



Prevenzione, diagnosi e trattamento dello stravasamento sottocutaneo nel 2025

Vito D'Andrea

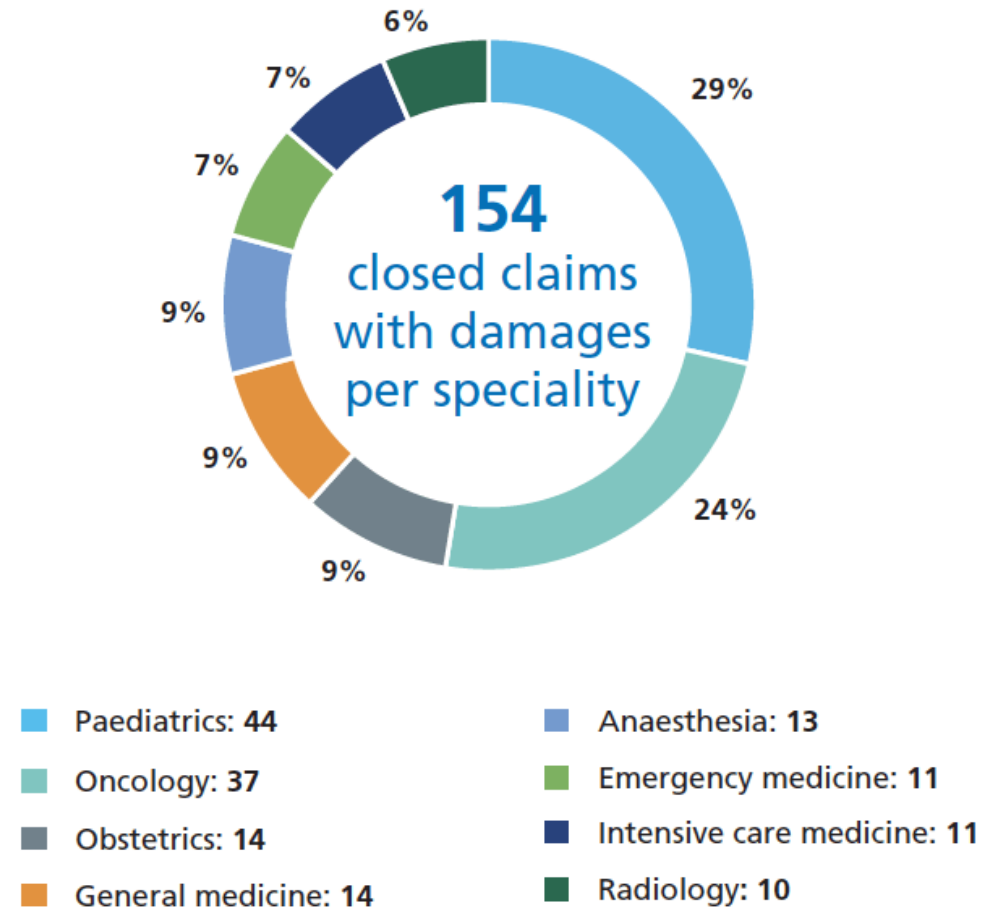


Did you know? Extravasation

Extravasation is the accidental leakage of any liquid from a vein into the surrounding tissues, which can cause serious harm to the patient (NHS England, 2017).

From 1 April 2010 until 1 December 2021 NHS Resolution received 467 claims relating to extravasation injuries.

Of those **467** claims, **214** have settled with damages and **112** have closed with nil damages. This has cost the National Health Service (NHS) **16 million pounds**. This includes payment for claimant legal costs, NHS legal costs and damages.



Did you know?

Extravasation

Extravasation is the accidental leakage of any liquid from a vein into the surrounding tissues, which can cause serious harm to the patient (NHS England, 2017).

Our analysis found other contributory factors which include:

- Incorrect medication infusion pump pressures
- Bandaging the cannula in infants preventing lack of access and observations
- Wrong route of administration
- Failure to act on patient complaints of pain or discomfort
- Delay in identifying extravasation injury
- Staff not following manufacturers or local guidance on administration of intravenous drugs
- Cannula being placed in another department and initially working

TABLE 1 Guidelines for Vascular Access in Preterm Infants <33 Weeks' Gestation

Gestation	UVC	UAC	PIV
≤26 wk	Recommended	Recommended	
27–28 wk	Recommended	Recommended for selected cases ^a	
≥29 wk	Avoid except in selected cases ^{a,b}	Recommended for selected cases ^a	Recommended

Nurses were to inform the staff neonatologist if PIV could not be established after 4 attempts.

^a Use only if the patient is intubated and ventilated, or $\text{FiO}_2 > 40\%$ on continuous positive airway pressure, or the patient is hemodynamically unstable, needing fluid bolus or inotropes.

^b Difficulty establishing PIV access.

Peripheral intravenous cannulation: complication rates in the neonatal population: a multicenter observational study

Monique Legemaat^{1,2}, Peter J. Carr^{3,4}, Roland M. van Rens⁵, Monique van Dijk⁶, Irina E. Poslowsky^{2,7}, Agnes van den Hoogen^{2,8}

Introduction: Neonates admitted to a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) rely highly on intravenous (IV) therapy, for which the peripheral intravenous cannula (PIVC) is the preferred device to allow such therapies to proceed. Placement of a PIVC is a painful procedure and repeated attempts for successful insertion should therefore be limited. We aimed to quantify the incidence, complications, and factors associated with these complications.

Methods: We conducted a prospective observational study to examine PIVC-related complications in level III NICUs of two university medical centers (UMC) in The Netherlands. We performed descriptive analyses and binary logistic regression analysis to identify factors associated with PIVC complications.

Results: A total of 518 catheters were inserted in 235 infants. The first-time success rate was 45%. The predominant reason for non-elective removal due to complications was infiltration (N = 193; 67%). No significant association was found between discipline of the inserter, vein visualization device and location of the PIVC and whether or not a catheter needed to be removed due to a complication.

Conclusions: In this study the majority of PIVCs were removed after the occurrence of a complication. The most common complication was infiltration. Strategies to identify and prevent infiltration in an NICU population are required. Future interventional studies should attempt to improve first-time insertion success and reduce PIVC failure from infiltration in the neonate. Based on the results of the present study, neonatologists and physician assistants are the preferential PIVC inserters. Advanced training of all members of vascular access specialist teams and ongoing monitoring of PIVC-related complications are recommended.

	n (%)
Successful completion/end of therapy	69 (13.3)
Complication	288 (55.6)
Infiltration	193 (67.0)
Leaking catheter	53 (18.4)
Catheter occlusion	15 (5.2)
Other	27 (9.3)
Reason unknown	150 (29.0)
Died or transferred	14 (2.7)

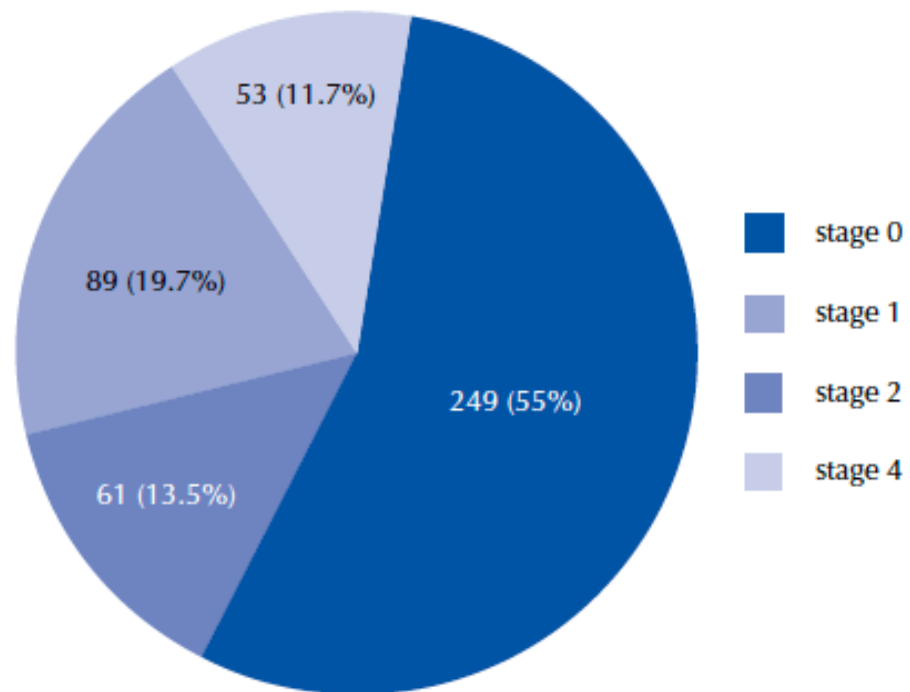
Incidence of infiltration/extravasation in newborns using peripheral venous catheter and affecting factors

45%

Selma Atay¹, Selcen Sen², Dilek Cukurlu²

Several Variables	Infiltration/ Extravasation				X ²	p
	Observed infiltration / extravasation		Not observed infiltration / extravasation			
	n	%	n	%		
Gestational Week						.007
<28 wks (extremely preterm)	10	66.7	5	33.3	12.147 (sd=2)	
28 wks to 31 wks +6 days (very preterm)	18	72.0	7	28.0		
32 wks to 36 wks+ 6 days (late preterm)	75	44.6	93	55.4		
>37 wks (full term)	99	40.6	145	59.4		
Birth weight						.015
1,000-1,499	26	65.0	14	35.0	8.370 (sd=2)	
1,500-2,499	79	45.7	94	54.3		
3,000+	97	40.6	142	59.4		
Antibiotic therapy						0.001
No use	14	22.6	48	77.4	14.991	
Single antibiotic	60	45.1	73	54.9		
Multiple antibiotic	128	49.8	129	50.2		
Delivery of TPN						
TPN delivered	145	60.2	96	39.8	50.022 (sd=1)	.000
TPN not-delivered	57	27.0	154	73.0		

Note: TPN= Total Parenteral Nutrition.





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journal homepage: www.nainr.com



Neonatal Extravasation: An Overview and Algorithm for Evidence-based Treatment

Victoria Beall, BSN, CWOCN, RN ^{a,*}, Brent Hall, PharmD ^c,
James T. Mulholland, BSN, RN ^b, Sheila M. Gephart, PhD, RN ^b

neonates; however 95% of PIV catheters are removed due to complications such as leaking, occlusion and infiltration.⁴ Infiltration rates among neonates are as high as 57%–70% with extravasation occurring in 11–23%.⁵ Both infiltration and extravasation are destructive, causing

SHORT REPORT

Extravasation injuries on regional neonatal units

C E Wilkins, A J B Emmerson

Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatol Ed 2004;89:F274-F275. doi: 10.1136/adc.2003.028241

This survey of regional neonatal intensive care units determined a prevalence of 38 per 1000 neonates who sustained an extravasation injury that caused skin necrosis. Most injuries occurred in infants of 26 weeks gestation or less, with parenteral nutrition infused through intravenous cannulae. Common treatments were exposing wounds to the air, infiltration with hyaluronidase and saline, and occlusive dressings.



