It is essential to inform health care workers of the risks associated with central venous catheters such as systemic and infectious complications, mechanical complications, and/or thrombotic complications” Zerla et al (2015).

Abstract:

Today’s patients are more complex in terms of comorbidities and other conditions requiring multiple, long-lasting therapies such as chemotherapy, total parenteral nutrition, blood transfusion or blood component infusions, and frequent blood sampling. The use of central venous catheters represents an important aspect of care for many patients. It is essential to inform health care workers of the risks associated with central venous catheters such as systemic and infectious complications, mechanical complications, and/or thrombotic complications.

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To maintain monitoring of our peripherally inserted central catheter team’s activity, we developed and adopted a database in which all the data regarding each catheter are recorded. By doing that, we have improved catheter management, clinical efficiency, as well as achieved a cost reduction. We implanted 1416 vascular access devices in 1341 patients of both sexes (632 male and 709 female) for a total of 135,778 vascular access device-implant days between March 2010 and December 2013 for several indications. We have followed-up
total complications and we correlated them with the need for catheter removal. The results were that open-tipped catheters resulted in both more complications and a greater need for removal.

Reference:


Thank you to our partners for supporting IVTEAM