

How Insertion Imperfections Impact Care & Maintenance



Presented by:

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Disclosure

- Tiffany L. Moore, BSN, RN, VA-BC is a Clinical Resource Manager at Medline Industries, Inc.



Objectives

01

Describe insertion practices that impact maintenance

02

Demonstrate opportunities to reduce variability in practice and decrease infection risk

03

Discuss current Vascular Access practice across different facilities

CABSI Prevention begins at insertion

- Location
- External length (hubbing)
- Securement
- Proper Dressing Application
- Emergent Insertions



Insertion Sites

- Chest

A

- Arm

B

- Neck

C

- Femoral

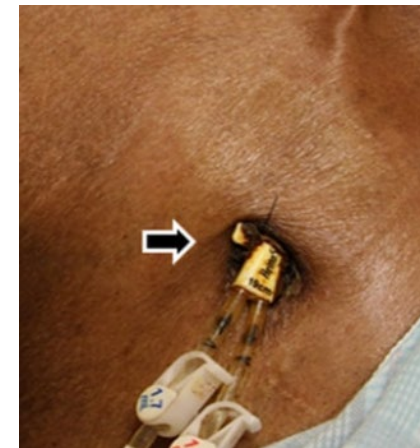
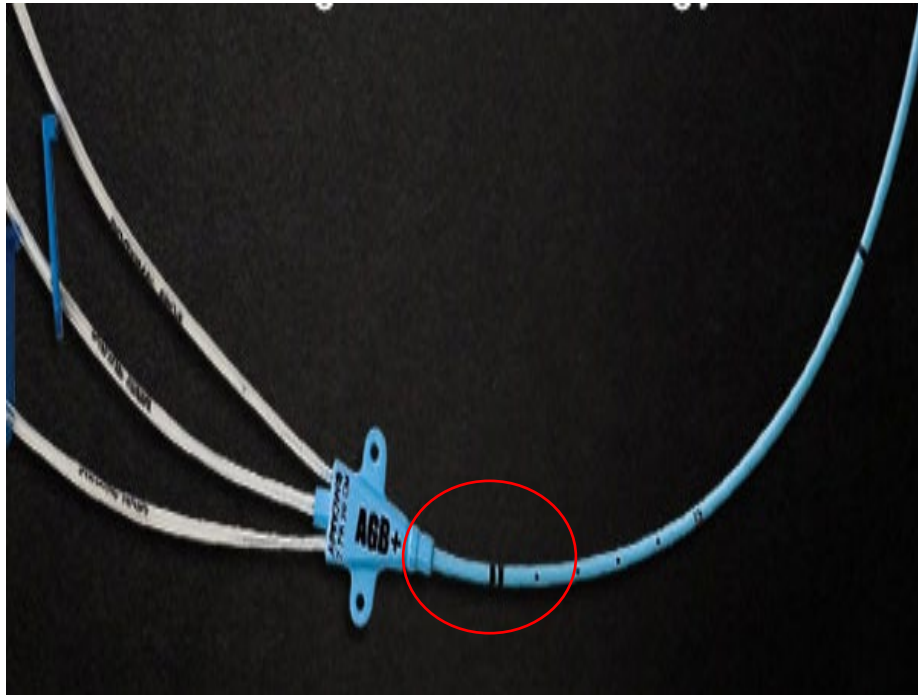
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16 cm or 20 cm more than a maintenance challenge



Hubbing



Catheter Related Venous Thrombosis

Reverse Tapering

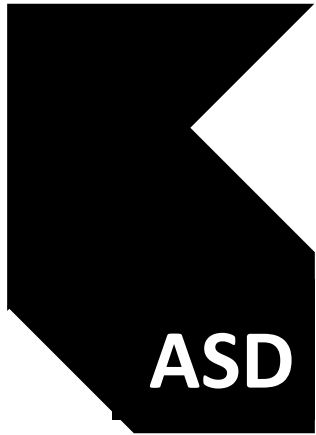
History

- Radiology request
- Prevent post insertion bleeding
- US FDA
- Cyanoacrylate-based glue

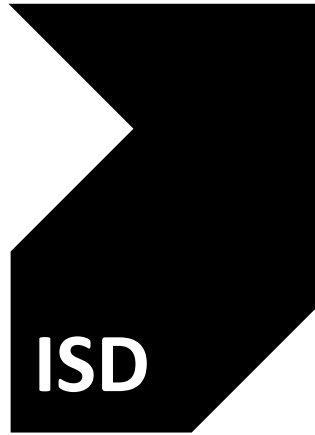
Catheter Related Venous Thrombosis

- Increased catheter size in smallest part of vessel
- Catheter to Vein Ratio
- Minimize with an insertion bundle
 - Catheter to vein ratio
 - US guided insertion with micro introducer kits
 - Utilization of intracavity ECG for tip location
 - Proper suture less stabilization at the exit site

What is a stabilization device?



