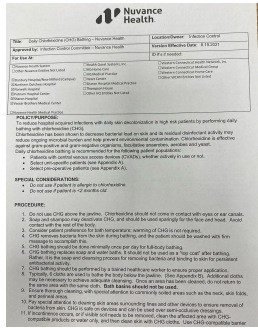


Implementation of CHG Wipes

The Infectious Control Committee created an information sheet for Danbury about how to use CHG wipes and perform CHG bathing. The policy is seen below in this image:



Even though there is a policy in place, achieving compliance with central-line cleaning protocol can be challenging. To incorporate CHG wipes and baths on our units, we want to introduce a central-line cleaning checklist into patients' charts. This will remind nurses to perform central-line care. After that, a training session can be held for units to enforce the skills needed to perform proper central-line care.

The Importance of Preventing CLABSI on Our Units

Preventing CLABSI infections are important on both the cardiac unit as well as on the ASU/OR/PACU unit to help decrease the cause of morbidity and mortality.

- ASU/OR/PACU: It is important to cleanse a central line before surgery to prevent bacteria entering the central-line during surgery.
- Cardiac unit: This speciality unit has a patient population with increased central-lines. Therefore, it is important

to introduce CHG baths and wipes to prevent infection.

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Huggan and Kane: The Use of Chlorhexidine Wipes in Patients with Central Lines

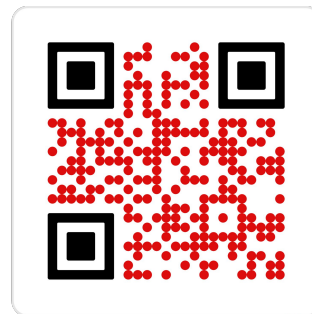
Culture and Diversity

The job of the nurse is to provide equal and quality care to patients despite their religion, race, or culture. Socioeconomic status, gender, religion, and moral values all play a vital role in how each individual experiences specific situations. This is why it is important to understand different cultures beliefs. (Gibb and Hernandez, 2020, p.12). It is extremely important for nurses to assess a patient's culture, religion, and race to provide effective care.

Nurses are taught to be flexible in the way that they provide care. For example, Asian and Middle Eastern cultures do not feel comfortable with touching (Body language and personal space, 2017). Therefore, nurses can teach individuals how to perform CHG baths on themselves.

Danbury Hospital should have readily available CHG instructions in different languages in order to provide equal and quality care to every person.

Scan the QR Code for References



SCAN ME

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The Importance of Nurses Using Chlorhexidine Wipes in Patients with Central Lines

Victoria Huggan and Jacquelyn Kane
Nursing, Sacred Heart University
NU-395

Professor Harovas and Professor Isbell
February 25, 2022

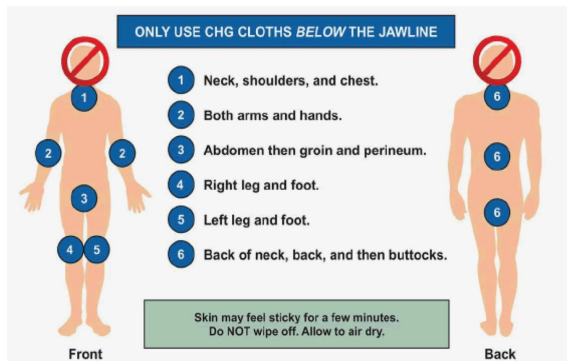


(Chlorhexidine Gluconate Baths (CHG baths) for Patients with Central Lines, 2014).

The use of chlorhexidine wipes by nurses helps decrease central-line bloodstream infections. It is the nurse's responsibility to use the chlorhexidine wipes correctly to ensure a bloodstream infection does not occur. Central line bloodstream infections can be deadly to patients.

How to Use CHG Wipes

Chlorhexidine wipes can be done by the nurse or the patient. The wipes are used after the patient receives their daily bath. The wipes should be used from the neck down and a new wipe should be used for each part of the body (Michigan Medicine, 2017). It is the nurse's job to enforce the use of CHG wipes, and incorporate it into their care.



(Michigan Medicine, 2017).

Scan the QR Code to watch the video on CHG wipes (available in different languages) below



<https://digitalcommons.sacredheart.edu/acadfest/2022/all/66>

4

Nurses Have a Duty to Prevent Central-Line Bloodstream Infections

Nurses can prevent central-line associated bloodstream infections by using CHG wipes and CHG baths.

In the year 2018, Danbury Hospital's HAI statistics showed:

- The standardized infection ratio for central-line associated bloodstream infections was **1.19**.
- CLABSIs had the **highest** infection rate compared to CAUTIs, MRSA Bacteremia, and SSIs in the hospital.
- In 2018, CLABSIs were seen to be the **highest** in adult wards.
- The standardized infection ratio for CLABSI in Danbury Hospital was higher than any other hospital in Connecticut and **higher than** the national baseline.

(Connecticut State Department of Health, 2018).

A quasi-experimental study determined that chlorhexidine wipes contribute to a 79% reduction rate of CLABSIs (Feriani et.al, 2021). Therefore, it is proven that using these wipes decrease CLABSIs.

It is important that nurses working at Danbury Hospital understand the importance of using chlorhexidine wipes and baths to prevent central-line bloodstream infections, which can occur in any population and in any age group.

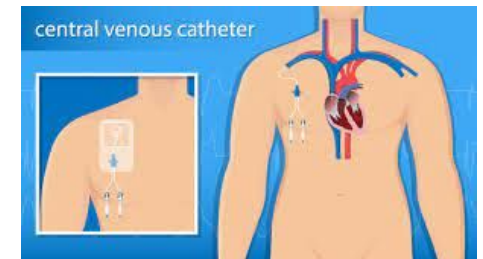
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What are Central-Line Associated Bloodstream Infections?



Central-line associated bloodstream infections are a type of healthcare associated infection that can be prevented through the proper cleaning of central-lines. Unfortunately, central-line associated bloodstream infections produce a lot of harm to a patient and are considered to be one of the most common hospital acquired infections (Acharya et. al, 2019). Ultimately, "central line associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs) are preventable adverse events that result in significant harm including increased length of hospital stay, excess cost, and mortality"(Tirumandas, 2021, p.582). Preventing central-line bloodstream infections will avert harm to the patient, and decrease hospital stay and cost.

The use of chlorhexidine wipes has shown to decrease central-line associated bloodstream infections and the proper use of these wipes need to be implemented by the nurses at Danbury Hospital.



(What are the types of central venous catheters, 2021).

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