

Permeability The maintenance Of Central Catheters Venous With Saline In Oncology Patients

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Introduction: With advances in treatments, chronic diseases, newborns, children and adults needing intravenous devices to meet the needs of treatment. Consequently, catheters have been developed with the aim of ensuring long-term therapies, providing comfort to the patient and decrease the complications of intravenous therapy. In this scenario, the central venous catheter deployment option is extremely important for cancer patients. This is a device inserted in a central location vessel used to enable the patient to receive larger volumes. One of the complications related to the occlusion catheter is that leads to loss of patency of the catheter, preventing its use. The heparin solution has been the most widely used method in the maintenance of the permeability of Central Venous Catheter, however currently there is controversy about its use, compared with the use of Saline. Studies have shown that there are no significant differences between the two methodologies to maintain catheter patency. In our experience we used the heparin solution, however studies based on these, which is also indicate that the heparin may pose risks to patients with cancer, there is a need to implement a new protocol. This form, we began using the Saline to maintain Permeability of Venous Catheters Central at our institution.

Objective: This study aims to show that the saline in our clinical practice is being effective in the maintenance of the permeability of Central Catheters in cancer patients, through the amount of occlusion catheter removal. In our institution maintaining the permeability of the catheters is accomplished by turbulent flush technique with 10 cc of 0.9% saline solution every 8 hours or before and after drug administration, closing the clamp with positive pressure prior to termination solution.

Methods: Retrospective study, which surveys the Venous Catheters plants that were taken on the day of the period 10.01.2015 until 12.31.2015. Since one of the complications related to catheter occlusion is leading to loss of patency of the catheter, making it impossible to use, it stands out the importance of having an institutional protocol.

Results: We evaluated 248 catheters Venous Long Centers Permanence, including Port-a-Cath, Permicanth, Hickman, on the period 01/10/2015 to 31/12/2015 day, and 171 (69%) female and 77 (31%) male. Of these 248 catheters evaluated, 75 were withdrawn, 62 by the end of reason treatment, and 13 on suspicion of infection. This study revealed that there was no occlusion of Venous Catheters Long Term plants, and that the maintenance of the catheter with saline 0.9% this being effective to maintain the permeability of the catheter.