**A MODIFIED PUNCTURE METHOD DECREASES THE VENOUS INDWELLING NEEDLE RELATED COMPLICATIONS IN INPATIENTS WITH CARDIOVASCUALR DISEASES: A SINGLE CENTER PROSPECTIVE RANDOMIZED STUDY**

Y. Liu, **D. Han**, X. Li

The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China

**Objective:** To investigate the potential of modified puncture method to decreases the venous indwelling needle related complications in inpatients with cardiovascular diseases.

**Method:** From Feb 2017 to Jul 2017, 436 cooperative inpatients who needed infusion treatment with cardiovascular diseases were continuously recruited and randomly divided into the control group (236 cases) and the treatment group (200 cases). Conventional infusion-standard puncture method was applied to the control group, whereas the improved method was applied to the treatment group: stopped the catheter 2mm away from puncture point, pulled out the needle and disinfected again with Anerdian, fixed with the medical infusion fixation paster. Observed the incidence of adverse events and the service time between two groups during the use of venous indwelling needle.

**Results:** Compared with the control group, the incidence of the necessary position adjustment of venous indwelling needle was lower in the treatment group with significance differences (16.5% versus 5.0%, P<0.05). Meanwhile, the incidences of hematoma (18.6% versus 4.5%, P<0.05), blood oozing and fluid oozing (12.7% versus 5.5%, P<0.05) at the puncture point were also significantly lower in treatment group.

**Conclusion:**The modified puncture method of venous indwelling needle not only ensures the infusion patency, but also decreases the complications during its use, which eventually buffers the pain, reduces the cost of patients and lightens the workload of nurses.

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