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Neonatal extravasation injury: prevention and management in Australia and New Zealand-a survey of current practice

Matthew Restieaux¹, Andrew Maw¹, Roland Broadbent², Pam Jackson², David Barker² and Ben Wheeler^{2*}

Recognition & prevention of EI:

Units with written policy/standard practice	24/26 (92%)
Of these, policy includes:	
Regular nursing observations:	21/24 (88%)
Keeping skin over tip of line visible	18/24 (75%)
Line flush before drug administration	14/24 (58%)

Treatment of EI:

Units with written policy/standard practice	24/26 (92%)
Of these, treatment policy includes:	
Immediate line removal	21/24 (88%)
Limb elevation	15/24 (63%)
Saline washout via small incisions	16/24 (67%)
Hyaluronidase	9/24 (38%)
Warm or cold compress	1/24 (4%)

Complications of EI:

Number of units reporting significant extravasation complication	24/26 (92%)
Central injuries reported:	
Cardiac Tamponade (with associated deaths in 2 units)	13/26 (50%)
Hepatic injury	10/26 (38%)
Peritoneal	8/26 (31%)
Retroperitoneal	3/26 (12%)
Pleural	7/26 (27%)
Peripheral injuries reported:	
Limb endangering	6/26 (23%)

Fattori di Rischio

- Aree di inserzione in zone di movimento o articolazione (gomito, polso, piede)
- Incapacità del neonato di comunicare discomfort
- Sedazione o alterato stato mentale
- Storia di Venipunctura Multipla

Essere neonato è un fattore di rischio indipendente

Prevenzione dello Stravasamento

S. Securement

T. TLC (Touch, Look, Compare)

I. Irritants

C. Catheter selection (type, size, location)

K. Keep it? Daily review of necessity

Fig. 2. S.T.I.C.K.



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Journal of Pediatric Nursing



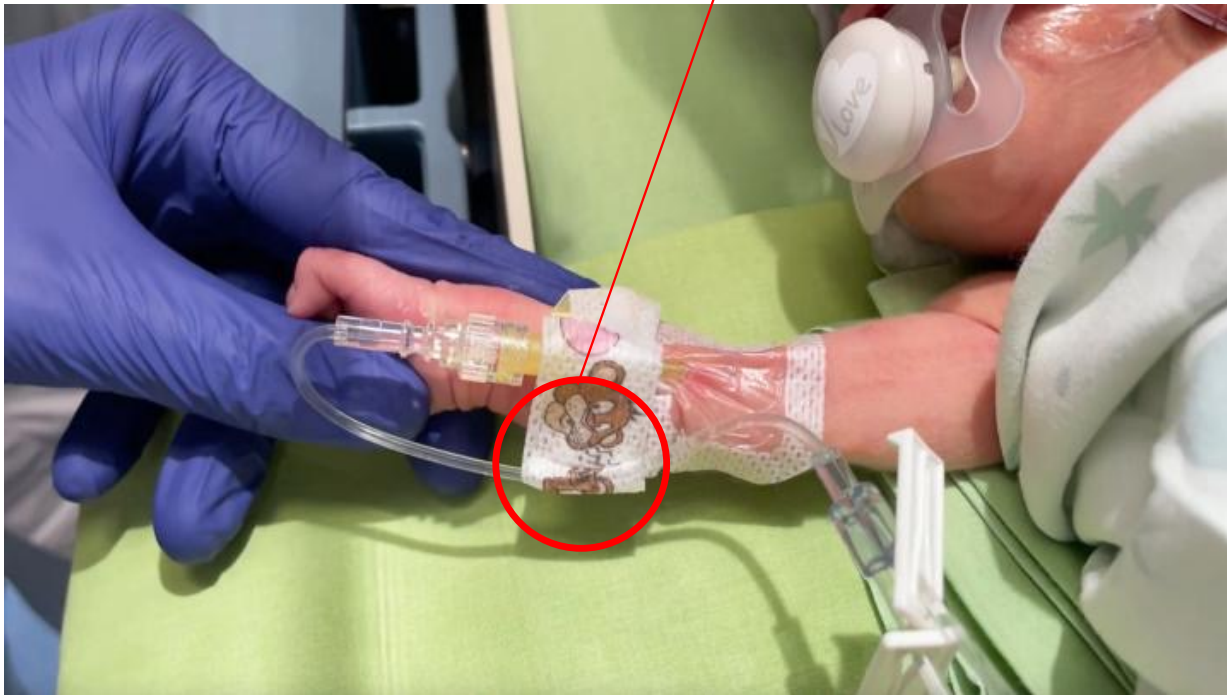
S.T.I.C.K.: A Quality Improvement Pediatric IV Infiltration Prevention Bundle



(Watterson et al., 2018)

Secure

- Utilizzare una prolunga interposta tra VAD e Infusione
- "Ansa" della prolunga, funge da LEVA per eventuali trazioni e sollecitazioni



MTSi + (Colla)

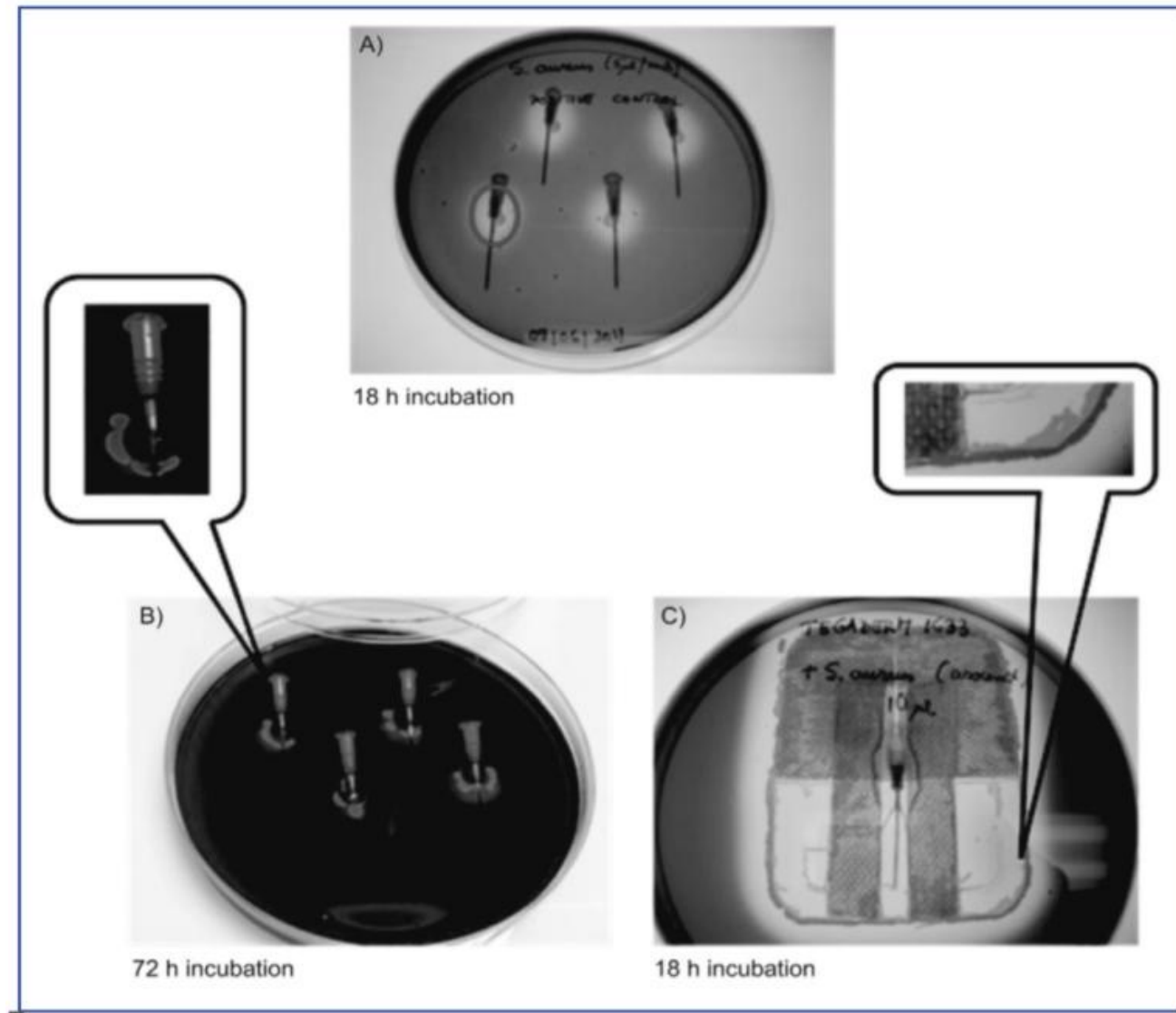


Colla Cutanea

- Azine Emostatica
- Azione Batteriostatica
- Stabilizzazione

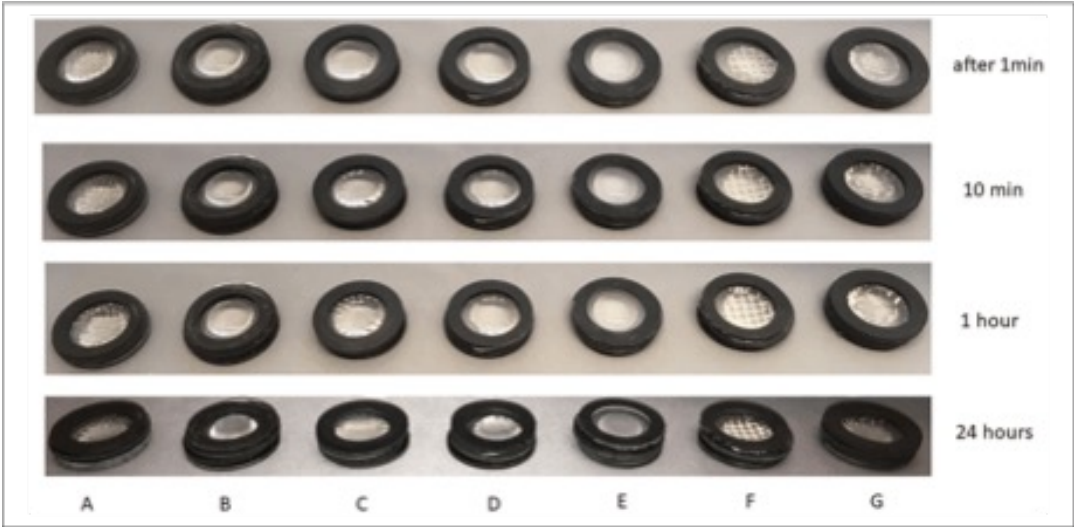
Octyl-butyl-cyanoacrylate glue for securement of peripheral intravenous catheters: A retrospective, observational study in the neonatal population

Matheus FPT van Rens¹, Timothy R Spencer², Kevin Hugill³, Airene LV Francia¹, Fredericus HJ van Loon^{4,5} and Mohammad AA Bayoumi¹



Comparing test methods for moisture-vapor transmission rate (MVTR) for vascular access transparent semipermeable dressings

