2016 Updates to the INS Infusion Therapy Standards of Practice

Antimicrobial Protection

Central Vascular Access Device (CVAD) Care & Dressing Change  Standard 41, page S81

- Assess the VAD-skin junction site and surrounding area for redness, tenderness, swelling, and drainage by visual inspection and palpation through the intact dressing.
- Use CHG impregnated dressings over CVADs to reduce infection risk when extraluminal route is primary source of infection. (Level I)

Needleless Connectors  Standard 34, page S68

- Use of passive disinfecting caps containing disinfecting agent (IPA) shown to reduce intraluminal microbial contamination and reduce rates of CLABSIs.
- Ensure disinfecting supplies are readily available at bedside to facilitate staff compliance with needleless connector disinfection. (Level V)

Catheter Securement

Central Vascular Access Device (CVAD) Stabilization  Standard 37, pages S72-73

- Consider use of engineered stabilization device (ESD*) to stabilize and secure VADs as inadequate stabilization and securement can cause unintentional dislodgement and complications requiring premature VAD removal.
- ESDs promote consistent practice among all clinicians, reduce VAD motion that can lead to complications, reduce interruption of needed infusion therapy, and may reduce cost of care.
- Sutures are associated with needle-stick injury, in addition to supporting the growth of biofilm and increasing the risk of catheter-related bloodstream infections. (II, Regulatory)
- Do not rely on VAD dressings (non-bordered TSMs, gauze, and tape) as a means for VAD stabilization as there is insufficient evidence. (Level I)

Central Vascular Access Device (CVAD) Care & Dressing Change  Standard 37, pages S72-73

- Removal of adhesive ESD during dressing change is needed to allow for appropriate skin antisepsis and apply a new ESD. (Level IV)

Skin Protection

Central Vascular Access Device (CVAD) Stabilization  Standard 37, pages S72-73

- Be aware of the risk of medical adhesive-related skin injury (MARI) associated with the use of adhesive ESDs.
- Apply barrier solutions to skin exposed to adhesive dressing to reduce risk of Medical Adhesive Related Skin Injury (MARI). (Level I)

3M™ Health Care Academy

2016 Infusion Therapy Standards of Practice overview modules available at 3M.com/3MHealthCareAcademy

* Engineered Stabilization Device (ESD): A device or system placed subcutaneously or topically; specifically designed and engineered to control movement at the catheter hub.

3M has solutions that can help clinicians be compliant with 2016 Infusion Therapy Standards of Practice

Antimicrobial Protection

3M™ Curos™ Disinfecting Caps
- Consistent use of Curos™ Disinfecting Caps on I.V. needleless connectors is associated with decreased CLABSI rates
- Strips hang on I.V. poles, positioning caps for convenient, bedside availability

3M™ PICC/CVC Securement Device + Tegaderm™ CHG I.V. Securement Dressing*
- Includes CHG impregnated securement dressing and Engineered Stabilization Device (ESD)

Catheter Securement

3M™ PICC/CVC Securement Device + Tegaderm™ I.V. Advanced Securement Dressing
- Transparent film allows for continuous visibility of VAD-skin junction
- Silicone ESD designed to minimize MARSI
- Sutureless securement eliminates suture complications

Skin Protection

3M™ Cavilon™ No Sting Barrier Film
- Proven to protect skin from adhesive trauma (MARSII)
- Compatible with chlorhexidine gluconate (CHG)
- Provides a fast-drying, sterile solution

* in vitro studies show the dressing is a microbial barrier and protects the insertion site against a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria and yeast, including organisms most commonly associated with catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSI).

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