

Yunita Dwi Rahayu. (2015). *The Description of Infusion Therapy Duration with Incidence of Phlebitis in Sambisari Ward Regional Public Hospital (RSUD) Prambanan Regency of Sleman.*

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ABSTRACT

Infusion therapy may cause complications, such as phlebitis. This condition is characterized by reddened area, pain, edema, and swelling at the puncture area. Phlebitis risk factors, among others, are venous trauma due to insertion, the large size of the infusion, over 27 hours of infusion therapy, and catheter types. The objective of this research is to identify the description of infusion therapy duration with incidence of phlebitis in Sambisari ward Regional Public Hospital (RSUD) Prambanan, regency of Sleman.

This research is descriptive with cross sectional study. The subject of this research was in patients treated with infusion therapy in Sambisari ward Regional Public Hospital (RSUD) Prambanan, regency of Sleman during the period of September 2015 amounted to 32 people. The analysis of this research used univariate frequency distribution.

The results showed the incidence of phlebitis at most early stage, that is 14 people (43.75%) and least early signs of phlebitis is 2 people (6.25%). The frequency of occurrence of phlebitis was 50%

This study suggests a long day of infusion on the respondent at most 3 days and 5 days, respectively 13 (40.62%) while the least, 2 days, 3 (9.37%). The average length of the infusion was 4.09 days with intravenous fluids used are NaCl and RL.

Keyword: *Infusion Therapy, Phlebitis Incidence*