



Incidence of local complications and risk factors associated with peripheral intravenous catheter in neonates*

Incidência de complicações locais e fatores de risco associados ao cateter intravenoso periférico em neonatos

Incidencia de complicaciones locales y factores de riesgo asociados con el catéter intravenoso periférico en neonatos

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate the incidence of complications related to the use of peripheral intravenous catheter in neonates and identify the associated risk factors. **Method:** Prospective cohort study conducted in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. Participants were the hospitalized neonates undergoing peripheral intravenous puncture in the period from February to June 2013. **Results:** The incidence of complications was 63.15%, being infiltration/extravasation (69.89%), phlebitis (17.84%) and obstruction (12.27%). The risk factors were the presence of infection ($p = 0.0192$) and weight at the puncture day ($p = 0.0093$), type of intermittent infusion associated with continuous infusion ($p < 0.0001$), endotracheal intubation ($p = 0.0008$), infusion of basic plan ($p = 0.0027$), total parenteral nutrition ($P = 0.0002$), blood transfusion associated with other infusions ($p = 0.0003$) and other drugs ($p = 0.0004$). Higher risk of developing complications in the first 48 hours after puncture. **Conclusion:** A high rate of complications related to the use of peripheral intravenous catheter, and risk factors associated with infection, weight, drugs and infused solutions, and type of infusion.

DESCRIPTORS

Infant, Newborn; Catheterization, Peripheral; Risk Factors; Neonatal Nursing.

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INTRODUCTION

The intravenous therapy uses intravenous devices as fundamental instruments, which are the commonly used technologies in the care of high-risk newborns⁽¹⁾. Although its use can lead to health problems in this population, nursing has the role of preventing complications that may result from the own patients, the device used and/or the care provided.

The extensive use of peripheral intravenous catheters (PIVC) is observed in the treatment of patients in health-care facilities⁽²⁻³⁾. Local complications in peripheral intravenous therapy occurring around the puncture site are subject to observation and can be classified as infiltration, extravasation, thrombosis, phlebitis, thrombophlebitis, hematoma and local infection. It is necessary to observe the peripheral venous puncture constantly for the early identification of complications in order to minimize their severity⁽⁴⁾.

The low durability of peripheral intravenous catheters is an important factor, and the frequent occurrence of complications stands out. A study conducted in the neonatal unit of the University Hospital Rio Hortega in Valladolid surveyed 143 catheters inserted in 68 neonates, and showed that the most frequent complications were extravasation (48.3%) and phlebitis (3.5%)⁽⁵⁾.

Maintaining peripheral venous puncture in high-risk newborns is a challenge for nursing professionals given the particularities of this clientele, such as capillary fragility, and physiological and clinical vulnerability. Thus, this study aimed to evaluate the incidence of local complications related to the use of peripheral intravenous catheter in neonates and identify the risk factors associated with the development of complications related to its use.

METHOD

This is a prospective, observational, cohort study. It was conducted at the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) of a teaching hospital in the city of Curitiba, state of Paraná (Brazil). The study participants were all newborns admitted to the NICU and submitted to PIVC puncture in the data collection period (February 1 to June 30, 2013). Data collection occurred daily, in the afternoon, without interruption, in the presence of two researchers, by reading the information contained in the medical records of neonates, direct observation of the device, with use of an instrument with closed questions addressing sociodemographic and clinical data, as well as data related to the insertion, manipulation and removal of the catheter. To avoid bias in data collection, the research team went through daily training during three months, guided by the principal investigator. The observed concepts were standardized based on the scientific literature, in meetings with all the research team.

The newborns were followed from the time of admission until the outcome of their admission to the NICU (discharge, transfer or death), except for those who remained hospitalized and underwent a catheter puncture on June 30, 2013, when the device was removed. The puncture and manipulation of device were carried out by the unit nursing team, trained for these procedures.

The data collection instrument consisted of sociodemographic and clinical variables, and catheter data. Continuous maintenance was considered when the infusion time of the solution was more than 2 hours, and intermittent maintenance when the time of drug administration was less than 2 hours.

Data were entered into Microsoft Excel® spreadsheets and analyzed using the Bioestat® program. The variable of research response (or outcome) was the occurrence of complications. In the analysis of factors that could interfere with the response variable, the chi-square test and G Williams test were used for categorical explanatory variables, while the U test and the Mann-Whitney test were used for quantitative explanatory variables. In all tests was adopted 5% significance level. The calculation of relative risk was applied to measure the degree of association. The category considered as reference is shown in the table of results with value 1.0 in the column for relative risk values (RR).

The ethical guidelines were followed according to Resolution number 466/12 of the National Health Council (NHC), and as unified by the Research Ethics Committee and Co-participating Institution number 165.675.

RESULTS

The sample included 145 neonates using 677 peripheral intravenous catheters, corresponding to an average of 4.67 catheters per newborn. Of the 677 catheters used, in 251 (37.08%) the reason for removal was not registered in the medical record. Of the 426 catheters with information on the reason for removal, 157 (36.85%) had no complications, being 107 (68.15%) elective reasons for removal (for completion of therapy, discharge and death) and 50 (31.85%) accidental removals (Figure 1).

The incidence of complications among catheters was 63.15% (n = 269), of which 48 (17.84%) were phlebitis, 188 (69.89%) infiltration/extravasation and 33 (12.27%) obstruction (Figure 1). The complications of infiltration and extravasation were grouped because the nursing staff did not differentiate these classifications. Note that in 21.56% (n = 58) of the first catheter used by neonates there were complications. Obstruction and infiltration/extravasation were recurrent in the first catheter, but phlebitis had the highest occurrence rates in the fourth catheter inserted in the same neonate.

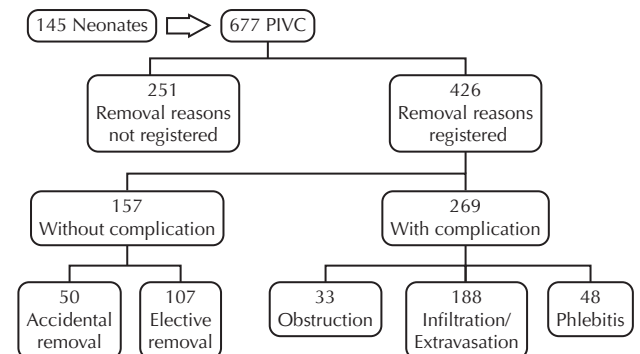


Figure 1 – Catheter distribution according to reason for removal – Curitiba, PR, Brazil, 2013.

The complications related to PIVC use are independent of the puncture site. The sites with more complications were the upper limbs, with predominance of the left (n = 85; 19.95%) and right (n = 77; 18.08%) upper limbs, followed by the right lower limb (n = 44; 10.33%) and head (n = 36, 8.45%). The development of complications in all anatomical regions is noteworthy. The catheter punctures in the dorsal arch of the hand were the most common (n = 80; 18.78%), followed by punctures in the dorsal arch of the feet (n = 45; 10.56%). It was also observed that all catheter punctures in the axilla (n = 8, 1.88%) and external jugular vein (n = 2; 0.47%) developed complications.

The analysis of risk factors associated with complications in PIVC use occurred by grouping and comparing the catheters with the presence or absence of complications.

Newborns with infection on the puncture day are 1.26 times more likely to develop complications (p = 0.0192; RR = 1.26); it was observed that the lower the weight of the newborn on the puncture day, the greater the risk of complications (p = 0.0093, RR = 1.29 and RR = 1.25). The type of intermittent infusion decreases the risk of developing a complication, and the intermittent infusion associated

with continuous infusion increases the risk of developing PIVC complications (p < 0.0001: RR = 0.70 and 1.23, respectively). The neonates undergoing endotracheal intubation (EI) associated with PIVC use are 1.31 times more likely to develop a complication in this catheter (p = 0.0008; RR = 1.31) (Table 1).

It was demonstrated that the use of the catheter in the administration of basic plan increases by 1.24 times the risk of developing complications (p = 0.0027, HR = 1.24). The total parenteral nutrition administration (TPN) increases the risk by 1.33 times, and the exclusive TPN administration via peripheral catheter increases by 1.62 times the risk of developing complications (p = 0.0002, RR = 1.33 and RR = 1.62, respectively). The use of catheter for blood transfusion associated with other infusions increases the risk by 1.23 times, however, the exclusive use of catheter for blood transfusion reduces the risk by 0.37 times (p = 0.003; RR = 1.23 and RR = 0.37, respectively). The administration of other drugs increases the risk by 1.31 times (p = 0.0004; RR = 1.31). There is a greater risk of developing a complication in the first 48 hours after the puncture (p = 0.0121) (Table 1).

Table 1 – Analysis of variables related to the catheter and its use associated with the occurrence of complications – Curitiba, PR, Brazil, 2013.

Variable	Complication				P-value	RR	CI [95 %]
	Yes		No				
	n=269	%	n=157	%			
Complication	269	63.15	157	36.85	-	-	-
Preexisting infection							
No	223	82.90	143	91.08	0.0192¹	1	
Yes	46	17.10	14	8.92			
Procedure performed by							
Nurse	38	14.13	27	17.20	0.5333 ²	1	
Assistant/Technician	230	85.50	130	82.80			
Others	1	0.37	0	0.00			
Period of puncture							
Day	164	60.96	81	51.59	0.0590 ¹	1	
Evening	105	39.03	76	48.41			
Weight on the puncture day							
<1500	101	37.55	44	28.03	0.0093¹	1.29	
1500<p<2500	81	30.11	39	24.84			
>2500	87	32.34	74	47.13			
Punctured limb							
UL	162	60.22	89	56.69	0.3996 ¹	1	
LL	69	25.65	38	24.20			
Others	38	14.13	30	19.11			
Type of infusion							
Continuous	108	40.15	72	45.86	<	1	
Intermittent	27	10.04	37	23.57			
Both	134	49.81	48	30.57			
Associated use of CVC							
No	218	81.04	132	84.08	0.4298 ¹	1	
Yes	51	18.96	25	15.92			
Associated use of BCD							
No	259	96.28	155	98.73	0.1271 ¹	1	
Yes	10	3.72	2	1.27			
Associated EI							
No	187	69.52	132	84.08	0.0008¹	1	
Yes	82	30.48	25	15.92			
Associated surgery							
No	260	96.65	155	98.73	0.1808 ¹	1	
Yes	9	3.35	2	1.27			

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Variable	Complication				P-value	RR	CI [95%]
	Yes		No				
	n=269	%	n=157	%			
Use of basic plan							
No	83	30.86	59	37.58	0.0027¹	1	
Yes	127	47.21	48	30.57		1.24	[1.05;1.47]
Exclusive use	59	21.93	50	31.85		0.93	[0.74;1.16]
Use of TPN							
No	194	72.12	139	88.54	0.0002¹	1	
Yes	58	21.56	17	10.83		1.33	[1.14;1.55]
Exclusive use	17	6.32	1	0.64		1.62	[1.40;1.87]
Use of IV antibiotic							
No	135	50.19	88	56.05	0.4897 ¹	1	
Use of 1 antibiotic	29	10.78	16	10.19		1.06	[0.84;1.36]
Use of 2 or +	105	39.03	53	33.76		1.10	[0.94;1.28]
Use of transfusion							
No	224	83.27	132	84.08	0.0003¹	1	
Yes	41	15.24	12	7.64		1.23	[1.04;1.45]
Exclusive use	4	1.49	13	8.28		0.37	[0.16;0.88]
Use of other IV drugs							
No	164	60.97	122	77.71	0.0004¹	1	
Yes	105	39.03	35	22.29		1.31	[1.14;1.50]
Removal period							
Day	174	64.68	120	76.43	0.0114¹	0.82	
Evening	95	35.32	37	23.57		1	[0.71;0.95]
Length of stay with catheter							
Up to 24 hours	99	36.80	44	28.03	0.0121¹	1.32	
24-48 hours	90	33.46	46	29.30		1.26	[0.96;1.81]
48-72 hours	45	16.73	27	17.20		1.19	[0.92;1.73]
72-96 hours	21	7.81	19	12.10		1	[0.84;1.68]
More than 96 hours	14	5.20	21	13.38		0.76	[0.46;1.26]

Legend: ¹Chi-square test; ²G William test; RR – Relative risk; CI [95%] – 95% confidence interval. Acronyms: upper limb (UL); lower limb (LL); central venous catheter (CVC); bladder catheterization delay (BCD); endotracheal intubation (EI); total parenteral nutrition (TPN).

DISCUSSION

INCIDENCE OF COMPLICATIONS

The incidence of complications was estimated at 63.15% of cases. Despite the high value, the percentage found is within the limits described in studies with a similar population, which demonstrated the variability of 55.3 to 83% of developing complications^(3,5-7). Regarding the complications listed in this study, there was predominance of infiltration/extravasation (69.89%), followed by phlebitis (17.84%) and obstruction (12.27%). The literature is in line with these data when describing infiltration (20-56%)^(3,6-8) and extravasation (24 to 48,3%) as the most frequent complications^(5,7).

The infiltration/extravasation rate (69.89%) observed in this study was high compared to the literature. The physiology of newborns is characterized as a predisposing factor for developing infiltration and extravasation due to capillary fragility. Some authors highlight that newborns have a particular risk of developing infiltration/extravasation because their subcutaneous tissue is flexible and stretches easily in the presence of liquid, and they also have impaired venous integrity, which facilitates capillary leak⁽⁹⁾. These factors can be directly related to the profile of the population hospitalized in the NICU, since these clients have clinical instability and require intensive care because of prematurity, low birth weight, and inadequate gestational age and Apgar⁽¹⁰⁾.

Thus, the best way to prevent infiltration and extravasation is the continuous observation of the catheter puncture

site and immediate intervention upon the occurrence of these complications. A study carried out in Australia and New Zealand shows that two-thirds of the NICU use protocols for preventing these complications by adopting measures such as the nursing continuous observation of the device insertion site, keeping the insertion ostium of the catheter visible, and saline infusion before administration of other substances⁽¹¹⁾.

In the case of fluids infused in the catheter, the literature highlights four characteristics that facilitate the risk of extravasation, namely: extreme pH (less than 5 or greater than 9); osmolarity (number of particles per kilogram of solvent); vasoactivity (ability to cause constriction of the vessel); and cytotoxicity (ability to cause cell damage or death). Regardless of the infused solution, its characteristics change according to the concentration of the drug and diluent used in the preparation of the intravenous mixture, causing cell damage or death of the vessel tissue. The infusion of other solutions, even the isotonic, can result in serious harm to patients, including compartment syndrome, ischemia and permanent loss of tissue function⁽¹²⁾.

In cases of infiltration/extravasation, the immediate removal of the catheter is the most prevalent conduct, followed by limb elevation, perforation of extravasation site and use of hot or cold compress⁽¹¹⁾. After the occurrence of a complication, the size of the infiltration in relation to the affected area must be evaluated to use specific interventions⁽²⁾, a very important practice for preventing damage to newborns.

When considering phlebitis percentages (17.84%), this study found a higher value than other studies, which vary between 3.5 and 14%^(3,5,7). According to international clinical practice guidelines, the acceptable phlebitis percentages are less than 5%⁽¹³⁻¹⁴⁾. Phlebitis prevention practices involve performing hand hygiene procedures, either by handwashing with soap and water using the conventional technique, or by rubbing hands with 70% alcohol and removing the catheter if the patient develops signs of inflammation⁽⁴⁾.

