



ONCOLOGY AND HAEMATOLOGY PATIENTS WITH MEDICAL ADHESIVE-RELATED SKIN INJURIES: A PROSPECTIVE DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

The use of medical adhesives can cause skin injuries called MARSIs (Medical Adhesive Related Skin Injuries). The objective was to determinate the **prevalence** of MARSIs related to PICC in oncological and haematological patients and identify the **risk factors**.



METHODS

DESCRIPTIVE & PROSPECTIVE STUDY
June 2021 to February 2022

VARIABLES: Presence of MARSIs, type of injury, average time of occurrence, duration, type of treatment, etc...

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: Chi square test, Student's T test, Mann-Whitney U.



SAMPLE

49% women Oncologic patients 76%
51% men Haematologic patients 24%
Mean age: 62.12 ±12.33 years

RISK FACTORS

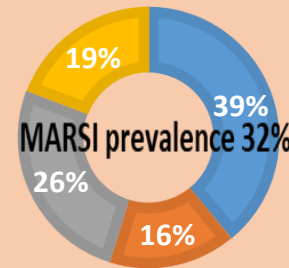


Treatments



Disease

RESULTS



- SKIN IRRITATION
- DERMATITIS
- BLISTERS
- OTHERS



Mean headline time of on set of MARSIs 47.16 ±51,63 days
Mean headline time of injury healing 20.90 ±31.44 days



CONCLUSION

According to the literature reviewed, there is a high prevalence of MARSIs in oncological and haematological patients. The **mechanical injuries** were the most frequent type of MARSIs, which could be avoided by promoting some specific recommendations related to catheter maintenance.

Certain treatments were found to be significantly associated with developing MARSIs: monoclonal antibodies, cytotoxic antibiotics and alkylating agents.



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