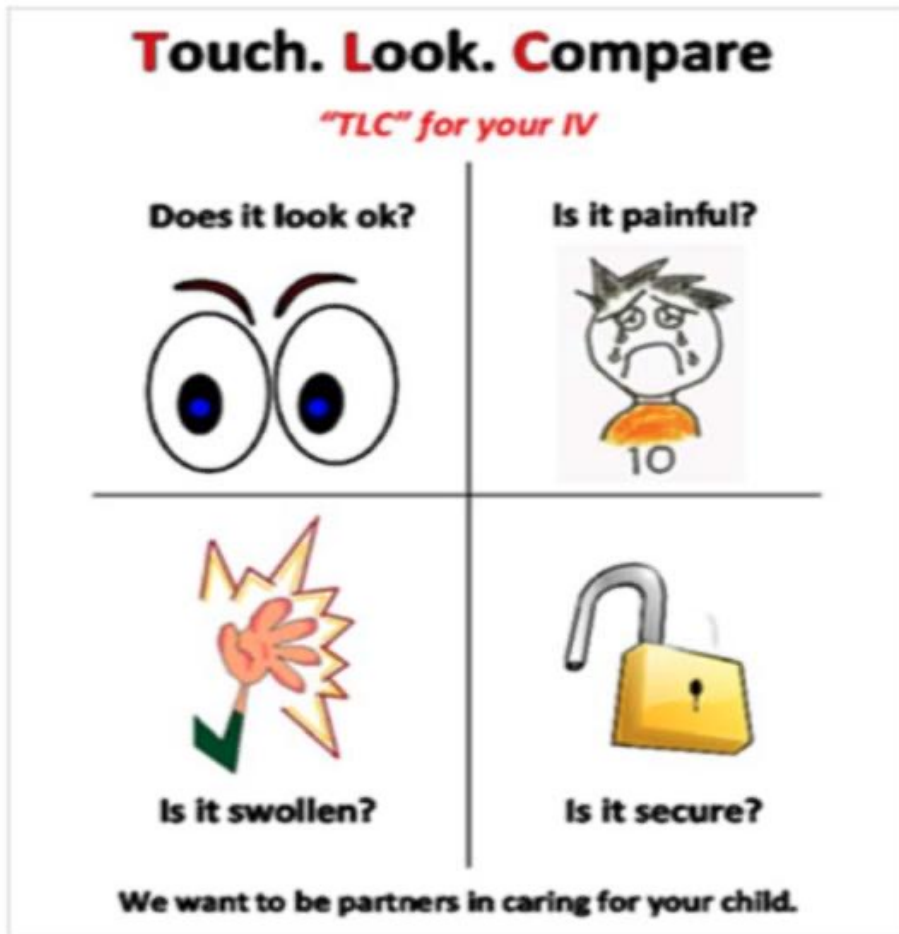
Dressing	MVTR liquid (inverted method)	MVTR vapor (upright method)
A	4089	1682
B	845	773
C	1225	1079
D	1047	976
E	1031	936
F ^b	30,530	2838
G	5164	1644



Aggiungere un piè di pagina



T.L.C. Touch Look Compare



**VALUTARE n-SPC
ALMENO 1 VOLTA
ALL'ORA**

(Watterson et al., 2018)(INS, 2024) (AWHONN)(Chan et al., 2020)

Irritant

Improving Pediatric Outcomes through Intravenous and Oral Medication Standardization

Mark W. MacKay, BSPharm, Jared Cash, PharmD, Fred Farr, PhD, Marc Holley BSPharm, Kevin Jones, BSPharm, and Sabrina Boehme, PharmD

	PRINCIPIO ATTIVO	ATC	NOME e PRESENTAZIONE COMMERCIALE	FOT OSE NSIBI LE	CONSERV O IN FRIG	SOMM. IN CVC	pH e Osmolarità	RICOSTITUZIONE	DILUIZIONE	CONCENTRAZIO NE	TEMPO di SOMMINISTRAZION E	SOLUZIONI COMPATIBILI PER DILUIZIONE	COMPATIBILI TA' CON N.P.	STABILITA' DOPO RICOSTITUZIONE	STABILITA' DOPO DILUIZIONE	NOTE
1	Aciclovir	J	ACICLOVIR 250mg			SI	6,5 - 7,5; 280	Ricostituire 250mg o 500mg attivamente con 10 e 20 ml di SF.	Portare le soluzioni rispettivamente a 50 e 100 ml di SF. Concentrazione finale 250mg/50ml o 5mg/ml. Conc MAX 7mg/ml	5mg/ml	1 ora	SF	NO	12 ore a TA NO IN FRIGO si formato precipitati	Concentrazione MAX 7mg/ml	
2	Acido Etacrinico	C	REOMAX 50mg				6,6 - 7,7;	Ricostituire 50mg con 25 ml di SG5%		2mg/ml	5-30 min	SF,SG5%		24 ore a TA		
3	Acido Tranaxemico	B	ACIDO TRANAXEMICO BIOINDUSTRIA 500mg/5ml				6,5 - 8		Portare 1 ml della soluzione 500mg/5ml a 100ml con SG5%	1mg/ml	10 min	SF, SG%			Gettare dopo l'uso	
4	Adenosina	C	KRENOSIN 6mg/2ml				6 - 7,5;		Diluire 1 ml della soluzione da 6mg/2ml con 9 ml di SF. Concentrazione finale 3mg/10ml o 300 gamma/ml	300 gamma/ml	Bolo RAPIDO seguito da lavaggio rapido con SF	SF			Gettare dopo l'uso	
5	Adrenalina	!!!	ADRENALINA S.A.L.F. 1mg/ml		SI	SI	3,5 - 4;		Per RIANIMAZIONE : Prelevare 0,1 ml della soluzione 1mg/ml e portare a 1 ml con SF. Oppure prelevare 1 ml della soluzione e portare a 10 ml con SF.	100 gamma/ml	Bolo	SF, SG5%		Stabile 24 ore durante l'infusione a TA	Diluata con sg5% perde potenza sopra pH 5 della soluzione	
6	Albumina 5% e 20 %	B	ALBUTEM 50g/L o 200g/L PLASBUMIN 50g/L o 200g/L				6,7 - 7,3;		Può essere somministrato puro o ulteriormente diluito con SF o SG5%		In infusione continua Se terapia oraria in 30 minuti	SF,SG5%		24 h a temperatura ambiente		
7	Alprostadil	!!!	PROSTIN 500mcg/1ml		SI				Diluire con volume desiderato di SF o SG5%		Infusione Continua	SF, SG5%		24 ore in infusione a TA		
8	Alteplase(rt-PA)	!!!	ACTILYSE 50mg		SI		7,3; 200; (1mg/ml)	Ricostituire 50mg con l'apposito diluente prendendo il foglio illustrativo per il corretto utilizzo dei preadi per la diluizione NON AGITARE.	Si ottiene una soluzione 50mg/50ml o 1mg/ml. Aspirare la quantità prescritta in doppio e diluire con SF per 4 volte la volta la quantità in ml di farmaco usato, ottenendo una concentrazione di 0,2mg/ml.	0,2mg/ml	Infusione Continua	SF, NO SG		24 ore in frigo		
9	Amfotericina B Liposomiale	!!!	AMBISOME 50mg				5 - 6; (4mg/ml) 250 - 350;	Ricostituire 50 mg con 12 ml AD usando siringa con ago normale (non con filtro)(soluzione 4mg/ml). AGITARE.	Aspirare la quantità di farmaco prescritta in doppio utilizzando un ago con siringa normale (non con filtro). Rimuovere l'ago utilizzato e montare ora il FILTRO fornito con un ago. Inserire la quantità di farmaco in una siringa da 30 o 50 ml e diluirlo con la stessa quantità in ml con SG5% per ottenere una concentrazione di 2mg/ml.	2mg/ml	30 - 60 min	SG 5% 10% 20 % NO SF	NO	7 giorni in frigo	Gettare dopo l'uso	Concentrazione tra 0.2 mg/ml e MAX 2mg/ml.
10	Amikacina	J	AMIKACINA TEVA 500mg/2ml				3,5 - 5,5; 349;(in 100)		Diluire ogni 500 mg con 10 ml di SF (500mg/10ml o 50mg/ml). Portare poi la soluzione a 100 ml con SG5% (500mg/100ml o 5mg/ml).	5mg/ml	20 minuti	SG5%, SF, SG10%	SI		24 h a TA	
11	Amiodarone	!!!	CORDARONE 150mg/9ml				3,5 - 4,5; 157 (50mg/ml)		BOLO: Diluire 1 ml della soluzione 150mg/3ml con 24 ml di SG5%. Concentrazione finale 2mg/ml. INFUSIONE CONTINUA: Diluire 2 ml della soluzione 150mg/3ml con 98 ml di SG5% . 100mg/100ml o 1mg/ml	BOLO: 2mg/ml INF CONT: 1mg/ml	Velocità dose BOLO: 30 minuti INFUSIONE CONTINUA: Vedi prescrizione medica	SG5% , NO SF		Gettare dopo l'uso		
12	Amoxicillina- Acido Clavulanico	J	AMONICILLINA E ACIDO CLAVULANICO IBIGEN 1000mg/200mg				8 - 10; 512;	Ricostituire 600mg (di cui 500mg Amoxicillina e 100mg A. Clavulanico) e 10 ml di AD e 1,2 g con 20 ml di AD.	Portare poi le soluzioni rispettivamente a 60 ml o 120 ml di SF.	10mg/ml	30min	SF, NO SG	NO CALCIO		20 minuti a TA	
13	Ampicillina	J	AMPICILLIN ATB 1000 mg				8 - 10; 328;(in 100)	Ricostituire 500mg con 5 ml e 1000mg con 10 ml di AD		100mg/ml	3-5 minuti (se dosaggio > 50mg/kg in 30 minuti)	SF, AD,	NO		1 ora a TA.	
14																

Catheter Selecection

Editorial

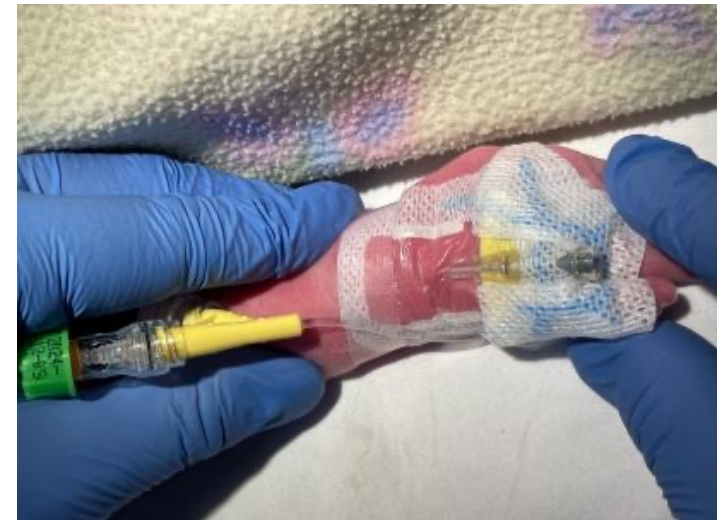
The integrated short peripheral cannula: A new peripheral venous access device?

Fulvio Pinelli ¹ and Mauro Pittiruti ²

Table 2. Evidence supporting integrated SPC.

Outcome	Clinical studies supporting the evidence
Reduction in insertion attempts	Bausone-Gazda et al. ⁶ (RCT)
Reduction in infiltration/extravasation	González López et al. ⁸ (RCT)
Increased dwell time	González López et al. ⁸ (RCT), Tamura et al., ⁹ Neo et al., ¹⁰ Penoyer et al., ¹³ Guenezan et al. ¹⁶ (RCT)
Reduction in risk of dislodgement	Bausone-Gazda et al. ⁶ (RCT), Galang et al. ¹⁵ (RCT)
Prevention of blood leakage	Bausone-Gazda et al. ⁶ (RCT), Easterlow et al., ⁷ González López et al., ⁸ Galang et al. ¹⁵ (RCT)
Cost reduction	Bausone-Gazda et al. ⁶ (RCT), González López et al. ⁸ (RCT)
Reduction in phlebitis rate	González López et al. ⁸ (RCT)
Reduction in infection rate	Easterlow et al., ⁷ González López et al. ⁸ (RCT)
Improved clinician satisfaction	McNeill et al., ⁵ Bausone-Gazda et al. ⁶ (RCT), Galang et al. ¹⁵ (RCT)
Improved patient satisfaction/comfort	Easterlow et al., ⁷ González López et al. ⁸ (RCT), Galang et al. ¹⁵ (RCT)

SPC: short peripheral cannula.

