

SELECTED INTERVENTION STRATEGY ON THROMBOPHLEBITIS AMONG PATIENTS WITH INTRAVENOUS CANNULA

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ABSTRACT

Thrombophlebitis occurs when a blood clot causes inflammation in one or more of the veins near the surface of the skin. It is natural consequence of routine intravenous therapy and subcutaneous infiltration of fluid is not always perceived as a serious problem. To reduce the prevalence of thrombophlebitis, study conducted to assess the effectiveness of selected intervention strategy on thrombophlebitis among patients with intravenous cannula at Saveetha medical college and hospital. Quasi experimental posttest only design was used. Simple Random Sampling technique using lottery method was adopted for the selecting 50 patients with intravenous cannula who grade 2to5 according to the phlebitis grading scale. The results showed that 60% were within the age group of 25 to50 years. Considering the duration of hospitalization 20% were hospitalized for more than 3 days. Among them 10% were with grade 5 phlebitis, 32% were with grade 4, 32% were with grade 3 phlebitis and 32% were with grade 2 phlebitis. After intervention, 48% had no signs of thrombophlebitis, 46% had grade 1 and 6% had grade 2 phlebitis. There is a significant association between post test grade of thrombophlebitis with the age and frequency of intravenous cannulation in a month.

KEYWORDS: Intervention Strategy, Thrombophlebitis, Intravenous Cannula, Grade