

## **Phlebitis is a well-described adverse effect of intravenous (IV) administration of amiodarone, with reported incidence ranging from 11% to 85%” Dixon et al (2019).**

Extract:

Phlebitis is a well-described adverse effect of intravenous (IV) administration of amiodarone, with reported incidence ranging from 11% to 85%. Risk factors for amiodarone-induced phlebitis (AIP) are many and include peripheral infusion, concentrations exceeding 2 mg/mL, higher dose of amiodarone administered via a single line, the absence of in-line filters, suboptimal aseptic technique during line insertion, absence of post-infusion line flushing, poor vein condition, older age, female sex, administration errors, and the concurrent administration of other medications known to cause phlebitis.

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Reference:

Dixon, H.A., Hort, A.L. and Wright, C.M. (2019) Amiodarone-induced phlebitis remains an issue in spite of measures to reduce its occurrence. *The Journal of Vascular Access*. April 8th. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1129729819838123>. .