

Vascu-PICC® PERIPHERALLY INSERTED CENTRAL VEIN ACCESS CATHETER NURSING INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Vascu-PICC® 週邊置入式中央靜脈導管使用說明

Vascu-PICC®经外周置入中心静脉导管套装 使用说明书

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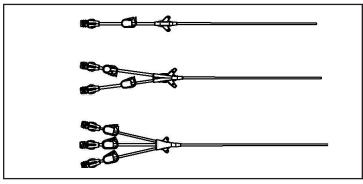
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INDICATIONS FOR USE:

- The Vascu-PICC® Peripherally Inserted Central Vein Catheters are designed for Short or Long Term central venous catheterization (intravenous administration of fluids, medications, and/or when nutritional therapy is prescribed).
- This catheter may be inserted via the basilic, cephalic, or median cubital vein.

DESCRIPTION:

 This catheter is manufactured from soft radiopaque polyurethane material.



CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- This catheter is not intended for any use other than that which is indicated. Do not implant catheter in thrombosed vessels.
- The presence of skin related problems around the insertion site (infection, phlebitis, scars, etc.).
- The presence of device related bacteremia or septicemia.
- · History of mastectomy on insertion side.
- Previous history of venous/subclavian thrombosis or vascular surgical procedures at insertion site.
- · Fever of unknown origin.

COMMON COMPLICATIONS:

- Aspectic mechanical phlebitis
- Catheter occlusion
- Cellulitis
- Damage/fracture of catheter
- Drainage from insertion site
- Malposition/migration
- Pinch-off syndrome
- Sepsis
- Thrombosis

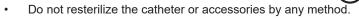
POTENTIAL COMPLICATIONS:

- Air Embolism
- Brachial plexus injury
- Cardiac arrhythmia
- Cardiac tamponade
- Exit site infection
- Extravasation
- Hematoma
- Perforation of the vessel
- Subcutaneous hematoma

- Thromboembolism
- · Vascular thrombosis
- Before attempting the insertion, ensure that you are familiar with the common and potential complications and their emergency treatment should any of them occur.

WARNINGS:

- In the rare event that a hub or connector separates from any component during insertion or use, take all necessary steps and precautions to prevent blood loss or air embolism and remove the catheter.
- Do not advance the guidewire or catheter if unusual resistance is encountered.
- Do not insert or withdraw the guidewire forcibly from any component. The wire may break or unravel. If the guidewire becomes damaged, the introducer needle or sheath/dilator and guidewire must be removed together.
- Federal Law (USA) restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.
- This catheter is for Single Use Only.



- Re-use may lead to infection or illness/injury.
- The manufacturer shall not be liable for any damages caused by re-use or resterilization of this catheter or accessories.
- Contents sterile and non-pyrogenic in unopened, undamaged package. STERILIZED BY ETHYLENE OXIDE

 STERILE EO
- Do not use catheter or accessories if package is opened or damaged.
- Do not use catheter or accessories if any sign of product damage is visible.
- DO NOT use high-pressure injectors for contrast medium studies. Excessive pressures may damage catheter.

CATHETER PRECAUTIONS:

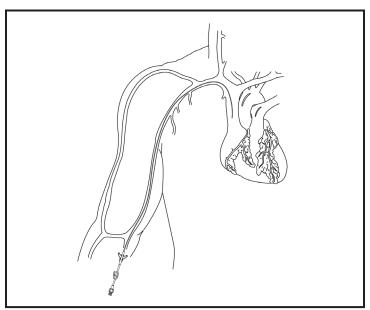
- Small syringes will generate excessive pressure and may damage the catheter. Ten (10)cc or larger syringes are recommended.
- Do not use sharp instruments near the extension lines or catheter lumen.
- Do not use scissors to remove dressing.
- Catheter will be damaged if clamps other than what is provided with this kit are used.
- Clamping of the tubing repeatedly in the same location will weaken tubing. Avoid clamping near the luer(s) and hub of the catheter.
- Examine catheter lumen and extension(s) before and after each infusion for damage.

- To prevent accidents, assure the security of all caps and connections prior to and between treatments.
- · Use only Luer Lock (threaded) Connectors with this catheter.
- Repeated over tightening of luer lock connections, syringes, and caps will reduce connector life and could lead to potential connector failure.
- Confirm catheter tip position by x-ray prior to use. Monitor tip placement routinely per institution policy.

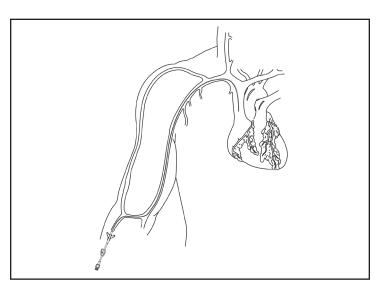
INSERTION SITES:

 The basilic, median cubital, or cephalic vein may be catheterized. The basilic vein is the preferred site.

Basilic Vein



Cephalic Vein



DIRECTIONS FOR INSERTION

Read instructions carefully before using this device. The
catheter should be inserted, manipulated, and removed by
a qualified, licensed physician or other qualified health care
professional under the direction of a physician.

- The medical techniques and procedures described in these instructions for use do not represent all medically acceptable protocols, nor are they intended as a substitute for the physician's experience and judgment in treating any specific patient.
- Use standard hospital protocols when applicable.

