

## **to determine the incidence rate and risk factors for the nursing-sensitive indicators phlebitis and infiltration in patients with peripheral venous catheters (PVCs)” Braga et al (2018).**

### Abstract:

**OBJECTIVE:** to determine the incidence rate and risk factors for the nursing-sensitive indicators phlebitis and infiltration in patients with peripheral venous catheters (PVCs).

**METHOD:** cohort study with 110 patients. Scales were used to assess and document phlebitis and infiltration. Socio-demographic variables, clinical variables related to the PVC, medication and hospitalization variables were collected. Descriptive and inferential analysis and multivariate logistic models were used.

**RESULTS:** the incidence rate of phlebitis and infiltration was respectively 43.2 and 59.7 per 1000 catheter-days. Most PVCs with these vascular traumas were removed in the first 24 hours. Risk factors for phlebitis were: length of hospital stay ( $p=0.042$ ) and number of catheters inserted ( $p<0.001$ ); risk factors for infiltration were: piperacillin/tazobactam ( $p=0.024$ ) and the number of catheters inserted ( $p<0.001$ ).

**CONCLUSION:** the investigation documented the incidence of nursing-sensitive indicators (phlebitis and infiltration) and revealed new risk factors related to infiltration. It also allowed a reflection on the nursing care necessary to prevent these vascular traumas and on the indications and contraindications of the PVC, supporting the implementation of the PICC as an alternative to PVC.

### Full Text

### Reference:

Braga, L.M., Parreira, P.M., Oliveira, A.S.S., Mónico, L.D.S.M., Arreguy-Sena, C. and Henriques, M.A. (2018) Phlebitis and infiltration: vascular trauma associated with the peripheral venous catheter. *Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem*. May 17th. Epub



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