...compared the use and outcomes of standard SPCs (nonfenestrated) versus a power injectable SPC (fenestrated with 3 side holes distal to the catheter tip)” Pohlod (2018).

Abstract:

To perform high-resolution computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging angiographies, contrast typically is rapidly injected through a 20-gauge or larger short peripheral catheter (SPC). Intravenous access in infants and children can be challenging, and the use of large-gauge catheters is not always feasible. An institutional review board-approved quality improvement study was undertaken at a 250-bed pediatric hospital on Florida’s Gulf Coast that compared the use and outcomes of standard SPCs (nonfenestrated) versus a power injectable SPC (fenestrated with 3 side holes distal to the catheter tip).

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