No difference in incidence of injection site reactions was seen according to whether the intravenous infusion solution warmer was used” Handa et al (2016).

Abstract:

We investigated the medical and nursing records of 19 patients with unresectable advanced recurrent colorectal cancers treated using oxaliplatin and capecitabine(CapeOX)with or without bevacizumab at the outpatient tumor center of Showa University Hospital between November 1, 2009 and November 30, 2011, to clarify differences in the incidence of injection site reactions according to the use or non-use of an intravenous infusion solution warming device. Vascular pain and other injection site reactions occurred in 13 patients (68.4%). Injection site reactions occurred in 33 of the total of 77 chemotherapy treatments (42.9%).

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No difference in incidence of injection site reactions was seen according to whether the intravenous infusion solution warmer was used. The most common time to onset of injection site reactions after commencing oxaliplatin administration was 60-90 min, and symptoms were seen to decrease when non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs were co-administered. We intend to leverage these study findings to demonstrate the mechanism of onset for injection
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site reactions and to propose measures for handling adverse drug reactions.

Reference:


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