Peripheral Infusion Therapy In Children Hospitalized In a Reference Hospital In Pediatrics In The Northeast Region of Brazil

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ABSTRACT

The use of technology in health care has contributed to the improvement of the therapeutic process, especially for Intravenous Therapy, employed in various scenarios of health care, one of the most advanced in recent years through the insertion of new knowledge and innovative practices. This study aims to describe the process of peripheral intravenous therapy in children hospitalized in a state public hospital in Fortaleza, to identify the clinical and the epidemiological profile of children, to describe major complications related to the use of peripheral venous catheters. This descriptive study took place in a pediatric hospital in Fortaleza that is a reference in Pediatric and in which 247 children took part and there was a total of 873 punctures. Data were analyzed using SPSS. We observed that most of the children were in the age group of 1 to less than 5 years, carrying prevalent diseases. Regarding intravenous therapy, 85% of them made use of more than two drugs, and the range of the most frequent catheter manipulation between them was six times a day (4/4 hours). The infiltration was the predominant complication, the incidence rate of phlebitis was 12% and the success rate until the second puncture attempt was 72%. Conclusion: It was concluded that the process of infusion therapy in the hospital still requires the insertion of innovative measures to improve its indicators and planning of this therapy; Actions capable of promoting innovations for conducting a process imbued with new sustainable technologies and evidence-based.

OBJECTIVES

• To analyze the use of peripheral venous catheters in children hospitalized in public institutions in the Northeast part of Brazil.
• To identify the main complications related to the utilization of peripheral venous catheters in children.
• To verify the relation between the use of catheters with the clinical and epidemiological variables in children.
RESULTS

• The majority of children hospitalized were aged between 1 and less than 5 years old (33%) and stayed in the hospital 15 days on average.

• The average number of catheters utilized was 4 catheters per child considering the therapy used, the condition of the veins and the time of hospitalization. 84.9% of the therapy implemented corresponded to venous hydration + antibiotics + other drugs. The catheter was used every 4 hours, corresponding to 24.3%, in a total of 6 daily uses.

• The majority of the catheters (8.3%) were kept from 1 to 7 days, and on average 6 days. Considering the number of attempts, 37.4% of the puncture were successful in the first try. The success rate if added the first and the second successful attempts is around 72.8%. 73.4% of the catheters were removed due to complications.

• 42.5% of the catheters were removed due to infiltration, 11.7% due to phlebitis and 8.7% due to extravasation.

• The relation between the place of insertion and the occasional problems shows that the veins in the inferior members are more likely to complications.

Table 1: Rates and proportions off the types of complications occurred.
• Although there have been many advances in infusion therapy, there are still a lot of problems in the conduction of the children going through intravenous therapy in the hospital. It was concluded that all the mistakes could have been avoided.
• There is an urge to plan the therapy better in the moment the child is admitted to the hospital by the correct choice of the appropriate disposable taking into consideration the duration and the kind of therapy utilized.
• It is suggested the creation of “catheters teams” that are capable of conducting the infusion therapy in the hospital to improve the rates and the care for the children during the hospitalization.

REFERENCES