

Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis

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INTRODUCTION

Phlebitis (fle-BYE-tis) means inflammation of a vein. Thrombophlebitis is thanks to one or more blood clots during a vein that cause inflammation. Thrombophlebitis usually occurs in leg veins, but it's going to occur in an arm or other parts of the body.

Mechanical phlebitis occurs where the movement of a far off object (cannula) within a vein causes friction and subsequent venous inflammation.

Chemical phlebitis is caused by the drug or fluid being infused through the cannula and Infective phlebitis.

In general, superficial phlebitis of the upper and lower extremities are often treated by applying warm compresses, elevation of the involved extremity, encouraging ambulation (walking), and oral anti-inflammatory medications (ibuprofen [Motrin, Advil], diclofenac [Voltaren, Cataflam, Voltaren-XR], etc.).

THROMBOPHLEBITIS

Phlebitis may occur with or without a grume. It can affect surface or deep veins. When caused by a grume, it's called thrombophlebitis. Trauma to the vein, as an example from an intravenous catheter, may be a possible cause.

Symptoms include redness, warmth and pain in the affected area.

Treatments may include a warm compress, anti-inflammatory medication, compression stockings and blood thinners.

To diagnose phlebitis, your doctor will perform a physical exam and ask about any symptoms you've got. He or she may also order diagnostic tests, such as an ultrasound or blood tests.

Phlebitis is once you have swelling in your veins. Call your doctor if you've got swelling, pain, and inflamed veins on the surface of your arms or legs. If

you are not better during a week or two or if it gets any worse, get re-evaluated to form sure you do not have a more serious condition.

There is usually a slow onset of a young red area along the superficial veins on the skin. A long, thin red area could also be seen because the inflammation follows a superficial vein. This area may feel hard, warm, and tender.

In most cases, superficial thrombophlebitis goes away on its own after a couple of weeks. If needed, we can encourage healing with: Oral or topical nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) Exercise.

When phlebitis is superficial, a blood clot arises in the superficial veins, which are the veins that are just under the surface of the skin. This type of disorder is common and is typically a benign and self-limiting disease. DVT, on the other hand, is a blood clot that develops in a vein deep in the body.

When used for the treatment of phlebitis, ceftriaxone should be administered intravenously rather than intramuscularly.

Phlebitis manifests in four grades: Grade 1 - erythema round the puncture site, with or without local pain; Grade 2 - pain at the puncture site with erythema and/or edema and hardening; Grade 3: pain at the puncture site with erythema, hardening and a palpable venous cord; Grade 4: pain at the puncture site

Apply heat or cold to the affected area. Do this for up to 10 minutes as often as directed. Heat: Use a warm compress, like a hot pad. Cold: Use a chilly compress, like a chilly pack or bag of ice wrapped during a thin towel.

Most cases of thrombophlebitis that happen in the shallow veins begin to go away by themselves in a week or two. But on rare occasions, these blocked veins can lead to infection. They can even cause tissue damage from the loss of healthy circulation.

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