



securAcath.

Reduce Infections

Decrease Dislodgements

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The graphic features the SecurAcath logo at the top. Below it, the text 'Reduce Infections' and 'Decrease Dislodgements' is displayed in large, bold, white font against a dark orange background. A 'Learn More' link with a right-pointing arrow is positioned below the text. On the right side, there is a detailed illustration of the SecurAcath device, which is a yellow, wedge-shaped catheter holder with a central needle. The device has 'LIFT' and 'HOLD' labels on its sides and 'securAcath' written on its top surface. The background of the graphic is a gradient of orange and yellow, with a white diagonal line separating the top section from the bottom section.



Calcium gluconate extravasation is a process, which, although infrequent, is associated with serious skin and soft-tissue lesions, mainly affecting infants” Pacheco Compañía et al (2017).

Abstract:

INTRODUCTION: Calcium gluconate extravasation is a process, which, while not common, occurs more frequently in neonatal intensive care units. The aim of this study is to present a number of cases of calcium gluconate extravasation, which have occurred in our hospital, and to carry out a review of those clinical cases published in the literature to obtain relevant epidemiological data.

METHODS: Data were gathered on the medical histories of 5 patients who presented lesions secondary to calcium gluconate extravasation in our center. A review of the literature was also performed to include clinical cases of calcium gluconate extravasation already published.

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RESULTS: Data were collected on 60 cases published in 37 articles. Most patients (55%) were neonates. The average age of these neonates was 8 days. The commonest location of injuries was the back of the hand and wrist (42%). The 2 most frequent symptoms were the appearance of erythema (65%) and swelling/edema (48%) followed by the appearance of skin necrosis (47%), indurated skin (33%), and yellow-white plaques or papules (33%). Most cases are cured within a period of 3 to 6 months. Fifty percent of patients required surgery, and in 13% of cases, skin grafts were performed. The most frequent histological finding was the presence of calcium deposits. Other histological findings described were the presence of necrosis, lymphohistiocytic infiltrate, and granulomas. Most histological findings were located in the dermis. Most x-rays showing calcium deposits had been performed at 3 to 4 weeks.

CONCLUSIONS: Calcium gluconate extravasation is a process, which, although infrequent, is associated with serious skin and soft-tissue lesions, mainly affecting infants. Further studies are needed to determine possible specific procedures to be carried out in these cases.

Reference:

Pacheco Compañía, F.J., Midón Míguez, J. and de Toro Santos, F. (2017) Lesions Associated With Calcium Gluconate Extravasation: Presentation of 5 Clinical Cases and Analysis of Cases Published. *Annals of Plastic Surgery*. May 31st. .

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