

Review of: "Comparing the Effectiveness of Aloe Vera Gel and 2% Chlorhexidine Gluconate Solution in Preventing Phlebitis Caused by Peripheral Vein Catheters in Hospitalized Patients"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

While this study provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of aloe vera gel and chlorhexidine solution in preventing phlebitis, several gaps warrant further exploration to enhance quality improvement in clinical practice. Firstly, the assessment of additional quality metrics, such as patient comfort and satisfaction, would provide a more holistic understanding of the interventions' impact. Furthermore, extending the follow-up period beyond 72 hours could elucidate the long-term efficacy and any potential complications related to these interventions. Including a more diverse patient population in future studies would enhance the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, exploring other preventive strategies and assessing the fidelity of intervention application could reveal critical factors influencing outcomes. Training and competency evaluations for healthcare staff regarding intervention application are also essential to ensure high-quality care. Finally, conducting cost-effectiveness analyses can aid healthcare facilities in making informed decisions about implementing these interventions into routine care.