



Various prevention strategies have been identified that reduce the incidence of bloodstream infections in patients receiving hemodialysis at outpatient facilities. These interventions include (i) hand hygiene, (ii) appropriate catheter use: incorporating patient education, employing vascular access coordinators to reduce catheters by identifying and addressing barriers to permanent vascular access placement and catheter removal, (iii) proper techniques for catheter/vascular access maintenance, (iv) administrative infrastructure and surveillance: training staff on infection control topics, including access care and aseptic technique, competency evaluation of clinical skills such as catheter care and assessing skills every 6-12 months and upon hire, conducting monthly surveillance for BSIs and sharing results with front-line clinical staff.

References:

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