This study aimed to identify predictive factors of peripheral phlebitis related to intravenous injection among orthopedic inpatients, develop a prediction model, and evaluate the goodness-of-fit of the prediction model” Lee et al (2019).

Abstract:

Phlebitis leads to increased discomfort for patients, longer hospital stays, and higher healthcare costs. This study aimed to identify predictive factors of peripheral phlebitis related to intravenous injection among orthopedic inpatients, develop a prediction model, and evaluate the goodness-of-fit of the prediction model. This study included 270 orthopedic patients who were hospitalized in the orthopedic ward of a general hospital. A peripheral intravenous injection-related questionnaire based on previous studies and the modified Infusion Nurses Society scale were used to collect data. Phlebitis risk factors were identified, and a prediction model was developed using the Bayesian regression model. Vein quality, contrast medium use, hygiene duration, and period of nursing clinical experience were significant based on their 95% confidence intervals. The prediction model exhibited good discrimination. The prediction model developed in this study can be used for screening high-risk patients for peripheral intravenous catheter-related phlebitis and for providing basic data for developing interventions for the prevention and management of peripheral intravenous catheter-related phlebitis.

You may also be interested in...

Full Text

Reference: