

ORAL 6 [ID#160]

Application of Infusion Joint for Blood Purification in Poisoning Patients

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OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the effect of infusion joint for blood purification in poisoning patients.

METHODS: 40 cases of patients with acute drug intoxication receiving femoral vein catheterization and blood purification treatment were randomly distributed to observation group and control group. The infusion joints were directly connected with femoral vein indwelling catheters in the observation group (n=20). The traditional heparin caps were directly connected to the femoral vein catheters in control group (n=20). The incidence of local infection, the frequency of pipeline blockage and the operating time of medical staff in the two groups were compared.

RESULTS: The incidence of local infection in the observation group was 5.0%, which was significantly lower than 35% in the control group ($P<0.05$). The incidence of pipeline blockage in the observation group was 10.0%, which was significantly lower than 40% in the control group ($P<0.05$). The operating time of medical staff in the observation group was (181.85 ± 5.42) s, which was significantly lower than that in the control group (308.41 ± 9.52) s ($P<0.01$).

CONCLUSION: The application of infusion joint method in blood purification can significantly reduce the incidence of local infection and pipeline blockage and shorten the operation time of medical staff in the treatment of poisoning patients.