

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Indicator 8	:	Incidence of Thrombophlebitis among inpatients with intravenous(IV) cannulation																								
Element	:	Internal Business Process																								
Rationale	:	Thrombophlebitis has a direct/indirect impact on the patient health as it can cause discomfort, pain and prolonged in-patient stays that may lead to the patient suffering from economic consequences.																								
Definition of Terms		<p>Thrombophlebitis: inflammation of the wall of a vein with associated thrombosis.</p> <p>Assessment of Thrombophlebitis with Visual Infusion Phlebitis (VIP) Scores</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">VISUAL INFUSION PHLEBITIS (VIP) SCORES</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Site Observation</th> <th>Score</th> <th>Action</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IV site appears healthy</td> <td>0</td> <td>No sign of phlebitis OBSERVE CANNULA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>One of the following signs evident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain near IV site (pain score of 1-3) May not require analgesics Slight redness near IV site </td> <td>1</td> <td>Possibly first signs of phlebitis OBSERVE CANNULA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Two of the following signs evident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at IV site(pain score of 4-6) Interfere with activities Redness around site Swelling </td> <td>2</td> <td>Early stage of phlebitis RESITE CANNULA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALL of the following signs evident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at IV site(pain score of 4-6) Interfere with concentration Redness around site Swelling </td> <td>3</td> <td>Medium stage of phlebitis RESITE CANNULA CONSIDER TREATMENT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALL of the following signs evident and extensive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain along path of cannula(pain score of 7-9) Interferes with basic needs Redness around site Swelling Palpable venous cord </td> <td>4</td> <td>Advanced stage of phlebitis or the start of thrombophlebitis RESITE CANNULA CONSIDER TREATMENT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALL of the following signs evident and extensive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain along path of cannula (pain score of 10) . Bed rest required Redness around site Swelling Palpable venous cord Pyrexia </td> <td>5</td> <td>Advanced stage of thrombophlebitis INITIATE TREATMENT RESITE CANNULA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	VISUAL INFUSION PHLEBITIS (VIP) SCORES			Site Observation	Score	Action	IV site appears healthy	0	No sign of phlebitis OBSERVE CANNULA	One of the following signs evident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain near IV site (pain score of 1-3) May not require analgesics Slight redness near IV site 	1	Possibly first signs of phlebitis OBSERVE CANNULA	Two of the following signs evident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at IV site(pain score of 4-6) Interfere with activities Redness around site Swelling 	2	Early stage of phlebitis RESITE CANNULA	ALL of the following signs evident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at IV site(pain score of 4-6) Interfere with concentration Redness around site Swelling 	3	Medium stage of phlebitis RESITE CANNULA CONSIDER TREATMENT	ALL of the following signs evident and extensive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain along path of cannula(pain score of 7-9) Interferes with basic needs Redness around site Swelling Palpable venous cord 	4	Advanced stage of phlebitis or the start of thrombophlebitis RESITE CANNULA CONSIDER TREATMENT	ALL of the following signs evident and extensive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain along path of cannula (pain score of 10) . Bed rest required Redness around site Swelling Palpable venous cord Pyrexia 	5	Advanced stage of thrombophlebitis INITIATE TREATMENT RESITE CANNULA
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Criteria	:	<p>Inclusion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All admitted patients with peripheral venous cannula 2. Peripheral cannulas that were inserted during current admission <p>Exclusion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Double counting" i.e the complication that has been counted during previous admission 2. Psychiatry patient 3. Neonates patient 4. Paediatric patient 5. Unconscious patient
Type of indicator	:	Rate-based outcome indicator
Numerator	:	Total Number of thrombophlebitis incidences
Denominator	:	Total Number of inserted peripheral venous cannulas
Formula	:	$\frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}} \times 100\%$
Standard	:	≤0.5%
Data Collection	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where: data will be collected from every ward of the hospital. 2. Who: data will be collected by the ward manager/staff nurse/ personnel in charge of the ward. 3. How frequent: Monthly data collection. 4. Who Should verify: All performance data must be verified by the Head of Department / Head of Unit/ Hospital Director. 5. How to collect: Data will be collected from the record book /patient's case notes.
Remarks	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thrombophlebitis Chart (BKJ-BOR-PPK-10Pind.1/2018) Will be used for thrombophlebitis monitoring. • Report must be sent to State matron (KPJN) for Nursing Division compilation • All peripheral venous cannula must be counted.