Adults

Is a Central Venous Catheter (CVC) clinically indicated for this patient?

When inserting a CVC ensure that							
The environment is suitable for undertaking an aseptic procedure, free from non-essential items and has adequate lighting and privacy		Any re-usable equipment (e.g. procedure trolley) is prepared prior to insertion and has been decontaminated appropriately as per NIPCM	All aseptic procedural equipment is inspected for product integrity, cleanliness and within the expiry date	Surgical hand antisepsis (surgical scrub) is performed immediately before donning maximal sterile barrier precautions (i.e. headwear, FRSM, sterile gown and sterile gloves)	A sterile body drape is applied and aseptic technique is maintained throughout the procedure		A sing antise 2% ch in 70% alcoho to clea skin ar to dry to mar instruc
When maintaining an inserted CVC ensure that							
The clinical need for the CVC is reviewed and recorded at least daily and prior to access	Standard aseptic technique is used for maintenance of CVCs including dressing changes	Sterile gloves are worn to conduct dressing changes and any contact with key parts/critical sites. A single-use apron is worn during procedures where there is a risk of exposure to blood and/or body fluids	The CVC dressing (where clinically indicated) is assessed visually ,at least daily and prior to use of the CVC	A single use skin antiseptic containing 2% chlorhexidine in isopropyl alcohol is a to clean the insertion prior to dressing cha and used to clean th access hub – "scrub hub" for 15 seconds Allow to dry accordin to manufacturer's instructions	g change 70% if visible used or skin on site compre anges all sem transpa o the and for s. based		essing is d immed y soiled, l integrity mised. F i-permea rent dres chlorhex dressings be within ays

*if chlorhexidine is contraindicated, then povidone-iodine in alcohol or 70% alcohol may be used. The compatibility of connectors/ parts with disinfection agents should be checked via manufacturer's instructions. **If a sterile gauze dressing is used because of bleeding/oozing, this must be changed every 24 hours or sooner if soiled. Gauze dressings must be replaced with sterile, transparent semi-permeable dressing as soon as possible.

Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare Associated Infection

ARHAI Scotland



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A sterile transparent, semi-permeable dressing is used to cover the catheter insertion site. The site should remain visible**

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The CVC is removed when clinically indicated (i.e. there are signs of inflammation or when no longer required). A sterile semi transparent dressing is in place and assessed for adverse reactions until fully healed

February 2023 V1.0