

**This descriptive survey identified factors contributing to phlebitis among 46 adult inpatients using a systematic random sample. The visual infusion phlebitis score was used for assessment” Nyika et al (2018).**

Abstract:

This descriptive survey identified factors contributing to phlebitis among 46 adult inpatients using a systematic random sample. The visual infusion phlebitis score was used for assessment. All participants had phlebitis, with stage 4 being most frequent. Factors identified were gender (males—91.7%); immunosuppression (human immunodeficiency virus—63.0%; diabetes—100%; immunosuppressive drugs—100%; absolute leucocyte count <1000  $\mu$ L—100%); number of catheters inserted (>1—90.9%); site of catheterization (dorsum of wrist—100%); catheter dwell time (2-4 days—100%); catheter gauge (18-gauge—75%); catheter securement (unsecured/contaminated dressing—90%); regularity of catheter flushing (catheter never flushed—72.7%); and continuous infusion (94.2%).

Reference:

Nyika, M.L., Mukona, D. and Zvinavashe, M. (2018) Factors Contributing to Phlebitis Among Adult Patients Admitted in the Medical-Surgical Units of a Central Hospital in Harare, Zimbabwe. *Journal of Infusion Nursing*. 41(2), p.96-102.

doi: 10.1097/NAN.0000000000000265

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