



Patient Guide

BARD

Access Systems

Preamble

Your doctor is giving you a Poly **Per-Q-Cath**³ Triple Lumen PICC catheter so that you can easily get the intravenous (IV) medicines you need. This catheter is used to give you medications or to get blood samples. You do not need surgery to have the Poly **Per-Q-Cath**³ Triple Lumen PICC catheter put in your vein.

The Poly **Per-Q-Cath**³ Triple Lumen PICC catheter lets your doctors and nurses give you medications without repeated needle sticks in your arms.

Introduction

This Patient Guide will help you better understand your Poly **Per-Q-Cath**³ Triple Lumen PICC catheter. However, it is only a guide and should be used together with your IV nurse and/or doctor's directions.

If you need to go to a hospital or to a doctor other than your primary doctor, please take this booklet with you. It will help the doctor and nurses care for you and your catheter in the best way possible.

The catheter is normally put in one of the veins near the bend of the elbow. It may be put in either arm.

You may feel a little pain from the special needle used to help insert the catheter, but you shouldn't feel anything while the catheter tubing is being placed in the vein.

Please talk to your doctor or nurse about how your Poly **Per-Q-Cath**³ Triple Lumen PICC catheter may change your daily activities.

Catheters are made of two kinds of materials: silicone or polyurethane. The Poly **Per-Q-Cath**³ Triple Lumen PICC catheter that your doctor has given you is made of polyurethane. Polyurethane material can be damaged when some products are used to clean around them. See the following warning:

WARNING!

When cleaning or changing the bandage (dressing) around your catheter, do not clean the catheter with ointment or with solutions that contain acetone. (Check label for these ingredients.) These can damage the polyurethane material if used over time.

Warning: When using alcohol or alcohol containing antiseptics with polyurethane PICCs, care should be taken to avoid prolonged or excessive contact. Solutions should be allowed to completely dry before applying an occlusive dressing. Chlorhexidine gluconate and/or povidone iodine are the suggested antiseptics to use.

Warning: Alcohol should not be used to soak or de clot polyurethane PICCs because alcohol is known to degrade polyurethane catheters over time with repeated and prolonged exposure.

Note: Catheter does not require "s" curve for dressing and securement.

● **Bandage (Dressing) Change**

Your bandage has two important jobs.

1. It provides a germ-free (sterile) environment for the catheter.
2. It helps keep the catheter from moving or breaking.

Bandages will hold your catheter in place so fluids and air can pass through without any blocking or clogging. Your nurse may call the bandage a moisture-vapor permeable, non-occlusive dressing.

If you or your family have been told how to change the bandages, please follow the instructions carefully. Properly changing your bandage using germ-free (sterile) methods will help reduce the chance of catheter problems.

When cleaning around your catheter:

DO:

- Follow all instructions you are given by your hospital or home health facility.
- Use chlorhexidine gluconate and/or povidone iodine to clean around the catheter. Always remember the following warning when cleaning and caring for your catheter:

WARNING! When cleaning or changing the bandage (dressing) around your catheter, do not clean the catheter with ointment or with solutions that contain acetone. (Check label for these ingredients.) These can damage the polyurethane material if used over time.

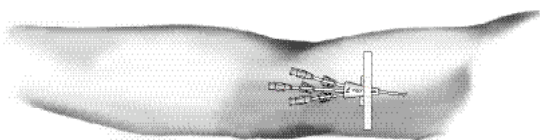
- Allow all cleaning materials and antiseptics to dry completely before putting on a clean bandage.

Important

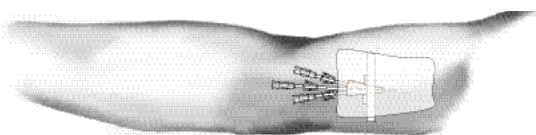
- Never use anything sharp near the catheter, such as scissors.
- Be sure the catheter does not move in or out of its place in your arm.
- If your bandage becomes loose, dirty, wet, or if spotting can be seen through bandage, change it right away. See pictures.
- Your catheter should always be held in place as shown.

This method will keep the catheter from pulling and helps spread the tension across the surface of the bandage.

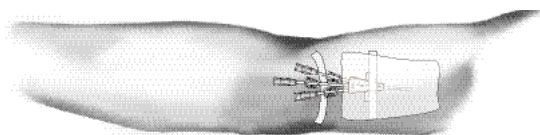
1. Place a strip of tape over the wings or trifurcation as an anchor.



