

Bard Access Systems, Inc.

How to Care For Your Midline

PowerMIDLINE™ catheter



Patient Guide



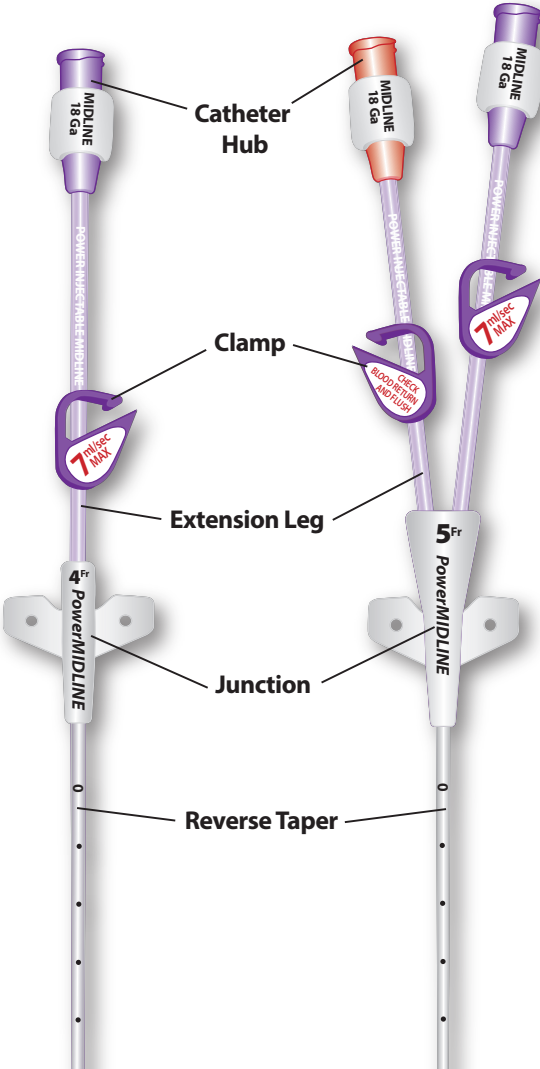


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PowerMIDLINE™

catheter



1

Catheter Information

Patient Name: _____ Date: _____

Base Line Right / Left Upper Arm Circumference was _____ cm.

Catheter French Size: _____ Lumens: _____

Product Code: _____

Catheter Trim Length cm: _____

Lot No.: _____

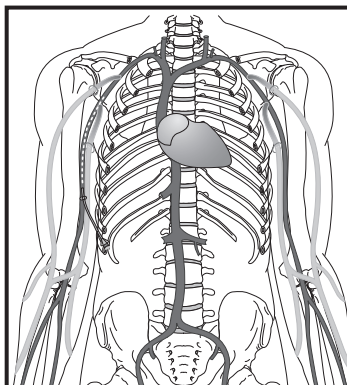
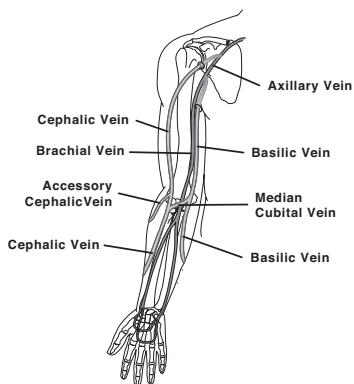
Midline was inserted via the Right / Left Brachial / Basilic / Cephalic Vein
_____ cm of external catheter length exposed from insertion site

Special Instructions: _____

2

What is a Midline Catheter?

A Midline Catheter is a long, thin, soft tube that provides access to the body's peripheral blood system. A midline is inserted into a vein in the arm and progresses toward the heart. The tip of a midline ends before or at the axilla, which is an area near the armpit. The midline provides access to the peripheral blood system and is used for delivery of IV fluids and medications, and to withdraw blood.



3

Site Care

Cleaning the insertion site (the place on the skin where the catheter comes out) and putting on a clean dressing is usually called “Site Care.” Site Care should be done by a trained nurse and/or family member on a regular basis as ordered by your doctor. How often Site Care is done will depend on the type of dressing, your health, and your skin’s condition.

Site Care Notes: _____

4

Flushing your Midline Catheter

A Midline Catheter is flushed with sterile saline to help keep it clear. Your doctor or nurse will instruct you on your specific flushing requirements. It is recommended to:

- Flush each lumen of the catheter after every use. Use a 10 mL or larger syringe.
- Flush each lumen of the catheter with at least 10 mL of sterile saline, using a “pulse” or “stop/start” technique.

