

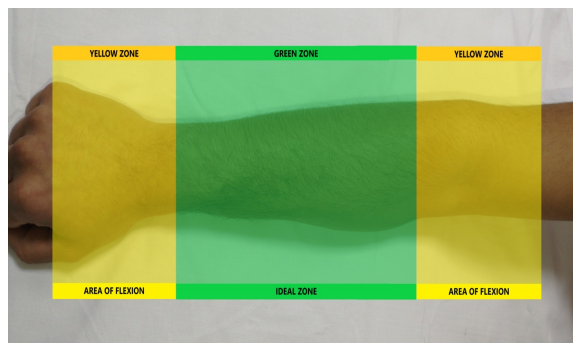
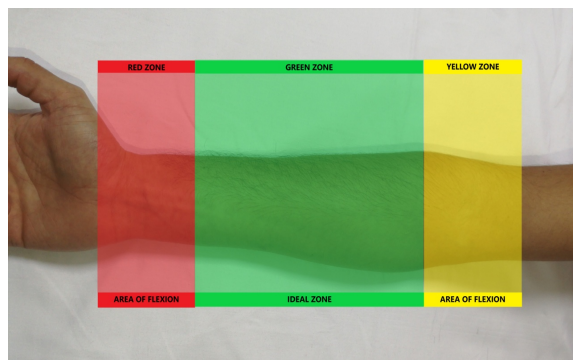
A peripheral Zone Insertion Method (pZIM) for the insertion of short peripheral venous catheters: a single center pilot study.

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Purpose: Short peripheral catheters (SPC) represent the most used intravenous device, but they are also associated with many complications. As some of these complications are related to the insertion site, we have tested a new Zone Insertion Method (peripheral ZIM: **pZIM**) to identify the most appropriate insertion site for SPC.

Methods: A pilot study was conducted in our Emergency Medical Unit, prospectively including all SPC placed in the forearm. SPC in the veins above the antecubital fossa were excluded. We have designed a **pZIM** for SPC including three different areas, from the wrist to the antecubital fossa, each one with a color code (red, green, yellow): the red zone is the ventral part of the wrist; the yellow zone is the dorsal part of the wrist and the antecubital fossa; the green zone is the central part of the forearm.



Results: 96 SPC were considered: 37 in the green zone, 2 in the red zone, 57 in the yellow zone. The average duration of SPC in the green zone was 4.05 days, vs. 2.17 days for SPC in the yellow zone.

Zone		#	%	days
Green		37	38%	4,05
Yellow	wrist	14	15%	2,17
	fossa	27	28%	
	hand	16	17%	
Red		2	2%	< 1

Conclusions: Our **pZIM** for SPC was correlated to the duration of the SPC. Further studies are warranted for demonstrating correlation between the **pZIM** and the incidence of SPC-related complications.



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