APPENDIX B: VASCULAR ACCESS DEVICE SELECTION ALGORITHM

Vascular Access Device Selection				
Evaluate prescribed therapy:				
① length of therapy	② need for blood draws	③ number of lumens needed	④ patient's vasculature	⑤ patient's preference
⑥ patient's ability to cope/care for device		⑦ discharge IV needs	⑧ care setting (e.g. acute, long term, home)	

Device Type	Proposed Duration of Infusion			
	Less than or equal to 5 days	6 to 14 days	15 to 30 days	Greater than or equal to 31 days
Intraosseous	For emergent cases; Less than or equal to **24 hours**			
Peripheral IV (PIV)				
Ultrasound-guided PIV	For difficult venous access			
Short-term CVC	Preferred in critically ill patients or if hemodynamic monitoring is needed for 6 to 14 days			
Extended dwell PIV	Preferred for non-vesicant medication for 6 to 30 days			
PICC				
Tunneled CVC				PICC preferred to Tunneled CVC and IVAD for infusion for 15 to 30 days
IVAD				

	Appropriate	**Neutral**	**Inappropriate**	

Consider:		
① Risk for insertion complications	② Risk for post-insertion complications	③ Potential for change in therapy
④ Current and potential activity level of patient	⑤ Past medical history	⑥ Current medical condition

Adapted from "The Michigan Appropriateness Guide for Intravenous Catheters (MAGIC): Results From a Multispecialty Panel Using the RAND/UCLA Appropriateness Method"; Annals of Internal Medicine, Vol. 163 No. 6 (Supplement), 15 September 2015.