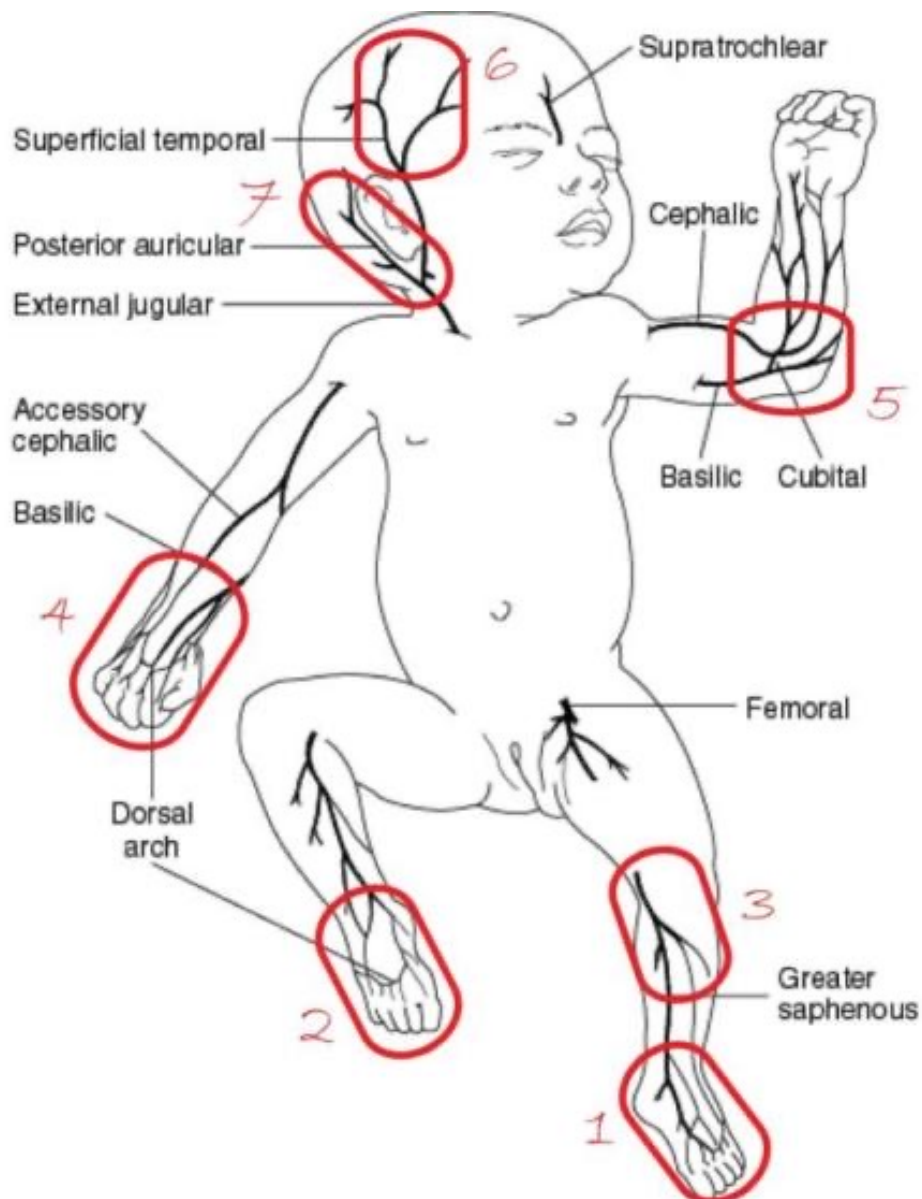


RaSuVA

«Rapid Assessment of Superficial Vein»

- (1) Malleolo Mediale,**
- (2) Malleolo Laterale,**
- (3) Fossa Poplitea,**
- (4) Dorso della Mano e Polso,**
- (5) Fossa Antecubitale,**
- (6) Vene Anteriori dello Scalpo,**
- (7) Vene Posteriori dello Scalpo.**

«from foot to head»



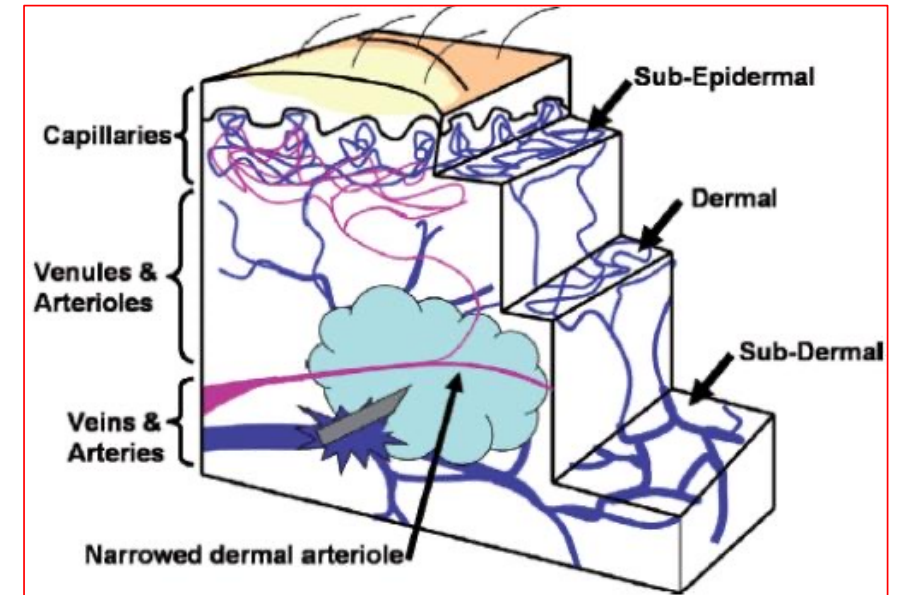
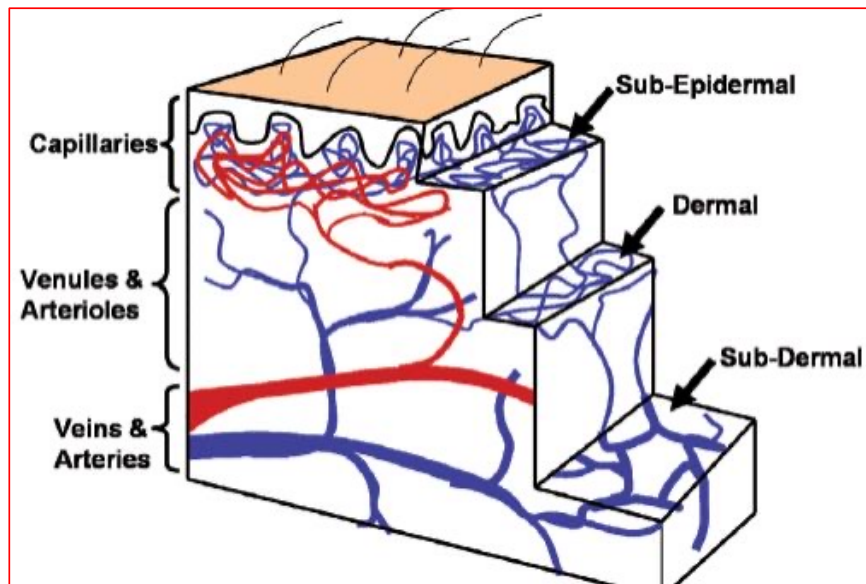
Keep it ?



Rivalutazione continua della necessità di VAD

Proactive Vascular Planning

Fisiopatologia del danno



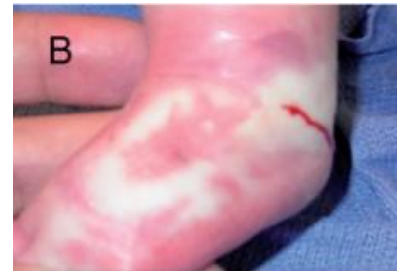
BOX 1

Mechanisms of tissue damage from extravasation injuries as recognized by Khan and Holmes (22)

- direct cellular toxicity
- osmotic pressure gradient across the cell membrane
- ischaemic necrosis due to vasopressors and cationic solutions
- mechanical compression
- bacterial colonization and superinfection

Scala Millam

STADIO I	• Dolore al Sito di Inserzione • No Eritema • No Gonfiore
STADIO II	• Dolore al Sito di Inserzione • Leggero gonfiore (0 – 20 %) rispetto all'arto controlaterale • No Sbiancamento • Buon Polso Arterioso • Refill Capillare < 2 sec
STADIO III	• Dolore al Sito di Inserzione • Marcato gonfiore (30 – 50 %) rispetto all'arto controlaterale • Sbiancamento • Cute Fredda al Tocco • Buon Polso Arterioso • Refill Capillare < 2 sec
STADIO IV	• Dolore al Sito di Inserzione • Marcato gonfiore (> 50 %) rispetto all'arto controlaterale • Sbiancamento • Cute Fredda al Tocco • Diminuito o Assente Polso Arterioso • Refill Capillare > 4 sec • Cute Lesionata o Necrosi

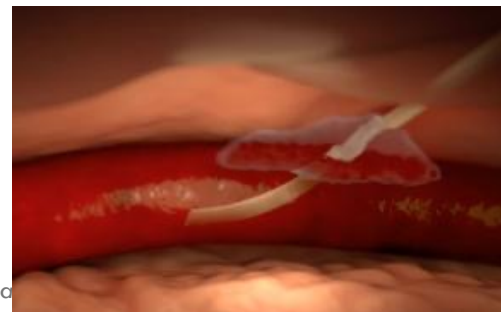
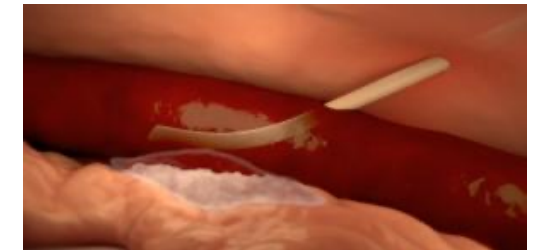
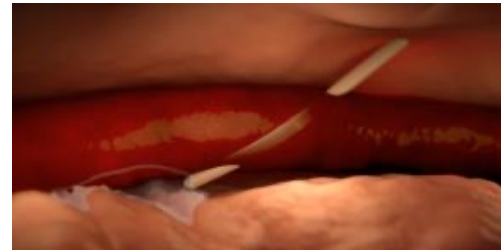


tere un pre-impegno



Cause di Stravaso (3 Teorie di Janet Pettit)

1. *La punta del catetere perfora la parete del vaso con conseguente infusione della soluzione nel tessuto circostante*
2. *Caratteristiche chimiche intrinseche del farmaco come Osmolarità e pH irritano e ledono la parete dell'endotelio, portando quindi allo stravaso*
3. *Per via di fenomeni ostruttivi (ad es., Trombosi) che si verificano distali rispetto alla punta della cannula, si crea una occlusione portando ad una fuoriuscita di soluzione attraverso il foro di entrata della cannula nella vena*



(Koeppel, 2006) (Bea

CHECK LIST di PREVENZIONE dello STRAVASO

- ☐ Evitare posizionamento ove possibile in zone di flessione
- ☐ Infondere Farmaci e Soluzioni:
 - $5 < \text{pH} < 9$
 - Osmolarità $< 600 \text{ mOsm/L}$
 - NON VESCICANTI / IRRITANTI
 - Nutrizione Parenterale $< 900 \text{ mOsm/L}$
 - Glucosio non oltre il 10 %
- ☐ Utilizzare protocollo S.T.I.C.K.
- ☐ Valutare 1 volta all'ora
- ☐ Valuta la presenza intravascolare del VAD prima dell'utilizzo
- ☐ Non fare affidamento agli allarmi delle pompe infusionali per il riconoscimento dello stravasamento

INS 2024

26. VASCULAR ACCESS DEVICE PLANNING

through peripheral veins. Peripheral parenteral therapy should ideally be isotonic and of physiological pH. When this is not achievable, peripheral intravenous (IV) infusion of extremes of pH and osmolarity should be avoided to reduce vascular endothelial damage. In clin-

vessel damage. There is no well-defined and generally recognized pH or osmolarity limit. Factors to consider

Non solo pH, Osmolarità.....

