Abstract
The present study describes and compares two methods for inserting Peripheral Venous Catheters with and without the use of a splint, and their impact on comfort, performance of daily activities, clinical complications and duration of application. This is a prospective and descriptive study involving children aged up to 10 years hospitalized in two hospitals. They required the insertion of Peripheral Venous Catheters and were punctured using an abocath needle. Patients were selected on a consecutive basis. The analysis of 59 cases shows that the insertion of Peripheral Venous Catheters with the use of a splint interferes in Daily Activities but reduces the risk of complications. The use of this technique is still controversial and its routine application requires a rational decision due to its impact on the child's daily activities.

Keywords
Catheterization, Peripheral, Immobilization, Child.