Considering the complication rates due to catheter obstruction, the present study has found indices (12.27%) in the interval of values reported by other studies, in which the obstruction ranged from 1.4 to 39%^(3,5,7).

Aiming at the minimization of complications related to PIVC use, the nurse team must pay attention for the early recognition, using the routine evaluation by continuous observation and palpation of the puncture site for the presence of signs of inflammation and exudate^(4,13,15). These actions can minimize the pain and suffering of newborns in complications resultant from peripheral intravenous therapy.

RISK FACTORS RELATED TO THE CATHETER

The presence of bloodstream infection on the puncture day (related to the catheter or not) showed statistical significance for the development of complications ($p = 0.0192$). In other words, when the newborns had bloodstream infection, they were likely to develop complications in the peripheral catheter. A literature systematic review conducted between 2000 and 2011 in a population of newborns showed lower infection rates associated with the PIVC⁽¹⁶⁾. However, the infection rates can be triggered by several health care-related factors, considered preventable through the development of health educational practices with nursing professionals⁽¹⁷⁾.

There was a higher risk of developing complications during catheter use ($p = 0.0093$) when related to the lower weight of neonates on the puncture day, because the inadequate development of their physiological aspects characterizes a risk factor for errors, including adverse events in newborns resulting in catheter loss⁽¹⁷⁾.

Another variable related to PIVC complications was the concomitant use of EI ($p = 0.0008$). This is a gateway to microorganisms that can trigger systemic complications for newborns, causing instability in the clinical picture and promoting the development of catheter complications.

In relation to the type of infusion for the prescribed intravenous treatment, intermittent infusion solution is the most favorable for this population because it minimizes the risk of developing complications with the PIVC. In contrast, the intermittent infusion associated with continuous infusion increases the risk of developing a complication in the catheter ($p < 0.0001$). By analyzing this information, it was found that the most common complication (infiltration/extravasation) found in the present study is more likely to occur during continuous infusion of solutions.

A study developed with newborns has compared groups that used intermittent and continuous infusion. It found that the intermittent infusion showed a more significant infection occurrence (71.4%) than the continuous infusion

(40%)⁽³⁾. However, regardless of the type of infusion used, it is recommended to use an aseptic technique to perform the care of the catheter⁽⁴⁾.

The infused solutions more associated with the occurrence of complications are the administration of basic plan, TPN, blood transfusion, associated with other infusions and the infusion of other medicaments. The administration of basic plan ($p = 0.0027$) is characterized by a continuous infusion, which may be related to the infiltration/extravasation complication.

In the administration of TPN ($p = 0.0002$), in addition to the continuous infusion, there is the risk factor of the solution concentration, which can be harmful to the fragile venous network of newborns. A study conducted in Chile on the TPN theme found that children with bloodstream infection increased the average length of TPN use ($p < 0.0001$), and the hospitalization prior to the beginning of the TPN ($p < 0.0001$)⁽¹⁸⁾. Another study adds that TPN and antibiotics are among the drugs that characterize risk for developing extravasation injuries in children when administered via PIVC⁽¹²⁾.

In this study, the catheter puncture exclusively for blood transfusion appeared as favorable. However, the use of catheter for blood transfusion associated with other infusions is a risk factor for developing complications ($p = 0.003$).

There were less catheter removals with complication in the daytime period ($p = 0.0114$). This study indicated a greater risk of developing complications in the first 48 hours after catheter puncture ($p = 0.0121$). Such complications occur especially in the first 48 hours of life of the newborn, which also corresponds to the puncture period of the first catheter. After birth, the newborns are routed directly to the NICU, where there is a routine peripheral catheterization at the time of hospitalization. After undergoing intravenous therapy, the clinically, physiologically and anatomically fragile neonates receive treatment in order to stabilize and balance their general conditions, reducing complications after their first 48 hours of life. Moreover, with improvement of the clinical picture of newborns, the catheters remained for a longer time and there was a reduction in the development of complications.

