



How nurses deal with the main complications of central catheters in cancer patients

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ABSTRACT

Central venous catheters are commonly used in cancer patients and are inserted by doctors and qualified nurses

Keywords: Central Venous Catheter, Nurse, Assistance, Oncology.

1 INTRODUCTION

The central venous catheter is commonly used in cancer patients and is inserted by qualified physicians and nurses. Among the various practices of

Nurse It is recommended internationally to promote training due to its complexity.

2 OBJECTIVES

To describe the nurse's performance in the face of the main complications resulting from the use of the central catheter in patients with oncological diseases.

3 METHODOLOGY

An integrative literature review was conducted in the Scientific Electronic Library Online (scielo), Latin American and Caribbean Literature in Health Sciences (LILACS) and PUBMED databases. The inclusion criteria were to be articles available in full, in Portuguese, published between the years 2019 to 2023. The data collection period was between the months of February and May 2023, were

The following descriptors were used: Central Venous Catheter Nurse, Care, Oncology.

4 RESULTS

The Nurse together with the medical team is responsible for evaluating the indications and contraindications to the use of C.V.C in cancer patients, implementation of protocols and care guidelines in the insertion and maintenance of

central catheters, knowing the symptomatology of infections early, education and training of the team, with strict adherence to hand hygiene by professionals who handle the same the nurse must be qualified to insert and maintain the PICC, and its daily maintenance.

5 CONCLUSION



The nurse should provide a safe and quality care practice, reducing to an acceptable minimum, the risk of damage being reversible or irreversible, maintaining a safe route for drug administration to fragile patients and exposed to constant risks, because of immunosuppression there is a greater probability of the cancer patient developing sepsis and causing the

treatment discontinuity. The nurse should combine clinical practice, training, qualification for insertion, maintenance and removal of the CVC, maintaining safety and comfort to the patient, reducing morbidity and mortality.