★ directly after injection. The physical laws of fluid dynamics defined by Ohm's and Poiseuille's equations underline the impact of the vein diameter on the local blood flow, although both equations are only approximations based on assumptions which are not totally fulfilled (e.g., Newtonian fluid, laminar flow, nonelastic cylindrical pipe of constant cross section).

In Ohm's formula, $P = Q \times R$, P represents the change in pressure along the vessel, Q the blood flow, and R the resistance to the flow. Therefore, an increase in both flow and resistance will result

1. Velocità di infusione e Pressione (Local Tolerance)
- ★
2. Diametro e Flusso del vaso (Local Dilution Ratio)
3. Metodo di somministrazione (Continua-Intermittente-Push)
4. Frequenza e Numero di Somministrazioni

Raccomandazioni di riferimento...

European recommendations on the proper indication and use of peripheral venous access devices (the ERPIUP consensus): A WoCoVA project

Mauro Pittiruti¹ , Ton Van Boxtel² , Giancarlo Scoppettuolo¹, Peter Carr³, Evangelos Konstantinou⁴, Gloria Ortiz Miluy⁵, Massimo Lamperti⁶, Godelieve Alice Goossens⁷, Liz Simcock⁸, Christian Dupont⁹, Sheila Inwood¹⁰, Sergio Bertoglio¹¹ , Jackie Nicholson¹², Fulvio Pinelli¹³  and Gilda Pepe¹

The neonatal DAV-expert algorithm: a GAVeCeLT/GAVePed consensus for the choice of the most appropriate venous access in newborns

Giovanni Barone¹ · Vito D'Andrea² · Gina Ancora¹ · Francesco Cresi³ · Luca Maggio⁴ · Antonella Capasso⁵ · Rossella Mastroianni⁶ · Nicola Pozzi⁷ · Carmen Rodriguez-Perez⁸ · Maria Grazia Romitti⁹ · Francesca Tota¹⁰ · Ferdinando Spagnuolo¹¹ · Francesco Raimondi⁵ · Mauro Pittiruti¹²

Panel's recommendations:

PVADs are indicated in the following circumstances:

- (1) *short to medium term infusion of peripherally compatible solutions*
 - *solutions with pH 5–9*
 - *drugs with osmolarity <600 mOsm/L*
 - *parenteral nutrition with osmolarity <800–850 mOsm/L*
 - *any drug or solution not associated with potential endothelial damage*

Standardization and Chemical Characterization of Intravenous Therapy in Adult Patients: A Step Further in Medication Safety

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ble 2 Agreed standard concentrations and physicochemical characterization

DRUG	CONCENTRATION	DILUENT	MEAN OSMOLALITY ^a	DENSITY ^b	MEAN OSMOLARITY ^c	pH	VESICANT
ACYCLOVIR (amp 25 mg/ml 10 ml) TEDEC-MEIJER FARMA, S.A.	5 mg/mL (500 mg/100 mL)	D5W	287±0.58	1.043	300	10.46±0.02	YES
		NS	279±2.08	1.032	288	11.04±0.03	YES
ALBUMIN HUMAN (5% vial 250 mL, 20% ALBUNORM® vial 100 mL) OCTAPHARMA	5%	-	274±1.53	1.042	286	7.12±0.02	NO
	20%	-	274±0.58	1.059	290	7.04±0.01	NO

Antibiotici sicuri per via periferica

- Amoxicillina
- Amoxicillina-ac.clavulanico
- Aztreonam
- Cefamandolo, cefepime, cefmetazolo, cefoperazone, cefotaxime, cefotetan, cefoxitina, ceftadizima, ceftizoxima, ceftriazone, cefuroxima
- Clindamicina
- Cloramfenicolo
- Daptomicina
- Fluconazolo
- Linezolid
- Metronidazolo
- Penicillina
- Piperacillina
- Piperacillina-tazobactam
- Rifampicina
- Teicoplanina
- Ticarcillina
- Ticarcillina-ac.clavulanico
- Tigeciclina
- Tobramicina

Antibiotici che richiedono preferibilmente una via centrale

- Amfotericina
- Amikacina
- Ampicillina
- Azitromicina
- Ciprofloxacina
- Claritromicina
- Cotrimoxazolo
- Eritromicina
- Ertapenem
- Gatifloxacina
- Gentamicina
- Imipenem
- Itraconazolo
- Levofloxacina
- Meropenem
- Moxifloxacina
- Nafcillina
- Oxacillina
- Tobramicina
- Vancomicina

Aggi

**Non sono presenti ad oggi RCT che attestino
una comprovata efficacia di un trattamento specifico
rispetto ad un altro per lo stravasamento nel neonato**

Koeppel, 2006, AWHONN, 2013, Goutos et al., 2013, Gopalakrishnan et al, 2012, INS,2024, Corbert et al., 2018, Chan et al., 2020, Dufficy et al., 2022

Obiettivi del Trattamento

- Controllo del Dolore
- Miglioramento della Perfusione Tissutale
- Prevenzione Insorgenza o Peggioramento Necrosi Tissutale
- Guarigione della Ferita

Hyaluronidasi

- Enzima che rompe i legami dell'acido ialuronico, che ha funzione di collante tra le cellule, permettendo la dispersione della soluzione stravasata

Antidoti Specifici

- Nitroglicerina 2% Topica (4mg/kg in neonati > 21 giorni su cute integra ripetibile ogni 8 ore)
- Phentolamine (Antagonista Alfa Adrenergico 0,1mg/kg fino a 2,5mg di 0,5 mg/ml con effetto entro 10 min)

Saline Washout

(Gault, 1993)

- Si effettua una o più incisioni nella zona coinvolta, lavando con una cannula volumi di SF (30-50 ml) ripetibili in una delle incisioni facendo fuoriuscire dai fori circostanti. Spesso utilizzata insieme a ialuronidasi fino a 1500 UI.

Multiple Puncture Technique

(Chandavas, 1986)

- Si effettuano diversi fori nella zona coinvolta dal gonfiore e gentilmente si drena manualmente lasciando fuoriuscire il fluido

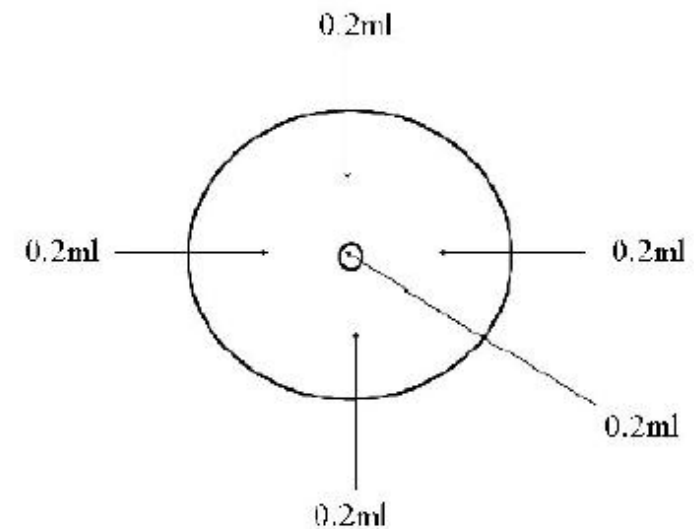
Liposuction

- Rimozione chirurgica del tessuto sottocutaneo interessato

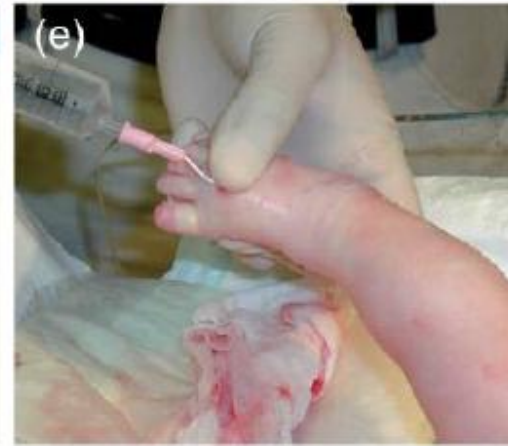
(Hackenberg et al., 2021, INS,2024, Beall et al., 2013, Ramasethu., 2004)

Ialuronidasi

- Dispersione del farmaco in un'area più vasta, non rimanendo localizzato
- Riduzione dell'edema e più rapido assorbimento
- Si minimizza il danno locale dovuto alla stasi del farmaco
- 150 U.I. in Singola Iniezione o Circolare
- Outcome migliori entro 1 ora dall'evento



Saline WashOut



Multiple Puncture Technique

FIGURE 2 ■ Severe swelling and blanching of the arm and hand after IV infiltration.



FIGURE 3 ■ Improving perfusion of the arm and hand one hour after multiple punctures to relieve swelling.



Interventi Iniziali

- Interrompere l'infusione
- Collegare un siringa da 2 ml alla cannula in sede e tentare di aspirare farmaco/soluzione presente
- Determinare la natura e la quantità stimata della sostanza/soluzione coinvolta
- Rimuovere la cannula
- Stadiare lo stravasamento con Scala Millam
- Fotografare la zona (se possibile) per valutare progressione della lesione
- Eseguire delicatamente un drenaggio linfatico manuale
- Mantenere l'arto in scarico a 45 °
- Avviare Algoritmo di Trattamento

Quale Algoritmo ??

