

# A Quick Review of the Published Studies on Needleless Access Devices

**Maragakis, Et al.** *Increased Catheter Related Bloodstream Infection Rates after the Introduction of a New Mechanical Valve Intravenous Access Port*, Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology 2006:27:67-68

BEFORE



Clave  
PICU BSI  
Rate 5.3

AFTER



Smartsite Plus  
PICU BSI Rate  
17.3

**Rupp, et al.** *Outbreak of Bloodstream Infection Temporally Associated with the Use of an Intravascular Needleless Valve*. Clinical Infectious Disease, 2007:44-1408-14



Interlink  
CCU BSI  
Rate 3.87



Smartsite Plus  
CCU BSI  
Rate 10.64

**Salgado, et al.** *Increased Rate of Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infection Associated with the Use of a Needleless Mechanical Valve Device at a Long Term Acute Care Hospital*. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology 2007; 28:684-688



Split Septum  
Rate 1.79



SmartSite  
BSI Rate 5.95

**Field, et al.** *Incidence of Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infection Among Patients with a Needleless, Mechanical Valve- Based Intravenous Connector in an Australian Hematology-Oncology Unit*. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology 2007; 28:610-613



Split Septum  
BSI Rate 2.6



CLC-2000 -Clave  
BSI Rate 5.8

**Garcia, et al.** *A Study of the Effects on Bacteremia and Sharps Injury Rates after Introduction of an Advanced Luer Activated Device (LAD) for Intravascular Access in a Large Hospital Setting*. Abstract/Poster presented at APIC Conference 2007. (submitted for publication)



Split Septum  
BSI Rate 1.16



FloLink (MaxPlus)  
BSI Rate 1.15