

ANALYSIS OF CHEMOTHERAPY EXTRAVASATION AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN AN OUTPATIENT CLINIC OF A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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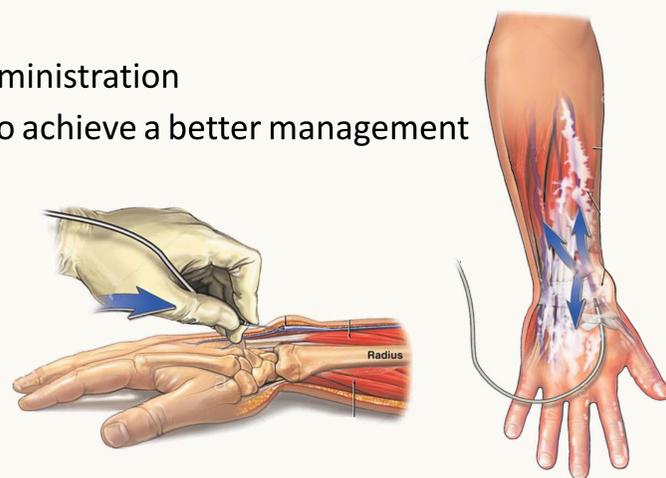
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Background

- Chemotherapy extravasation is an accidental complication of antineoplastic administration
- Due to its low incidence but serious consequences, **further studies are needed** to achieve a better management

Purpose

- To analyze
 - The context in which extravasation occurs
 - The degree of compliance with the extravasation protocol
 - The impact of electronic record on extravasation notification



Methods

- Retrospective study
- Set in a tertiary-level hospital
- Between 2013 and 2017

- 54 extravasation notifications: on paper **or** electronically

- Collected variables:

Patient demographics

Potential factors for extravasation

Antineoplastic drug extravasated

Protocol adherence

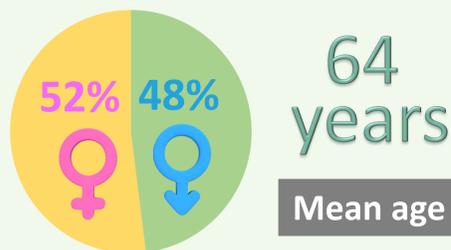
Description of resulting damage

Degree of fill in the form

Follow-up of patients

Results

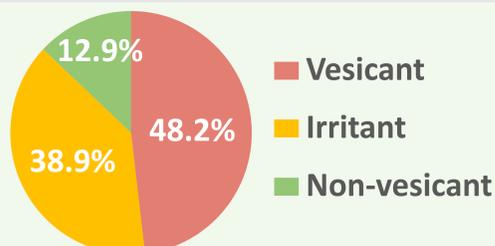
Patient demographics



Potential factors for extravasation



Antineoplastic drug extravasated

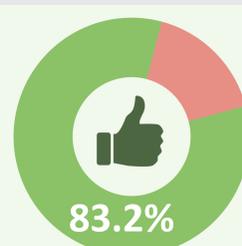


• Carboplatin (18.5%)

• Paclitaxel (14.8%)

Most frequent drugs

Protocol adherence

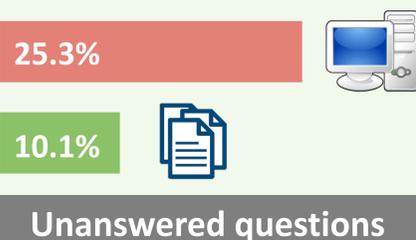


Description of resulting damage



Most frequent signs and symptoms

Degree of fill in the form

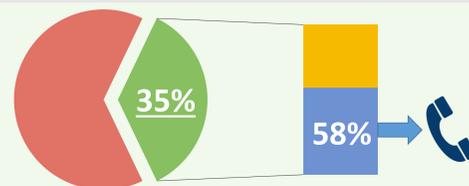


Follow-up of patients

Photographic control not performed:



Photographic control



First follow-up occurred during the first 24 hours

Only 35% of the cases were followed up in the first 24h, but in 58% of them, it was telephonically

Extravasation incidence: 54 of 147,837 doses of chemotherapy administered (0.04%)



Who detected the extravasation? In the majority of the cases was the patient (57.4%)

Conclusions

- Although incidence of extravasation is low, patient education and nursing staff training are essential for an early detection, a correct actuation, an adequate record of the incident and a proper follow-up.
- If the patient's venous assessment indicates a potential issue with access, peripheral catheter should be avoided, especially if the drug is vesicant and it is infused over more than 30 minutes (such as paclitaxel).