Turkish Validation of the Infiltration Scale in Infants

Mujde Calikusu Incekar, BSN, MSc, PhD candidate^{a,*}, Suzan Yildiz, PhD, Prof^a, Melek Selalmaz, BSN, MSc^b, Vesile Kantas, BSN^b, Serap Balci, PhD, Assoc. Prof^a, Fatma Gul Tamer, BSN, MSc^c, Ali Bulbul, MD, Prof^b

^a Istanbul University, Cerrahpasa Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing, Pediatric Nursing Department, Turkey

^b University of Health Sciences Sisli Hamidiye Etfal Training and Research Hospital, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Istanbul, Turkey

^c Hatay Provincial Directorate of Health, Hatay, Turkey

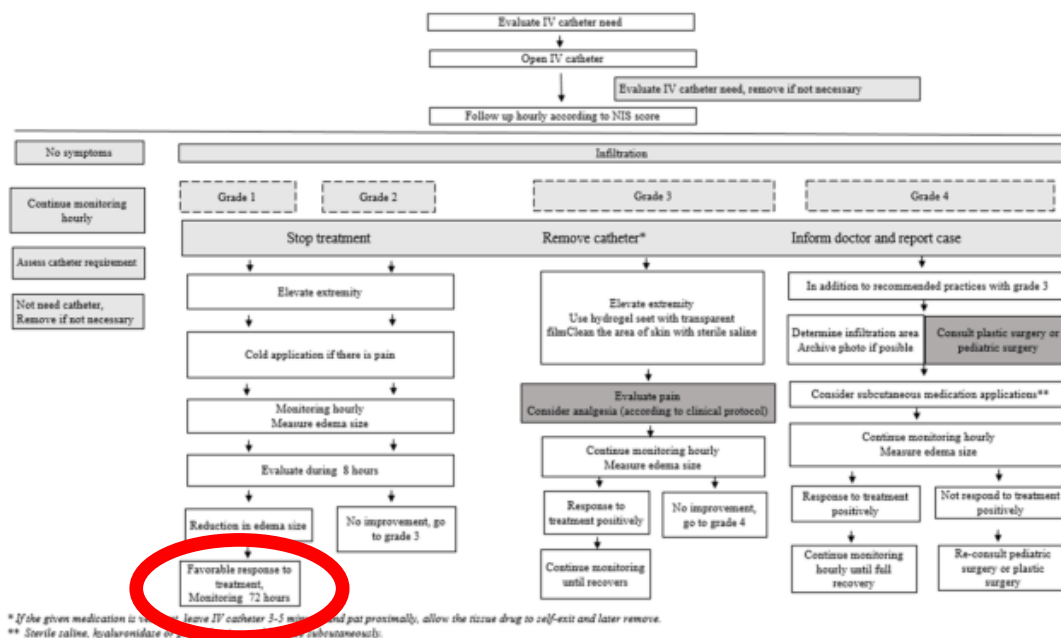


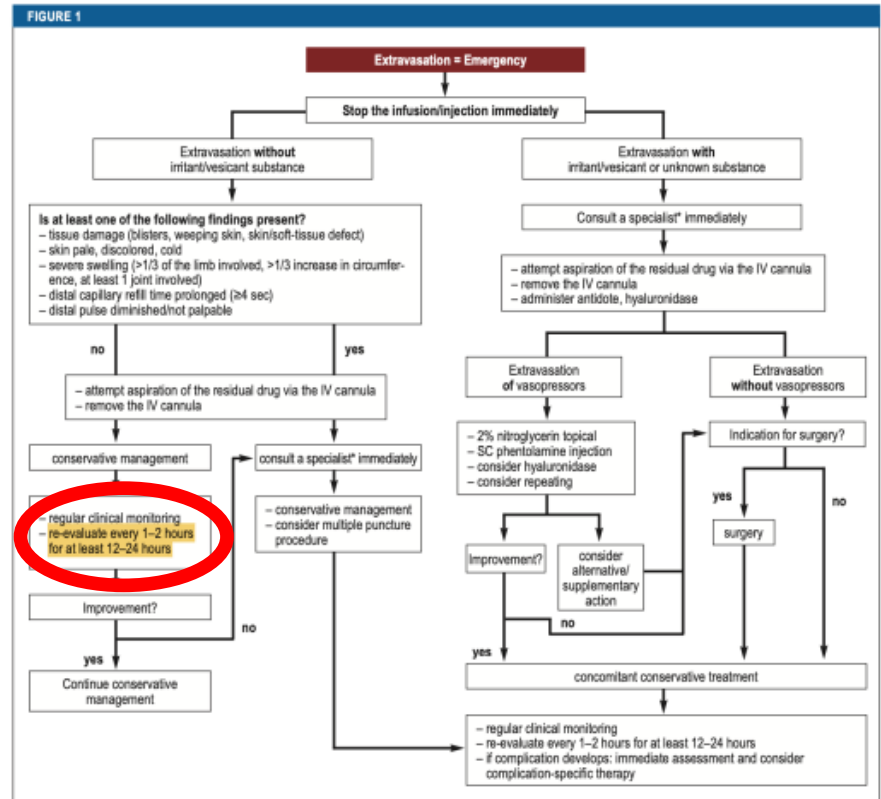
Fig. 2. Infiltration approach algorithm.

Review Article

Extravasation Injuries of the Limbs in Neonates and Children

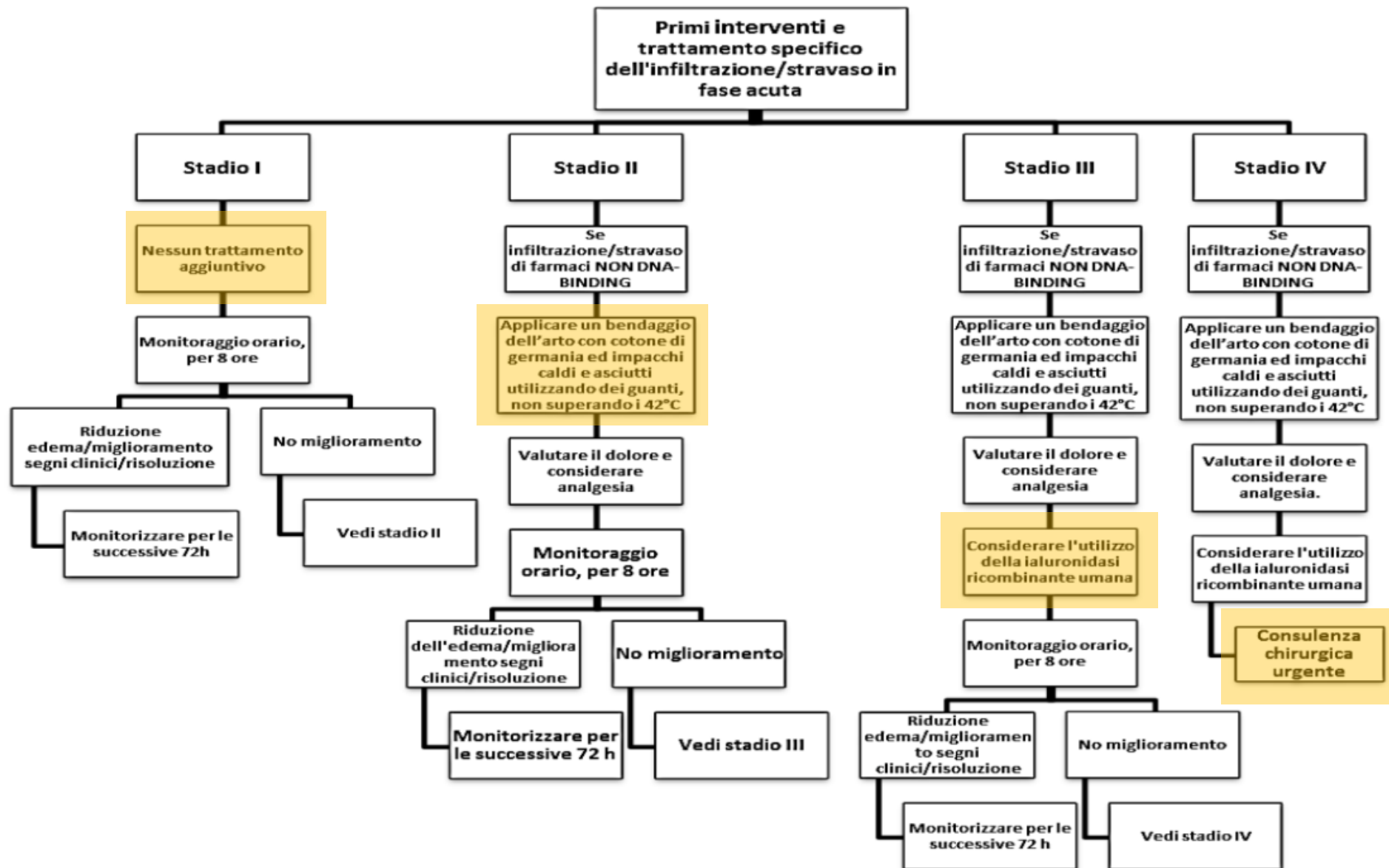
Development of a Treatment Algorithm

Roslind K. Hackenberg, Koroush Kabir, Andreas Müller, Andreas Heydweiller, Christof Burger, Kristian Welle



Treatment algorithm for the emergency management of an extravasation injury

* for example, consultant pediatric surgeon, plastic surgeon or hand surgeon



Farmaci NON-DNA Binding

IMPACCO ASCIUTTO CALDO

- >Perfusione e > Riassorbimento dei fluidi extravascolare
- > Metabolismo del farmaco coinvolto e accelerato danno tissutale

Farmaci DNA Binding e m.d.c

IMPACCO ASCIUTTO FREDDO

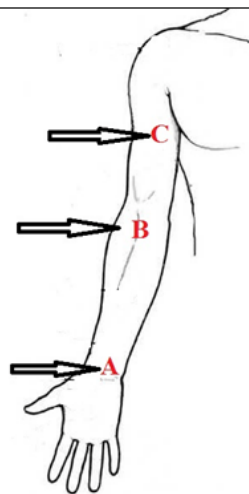
- Riduce Infiammazione e progressione del farmaco
- Rallentata degradazione del farmaco stesso e guarigione ritardata

- Rilevare le circonferenza dell'arto colpito da Infiltrazione/Stravaso e quello controlaterale per valutare la diminuzione dell' edema nel tempo.
- Valutare in oltre il miglioramento della clinica attraverso i vari Item della Scala Millam, valida comunque solo nella fase acuta (24 – 72 ore successive).

Protocollo Operativo

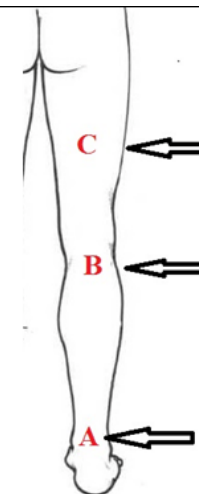
Le zone di rilevazione delle circonferenze per gli stravasi/infiltrazioni verificatesi negli arti SUPERIORI sono :

- POLSO (A)
- IMMEDIATAMENTE SOTTO IL GOMITO (B)
- PUNTO MEDIO del BRACCIO (C)



Le zone di rilevazione delle circonferenze per gli stravasi/infiltrazioni verificatesi negli arti INFERIORI sono :

- CAVIGLIA (A)
- IMMEDIATAMENTE SOTTO IL GINOCCHIO (B)
- PUNTO MEDIO DELLA COSCIA (C)



Protocollo Operativo

Valutazione dello Stravaso/Infiltrazione "Scala Milliam"	
	Segni e Sintomi
Stadio I	1. Dolore al sito di inserzione 2. No eritema 3. No gonfiore
Stadio II	1. Dolore al sito di inserzione 2. Leggero gonfiore(0-20 %) rispetto all'arto controlaterale 3. Sbiancamento 4. Buon polso arterioso nel sito dello stravaso/infiltrazione 5. Refill Capillare < 2 secondi 
Stadio III	1. Dolore al sito di inserzione 2. Marcato gonfiore(30-50 %) rispetto all'arto controlaterale 3. Sbiancamento 4. Cute fredda al tocco 5. Buon polso arterioso nel sito dello stravaso/infiltrazione 6. Refill Capillare <2 secondi 
Stadio IV	1. Dolore al sito di inserzione 2. Marcato gonfiore(>50 %) rispetto all'arto controlaterale 3. Sbiancamento 4. Cute fredda al tocco 5. Diminuito o polso arterioso assente nel sito dello stravaso/infiltrazione 6. Refill Capillare > 4s 7. Cute lesionata o necrosi 

