



Prevention of central-venous catheter related infections

For patients (adults and children) receiving short- or long-term parenteral nutrition

Schneider et al.
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Initiating the use of a lock solution based on taurolidine is recommended for secondary prevention, after the first central catheter infection. Moreover, several health organisations agree on the use of these lock solutions if the possibilities of central venous access are limited and the patient is at high risk of CRBSI. For patients with previous CRBSI, use of these lock solutions may be considered in a new catheter (primary prevention for the catheter, but secondary for the patient).

(Translated from French)