PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT OF THE SKIN IN THE CARE OF VENOUS CATHETER

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Summary. The primary way of development catheter-associated infections is a secondary contamination of subcutaneous tunnel by the patient's own skin microorganisms. There is long experience of application decametoxin based antiseptics Amosept and Gorosten for skin decontamination. In this study we compare effectiveness of antiseptic solutions on the basis of dekametoxin and povidone-iodine for preventive treatment patients' skin before and during the care of vascular catheter site. Also the influence of application of different skin antiseptics on the rate of catheter associated infections was studied. After the treatment the skin by dekametoxin based antiseptics microorganisms were not appearing. In 3 hours after treatment by povidone-iodine was growth of

microorganisms 3,2 CFU/cm², by amosept — 0,9 and by 0,1 % solution of dekametoxin in alcohol — 0,3. In 24 hours after the processing the differences in the number of microorganisms on the skin in povidone-iodine and amosept group were less distingue. The least contaminated remained areas of skin treated by 0,1 % solution of dekametoxin in alcohol. Treatment of skin by amosept or 0,1 % solution of dekametoxin in alcohol resulted decreasing rate of catheter associated infections to 3,5 and 12,5 %, respectively, in comparing with the processing by povidone-iodine – 52 %.

Key words: *decametoxini, catheter, infection, prophylaxis, skin decontamination.*