



MEASURES TO PREVENT THREE COMMON

TYPES OF PHLEBITIS

KABIRU SHEHU AHMAD MANSOURA UNIVERSITY, EGYPT.



Abstract

Phlebitis is a complication that is frequently associated with IV therapy . A Number of literature article have written that phlebitis can occur in as much as 25-70% of paptient.it is defined as the acute inflammation of the internal lining of the vein

Introduction

inflammation of the intimal lining of the vein.

Phlebitis is a progressive complication.

Early recognition and management is key to limiting progression. It is characterized by pain and a tenderness along the course of the vein, redness and swelling and warmth can be fell at insertion site.



Types and Causes of Phlebitis

Chemical Phlebitis

- Hypertonic solutions >375 mOsm/L

Mechanical Phlebitis

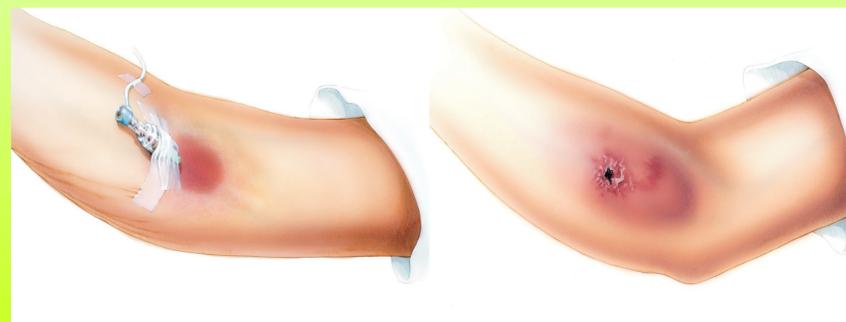
- Trauma from the IV catheter during insertion or while indwelling.

Bacterial Phlebitis

- Compromised skin integrity (i.e., shaving)
- Non-sterile dressing.

Signs and symptoms

- >Erythema at the site with or without pain
- >Pain at access site with erythema and/ or edema
- >Pain at access site with erythema streak
- >formation palpable venous cord>1 inch in length purulent drainage.



management of Phlebitis

- Remove the catheter
- Culture cannula if infection is suspected
- Apply warm moist compress
- Provide comfort measures



References

- Hadaway L, Millam D. On the road with successful I.V. starts. *Nursing*. 2005;35(suppl 1):3-16. Updated June 2007.
- Alexander M, Corrigan A, Gorski L, et al. *Infusion nursing: an evidence based approach*. 3rd ed. St. Louis, MO: Saunders Elsevier; 2010:467-469.
- Infusion Nurses Society. Infusion Nursing Standards of Practice. *J Infus Nurs*. 2011;34 (1S)S46.