2016 Updates to the INS Infusion Therapy Standards of Practice

Antimicrobial Protection

Vascular Access Device (VAD) Care & Dressing Change Standard 41, page S81
- Assess the VAD catheter-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 the primary source of infection. Even when organizations show a low baseline CLABSI rate, further reduction in CLABSI rate has been demonstrated with use of CHG-impregnated dressings. The efficacy of CHG dressings in long-term CVAD use, beyond 14 days when intraluminal sources of infection are the primary source, has not been shown. (Level I)

Needleless Connectors Standard 34, page S68
- Use of passive disinfecting caps containing disinfecting agent (IPA) has been shown to reduce intraluminal microbial contamination and reduce the rates of CLABSIs.
- Ensure that disinfecting supplies are readily available at the bedside to facilitate staff compliance with needleless connector disinfection. (Level V)

Catheter Securement and Site Care

Vascular Access Device (VAD) Stabilization Standard 37, page S72
- Consider use of an 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 decrease 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 (ie, standard, non-bordered transparent semipermeable membrane [TSM] dressings, gauze and tape dressings) as a means for VAD stabilization, as there is insufficient evidence supporting their benefits as stabilization devices. (Level I)
- Remove adhesive ESDs during the dressing change to allow for appropriate skin antisepsis and apply a new ESD.

Vascular Access Device (VAD) 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.

Skin Protection

Vascular Access Device (VAD) Stabilization Standard 37, page S72
- Be aware of the risk of medical adhesive-related skin injury (Marsi) 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 (Marsi). (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.
Antimicrobial Protection

**3M™ PICC/CVC Securement Device + Tegaderm™ CHG I.V. Securement Dressing***
- Includes CHG impregnated securement dressing and engineered stabilization device (ESD)
- Indicated to reduce catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSIs) and catheter colonization. Clinically proven to reduce CRBSI in patients with central venous and/or arterial catheters by 60%**

**3M™ Tegaderm™ CHG I.V. Securement Dressing**
- All-in-one antimicrobial transparent film dressing provides comfort and protection
- Indicated to reduce catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSIs) and catheter colonization. Clinically proven to reduce CRBSI in patients with central venous and/or arterial catheters by 60%**

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

Catheter Securement and Site Care

**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 (MARSI)
- Compatible with chlorhexidine gluconate (CHG)
- Provides a fast-drying, sterile solution
- Peel-open packaging to permit sterile delivery

*in vitro testing shows that the transparent film of 3M™ Tegaderm™ CHG Dressing provides a viral barrier for viruses 27 mm in diameter or larger while the dressing remains intact without leakage.

**Timsit JF, et al. Randomized Controlled Trial of Chlorhexidine Dressing and Highly Adhesive Dressing for Preventing Catheter-Related Infections in critically ill adults.

Available in Canada from:

3M Critical & Chronic Care Solutions Division
3M Canada
P.O. Box 5757
London, Ontario N6A 4T1 Canada
1-888-563-2921
www.3M.ca/Skinwound

3M Health Care
2530 Conway Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55144-1000
USA
1-800-228-3957
www.3M.com/C3SD

3M, Tegaderm, Curos, Cavilon and 3M Science. Applied to Life. are trademarks of 3M. 3M Health Care Academy is service mark of 3M. Used under license in Canada. All other trade names referenced are the service marks, trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies. © 2016, 3M. All rights reserved. 1606-05787 E