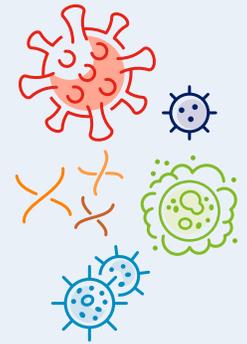
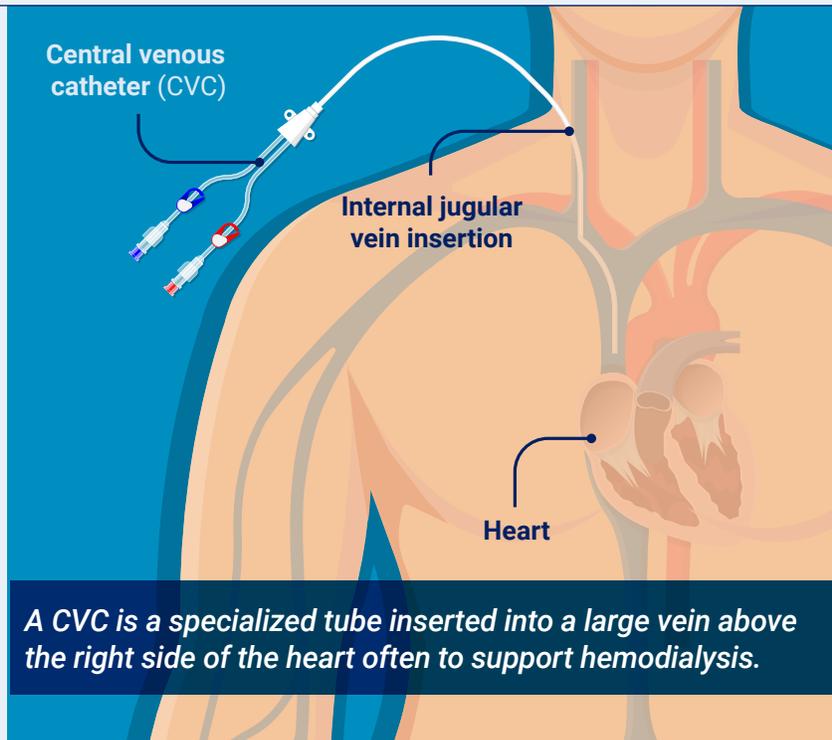


Catheter Related Bloodstream Infections (CRBSI) are a frequent and life-threatening complication of **central venous catheter (CVC)** use in hemodialysis¹



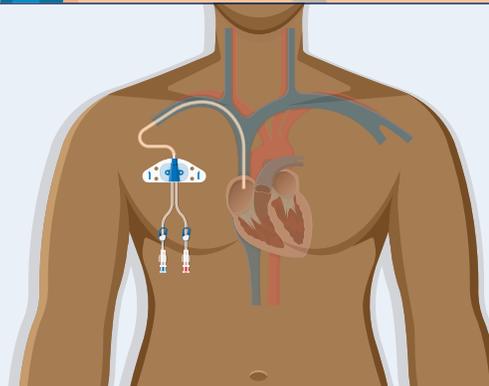
~80% of patients starting hemodialysis (HD) will have a CVC inserted for vascular access.²



CRBSIs in HD are caused by a **wide range of pathogens**—many of which are drug resistant.³

Over 50%

of **first CRBSIs** occurred in hemodialysis patients **within the 3 months following CVC insertion.**⁴



The **average length of time on a CVC** for hemodialysis patients is **220 days.**²



9-13% Incidence of CRBSI for inpatients with a CVC and the diagnosis of AKI, CKD or ESRD.⁵



30-day readmission rate for CRBSI recurrence among chronic-HD-CVC patients infected with a CRBSI during hospitalization.⁵

Chronic-HD-CVC inpatients with CRBSI were

3x

more likely to die within 90 days than non-infected patients.²

Financial Impact of CRBSI in HD

The **average per patient hospital cost is 2X higher** among CRBSI patients.⁶



The **all-payer incremental costs of CRBSIs** in HD are

\$2.3 billion annually.⁵

Safety net populations have a higher rate of CVC use, resulting in a disproportionately **higher burden of complications** in this vulnerable population.^{7,8}



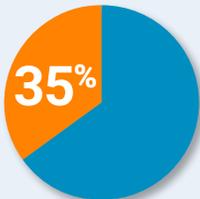
African Americans are almost **4X more likely to develop kidney disease.**⁹



Patients who are **uninsured** have nearly a **4X increase in the odds of having a CVC** at hemodialysis initiation compared to Medicaid patients.⁷



African Americans make up more than **35% of hemodialysis patients**, but only 17% of the population.⁹



Limited social and financial resources associated with homelessness and poverty were **barriers to complying with the care** needed to place an arteriovenous fistula (AVF).⁷



Kidney failure patients receiving **HD through a CVC** may be impacted by CRBSIs **regardless of their site of care.**^{4,5}



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