sheets
- Use the Teach-Back method to confirm understanding

Questions

Contact your SCC educators, CNSs, or managers with questions

Coming soon

Upcoming 2020 improvements

- Enhanced documentation in ambulatory clinic education note
- Patient education videos