Please note: These studies may involve findings that exceed the claims currently cleared by the FDA for the product. Bravida Medical is not intending to make performance claims about its product. The intent is to disseminate the scientific literature on these products. We encourage you to read these studies to understand the strengths and limitations of the data. For some claims, Bravida is seeking to broaden the indications with the FDA in the future using data, such as these studies, to provide the substantiation







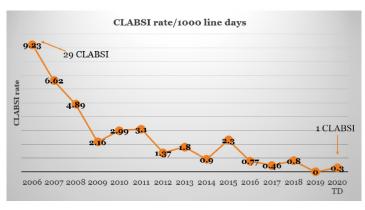


### Silver-plated Discs at PICC Insertion Sites in the Neonatal ICU

Gloribel Medina, MHA, MPH, BSN, RNC-NIC | Karen Fugate, MSN, RNC-NIC, CPHQ | Kimberly Atrubin, MPH, CIC, CPHQ, FAPIC

#### **Background**

- CLABSIs (central line associated bloodstream infections) increase morbidity and mortality rates, length of stay, healthcare costs, and have negative effects on an infant's neuro development.
- · Hesitation to utilize silver in neonates exists due to the risk of absorption and toxicity.
- · Silver is bactericidal and bacteriostatic.
- · Silver-plated discs decrease CLABSI rates in adult ICUs.



Since 2006, and continuing to 2020, the CLABSI rate has significantly decreased due to leadership, education and departmental teamwork.

#### **Purpose**

· Implementation of silver-plated discs on peripherally inserted central catheters (PICCs) sites to reduce CLABSI rates in a large Level IV NICU

**KEEP PREVENT CLABSI** 

Plan

Act

Study

- **Practice Change Methods** and Opportunities
- · Three-month period
- · Implemented multiple PDSA cycles aimed at optimizing use of silver plated disks at PICC sites

- · Changed Practices
  - o Dressing securement
  - o Catheter visualization
  - o Disc positioning



How much is too much saline? Did we activate the silver on the dressing?

Saturate disc with sterile saline then squeeze like a sponge to remove excess.



How do we position the silver-plated discs?

Position with hole at insertion site, opening along catheter towards hub, do not bring catheter up through the hole. Align slit with the catheter.



How do we visualize catheter to know if it has been dislodged?

Document centimeters from insertion site to mark, and centimeters visualized from disc to mark.



What do we do with the excess catheter outside of insertion site?

Maximize contact between silver and skin. Excess catheter align around dressing





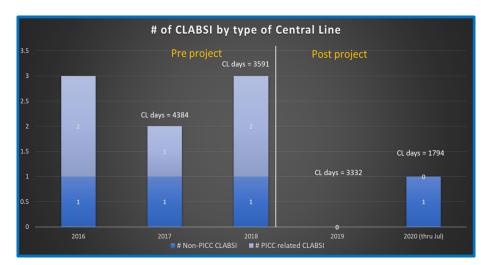




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#### Results



There were no PICC CLABSIs, nor skin complications since project start.

#### Recommendations

- Use of silver-plated discs is safe and effective.
  - Use of silver-plated discs should be added to central line care bundles in the Neonatal ICU.

#### **Contact Information**

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#### References

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## Comparison to Research/ Implications for Practice and Research

- Betadine and alcohol have been used as antimicrobial agents.
- Neonatal chlorhexidine gluconate usage is controversial.
- Minimal literature exists on the use of silver in the neonatal population.
- Exploration of alternative antimicrobial agents is warranted.