Pre-filled sterile saline flush syringes are available, or you may be taught how to draw up saline from a vial into a syringe.

WARNING: DO NOT USE A SYRINGE SMALLER THAN 10 ML TO FLUSH AND CONFIRM PATENCY. Patency should be assessed with a 10 mL syringe or larger with sterile saline. Upon confirmation of patency, administration of medication should be given in a syringe appropriately sized for the dose. Do not infuse against resistance.

When not in use, your catheter should always be locked with a locking solution to keep it clear. This solution dwells inside of the line to prevent blood and air from entering the catheter when not in use. The locking solution is generally a sterile saline solution. Your clinician will tell you which locking solution to use with your midline and how often your midline needs to be flushed.

PowerMidline™ Catheter Flushing Procedure:

The PowerMidline™ Catheter should be flushed after every use, or at least every 12 hours when not in use. Flush each lumen with at least 10 mL of sterile saline. When not in use, each lumen should be locked with sterile saline.

The PowerMidline™ Catheter has a clamp on the extension leg(s) between the catheter labeled junction and the catheter hub(s). The clamp(s) should always be closed when the catheter is not in use.

Supplies you will need:

- Alcohol wipe
- A 10 mL syringe filled with sterile saline for each lumen
- Sterile saline locking solution
- Gloves
- Additional supplies: _____

Your clinician will tell you the proper flushing procedure for your midline. The recommended steps in the procedure are listed below:

1. Collect your supplies.
2. Wash your hands well.
3. Put on gloves.
4. Using friction, clean the injection cap (the injection cap is attached to the catheter hub) with an alcohol wipe for 10-15 seconds. Allow the cap to air dry - do not touch the cap during this time. Do not blow on the area or

allow the clean cap to dangle; this increases the chance of getting bacteria on it.

5. Screw a 10 mL sterile saline flush syringe onto the injection cap.
6. Unclamp the extension leg of the catheter.
7. Flush each lumen of the catheter with at least 10 mL of sterile saline. Use a “pulse” or “stop/start” method when flushing. Close the clamp according to your nurse or doctor’s instructions.
8. Screw a syringe with sterile saline onto the injection cap. Unclamp the extension leg of the catheter. Lock each lumen of the catheter with sterile saline per your nurse or doctor’s instructions. Close the clamp according to your nurse or doctor’s instructions.
9. Throw out used supplies properly.



Understanding Potential Catheter Problems

You may notice a small red bump at the insertion site of your catheter – this is normal, however, you should feel no pain or see any drainage after the first bandage change.

Call your doctor or nurse right away if you notice:

- Dressing is saturated with blood or continues to bleed from insertion site.
- Redness or swelling at the catheter insertion site.
- Pain, soreness or swelling of the arm with the catheter.
- Pain or discomfort when IV solution fluids are injected into your catheter.
- Chest pain or discomfort while your catheter is in place.
- Catheter movement either in or out of its place in your arm.
- If you have a catheter leak, or accidentally break or damage the catheter, clamp the catheter or fold and tape the catheter between the break/leak and where the catheter comes out of your arm. **CALL YOUR DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY.**
- If you experience any resistance when flushing your catheter, **DO NOT CONTINUE TO FLUSH AGAINST RESISTANCE.**
- If you experience fever or chills.



Notes/Additional Instructions



Additional Information

Note: This Patient Guide is not intended as a substitute for professional medical care. Only your physician can diagnose and appropriately treat your symptoms.

Indications for Use:

The PowerMidline™ Catheters are indicated for short term access to the peripheral venous system for selected intravenous therapies, blood sampling, and power injection of contrast media. These catheters may be used for any patient population with consideration given to adequacy of vascular anatomy and appropriateness of the procedure. The PowerMidline™ Catheters are suitable for use with power injectors.

Warning: Antiseptic cleaning solutions, including those containing alcohol, should be allowed to completely dry before applying an occlusive dressing. Chlorhexidine gluconate and/or povidone iodine are the suggested antiseptics to use.

Contraindications:

The device is contraindicated whenever:

- The presence of device-related infection, bacteremia, or septicemia is known or suspected.
- The patient's body size is insufficient to accommodate the size of the implanted device.
- The patient is known or is suspected to be allergic to materials contained in the device.
- Local tissue factors and/or past treatment will prevent proper device stabilization and/or access.

An issued or revision date for these instructions is included for user's information.
Revised Date: September 2016.

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Acknowledgment Card

(Place in patient medical record)



I, _____
have received the booklet –
How to Care for your Midline Catheter
from _____
print name of person giving booklet to patient or care-giver

(signed)

(date)

(signed)

(date)





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