

Abstract

Peripheral venous cannulas are an indispensable part of clinical practice and their insertion is one of the most common nursing interventions. Review Articles show that peripheral vein cannulation is a risky procedure and carries a number of complications. The most common complications in the literature are phlebitis, paravasation, infiltration, and the nurse has an irreplaceable role in the prevention and early detection of these complications. The aim of the bachelor thesis is to present expert knowledge from Czech and foreign literature regarding Evidence-Based Practice in the insertion and care of peripheral venous cannulas. The empirical part uses a questionnaire survey to investigate the knowledge of Registered Nurse and students respondent regarding the introduction, treatment and prevention of complications. The data collected compares the responses in terms of educational attainment and completion of a professional course or training related to peripheral venous catheter insertion. 86 respondents participated in the questionnaire survey at the Motol University Hospital. The questionnaire investigated, for example, the most common complications, the use of protective personal equipment, the duration of cover change and peripheral venous cannula retention, and the prevention of embolism risk.

Results: There was a significant difference in the results regarding knowledge of complication prevention depending on educational attainment.

Conclusion: The results show that safe practice regarding the insertion and care of peripheral venous cannulas is still a topical and much needed issue.

Keywords:

peripheral venous cannulation, vascular access, intravenous therapy, prevention of infection, phlebitis, extravasation, nursing