Adhesive
Backed Device



Integrated
Securement Device



Subcutaneous Anchor
Securement System



Tissue Adhesive

Supplement to: January/February 2021
ISSN 1533-1458

Volume 44 • Number 51
www.journalofinfusionnursing.com

Journal of **Infusion Nursing**


The Official Publication of the Infusion Nurses Society

Infusion Therapy Standards of Practice

8th Edition

INS
INFUSION NURSES SOCIETY
SETTING THE STANDARDS FOR INFUSION CARE

Lippincott*

 Wolters Kluwer

Securement is NOT...



Non-Sterile
Tape



Sutures



Rolled
bandages



Dressing on insertion

- Stock insertion kits
- Dressing failure

3X

Infection risk

when there are 2 dressing changes
(soiled or unstuck dressings)

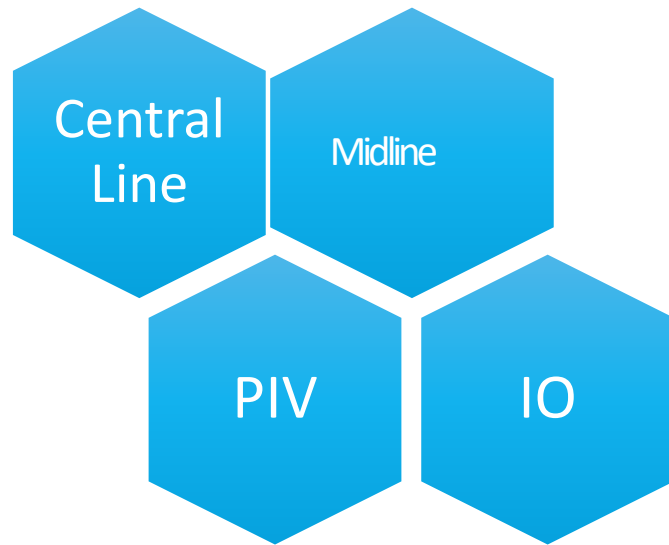
12X

Infection risk

when there are 3+ dressing changes

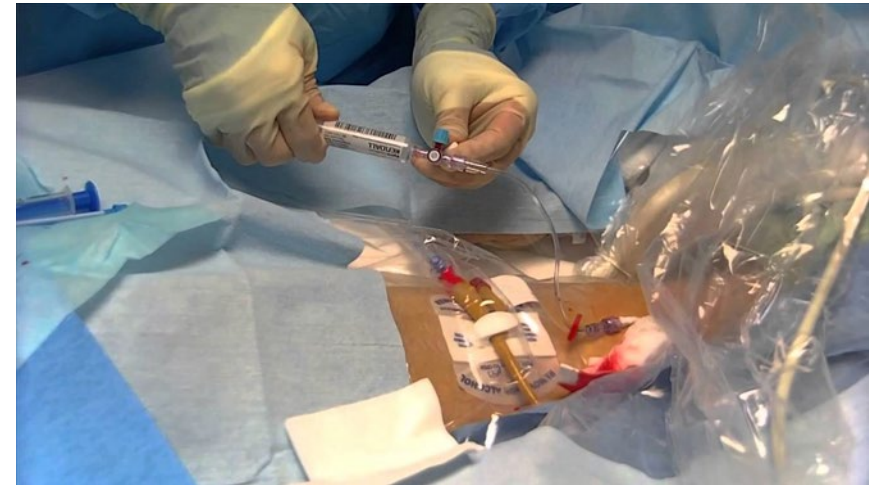
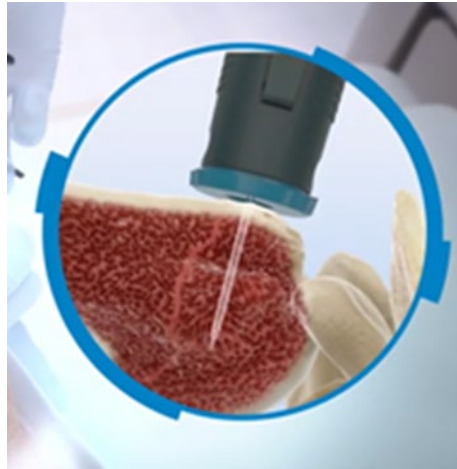


No central line → no CLABSI



Why IO?

