**Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter (PICC) is a central venous catheter suitable for patients who receive chemotherapy in Day Hospital regimen. The patient must be educated to a proper home management of the PICC through targeted education” Fusco et al (2016).**

**Abstract:**

**BACKGROUND:** Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter (PICC) is a central venous catheter suitable for patients who receive chemotherapy in Day Hospital regimen. The patient must be educated to a proper home management of the PICC through targeted education.

**AIM:** To evaluate the effectiveness of a targeted educational intervention through the comparison of: individual interview, brochure paper, informative video.

**METHOD:** Single-centre randomized controlled clinical trial with a simple three-arm comparative scheme. The study population is represented by all patients undergoing the insertion of PICC at the Oncological Day Hospital and Breast Unit in the observation period between October 2013 and February 2014. The Standard educational session is performed by the nurse positioning the PICC. PICC team consists of two nurses in possession of the first level master in venous access management. Following randomization eligible patients were divided in three groups: group A received Standard educational session; group B received the standard information and the brochure; group C received the standard information and the informative video. The level of the achieved knowledge was investigated by administering targeted questionnaires.

**RESULTS:** A total of 40 patients joined the study: a convenience sample represented by people between the ages of 18 and 75 years, in outpatient care. Statistically significant difference in key areas necessary for the proper management of PICC: when to change the
dressing \((p=0.001)\), when to wash the catheter \((p=0)\), how to recognize signs and symptoms of infection \((p=0.001)\), identify at-risk behaviors \((p=0.005)\), when carrying out the inspection of the catheter’s insertion site \((p=0)\).

CONCLUSIONS: The administration of a multimedial educational tool was found to be superior in efficacy compared to the only Standard educational session to increase patient’s knowledges. The video appears to be more effective than the brochure. The obtained results are influenced by the small sample size and by the shortness of the follow up timing; this leads to a low generalizability of the conclusions.

Reference:


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