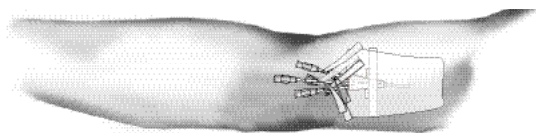
2. Cover the area and strip of tape with a clear, large square bandage. Be sure it does not cover the hub; it should cover the tape up to the hub.



3. a. Center another strip of tape under the hub (sticky side up) just above the tape you placed on the wings, just above the clear, large square bandage.
b. Wrap each side of the tape across the hub in a wide "V" (chevroned) shape and tape onto the dressing.



4. Place a fourth strip of tape over the remaining hubs on top of the "V" shaped strip.



● **Flushing the Catheter**

If you are caring for your catheter, you will be taught the right way to flush your catheter.

Your catheter should be flushed _____.

It should be flushed on _____.

Catheter Maintenance Schedule

Directions: List the date below and check off the action performed.

Date	Catheter Bandage Change	Extension Tubing Change	Injection Cap Change	Flushing Amount
	X	X	X	

Catheter Problems

You may notice a small red bump at the place where your catheter was inserted. 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:

1. A lot of bleeding or drainage where the catheter comes out of your arm.
2. Redness or swelling where the catheter comes out of your arm.
3. Pain, soreness or swelling of the arm with the catheter.
4. Pain or discomfort when IV solution fluids are put into (infused) your catheter.
5. Chest pain or discomfort while your catheter is in place.
6. Catheter movement either in or out of its place in your arm.
7. If you have a catheter leak or accidentally break or damage the catheter, fold and tape the catheter between the break or leak and where the catheter comes out of your arm.

NOTE!

Any of these changes in or around your catheter could be very serious. You should contact your doctor or nurse as soon as you see any problems like those described above.

● Poly Per-Q-Cath³ Triple Lumen PICC

Patient Name: _____ Date: _____

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

Catheter French Size: _____ Product Code: _____

Name of Catheter: _____ Catheter Length cm: _____

Lot No.: _____ PICC was inserted via the Right/Left

Basilic/Cephalic Vein. Blood Return was Obtained/Not Obtained. _____

_____ cm. of insertable catheter length exposed from insertion site.

Hospital: _____ Phone: _____

Doctor: _____ Phone: _____

Nurse: _____ Phone: _____

Supplier: _____ Phone: _____

List of Supplies Needed:

Repair Kit: _____ # _____

Dressing Supplies:

Flushing Supplies:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Catheter Care Schedule: _____

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
Site Care:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flushing:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cap Change:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Special Instructions: _____

When cleaning around your catheter:

- Follow all instructions you are given by your hospital or home health facility.
- Use chlorhexidine, gluconate and/or povidone iodine to clean around the catheter. Always remember the following warning when cleaning and caring for your catheter:

WARNING!

When cleaning or changing the bandage (dressing) around your catheter, do not clean the catheter with ointment or with solutions that contain acetone. (Check label for these ingredients.) These can damage the polyurethane material if used over time.

- Allow all cleaning materials and antiseptics to dry completely before putting on a clean bandage.

Catheter Maintenance

- Flush the catheter with heparinized saline every 12 hours or after each use. Follow the instructions of your nurse for the exact amount.

**Please fill this card out
and keep on your person at all times**

Patient's Name _____
 Doctor _____
 Doctor's Phone No. () _____
 Date of Insertion _____
 Catheter Product Code _____



Patient Information Card

Home Healthcare Agency _____

Agency Phone No. () _____

Bard Access Systems

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 Clinical Hotline: 1-800-443-3385 Ordering: 1-800-545-0890
www.bardaccess.com

Note: See other side for special instructions for care and maintenance.

Important: Please fill out the patient information card below and separate from booklet. Fold on the crease provided and keep on your person at all times.

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The logo for Bard, featuring the word "BARD" in a bold, stylized, outlined font. The letters are thick and have a double-line outline, giving it a three-dimensional appearance.

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The logo for the website www.bardaccess.com. It features the text "www.bardaccess.com" in a bold, sans-serif font, positioned above a stylized swoosh that curves from the left and underlines the text.