

Prevent Infections

If germs get into your central line and into your blood stream, it can cause a life-threatening infection. There are many ways to keep this from happening:

The Patient Should:

- Wash your hands often.
- Do not touch your line or dressing unless necessary.
- Keep your dressing clean and dry.
- Shower daily and cover your dressing when showering.

The Nurse Should:

- Wash hands before and after caring for the central line.
- Scrub the hub every time the line is used.
- If using site scrub, turn it 8—10 times.
- If using alcohol prep, scrub for 15 seconds. Allow it to dry.

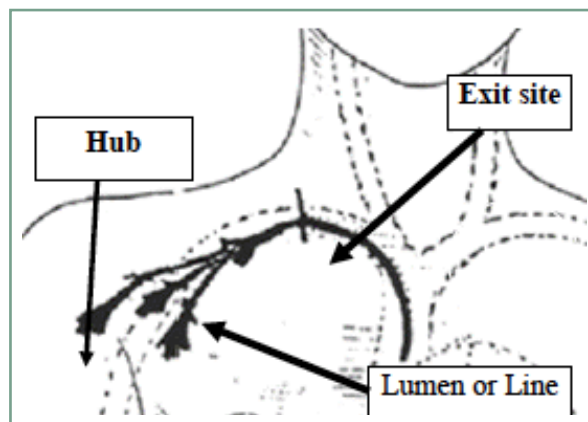
For the Dressing Change the Nurse Should:

- Use a mask and special gloves.
- Change the dressing every 7 days.
- Change the dressing if bloody, wet, or loose.

Using Sterile Technique means:

- Face masks must be worn by patient and anyone within three feet of the bed during insertion and dressing changes. Wear sterile gloves.
- Use a sterile dressing kit.
- Scrub the “exit site” and the skin around the central line back and forth for at least 30 seconds and let dry.

Glossary



Aqua guard shield: used to keep your dressing dry.



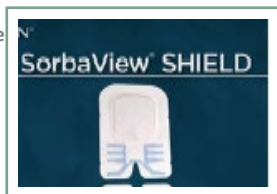
Site Scrub: Used to clean the hub 8 turns or 10 seconds



Biopatch: Protective disk that prevents germs from growing. Good for 7 days. Must be used on Port A Cath if needle will be in more than 8 hours.



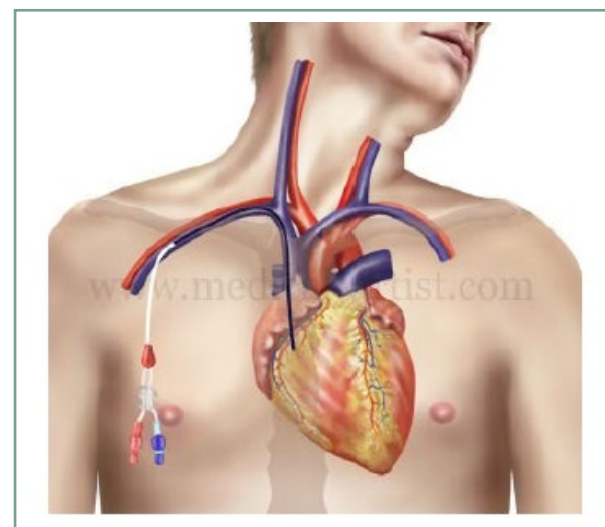
Sterile Gloves



Dressing for Trifusion catheter.



PROTECTING YOUR TRIFUSION CATHETER

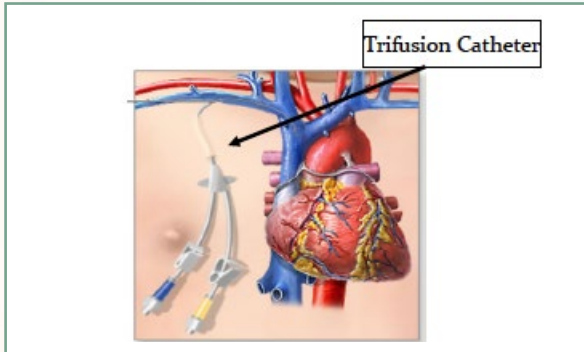


What is a Trifusion Catheter?

It is a type of tunneled central line with three lines used to get into your vein.

Trifusion Catheter

Trifusion is a central line that is inserted through the upper chest into a vein and ends in the largest vein nearest to the heart. The catheter has a cuff that attaches under the skin to help keep the catheter in place.



Patient should keep their inserted device identification card and discharge instructions with them.

- Each lumen should be clamped when not in use.
- Can be used for IV fluids, chemotherapy, antibiotics, blood products, apheresis or intravenous nutrition. It may also be used to draw blood.
- This catheter is inserted and removed by an interventional radiologist.

Who to call in case of emergency:

Do's and Don'ts

Do's

- Use your arm to do simple activities. This will help stop blood clots from forming in the Trifusion catheter.
- Have your first dressing change within 48 hours of having the line inserted.
- Have the dressing changed at least every seven days.
- Keep your dressing dry. It is ok to use plastic wrap and tape or special gloves called Aqua Guard Gloves as needed.
- Keep your Trifusion line lumens close to your body. It is ok to use a stocking, loose bandage or sleeve.
- Let your provider know if line is hanging out.

Don'ts

- Lift more than the provider orders for you.
- Go in a hot tub bath or Jacuzzi.
- Swim in a pool, lake, or ocean.
- Let pets or children near your line.

When To Call Your Doctor:

Signs of Infection

- New pain or tenderness.
- Any redness around your port.
- Drainage, pus, oozing, or wetness around the catheter.
- A foul odor coming from the dressing.
- A swollen face, neck, or arm on the side of the central line.
- A fever of 100.4F or greater.
- Incision site that does not heal.

Signs of a Blood Clot

- Swelling and/or a new pain in the arm, neck, or face on the side of the line.

Signs of Bleeding

- Dressing wet with blood.
 - A bruise that gets bigger around your line.
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