

REGIONAL PERIPHERAL IV (PIV) & EXTENDED DWELL PIV (EPIV) INSERTION & MAINTENANCE RECORD

Initial



Form ID: NUAS105969E		Rev: July 04	1, 2023				Prints	hop# 2	63240				Page	: 1 of 2					
								PIV /	EPIV	insert	tion								
PN – if further documer	tation in Progre	ess Notes																	
Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Time	PIV / EPI	V numl	ber		Site			Numb		Ca	theter o	gauge		Lot nu	ımber	Patient / car education pro	egiver ovided	Initia
										1							□ Verbal □	Written	
										1		(☐ Verbal ☐	Written	
												.0					☐ Verbal ☐	Written	
		•		•										•					
✓ Check to ind	icate task comp	leted or N/	A if no	t appli	cable		C	PN -	if furth	er doc	ument	ation in	Progr	ess N	otes				
		Date)						Complications	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Initia
		Shift	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	P	N	D	N	Catheter damage		
		Time			lo'			6									Catheter embolism		
Daily review of need for	or PIV / EPIV							Y				ア					Catheter-related bloodstream infection		
Patient experience ac (see reverse)	knowledged																Infiltration / extravasation		
Patency assessment (and correct line placement	t confirmed)				•		\vee										Nerve injury		
Site assessment (see reverse for scales	Infiltration	scale															Phlebitis		
and frequency)	Phlebitis so	cale															Site infection		
Arm circumference (cr (*EPIV only, see reverse)	n)																Skin impairment (CASI)		
Dressing dry and inta-	ct																		
Dressing change	last changed:_																Removal	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Initia
IV cap change	last changed: _																Removed intact		
Tubing change (see reverse)	last changed:_																Reason for removal:		
FLUSH Sterile NORMA **FLUSH EPIVs with NOR Adults 10 mL before access a Pediatrics 5 mL before each a each access	MAL SALINE 0.9 nd 10 to 20 mL afte)% r access.																	

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		Peripheral IV Therapy Guideline Resources (for mor	e details see, IV Therapy – Clinical Practice Manual)
1. Pa	tient and family education	Patient, caregiver and nurse conversation acknowledging process, tre	eatment, and overall subjective experience
an	d experience	(e.g., confidence and understanding of why IV needed, insertion proc	
2. Flu	ushing	Between incompatible medications, after blood draws, after blood or the Flush solution: Sterile NORMAL SALINE 0.9% 3 mL using 5 mL predacess and 10 to 20 mL NORMAL SALINE 0.9% after each access und 10 to 20 mL NORMAL SALINE 0.9% after each access und 10 to 20 mL NORMAL SALINE 0.9% after each access und 10 to 20 mL NORMAL SALINE 0.9% after each access und 10 to 20 mL NORMAL SALINE 0.9% after each access und 10 to 20 mL NORMAL SALINE 0.9% after blood or the saline sali	cute Care, Long-Term Care settings. Q24H in outpatient, community settings. blood product transfusions, after injection of contrast media, or when locking the PIV. e-filled syringe **Flush / lock extended dwell PIVs with 10 mL NORMAL SALINE 0.9% before each using a 10 mL pre-filled syringe. Flush Pediatric EPIV with 5 mL NORMAL SALINE 0.9% before eass. Exception: In patients who have demonstrated high occlusion rates, despite increased flushing of HEPARIN 10 units/mL.
	te assessment	of problems such as pain, swelling, or redness at the site. 2. At least every 1 to 2 hours: Critically ill patients. Adult patients to notify the nurse of any symptoms, or PIVs placed in a high-risk. 3. At least every hour: Neonatal patients and Pediatric patients. 4. At least every 30 minutes: Peripherally administered vesicants. 5. More frequently every 6 to 10 minutes: For solution and/or meroesicants and infusions of vasoconstrictor agents. *EPIVs: Measure arm circumference daily if arm is increasing in size.	dication with increased clinical risk. Patients receiving intermittent infusions of chemotherapeutic with discomfort (mark measurement place on arm).
4. IV	cap / extension set change	Every 7 days with dressing change, if removed, contaminated, damage	ged, and PRN
5. Inf	fusion set (tubing) changes	Continuous infusions: primary administration sets and secondary a Intermittent infusions: includes primary and secondary sets not atta	ached to patient continuously: After each use, when contaminated, or to a maximum of Q24H.
alv	ways label tubing for next ange date	Blood: After 4 hours or 4 units of PRBC. See Blood Guideline for det Parenteral Nutrition: For infusions containing amino acids/dextrose, Infusions containing lipid emulsion: With each dose or a minimum	Q24H.
alw cha	,	Parenteral Nutrition: For infusions containing amino acids/dextrose,	Q24H. of Q12H.
alw cha	ange date eneral considerations	Parenteral Nutrition: For infusions containing amino acids/dextrose, Infusions containing lipid emulsion: With each dose or a minimum	Q24H. of Q12H. ered an acceptable order and will be defined as 1 to 50 mL/h
alw cha	ange date eneral considerations	Parenteral Nutrition: For infusions containing amino acids/dextrose, Infusions containing lipid emulsion: With each dose or a minimum TKVO (To Keep Vein Open) or TKO (To Keep Open) will be conside	Q24H. of Q12H. ered an acceptable order and will be defined as 1 to 50 mL/h
6. Ge	ange date eneral considerations	Parenteral Nutrition: For infusions containing amino acids/dextrose, Infusions containing lipid emulsion: With each dose or a minimum TKVO (To Keep Vein Open) or TKO (To Keep Open) will be considerable, Murphy, Nylander-Housholder, & Ranft, 2011) (Infusion Nurses Society, 2011)	Q24H. n of Q12H. ered an acceptable order and will be defined as 1 to 50 mL/h (011) (Simona Pop. 2012)
6. Ge INFILTR Grade	eneral considerations AATION SCALE ***adapted from (A	Parenteral Nutrition: For infusions containing amino acids/dextrose, Infusions containing lipid emulsion: With each dose or a minimum TKVO (To Keep Vein Open) or TKO (To Keep Open) will be considered aminous Murphy, Nylander-Housholder, & Ranft, 2011) (Infusion Nurses Society, 20 Clinical Criteria 3 cm in any direction or 1 % to 10% of the extremity above or below the	Q24H. a of Q12H. ered an acceptable order and will be defined as 1 to 50 mL/h (011) (Simona Pop, 2012) Action
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