All nurses working in areas where IV therapy is administered have a duty to observe and react to evidence of phlebitis.


Abstract:

Peripheral venous cannulation (PVC) is a common procedure carried out within hospitals, with many patients being admitted requiring intravenous (IV) drug therapy, allowing rapid and accurate administration of medication (Endacott et al, 2009). However, the placement of an intravenous cannula can lead to a number of undesirable effects, with some of the most common being phlebitis and skin inflammation. It is important that any venous cannula is correctly secured to help prevent infection, phlebitis and cannula displacement. All nurses working in areas where IV therapy is administered have a duty to observe and react to evidence of phlebitis and inflammation.