- Codes are busy and not conducive to maintaining aseptic technique
 - replace in <24 hours if suspicion of suboptimal sterility⁴
- The Patient is Dead - Pulseless
- Time to treat - Damage occurs at 5 mins

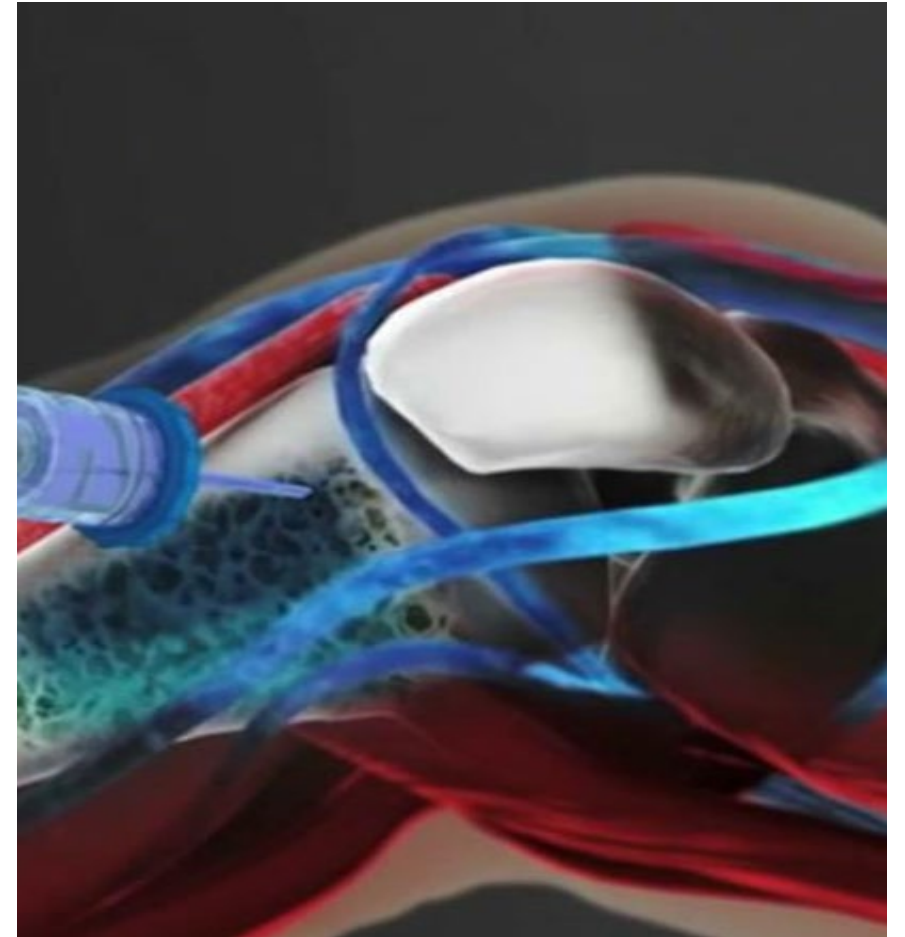


400,000 Codes per year with a survival to discharge rate of 7.6%⁸

Emergent Access

Benefits of IO

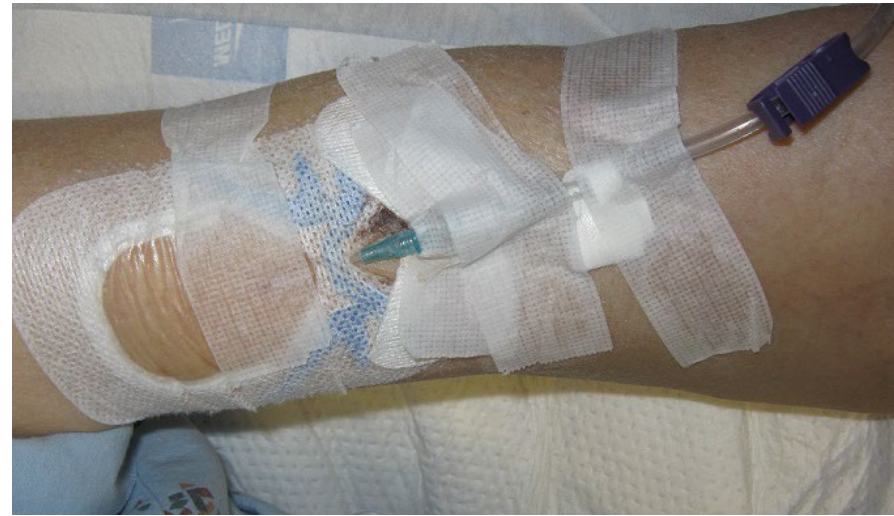
- Fast vascular access—10 seconds
- “Non-Collapsible vein”
- Reliable “bridge” access
- Large volume infusion
- High flow rates
- Low infection rate—0.6%
- First attempt success rate >98%



