

Abstract Title

The Importance of Nurse Specialist in Venous Catheter from Management Fully Implantable In Pediatric Oncology Outpatient Patients

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BACKGROUND: The availability of venous access in cancer patients receiving cytotoxic therapy for extended periods is very important for successful treatment. Totally implantable devices are increasingly used for this therapy, providing improvement in quality of life. However, although they constitute a breakthrough, they are not free of complications that are directly related to the surgeon's experience and professionals who handle them.

HYPOTHESIS: Assessing the number of punctures of porth the cath performed on an outpatient basis, within one year, by a team of two specialized nurses. Characterize the time between diagnosis and catheter placement and identify the number of events occurring in a period characterized by infections, obstructions and catheter withdrawal.

METHODS: In the period from July 2013 to July 2014, the retrospective collection of 43 patients seen data on pediatric oncology clinic of our institution was performed, subjected to puncture (s) porth the cath. Data collection was performed by active search in physical and digitized records, and adopted the descriptive research with quantitative analysis. All punctures were performed by only two specialist nurses according to institutional

RESULTS: The average age of patients was 76 months. 24 patients (55.8%) were male. The average time for catheter implantation was 12 days of diagnosis; 69.7% of the patients did so within the first 7 days. The 43 patients were a total of 541 punches, an average of 45 punches / month. Of all patients, 17 (39.5%) suffered from leukemia, 7 (16%) lymphomas, 5 (11.6%) neuroblastomas and 13 (30.2%) other tumors. Of punctures performed, 32.5% were patients with leukemia, 10.2% to the group of patients with lymphomas, neuroblastomas 19.6% and 37.5% other tumors.

There was no period in any episode of local or systemic infection. Obstruction of the catheter occurred in only 1 (2.3%) case, which led to the removal of this.

CONCLUSION: We assess that the management of the catheter is a highly complex nursing care, which requires in addition to technical and commitment to institutional protocols, knowledge of possible complications, which may compromise the treatment of children and the life of the catheter.