<u>Tabella Valutazione Stravaso 24 H</u>						Etichetta paziente
Data e Ora Rilevazione	Circonferenze dell'arto SANO CONTROLATERALE ALLO STRAVASO		Circonferenze dell'arto INTERESSATO (dallo stravaso)		Stadio	Note
	A		A			
	B		B			
	C		C			

	A			
	B			
	C			
	A			
	B			
	C			

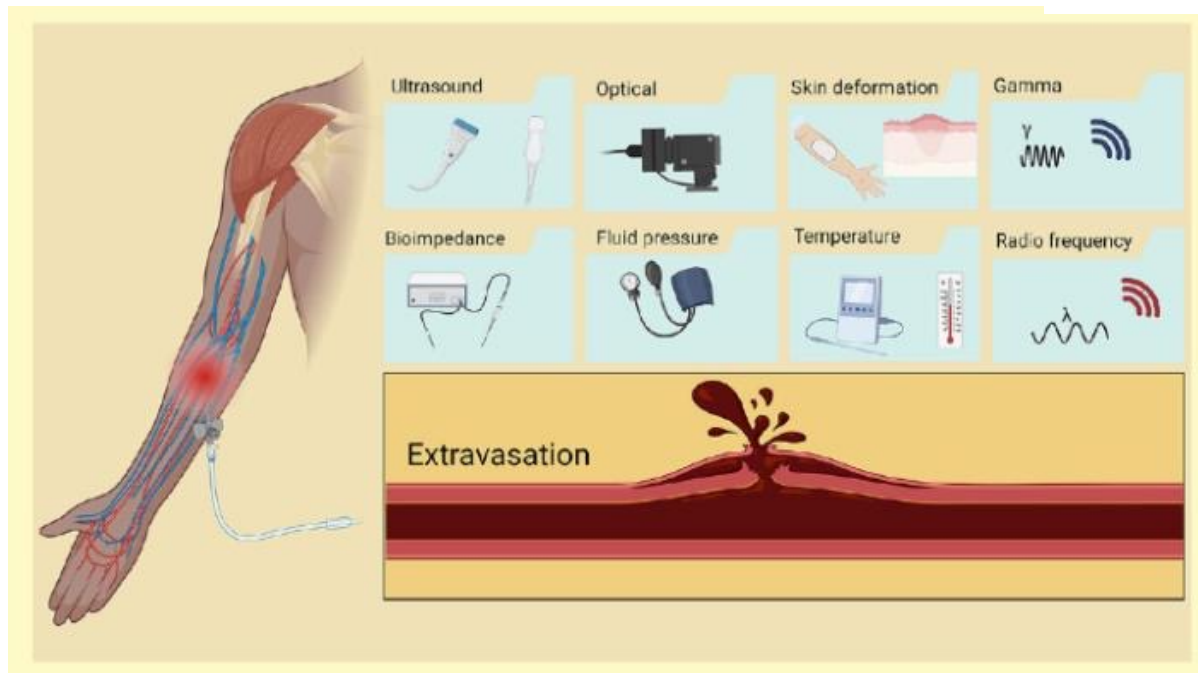
Ruolo della Tecnologia

Sensing Technologies for Extravasation Detection: A Review

Ikue Hirata,[†] Arianna Mazzotta,[†] Pooyan Makvandi, Ilaria Cesini, Chiara Brioschi, Andrea Ferraris, and Virgilio Mattoli^{*}

Scoping Review of Early Intravenous Infiltration and Extravasation Detection Devices

Sneha Kamada • Rebecca Mosier • Taj El-Khalili • Sophia Triantis, BS, MSE • Robin Yang, DDS, MD



Optical detection of infiltration during peripheral intravenous infusion in neonates

Vito D'Andrea¹ , Giorgia Prontera¹, Riccardo Carlino¹,
Helena Di Trani¹, Ilaria Carlettini¹, Mauro Pittiruti² ,
and Giovanni Vento¹

The Journal of Vascular Access
1–6
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 Sage



- Sensibilità 88,9 %
- Specificità 84,4 %
- Rilevazione Stravaso 6 ore prima dell'occhio umano



Point-of-Care Ultrasound Use in Neonatal Peripheral Intravenous Extravasation Injuries

A Case Series

Vita Boyar ♦ Colleen Galiczewski ♦ Dalibor Kurepa

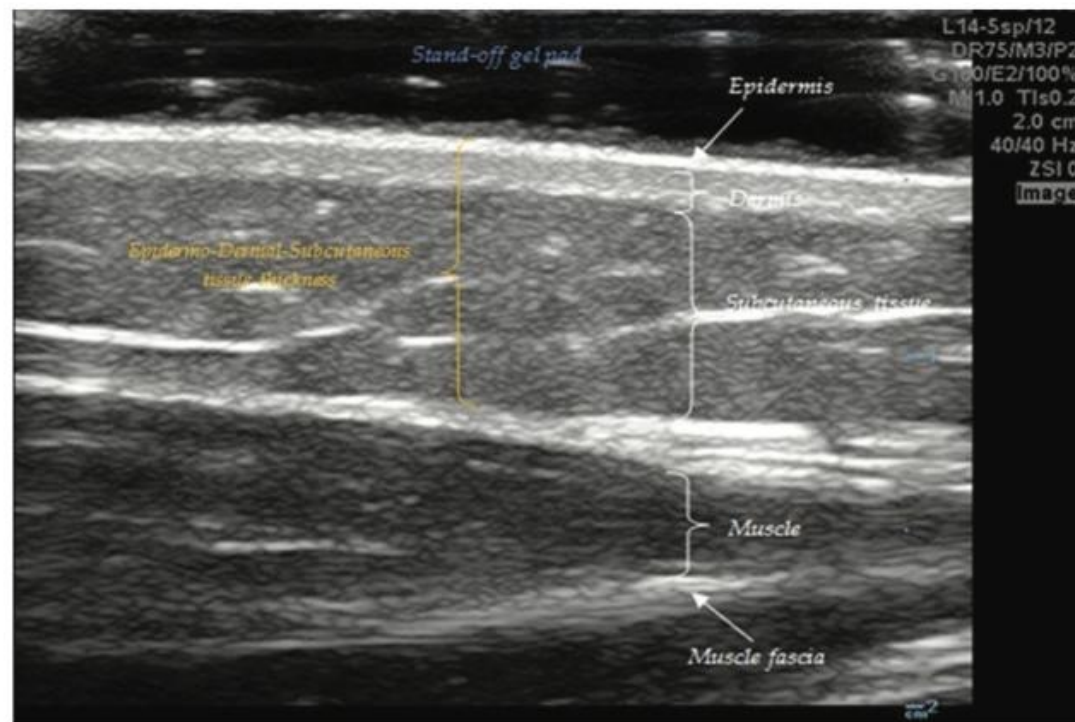


Figure 1. Normal skin ultrasound/measurement of epidermal-dermal-subcutaneous tissue thickness (skin elevation).

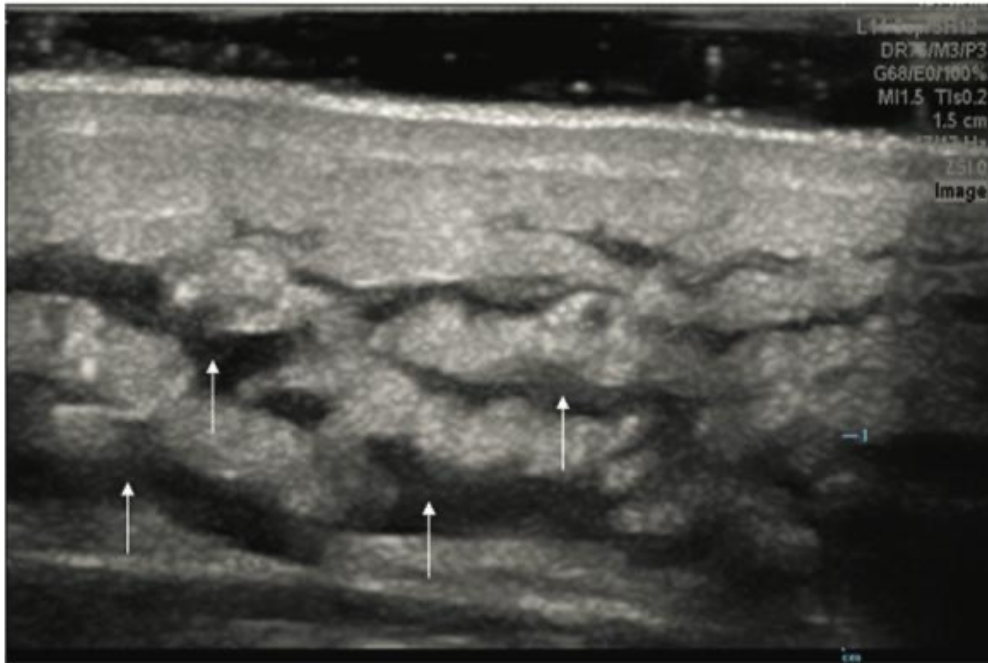


Figure 3. Clear fluid extravasations (anechoic area, white arrows).

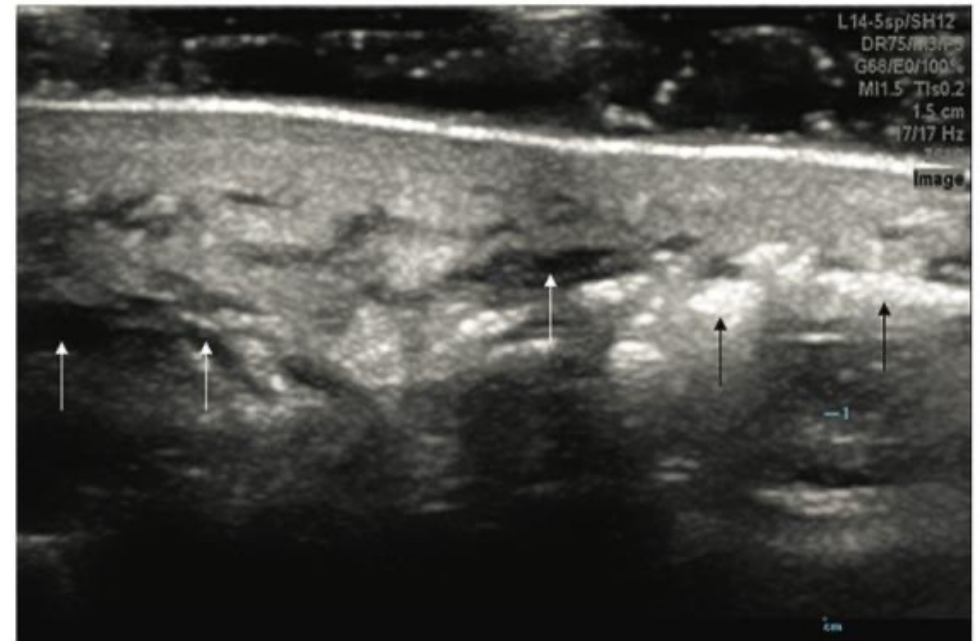


Figure 4. Mixed clear fluid (anechoic area, white arrow) and blood (hyperechoic area, black arrow) extravasations.

