# EMERGENCY ACCESS OF PRE-EXISITING VASCULAR ACCESS DEVICES (PVAD)

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Original Date: 7/3/2006

Revised: 4/1/2019

#### **INDICATION:**

- Cardiopulmonary arrest (medical or trauma) in which peripheral intravenous access is not possible.
- If needed for other than cardiopulmonary arrest resuscitation, make Base Contact

### **CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

- 1. Obvious signs of infection at site
- 2. Cracked or damaged device access point

#### **PROCEDURE:**

Consider routes of administration such as intramuscular, intraosseous, or intranasal before using preexisting vascular access device.

#### External Access Port Device:

- 1. Avoid personal exposure to blood or fluids.
- 2. Discontinue any infusions to device that may be in place prior to arrival.
- 3. Observe sterile procedure and universal precautions.
- 4. Prepare 10 mL syringe with 10 mL sterile normal saline.
- 5. Clean injection port with alcohol swab.
- 7. Slowly inject 5 mL normal saline into catheter. <u>Do not allow air bubbles to enter catheter</u>. If resistance met, do not use device.
- 8. If no resistance, inject remaining 5 mL of normal saline through device.
- 9. For medication administration:
  - A. Inject IV dose of medication through PVAD port.
  - B. Flush with 10 mL sterile normal saline injected with syringe.
- 10. For IV infusion of normal saline or 10% Dextrose Solution:
  - A. Insert IV tubing into PVAD port (should be needleless access design).
  - B. If not of needless design, insert 16-14 Gauge needle into PVAD port and connect IV tubing.
  - C. Secure tubing with tape and infuse usual IV volume.
  - D. Do not allow IV fluid to run dry.
- 11. When injection or infusion complete, remove syringe or needle and clean port with alcohol swab.
- 12. Should damage occur to the external catheter, clamp catheter between skin exit site and damaged catheter site to prevent air entering line.

#### Subcutaneous Hemodialysis Site (Shunt or Fistula):

- 1. Avoid personal exposure to blood or fluids.
- 2. Discontinue any infusions to device that may be in place prior to arrival.
- 3. Prepare IV infusion of normal saline.

Approved:

Review Dates: 9/2018 Initial Release Date: 10/5/2018 Final Implementation Date: 4/1/2019 OCEMS copyright © 2018

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- 4. Observe sterile procedure (including sterile gloves) and universal precautions.
- 5. Clean skin area over site with alcohol or chlorohexidine solution.
- 6. Identify area of previous access for dialysis by looking for prior needle insertion marks.
- 8. Insert 16 or 18 gauge IV catheter into identified area of previous access.
- 9. Connect IV tubing and assure fluid flows freely into hemodialysis site.
- 10. Secure tubing with tape or clear plastic adhesive (such as Op-site®) and inject medication or infuse IV fluid. Do not allow IV fluid to run dry.

#### **CAUTIONS:**

- 1. Do not allow air bubbles into system, may cause air embolism.
- 2. Excessive bleeding can occur around hemodialysis fistula during or after access, use point specific manual pressure to control bleeding and avoid use of tourniquet (may clot and ruin fistula).
- 3. Use 10 mL syringes to avoid excess pressures in PVAD line, which may cause damage to device.

### **DOCUMENTATION:**

Approved:

- 1. Document all access attempts, site, and time accessed or attempted for access.
- 2. Notify receiving hospital staff of PVAD use and site (even when not successful).

Shatton

Review Dates: 9/2018

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