



Students name:

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Name of the Job: **essay where
important procedure of your career,
for example channeling**

Matter: **English**

Degree: **2nd semester**

Group: **only**

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Introduction

To fight a disease, not only medicines are needed, but also good care and psychological support. In this sense, the work of the nurse is of vital importance, as it deals with caring for the patient throughout their recovery process.

Peripheral venous cannulation consists of placing a cannula inside a vein to keep venous access open. The most suitable vessels for venipuncture are: the dorsal venous plexus and dorsal metacarpal veins of the hand, cephalic vein, basilic vein and median vein of the arm, which can be due to fluid and electrolyte replacement, administration of intravenous medications, blood transfusion and blood products, Obtaining blood samples, Maintenance of permeable venous access for emergencies, Carrying out diagnostic studies. Aiming to describe the insertion technique of a peripheral venous catheter. Carry out the necessary care to maintain its location and patency, as well as minimize possible complications. Thus, verifying the identity of the patient and verifying that he needs the canalization of a peripheral venous line, planning the choice of the route and the type of catheter to use based on the characteristics of the treatment its duration and mood of the patient We must take into account the type of solution to administer chemotherapy, red blood cell concentrates, irritant solutions, for the choice of the route and the caliber of the catheter or as a general rule, the smallest caliber catheter should be selected, according to the type of therapy to be used. administer, to avoid mechanical phlebitis, selecting veins with good blood flow when hypertonic solutions or solutions containing irritating drugs are to be infused; These drugs include antibiotics such as metronidazole, vancomycin and erythromycin, we must assess the patient's activity, mobility, agitation, altered level of consciousness, choosing the most appropriate area, Inserting the catheter preferably in the upper extremities, avoiding flexion areas and if it is possible in the non-dominant arm. If possible, choose distal veins for insertion, avoiding insertion in extremities in areas with wounds, burns, inflammations, previous infiltrations or in sclerosed veins before we must communicate to the patient the need to carry out the procedure and its purpose, and the approximate time that it will be necessary to maintain the intravenous catheter, review and confirm that the environment is suitable for performing the technique, Inform the patient of the importance of their collaboration. Indicate the possible discomfort you may feel. Ask him to notify in case of observing any alteration in the puncture area. Inform the patient to move with caution to avoid disconnections and kinking of the system. Explain that the

venipuncture site should not be wet. Regarding the care in the maintenance and removal of the catheter, record: The date of removal of the catheter in the care plan and the reason for the removal in the nursing observations.

Conclusión

Como pudimos ver la canalización en una vía venosa es una técnica que nos permite tener una vía permanente al sistema vascular del paciente. A través de sueroterapia, medicación y nutrición parenteral, siendo así una técnica hospitalaria manejada por enfermería para darle tratamiento al paciente y hacer un buen mejoramiento de salud.