

# Unnecessary Use of Central Venous Catheters: The Need Unit

Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Outbreak of Catheter-Associated Klebsiella oxytoca and Enterobacter cloacae Bloodstream Infections in an Oncology Chemotherapy Center. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2005, 165, 2639.	4.3	46
2	Impact of a formal removal policy for central venous catheters on duration of catheterisation. Medical Journal of Australia, 2005, 182, 249-250.	0.8	8
3	Device-Associated Infection Rates for Non-Intensive Care Unit Patients. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2006, 27, 357-361.	1.0	67
4	Prospective cohort study of central venous catheters among internal medicine ward patients. American Journal of Infection Control, 2006, 34, 636-641.	1.1	39
6	Diagnosis and prevention of catheter-related infections. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2007, 13, 563-571.	1.6	50
7	Catheter-Associated Bloodstream Infections in General Medical Patients Outside the Intensive Care Unit: A Surveillance Study. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2007, 28, 905-909.	1.0	72
8	Intravascular catheter bloodstream infections: an effective and sustained hospital-wide prevention program over 8 years. Medical Journal of Australia, 2007, 187, 551-554.	0.8	27
9	Firm-based trial to improve central venous catheter insertion practices. Journal of Hospital Medicine, 2007, 2, 135-142.	0.7	16
10	Catheter-associated bloodstream infections: Looking outside of the ICU. American Journal of Infection Control, 2008, 36, S172.e5-S172.e8.	1.1	29
11	A Broad-Spectrum Look at Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infections. Journal of Infusion Nursing, 2009, 32, 80-86.	1.2	1
12	Evaluation of Rapid Culture Screening Assay for Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) for Detection of Environmental MRSA Contamination. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2009, 30, 604-606.	1.0	1
13	One-Day Point-Prevalence Survey of Central, Arterial, and Peripheral Line Use in Adult Inpatients. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2009, 30, 606-608.	1.0	7
14	Port central venous catheters-associated bloodstream infection during outpatient-based chemotherapy. Medical Oncology, 2010, 27, 1309-1313.	1.2	4
15	Preventing Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infections outside the Intensive Care Unit: Expanding Prevention to New Settings. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2010, 51, 335-341.	2.9	83
16	Peripherally inserted central venous catheters in the acute care setting: A safe alternative to high-risk short-term central venous catheters. American Journal of Infection Control, 2010, 38, 149-153.	1.1	110
17	Hospital-Wide Reduction in Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections: A Tale of Two Small Community Hospitals. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2011, 32, 619-622.	1.0	21
19	Infecção de corrente sanguínea relacionada a cateter venoso central (ICSRC) em enfermarias: estudo prospectivo comparativo entre veia subclávia e veia jugular interna. Jornal Vascular Brasileiro, 2011, 10, 211-216.	0.1	7
20	Hospital-wide survey of the use of central venous catheters. Journal of Hospital Infection, 2011, 77, 304-308.	1.4	36

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21	New materials and devices for preventing catheter-related infections. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2011, 1, 34.	2.2	56
22	New Challenges in the Diagnosis, Management, and Prevention of Central Venous Catheter-Related Infections. <i>Seminars in Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2011, 32, 139-150.	0.8	29
23	A Hospital-wide Quality-Improvement Collaborative to Reduce Catheter-Associated Bloodstream Infections. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2011, 128, e995-e1007.	1.0	90
24	Central line-associated bloodstream infection prevention. <i>Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 25, 412-422.	1.3	54
25	Culture Positivity of CVCs Used for TPN: Investigation of an Association with Catheter-Related Infection and Comparison of Causative Organisms between ICU and Non-ICU CVCs. <i>Journal of Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2012, 2012, 1-7.	0.7	11
26	Dressing disruption is a major risk factor for catheter-related infections*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012, 40, 1707-1714.	0.4	108
27	Temporary Central Venous Catheter Utilization Patterns in a Large Tertiary Care Center Tracking the "Oldie Central Venous Catheter". <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 33, 50-57.	1.0	59
28	Sustained Improvements in Peripheral Venous Catheter Care in Non-Intensive Care Units: A Quasi-Experimental Controlled Study of Education and Feedback. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 33, 449-455.	1.0	34
29	Effect of a multidisciplinary intervention on central line utilization in an acute care hospital. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2012, 40, e211-e215.	1.1	9
30	Bloodstream Infection, Venous Thrombosis, and Peripherally Inserted Central Catheters: Reappraising the Evidence. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2012, 125, 733-741.	0.6	185
31	Removing nonessential central venous catheters: evaluation of a quality improvement intervention. <i>Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2012, 59, 1102-1110.	0.7	13
32	Impact of a multimodal intervention to reduce bloodstream infections related to vascular catheters in non-ICU wards: a multicentre study. <i>Clinical Microbiology and Infection</i> , 2013, 19, 838-844.	2.8	62
33	Central or Peripheral Catheters for Initial Venous Access of ICU Patients. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013, 41, 2108-2115.	0.4	80
34	Catheter-Associated Bloodstream Infections. , 2013, , 703-716.		0
35	Does antimicrobial use density at the ward level influence monthly central line-associated bloodstream infection rates?. <i>Infection and Drug Resistance</i> , 2014, 7, 331.	1.1	5
36	Hospital-wide survey of the adequacy in the number of vascular catheters and catheter lumens. <i>Journal of Hospital Medicine</i> , 2014, 9, 35-41.	0.7	27
37	Catheter-related bloodstream infection: burden of disease in a tertiary hospital. <i>Journal of Hospital Infection</i> , 2014, 87, 165-170.	1.4	8
38	Innovative Strategies for Preventing Central-Line Associated Infections. <i>Current Treatment Options in Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 6, 1-16.	0.8	0

