Duration of venous cannulation median indicated that most of the catheters were removed on the second day. When veins inflammation was diagnosed, the most frequent action was to remove the catheter” Cimała et al (2018).

Abstract:

INTRODUCTION: Peripheral veins cannulation is one of the most frequently executed medical procedures. Primary blood infections which might be the result of peripheral veins cannulation are serious issue that medical care centers all over the world must consider. Medical personnel can choose the area of cannulation thanks to the availability of peripheral veins. Duration of cannulation longer than 72 – 96 hours can cause peripheral veins inflammation.

AIM OF THE STUDY: Assay of observation sheets of peripheral cannulation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The study included 14926 patients, who were hospitalized in 2016 in the Municipal Hospital in Zabrze. Observations of each cannulation were recorded in observation sheets for peripheral veins cannulation. Patients age median and duration of cannulation median were calculated basing on 782 observation sheets with registered inflammation of the area of cannulation.

RESULTS: Right forearm was area where the most (19%) of vein inflammation occurred. First level of veins inflammation according to criteria of veins inflammation intensity evaluation was the most frequent (90,7%). Duration of venous cannulation median indicated that most of the catheters were removed on the second day. When veins inflammation was diagnosed, the most frequent action was to remove the catheter. During 12 hours 697 observations of cannulation were proceeded. 548 observations of intravenous cannulation were proceeded once for 24 hours.

CONCLUSIONS: Right forearm was area where the most of cannulations occurred. Frequent observation of the area of peripheral venous cannulation allows quick inflammation symptoms detection.
Reference: