

Appendix 1: Definitions for Catheter-Related Bacteremia *

Definite Catheter-Related Bacteremia - any one of:	Probable Catheter-Related Bacteremia - any one of:
Confirmation of septic thrombophlebitis with a single positive blood culture	Two or more positive blood cultures with no evidence for source other than the device
Single positive blood culture and positive culture of catheter segment with identical organism	Single positive blood culture for <i>S. aureus</i> or <i>Candida</i> with no evidence for source other than device
10-fold colony count difference in blood cultures drawn from device and peripheral blood	Single positive blood culture for <i>coagulase negative staphylococci</i> (treated with antibiotics), <i>Bacillus</i> , <i>Corynebacterium jeikeium</i> , <i>Enterococcus</i> , <i>Trichophyton</i> , or <i>Malassezia</i> in immunocompromised or neutropenic host or in patients receiving TPN with no evidence for source other than a centrally placed device
Single positive blood culture and positive culture from discharge or aspirate from exit site, tunnel, or pocket, with identical organism	

* Preventing infections associated with indwelling intravascular access devices.¹⁵

¹⁵Preventing infections associated with indwelling intravascular access devices. Can Commun Dis Rep. 1997;23 Suppl 8:1-32.

Supplemental material is neither peer-reviewed nor thoroughly edited by CJASN. The authors alone are responsible for the accuracy and presentation of the material.

Appendix 2: Summary of costing variables and their value (Cdn \$)

Costing Variables	Value Cdn \$
Catheter locking agent (\$ per catheter):	
Heparin	5.6
Citrate	1.8
rt-PA/ rescue rt-PA	64
Catheter stripping and/or catheter replacement	1,407
Managing catheter related bacteremia (as outpatient)	487
Hospitalization (per admission)	11,995