



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 (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.

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

Antimicrobial Protection

3M™ Curoso™ Disinfecting Caps

- Consistent use of Curoso™ 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 MARSIs
- Sutureless securement eliminates suture complications



Skin Protection

3M™ Cavilon™ No Sting Barrier Film

- Proven to protect skin from adhesive trauma (MARSIs)
- Compatible with chlorhexidine gluconate (CHG)
- Provides a fast-drying, sterile solution



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70-2011-5788-3

* *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).