Prevenција okluzije i infekcija centralnih venskih katetera

Prevention of central venous catheter occlusions and infections

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UVOD: Zbog učestale pojave okluzija centralnih venskih katetera (CVK), u kolovozu 2013. godine započet je projekt za smanjenje okluzije i sprječavanje pojave infekcija. Provedena je edukacija osoblja te su uvedene mjere za prevenciju okluzije i infekcije centralnih venskih katetera, uz uporabu split septum prozirnih beziglenih pripoja i jednokratnih štrcaljki unaprijed napunjenih 0,9% NaCl-om. Cilj istraživanja je bio analizirati utjecaj edukacije i mjera prevencije uz uporabu split septum beziglenih pripoja i posebno dizajniranih štrcaljki s 0,9% NaCl-om na pojavu okluzije i infekcije CVK.

MATERIJALI I METODE: U prospektivno istraživanje bilo je uključeno 27 pacijenata kojima je bio potreban CVK. Analizirani su podaci 26 pacijenata jer za jednog pacijenta nisu bili prikupljeni podaci o datumu postavljanja katetera. Kroz 8 mjeseci praćena su i analizirana 253 kateter dana.

REZULTATI: Tijekom 8 mjeseci praćenja centralnih venskih katetera nije došlo do pojave niti jednog slučaja okluzije niti infekcije centralnog venskog katetera, čime je postignuta stopa infekcija i okluzija od 0%.

ZAKLJUČAK: Praćenje centralnih venskih katetera je pokazalo kako su provedene mjere prevencije uz uporabu prozirnih split septum pripoja i unaprijed napunjenih štrcaljki s 0,9% NaCl-om doprinijeli postizanju 0% stope infekcija i okluzija centralnih venskih katetera.

INTRODUCTION: Due to the frequent occurrence of central venous catheter (CVC) occlusions in August 2013, a project for reduction of occlusions and prevention of infections was launched. Education and training of staff was conducted and measures for the prevention of central venous catheter occlusions and infections were introduced by using a split septum of transparent needle-free connectors and disposable syringes pre-filled with 0.9% NaCl. The objective of this study was to analyze the impact of education and prevention measures by using split septum needle-free connectors and specially designed syringes prefilled with 0.9% NaCl upon the occurrence of CVC occlusion and infection.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The prospective study included 27 patients who needed a CVC. The data of 26 patients were analyzed, because the data on the date of placing a catheter was not collected for one patient. 253 catheter days were followed up and analyzed throughout the period of 8 months.

RESULTS: During the period of eight month follow-up of central venous catheters not a single case of central venous catheter occlusion or infection did occur, thereby achieving the rate of 0% of infections and occlusions.

CONCLUSION: Monitoring of central venous catheters showed that the implemented prevention measures by using transparent split septum connectors and pre-filled syringes with 0.9% NaCl contributed to achieving the rate of 0% of central venous catheter infections and occlusions.

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