Abstract:

Purpose: We aim to analyze the feasibility of external application of Xiao-Shuan-Santo to prevent peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) -related thrombosis.

Methods: A total of 218 patients with PICC catheterization were randomly divided into a control group (n = 103) and a treatment group (n = 115). Patients in the treatment group received additional external application of Xiao-Shuan-San. The changes of coagulation index, the incidence of PICC-related thrombosis and other complications, and the maximum blood flow rate (Vmax) of axillary vein were observed at 1 day before catheterization and 30 days after PICC.

Results: At 30 days after PICC, the incidence of PICC-related thrombosis and other adverse events in the treatment group were obviously lower than that in the control group (P < 0.05), and the decreased Vmax value of axillary vein in the control group (11.75±1.91 cm/s) was more visible than that in the treatment group (14.63±3.03 cm/s), accompanied by a statistical significance (P < 0.05).

Conclusions: External application of Xiao-Shuan-San could reduce the incidence of PICC-related thrombosis and other complications.

Reference: