The aim of this study was to evaluate descriptively patients’ awareness of the administration of parenteral drugs, risks in the application and the differences between the administration of drugs to the central and peripheral venous system” Jokl et al (2015).

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: This paper deals with the psyche of patients during intravenous therapy. Since any intervention in the physical integrity of individuals are necessarily reflected in their mental level, we decided to conduct a survey dealing with tolerance of intravenous therapy in cancer patients. Especially, we focused on long-term venous access devices tolerance.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: The aim of this study was to evaluate descriptively patients’ awareness of the administration of parenteral drugs, risks in the application and the differences between the administration of drugs to the central and peripheral venous system. To collect data, own questionnaire containing 21 questions was compiled. It was distributed to patients in the oncology department and outpatient oncology ward at the hospital Novy Jicin. Patients signed an informed consent for data collection. One hundred valid questionnaires were evaluated in the analysis of the data.

RESULTS: The results of the study generally indicate that patients do not tolerate venous sampling and intravenous therapy optimally. Patients who have some form of venous access device are mostly satisfied, as it fulfills its mandate of maximum patient comfort.

CONCLUSION: The results indicate that most patients know alternatives to peripheral drugs application. However, awareness of this issue is inadequate. The vast majority of patients would recommend the introduction of long-term venous access device to other patients.
Comparing the psychological impact of central and peripheral intravenous therapy

Reference:


Thank you to our partners for supporting IVTEAM