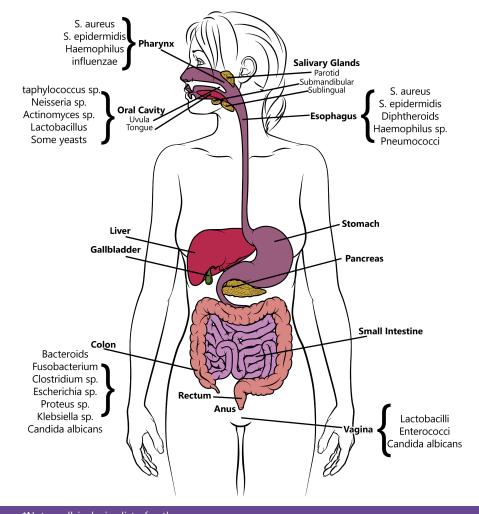
Normal Flora and Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI)

Normal flora are microorganisms that normally reside within or on the human body. Normal flora can cause infection if they are introduced into other body sites during insertion of invasive lines or care of incisions or wounds.



HAI	Pathogen*	Prevention Strategies**
CAUTI	 Escherichia coli Candida sp. Enterococcus sp. Pseudomonas sp. Klebsiella sp. Streptococcus sp. Staphylococcus sp. 	 Avoid unnecessary catheters. Assess catheter necessity daily and remove promptly Maintain a sterile, continuously closed drainage system Secure catheter properly to prevent movement and urethral traction Keep collection bag below the level of the bladder at all times Maintain unobstructed urine flow Empty collection bag regularly; avoid allowing the draining spigot to touch the collection container
CLABSI	 Staphylococci sp. Enterococcus sp. Enterobacter sp. Klebsiella sp. Acinetobacter sp. Pseudomonas sp. Candida sp. 	 Utilize maximum sterile barrier during insertion Use Chlorhexidine skin antisepsis Select optimal site (avoid femoral vein in adults) Assess daily for central line necessity; promptly remove unnecessary lines
SSI	 Staphylococcus sp. Enterococcus sp. Escherichia coli And others (depending on site of surgery) 	 Administer prophylactic antibiotic 1 hour prior to incision Use appropriate antibiotic Use weight based dosing and re-dose if procedure is lengthy Discontinue antibiotic promptly Maintain glucose control Use appropriate hair removal
VAP	 Pseudomonas sp. Staphylococcus aureus Klebsiella sp. Enterobacter sp. Escherichia coli Proteus sp. Serratia sp. Streptococcus sp. Acinetobacter sp. 	 Extubate as soon as possible Minimize sedation Elevate HOB Routine oral care Promote mobility Maintain a closed system



^{*}Not an all-inclusive list of pathogens.

^{**}Always wash hands and use aseptic technique during insertion of a device and during care of the device or incision.