

# Care Bundle for the Insertion of Intravenous access

**Aim:** To prevent or reduce catheter related blood stream infection.

**Why use it?** The risk of infection reduces when all elements within this process are performed every time for every patient.

The risk of infection increases when one or more of the elements are not performed.

**Pre insertion** – octenisan wash. Continue octenisan wash for 4 days in all patients and then 2 x a week in all < 1 year olds, cardiac patients and those children on TPN

**6 Documentation:**

Complete CVC insertion sheet (this can be photocopied & placed in the patient notes). Information detailing the date of insertion of CVC, reason for insertion, use of aseptic precautions and technique used to locate vessel must be available in the clinical notes.

**5 Dressing:**

Apply biopatch. Use a sterile, transparent, semi-permeable dressing to allow observation of the insertion site .

**4 Skin Preparation:**

Clean applying friction using up & down, back & forth, then circular strokes for 30 secs & allow to dry.

Repeat if the site is contaminated.

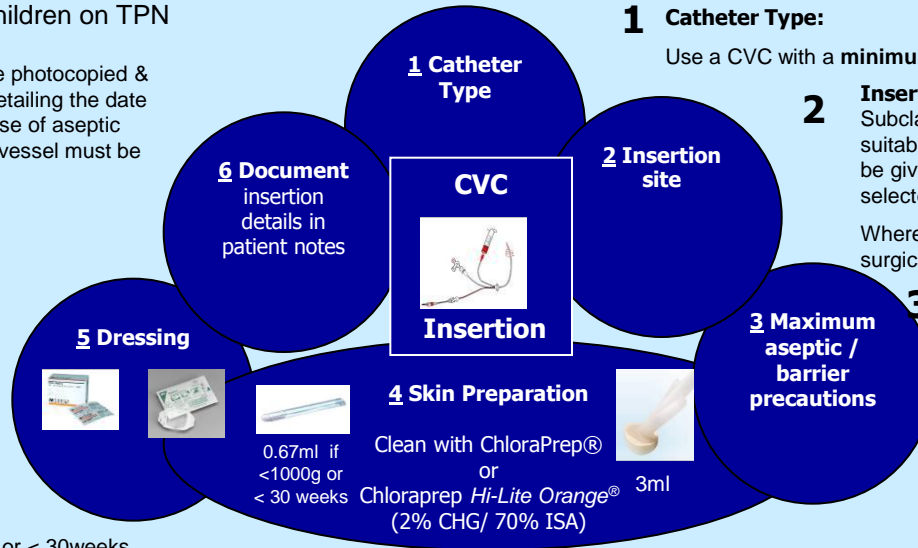
**Cautions!**

-Extra care to be taken for babies <1000g or < 30weeks gestation- Use 0.67ml applicator & dabbing technique to clean the skin.

-Chloraprep Hi-Lite Orange contains EU110 food additive

-Discard skin prep in the sharps bin

-Use povidone iodine if chlorhexidine is contra-indicated.



**1 Catheter Type:**

Use a CVC with a **minimum number of lumens** required.

**2 Insertion Site:**

Subclavian, internal jugular & femoral veins are all suitable sites for CVC insertion. Consideration must be given to complications associated with the selected site.

Where indicated site should be prepared using surgical clippers – Razors should not be used.

**3**

**Use maximum aseptic / barrier precautions when inserting CVC:**

- 1) Use **Personal protective equipment (PPE)** -facemask, cap, sterile gown, sterile gloves and sterile drapes. Use goggles where there is a risk of splashing with blood.
- 2) Use correct hand hygiene procedure **before & after** inserting the CVC.

**4 Skin Preparation**

Clean with Chloraprep®  
or  
Chloraprep Hi-Lite Orange®  
(2% CHG/ 70% ISA)



0.67ml if <1000g or < 30 weeks



3ml

**Management of sharps:**

- 1) Attempt insertion in least amount of needle sticks.
- 2) Dispose of sharps & other contaminated materials incl skin prep applicators
- 3) Do not disassemble needle.

**Steps to effective hand hygiene:**

- Remove all wrist and hand jewellery.
- Cover cuts and abrasions with a waterproof dressing. Roll up your sleeves.
- Antiseptic hand wash (ie. Using Hibiscrub/Betadine)
- Always dry hands thoroughly.

**Peripheral Venous Cannula Insertion / Venepuncture for blood collection eg. Peripheral cultures:**

**Hand Hygiene & PPE:** Use 6 step technique to decontaminate hands before & after patient contact & before applying gloves (gloves to be worn if there is a risk of exposure to body fluids). An apron & eye / face protection are indicated if there is a risk of splashing with blood or bodily fluids.

**Skin Preparation:** Surgical clippers should be used where necessary. Skin should be cleaned using 0.5% / 70% alcohol swab in repeated up & down & back & forth strokes then allow to dry (avoid palpating once cleaned). Please note: Any visibly soiled skin should be cleaned with soap & water before using the swab.

**Safely dispose of sharps.**

**Dressing:** Use a sterile, semi-permeable, transparent dressing to allow observation of the site.

**Documentation:** Date & site of insertion / date & time of blood culture should be recorded in the notes.

**Blood culture bottle:** Clean the top of culture bottle using 2% CHG/ 70%IPA swab & allow to dry before inserting blood sample (if inserted using a needle, do not disassemble the needle before discarding in the sharps bin).

**Supporting Documents:**

Epic 3: National Evidence Based Guidelines for preventing Healthcare Associated Infections Journal Hospital Infections 86S1 (2014) S1-S70  
BCH Aseptic technique & ANTT policy 2011.  
BCH IV Policy 2011

DH (2007) Saving Lives: Reducing infection, delivering clean & safe care.