2021 – CABSI

- Infusion Therapy Standards of Practice 2021 – Standard 50 – Infection
- BSIs originating from either PIVCs and/or CVADs
- Both are equally injurious and can occur from 4 possible sources
 1. Insertion and dwell time
 2. Hub and lumen during manipulation
 3. Endogenous microorganisms
 4. Contaminated infusates

How practice impacts PIV failures and CABSI



Adequate skin prep

- Infectious Phlebitis
- Catheter infection

Aseptic Insertion

- Infectious Phlebitis
- Mechanical failure
- Catheter infection

Securement

- Infiltration
- Dislodgement
- Mechanical failure/phlebitis
- Catheter infection

Dry Occlusive dressing

- Infectious Phlebitis
- Mechanical failure
- Catheter infection

Scrub the hub

- Infectious Phlebitis
- Mechanical failure
- Catheter infection

PIV catheter failure “Accepted but Unacceptable”

According to Helm, Klausner, Klemperer, Flint, & Huang, 2015, some known factors leading to failure include:

1. Procedural products used and if they are bundled
2. Expertise of the inserter and maintenance of the PIV expertise to skill level
3. How the insertion procedure was performed
4. Subsequent (Suboptimal) care and maintenance of the catheter

Why do 48% of PIV's fail?



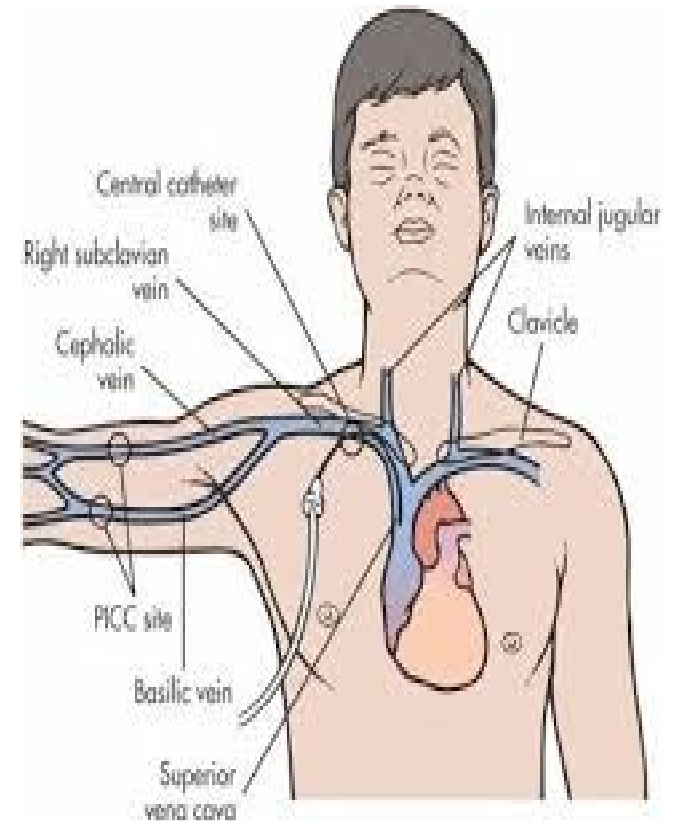
Discussion

- Does your facility have training or competencies for insertors?
- How often is this performed?
- Is there any specific policies or a check list on steps to be performed during insertion process?



Discussion

- Does your facility have an algorithm for what type of vascular access device is placed?
- Does your facility routinely remove and/or replace a central based on a certain number of days?



Discussion

- How frequently are emergent lines placed at your facility?
- Where are they placed?
- How are they labeled?
- Does your facility have access to IOs



Questions?