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39	Idle central venous catheter-days pose infection risk for patients after discharge from intensive care. American Journal of Infection Control, 2014, 42, 453-455.	1.1	14
40	Sustained reduction of central line-associated bloodstream infections outside the intensive care unit with a multimodal intervention focusing on central line maintenance. American Journal of Infection Control, 2014, 42, 723-730.	1.1	22
41	The Michigan Appropriateness Guide for Intravenous Catheters (MAGIC): Results From a Multispecialty Panel Using the RAND/UCLA Appropriateness Method. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2015, 163, S1-S40.	2.0	403
42	Effectiveness of a training program in compliance with recommendations for venous lines care. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2015, 15, 296.	1.3	10
43	A systems approach to reducing central line associated blood stream infections. , 2015, , .		1
44	Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections in Non-ICU Inpatient Wards: A 2-Year Analysis. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2015, 36, 424-430.	1.0	23
45	A Central Line Care Maintenance Bundle for the Prevention of Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection in Non-Intensive Care Unit Settings. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2016, 37, 692-698.	1.0	35
46	Intravenous Catheters and Blood Samples. Journal of Emergency Nursing, 2016, 42, 102-103.	0.5	4
47	Prevalence, risk factors, and outcomes of idle intravenous catheters: An integrative review. American Journal of Infection Control, 2016, 44, e167-e172.	1.1	44
48	Can the identification of an idle line facilitate its removal? A comparison between a proposed guideline and clinical practice. Journal of Hospital Medicine, 2016, 11, 489-493.	0.7	3
49	Effectiveness of a programme to reduce the burden of catheter-related bloodstream infections in a tertiary hospital. Epidemiology and Infection, 2016, 144, 2011-2017.	1.0	3
50	Response. Journal of Emergency Nursing, 2016, 42, 101-102.	0.5	0
51	Bloodstream infections in internal medicine. Virulence, 2016, 7, 353-365.	1.8	21
52	Comparison of the efficacy of three topical antiseptic solutions for the prevention of catheter colonization: a multicenter randomized controlled study. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 320.	2.5	23
54	Interventions to reduce unnecessary central venous catheter use to prevent central-line-associated bloodstream infections in adults: A systematic review. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2018, 39, 1442-1448.	1.0	15
55	The unnecessary application of central venous catheterization in surgical patients. Brazilian Journal of Anesthesiology (Elsevier), 2018, 68, 336-343.	0.2	4
56	Prevalence of idle peripherally inserted central catheters in adult patients: A multicenter cross-sectional study. Journal of Vascular Access, 2019, 20, 677-682.	0.5	2
57	A Tiered Approach for Preventing Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2019, 171, S16.	2.0	13

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58	Reduction of central-line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) in resource limited, nonintensive care unit (ICU) settings. International Journal of Health Care Quality Assurance, 2020, 33, 210-220.	0.2	2
59	Data Analytics for Diagnosis and Prediction of Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections in Critical Care Units. CIN - Computers Informatics Nursing, 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, .	0.3	0
60	Prevalence and Factors Associated With Indwelling Non-Utilized (Idle) Central Vascular Access Devices Across All Age Groups. Journal of Infusion Nursing, 2021, 44, 282-288.	1.2	0
61	Expert consensus-based clinical practice guidelines management of intravascular catheters in the intensive care unit. Annals of Intensive Care, 2020, 10, 118.	2.2	93
62	Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infections in Critical Care. , 0, , .		0
63	Sepsis - An Ongoing and Significant Challenge. , 2012, , .		3
64	Surveillance des infections associÃ©es aux soins en rÃ©animation : simplifier pour progresser ?. Medecine Intensive Reanimation, 2018, 27, 193-196.	0.1	0
65	Comparison of Efficacy of 2% Chlorhexidine Gluconate-Alcohol and 10% Povidone-Iodine-Alcohol against Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infections and Bacterial Colonization at Central Venous Catheter Insertion Sites: A Prospective, Single-Center, Open-Label, Crossover Study. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2022, 11, 2242.	1.0	3