



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 (MARS) 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 (MARS). (Level I)

3MSM 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 Science.
Applied to Life.™

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

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™ Curores™ Disinfecting Port Protectors

- Consistent use of Curores™ 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 MARSII
- 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
- Peel-open packaging to permit sterile delivery



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Medical Solutions Division

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† *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.

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