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Reports on the procedures to follow the impact of educational measures in the management of peripheral and central venous lines (VL) are usually scarce and cumbersome.

**Objective:** To assess the evolution of the quality of VL after an extensive educational program directed to nurses with point prevalence studies.

**Material and Methods:** A specialized nurse visited all the adult hospitalized patients performing a bedside inspection and a reviewed the nursing records in patients with VL, before and after educational intervention that was implemented during a year. The educational activities included the following: an interactive on line teaching program and a pocket triptych with recommendations of catheter care, posters were hanging in all nursing units and talks to all nurses, during all working shifts.

**Results:** Comparison between data of the first and second study is offered in Table 1. Data comparing the first and second study include the following: numbers of visited patients (753/682), total of VL implanted in the visit day (797/ 678), catheters judged as unnecessary on the study day (83 [22.9%] / 48 [7.1%], (p<0.001)), number of catheters with local clinical evidence of infection on the study day (18 [2.2%]/ 12 [1.8%], p=0.52).

**Conclusion:** A multi-oriented teaching program to improve the care of catheters and to reduce catheter line misuse and infections is effective. A yearly repeated point prevalence bedside study may be adequate to monitor the impact of the program.

General data	Study 1	Study 2	p
Total No. of patients visited	753	682	
ICU	52	46	0.90
Non-ICU	701	636	
Mean (SD) age, years	67.6 (17.1)	65.2 (17.7)	<0.001
Male sex MF	429/324	394/288	0.76
Total No. (%) of patients with an inserted catheter	653 (86.7)	585 (85.8)	0.60
Total No. (%) of inserted catheters at the time of the visit	797	678	
ICU	104 (13.0)	83 (12.2)	0.64
Non-ICU	693 (87.0)	595 (87.8)	
Type of IV lines, N (%)			
Central venous lines	144 (18.1)	112 (16.5)	0.43
Peripheral venous lines	653 (81.9)	566 (83.5)	
No. (%) of unnecessary catheters the day of the study	183 (22.9)	48 (7.1)	<0.001
Local clinical evidence of infection was present, N (%)	18 (2.2)	12 (1.8)	0.52