The aim of this study is to explore the incidence, risk factors and summarize the characteristics and treatment outcomes of extravasation injuries resulting in drug extravasation among Chinese children in our hospital” Yan et al (2017).

Abstract:
Extravasation injury is a common phenomenon in hospitals. Failure to detect and treat extravasation injury can lead to irreversible local injuries, tissue necrosis and malfunction of the affected tissue. Until now, it is largely unknown about incidence, risk factors and treatment outcomes of extravasation in Chinese pediatric patients.

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The aim of this study is to explore the incidence, risk factors and summarize the characteristics and treatment outcomes of extravasation injuries resulting in drug extravasation among Chinese children in our hospital. The children undergoing infusion therapy (0-18 years) were enrolled in this study between December 2014 and June 2015 in Shanghai Children`s Hospital. The patients` information including age, gender, injection site, estimated volume of solution extravasated, patient symptoms, severity of extravasation injury, treatment methods, and outcomes was collected. Multivariate logistic regression was used to identify the independent risk factors for the development of extravasation. The incidence of extravasations in pediatric patients was 1.79% (18/1,004). The severity of extravasation was labeled with grade range from Grade 1 through Grade 4: 4 cases with Grade 1, 8 cases with Grade 2, 5 cases with Grade 3, and 1 case with Grade 4. The risk factors of extravasation include infused high volume/day (≥1000 ml), received operation, infused agents with high osmolarity and poor vein condition. The severity of extravasation was related to the large volumes of drug or special drugs (high-osmolarity, high-risk, low pH, etc). All extravasations were treated with physical, pharmacological and surgical intervention according to our standard operation protocols. Systematic implementation of intervention can alleviate the extravasation injuries and improve the patients` outcome.
Reference:


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