

CENTRAL LINE INFECTIONS (CLI)

October - December 2010 (Reported Quarterly)

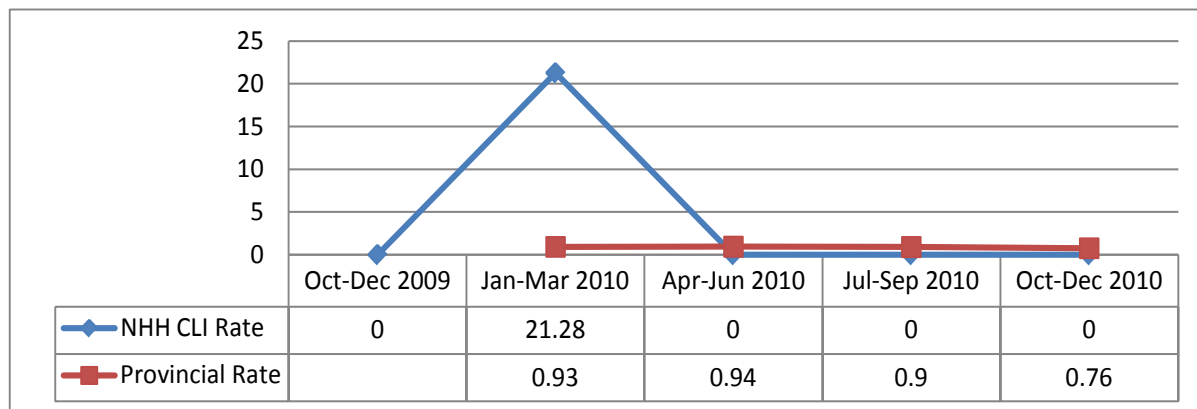
What are central line infections?

Central line infections (CLI) occur when a central venous catheter (or “line”) placed into a patient’s vein gets infected. This happens when bacteria grow in the line and spreads to the patient’s bloodstream.

Patients require a central line when blood, fluid replacement and/or nutrition need to be given to them intravenously. Central lines also allow health care providers to monitor fluid status and make determinations about the heart and blood. Central lines are used most often in an Intensive Care Unit (ICU) setting to administer medication, high volumes of fluid, blood and/or to help monitor a patient’s condition.

For more information on CLI, click [here](#).

NHH Rate of Central Line Infection (CLI) per 1,000 Central Line Days



	Oct-Dec	Jan – Mar 2010	Apr – Jun	Jul – Sept 2010	Oct-Dec 2010
# New Cases, NHH	0	<5	0	0	0

For the purpose of Ontario’s public reporting, CLI cases have been defined as ICU patients only, where a blood stream infection (BSI) is considered to be associated with a central line if the line was in place during the 48-hour period before the development of the BSI.

All hospitals with ICUs required to report into the province’s Critical Care Information System (CCIS) must publicly report the CLI indicator data using this formula: the total number of newly diagnosed CLI cases in the ICU after at least 48 hours of receiving a central line, divided by the total number of central line days in that month, multiplied by 1,000. Central line days are the total number of days a central line was used in ICU patients 18 years and older. Where the number is zero, or where the cases total five (5) or more associated with that hospital site, the number will be posted. If the cases are fewer than 5 (i.e., 1 to 4 cases) the public report will state “<5 cases”.