SAFETY EVALUATION OF MIDLINE CATHETERS USED FOR ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY

AMAIÁ EGÚES LUGEA, ANDREA RODRÍGUEZ ESQUIROZ, BLANCA FERNANDINO ZUBIETA, BEATRIZ GALARRAGA IÑARRA, MÓNICA TIMONEDA COMPANY, ROSARIO ESCOBEDO ROMERO, MAITE SAROBE CARRICAS

1University Hospital of Navarre, Pharmacy, Pamplona, Spain. 2University Hospital of Navarre, Home care Unit, Pamplona, Spain. 3University Hospital of Navarre, Digestive, Pamplona, Spain. 4University Hospital of Navarre, Internal Medicine, Pamplona, Spain. 5University Hospital of Navarre, Intensive care, Pamplona, Spain.

Background and importance
In patients with difficult intravenous access or those who require short-term intravenous drug administration, midline catheters can be a safe alternative to peripherally inserted central catheters.

Aim and objectives
To describe outcomes in patients who had a midline placed for the indication of antibiotic therapy.

Material and methods

COHORT STUDY

Data from medical records

June 2021 – September 2022

Results

✓ 69 patients with midline-catheter, 69 catheters placed
✓ Mean age: 70 years (28-96)
✓ 952 catheter-days
✓ Average midline dwell-time of 14 days (range = 2-43 days; median = 12 days)

Complications

- Yes
- No

- Leak
- Phlebitis
- Catheter obstruction
- Thrombosis

Diagnoses

- Bloodstream infection
- Respiratory tract infections
- Urinary tract infections
- Other infections

Antimicrobials

- Piperacillin-tazobactam
- Ertapenem

No confirmed or suspected bloodstream infection

Conclusion and relevance
In this study, the midline catheters complication rate was 31.9%. The complications were mostly mechanical and did not require the suspension of the antibiotic therapy or the withdrawal of the catheter.