

## Central Venous Catheter (CVC) OR Peripheral Intravenous Catheter (PVC) Associated Staphylococcus aureus Bloodstream Infection (SAB)

### CVC-associated SAB must meet the following criteria:

1. A CVC has been in place for more than 48 hours, prior to collection of the positive blood culture,  
**AND**
  2. No other source of SAB is identified\*
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### PVC-associated SAB must meet all the following criteria:

1. At least **one** of the following is met:
  - a. PVC is in situ<sup>+</sup> or removed within 7 days before the positive blood culture was collected  
**And**  
At least **two** of the following physical findings are present at the PVC insertion site: tenderness, redness, induration, purulent discharge<sup>^</sup> or swelling.
  - b. PVC is in situ<sup>+</sup> or removed within 48 hours prior to collection of the positive blood culture<sup>#</sup>

### **AND**

2. No other source of SAB is identified\*

\* Other source of SAB must meet one of the following criteria:

- (i) the specimen from another site of infection (e.g. wound, urine) is positive for *S. aureus*, and this site is considered the source of the positive blood culture, or
- (ii) there is clinical evidence of infection at another site, that is considered the source of the positive blood culture, but the site was not sampled for culture.

+ No minimum dwell time for the PVC

<sup>^</sup> If a specimen is collected, it must be *S. aureus* positive.

<sup>#</sup> If a CVC is also in situ Criterion 1b cannot be met

NOTE: See example [SAB scenarios to determine PVC-associated or CVC-associated](#) on the VICNISS website

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