Misurazione Ecografica
 del "Elevation Ratio" = $\frac{\text{Anormale Spazio D.E.S. sopra la raccolta fluida più ampia}}{\text{Normale Spazio D.E.S.}}$

Derma
Epidermide
Sottocutaneo

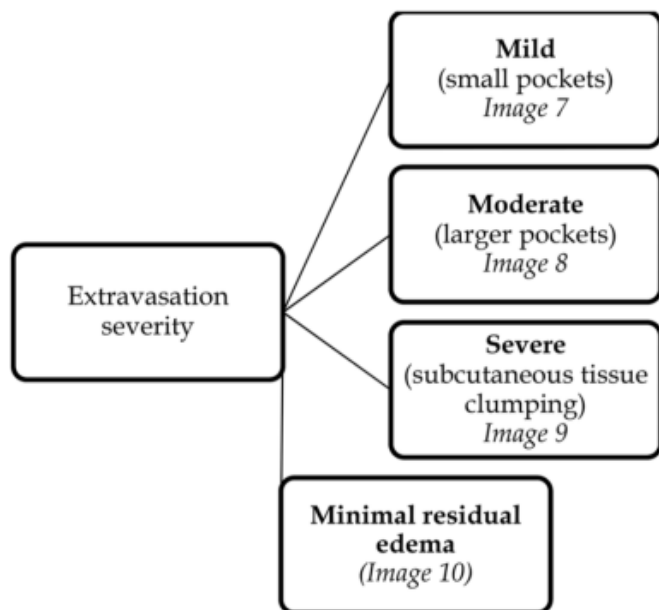


Figure 6. Severity of IV extravasations based on ultrasound.

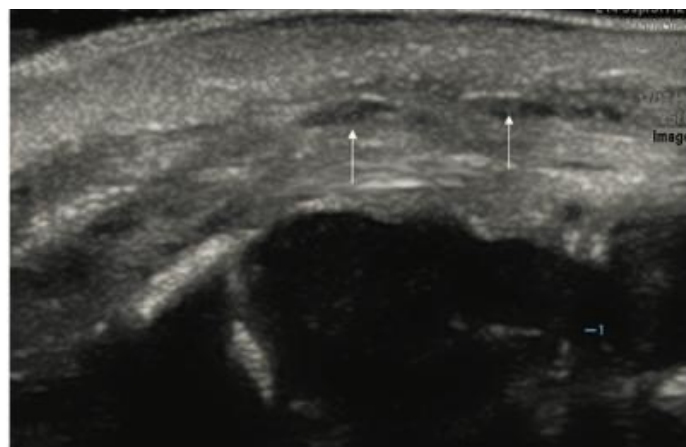


Figure 7. Mild clear fluid IV extravasation (white arrows).

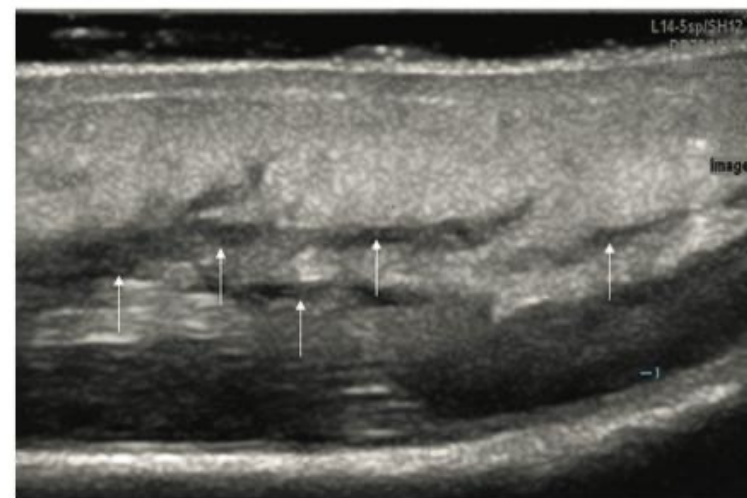


Figure 8. Moderate clear fluid IV extravasation (white arrows).

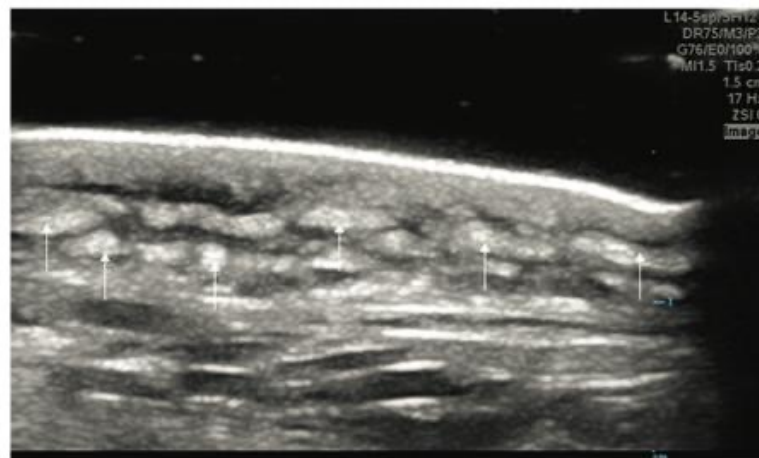


Figure 9. Severe clear fluid IV extravasation with "cobblestoning"

Valutazione Ecografica Sistemica del Posizionamento Intravascolare di Cateteri Periferici

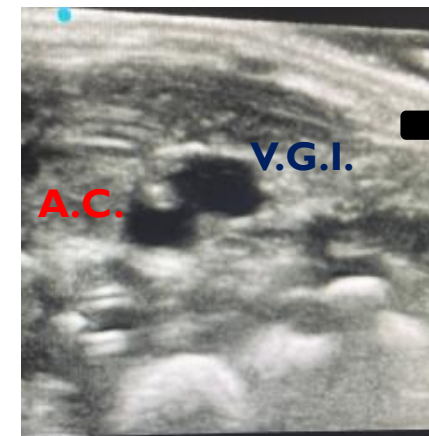
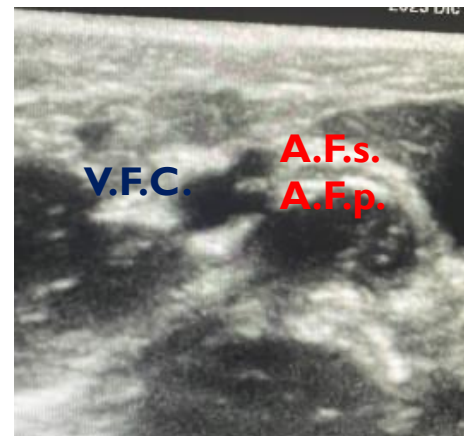
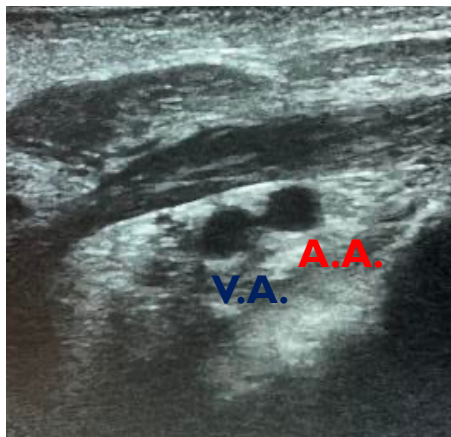
Torace



Inguine



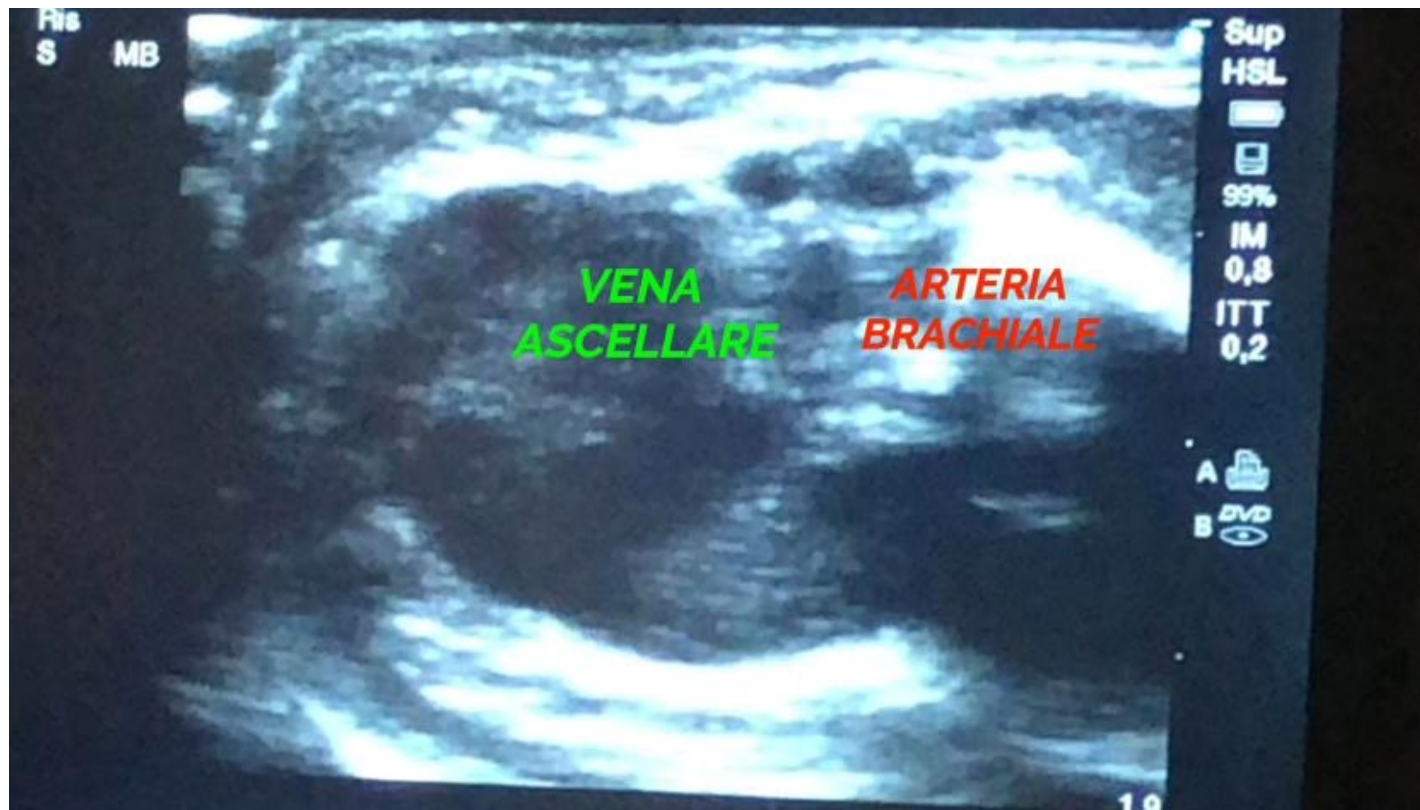
Base del Collo



Bubble Test OK



Near Miss...



Evento Avverso...





TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- Essere un Neonato è un fattore di rischio indipendente per Stravaso
- Infondi tramite n-SPC farmaci con pH compreso tra 5 e 9, Osmolarità < 600, farmaci NON IRRITANTI e VESCICANTI e TPN con Osmolarità < 900
- Valuta n-SPC ogni ora con metodo T.L.C.
- Usa la Scala Milliam per la stadiazione e rivalutazione successive
- Utilizza un Algoritmo di Trattamento standardizzato per lo stravaso
- Considera l'utilizzo della ialuronidasi ricombinante umana per il trattamento conservativo degli Stadi III e IV
- Considera le nuove tecnologie

[illegible]