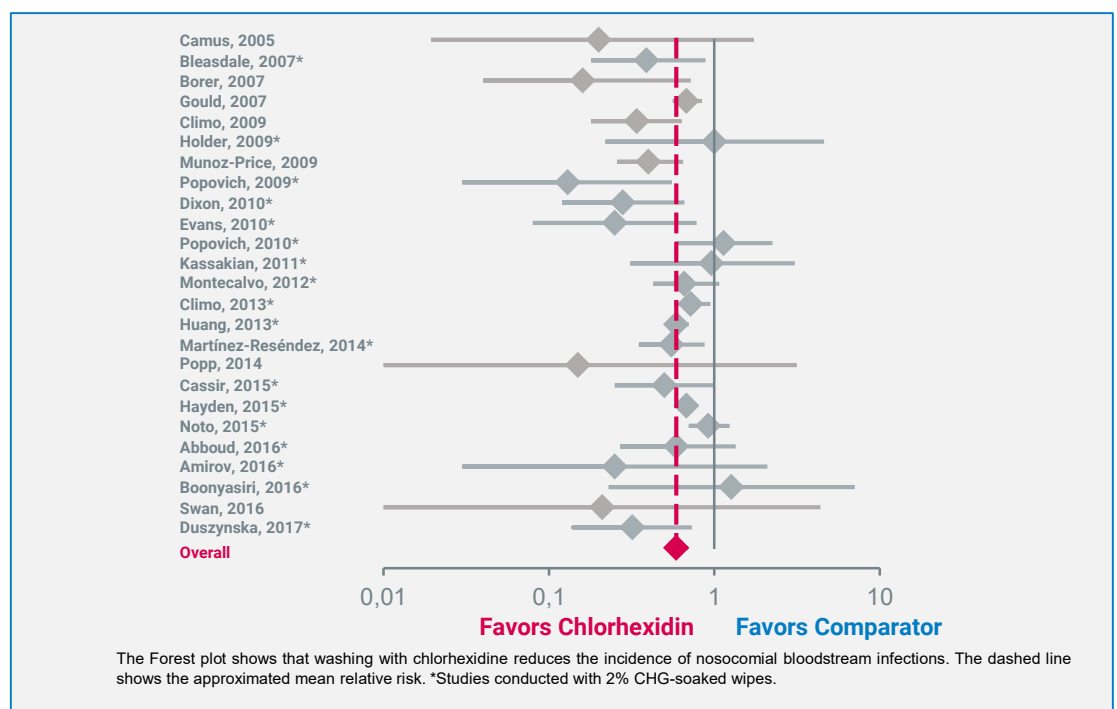


Research Compact

Tags	MRE, Chlorhexidin, Präventives Waschen
Title	The impact of chlorhexidine bathing on hospital-acquired bloodstream infections: a systematic review and meta-analysis
Authors	Musuuza JS, Guru PK, O'Horo JC, Bongiorno CM, Korobkin MA, Gangnon RE, Safdar N*
Source	2019, BMC Infectious Diseases, https://doi.org/10.1186/s12879-019-4002-7
Aim of the study	Preventive washing of hospitalised patients with chlorhexidine (CHG) protects against the occurrence of nosocomial bloodstream infections. Despite a large number of studies in this area, the magnitude of the effect remains unclear. This meta-analysis evaluates the preventive effect of washing with CHG, patient-centred factors, as well as the fidelity of implementation of this intervention.
Methods	Comprehensive literature search on common databases considering randomised controlled trials, cluster randomised trials, and quasi-experimental studies investigating the preventive effect of CHG washing on bloodstream infections against a non-CHG comparator intervention.
Results	A total of 26 studies with 861,546 patients, among whom 5259 bloodstream infections occurred, were included in the analysis. In 18 studies, 2% chlorhexidine wipes were used. In the remaining 8 studies, either 2% - or 4% chlorhexidine wash lotion was used. Preventive washing reduced the risk for BSI by about 40% across all studies (IRR = 0.59, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.52-0.68). The effect was independent of the type of study or whether washing was performed in combination with other measures. Furthermore, the effect was observed equally in intensive and non-intensive care units. Fidelity of implementation was not reported across the board.



Conclusion Preventive washing with 2% chlorhexidine reduces the risk of nosocomial bloodstream infections in intensive and non-intensive care units.