

BÖLÜM

6

İNTRAVASKÜLER KATETER İLİŞKİLİ KAN DOLAŞIMI ENFEKSİYONLARI

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|GİRİŞ

İntravasküler kateterler; intravenöz sıvı, ilaç, kan ürünleri, parenteral beslenmenin uygulanması, hemodinamik izlem ve hemodiyaliz amaçlı kullanılmaktadır (1). Santral venöz kateterlerin (SVK) en önemli komplikasyonlarından biri lokal ya da sistemik enfeksiyonlardır. Kateter ilişkili kan dolaşımı enfeksiyonları (Kİ-KDE) hastanelerde en sık görülen enfeksiyon nedenleri arasındadır (2). Bununla birlikte primer kan dolaşımı enfeksiyonlarının (KDE) büyük kısmı kateter ilişkilidir (2). Kateter ilişkili enfeksiyonların görülme sıklığı; kateter tipi, kullanım amacı, yerleştirilme yeri, kateteri yerleştiren bireyin deneyimi ve eğitimi, kateterin kullanım süresi, hastanın özellikleri ve önleme stratejilerinin uyumuna göre değişmektedir (3). Kİ-KDE mortaliteyi %12-25 artırmakla birlikte hastane maliyet ve yatış süresinde uzamaya yol açan bağımsız faktörler arasında yer almaktadır (3).

|KATETER KULLANIMI, TİPLERİ, ENFEKSİYON RİSKİ

Venöz ve arteriyel erişim için kullanılan kateterler ve özellikleri Tablo 1'de yer almaktadır (4).

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