The implications for nursing practice involve the knowledge of complications and their risk factors in order to avoid them and guide the conduct related to PIVC surveillance, which should be intensified especially in the first 48 hours of life, when the neonate has hemodynamic instability and there is greater development of complications. The limiting factors of the study relate to the incomplete medical records of the reasons for catheter removal, and the absence of information to determine the level of complications. It is suggested that similar studies are developed in order to contemplate degrees of phlebitis, infiltration and extravasation, and the proper distinction of the latter two.

CONCLUSION

The incidence of complications related to PIVC in neonates hospitalized in the NICU was 63.15%, with predominance of infiltration/extravasation, followed by phlebitis and

obstruction. The risk factors for developing complications related to the use of catheters were: presence of infection and weight on the puncture day, type of infusion 'intermittent infusion associated with continuous infusion', EI concomitant with PIVC use, catheter use for infusion of basic plan, TPN, blood transfusion associated with other infusions and

administration of other drugs. There was also an even greater risk of developing complications in the first 48 hours after puncture. The intermittent infusion is the most suitable type for catheter maintenance. The TPN administration is not recommended for PIVC. The exclusive use of the catheter for blood transfusion reduces the risk of complications.

RESUMO

Objetivo: Avaliar a incidência de complicações relacionadas ao uso do cateter intravenoso periférico em neonatos e identificar fatores de risco associados. **Método:** Coorte prospectiva, realizada em Unidade de Terapia Intensiva Neonatal. Os participantes foram os neonatos internados submetidos à punção intravenosa periférica, no período de fevereiro a junho de 2013. **Resultados:** A incidência de complicações foi de 63,15%, sendo infiltração/extravasamento (69,89%), flebite (17,84%) e obstrução (12,27%). Os fatores de risco foram: presença de infecção ($p=0,0192$) e peso no dia da punção ($p=0,0093$), tipo de infusão intermitente associada à contínua ($p<0,0001$), intubação orotraqueal ($p=0,0008$), infusão de plano básico ($p=0,0027$), nutrição parenteral total ($p=0,0002$), hemotransfusão associada a outras infusões ($p=0,0003$) e outros medicamentos ($p=0,0004$). Maior risco de desenvolver complicação nas primeiras 48 horas pós-punção. **Conclusão:** Uma taxa elevada de complicações relacionadas ao uso do cateter intravenoso periférico e fatores de risco associados à infecção, peso, drogas e soluções infundidas e tipo de infusão.

DESCRITORES

Recém-Nascido; Cateterismo Periférico; Fatores de Risco; Enfermagem Neonatal.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Evaluar la incidencia de complicaciones relacionadas con el uso del catéter intravenoso periférico en neonatos e identificar factores de riesgo asociados. **Método:** Cohorte prospectiva, realizada en Unidad de Cuidados Intensivos Neonatal. Los participantes fueron los neonatos hospitalizados sometidos a la punción intravenosa periférica, en el período de febrero a junio de 2013. **Resultados:** La incidencia de complicaciones fue del 63,15%, siendo infiltración/fuga (69,89%), flebitis (17,84%) y obstrucción (12,27%). Los factores de riesgo fueron: presencia de infección ($p=0,0192$) y peso el día de la punción ($p=0,0093$), tipo de infusión intermitente asociada con la continua ($p<0,0001$), intubación orotraqueal ($p=0,0008$), infusión de plano básico ($p=0,0027$), nutrición parenteral total ($p=0,0002$), hemotransfusión asociada con otras infusiones ($p=0,0003$) y otros fármacos ($p=0,0004$). Mayor riesgo de desarrollar complicación las primeras 48 horas post punción. **Conclusión:** Un índice elevado de complicaciones relacionadas con el uso del catéter intravenoso periférico y factores de riesgo asociados con la infección, peso, drogas y soluciones infundidas y tipo de infusión.

DESCRIPTORES

Recién Nacido; Cateterismo Periférico; Factores de Riesgo; Enfermería Neonatal.

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