Ensure that <u>patient and health care provider safety standards</u> are met during this procedure including:

- Risk assessment and appropriate PPE
- 4 Moments of Hand Hygiene
- Two patient identification
- Safe patient handling practices
- Biomedical waste disposal policies
- 1. Confirm venous waveform for IJ, SC and femoral venous lines upon insertion and Q shift. Print and post waveform to paper chart.
- 2. Review insertion date, circumstance and need for continued line use Q shift.
- 3. Change lines (arterial, central venous and peripheral) inserted without full precautions (e.g. during emergency situations) within 24-48 hrs (document plan)
- 4. Palpate and visually inspect site daily
- 5. Ensure that tracheostomy/ETT tapes/ties are not in contact with dressing.
- 6. Ensure catheter securement; change/remove positional lines
- 7. Change transparent dressings Q7 days and PRN if soiled, integrity is disrupted, edges are curled or CHG pad feels "boggy".
- 8. Change gauze dressings daily and inspect site
- 9. Apply needleless access device to all injection and blood sampling ports (connect pressure tubing directly) to catheter hub.
- 10. Back flush sampling ports (into vacuum tube) after blood drawing. Replace needleless access device when soiled or blood remains present
- 11. Apply new antiseptic cap to all injection and sampling ports and to the male end of any vascular tubing during temporary disconnection after each access.
- 12. Scrub the hub and allow 30 second dry time before accessing ports without antiseptic cap.
- 13. Flush lines thoroughly after blood sampling. Flush EACH PICC lumen with 20 ml using turbulent flushing (stop/start technique) after blood sampling or each time a locked device is accessed
- 14. Routine tubing changes: a) TPN and insulin Q 24 hrs, b) blood tubing after 2 units (except rapid infuser), c) propofol bottle and tubing Q12 hrs, d) all other sets Q 96 hrs and PRN.
- 15. Maintain dedicated line for TPN
- 16. Don non-sterile gloves and do not touch insertion site after skin prep for venipuncture and peripheral IV insertion. Venipuncture and peripheral IVs can be source for central line infection.
- 17. Maintain aseptic technique for peripheral IVs and document compliance
- 18. Document assessment findings in device band of EHR.
- 19. Communicate date due for dressing and IV tubing changes in Situational Awareness.
- 20. Blood cultures (see procedure for blood cultures)::
 - a) Minimum of 2 sets for any culture event *from 2 different sites* (at least one venipuncture if possible, unless newly inserted lines which can be considered equivalent to a peripheral)
 - b) Line Sampling: Change needleless access cap BEFORE drawing cultures and include discard sample UNLESS IT CONTAINS CITRATE (e.g. dialysis lines)
 - c) Include discard sample
 - d) If line > 48 hrs, send venipuncture AND line culture(s) and request "CAB" assessment. Draw and order all samples within a 15 minute timeframe and send all bottles in one bag (or bags wrapped together)
 - e) Identify catheter site and type (e.g., R IJ HD) and date of central and arterial catheter insertion (including PICC/HD lines) when ordering cultures

Every member of the team is expected to remind others/stop procedures if any steps are overlooked.