



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Management

ASSESS THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO PERIPHERAL VENOUS ACCESS AMONG CHILDREN IN HOSPITAL

KEY WORDS: venous access, child, complications

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Peripheral cannulation provides access for the purpose of intravenous hydration, feeding, and administration of medication and blood products. Cannulation is a procedure commonly performed on children in hospital.

Aim: The Purpose of the study was to assess the problems related to peripheral venous access among children in hospitals.

Methods: The sample for the study was, 30 children had peripheral venous access.

Result: Among 30 children regarding problems of peripheral venous, 9(30%) are below 1 year, 11(36.7%) are between 1-3 years, 4(13.3%) are between 3-6 years and 6(20%) are between 6-12 years of age.

Conclusion: The study finding revealed that there were majority of children had problem like un co-operation, limitation of joint movement, damage of vein due to frequent cannulation and had grade phlebitis, infiltration among the children.

Introduction

Peripheral cannulation provides access for the purpose of intravenous hydration, feeding, and administration of medication and blood products. It is recognised that intravenous therapy involves significant risks of damaging side effects. However, infection of IV sites and phlebitis in children are an infrequent occurrence Phlebitis affects the inner endothelial layer (intima) of the vein and results from chemical, physical or mechanical irritation The ability to obtain intravenous (IV) access is an essential skill in medicine and is performed in a variety of settings by paramedics, nurses and physicians. Although the procedure can appear deceptively simple when performed by an expert, it is in fact a difficult skill which requires considerable practice to perfect. Cannulation is a procedure commonly performed on children in hospital. It may be part of a planned sequence of events and investigations or it may have to be carried out speedily in an emergency situation

Aim

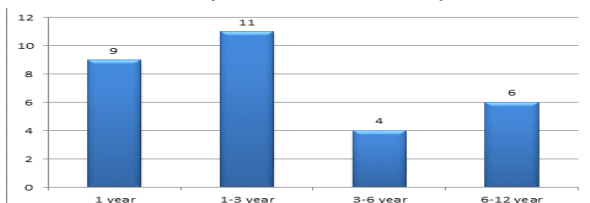
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Materials and Methods

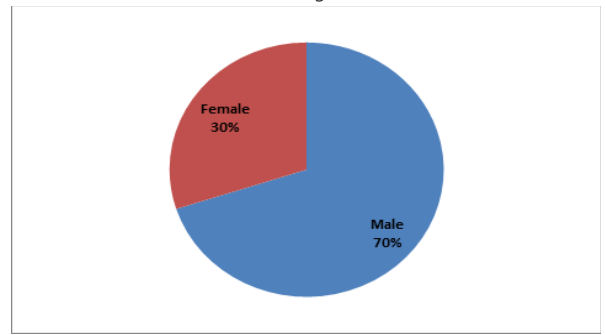
The data collection tool used for generating the necessary data for assessing the problems related to peripheral venous access among children. The sample of study were, 30 children had peripheral venous access. Purposive sampling method is used, data were collected through questionnaire.

Results

Among 30 children regarding problems of peripheral venous, 9(30%) are below 1 year, 11(36.7%) are between 1-3 years, 4(13.3%) are between 3-6 years and 6(20%) are between 6-12 years of age. In view of gender 21(70%) are male and 9 (30%) are female. Regarding site of cannulation 5(16.7%) cannulated in brachial and 25(83.3%) cannulated in Meta carpal vein. In relation to number of attempts 12(40%) have cannulated with 1 attempts 18(60%) have cannulated in 2 attempts. Relating to IV therapy 12(40%) have received continuous, 18(60%) have received intermittent IV therapy. With reference to colour of skin 2(6.7%) have dark skin, 22 (73.3%) have fair skin, 6(20%) have medium of fairness. With reference to nutritional status of children 26(86.7%) are nourished, 4(13.3%) are malnourished. About hydration status, 24(80%) have hydrated, 6(20%) have dehydrated.



Distribution of children based on age



Distribution of children based on gender

Conclusion

The study finding revealed that there were majority of children had problem like un co-operation, limitation of joint movement, damage of vein due to frequent cannulation and had grade phlebitis, infiltration among the children.

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