PRIOR TO PLACEMENT:

Identify Insertion Site and Vein, taking into account the following variables:

- patient diagnosis
- age and size of patient
- unusual anatomical variables
- type and purpose of IV therapy
- anticipated dwell time of catheter
- Apply tourniquet to arm above anticipated insertion site.
- 2. Select vein based on assessment.
- 3. Release tourniquet.

CATHETER MEASUREMENT:

- Position the patient's arm at a 90° angle.
- SCV placement Using measuring tape, measure from the anticipated insertion site over to the sternal notch, and then down to the third intercostal space.

Note: External measurement does not exactly duplicate the internal anatomy.

PREPARE CATHETER:

5. Preflush catheter.

<u>Note:</u> For insertion with a stiffening stylet, see Alternate Insertion Technique using Stiffening Stylet and Sideport Adaptor Section.

- Attach needleless access port(s) to female luer(s) of catheter.
- Attach a saline filled syringe to the needleless access port and completely flush catheter. For multi-lumen catheters, flush all lumens. Remove syringe(s) prior to clamping extension(s).

<u>Caution:</u> The needleless access port should not be used with needles, blunt cannula, or other non-luer connectors, or luer connectors with visible defects. If needle access is attempted, the needleless access port must be replaced immediately. Do not exceed 100 actuations.

- 6. The catheter may be trimmed to a shorter length, if necessary.
- Using sterile scissors, cut the catheter squarely at a 90° angle at the desired length.

INSERTION:

 Strict aseptic technique and full barrier protection must be used during catheter insertion, maintenance, and removal procedures. Provide a sterile operative field. Use sterile drapes, instruments, and accessories. Wear gloves and mask.

- Set up sterile field. Prep and drape insertion site following institution policy.
- Apply tourniquet to arm above anticipated insertion site to distend the vein.

<u>Note:</u> For insertion with OTN or safety introducer needle/catheter see Alternate Insertion Technique using OTN or Safety Introducer Needle/Catheter Section.

- Insert the introducer needle with attached syringe into the target vein. Aspirate to ensure proper placement. Release tourniquet.
- 10. Remove the syringe and place thumb over the end of the needle to prevent blood loss or air embolism. Draw the flexible end of marked .018" guidewire back into the advancer so that only the end of the guidewire is visible. Insert the advancer's distal end into the needle hub. Advance guidewire with forward motion into and past the needle hub into the target vein.

<u>Caution:</u> The length of the wire inserted is determined by the size of the patient. Monitor patient for arrhythmia throughout this procedure. The patient should be placed on a cardiac monitor during this procedure. Cardiac arrhythmias may result if guidewire is allowed to pass into the right atrium. The guidewire should be held securely during this procedure.

11. Remove needle, leaving guidewire in the target vein. Thread sheath/dilator over the proximal end of the guidewire into target vein. Remove the guidewire leaving the sheath and dilator in the vein.

<u>Caution:</u> DO NOT bend the sheath/dilator during insertion as bending will cause the sheath to prematurely tear. Hold sheath/dilator close to the tip (approximately 3cm from tip) when initially inserting through the skin surface. To progress the sheath/dilator towards the vein, regrasp the sheath/dilator a few centimeters (approximately 5cm) above the original grasp location and push down on the sheath/dilator. Repeat procedure until sheath/dilator is fully inserted.

<u>Caution:</u> Never leave sheath in place as an indwelling catheter. Damage to the vein will occur.

- 12. Remove dilator from sheath.
- 13. Insert distal tip of catheter into and through the sheath until catheter tip is correctly positioned in the target vein.
- 14. Remove the tearaway sheath by slowly pulling it out of the vessel while simultaneously splitting the sheath by grasping the tabs and pulling them apart (a slight twisting motion may be helpful).

<u>Caution:</u> Do not pull apart the portion of the sheath that remains in the vessel. To avoid vessel damage, pull back the sheath as far as possible and tear the sheath only a few centimeters at a time.

15. Make any adjustments to catheter under fluoroscopy. The distal tip should be positioned at the level of the caval atrial junction.

<u>Caution:</u> Do not clamp the lumen portion of the catheter. Clamp only the extension(s). Do not use serrated forceps, use only the in-line clamp(s) provided.

- 16. Attach syringe(s) to extension(s) and open clamp(s). Blood should aspirate easily. If excessive resistance to blood aspiration is experienced, the catheter may need to be repositioned to obtain adequate flow.
- Once adequate aspiration has been achieved, lumen(s) should be irrigated with saline filled syringe(s). Clamp(s) should be open for this procedure.

<u>Caution:</u> Small syringes will generate excessive pressure and may damage the catheter. Ten (10)cc or larger syringes are recommended.

- 18. Remove the syringe(s) and close extension clamp(s). Avoid air embolism by keeping catheter tubing clamped at all times when not in use and by aspirating then irrigating the catheter with saline prior to each use. With each change in tubing connections, purge air from the catheter and all connecting tubing and caps.
- Confirm and document proper tip placement with fluoroscopy prior to use. The distal tip should be positioned at the level of the caval atrial junction.

<u>Caution:</u> Failure to verify catheter placement may result in serious trauma or fatal complications.

Note: If there is no blood return, verify catheter position before use.

CATHETER SECUREMENT AND DRESSING:

- The insertion site and external portion of the catheter should always be covered with a protective dressing.
- Dress and secure the catheter following institutional policy. Provided in the tray for these purposes are the following: steri-strips, adhesive dressing, and a StatLock® Catheter Securement Device.

CATHETER MAINTENANCE

 Dressing Changes - A dressing should cover the insertion site at all times. The dressing should be changed per institutional policy or any time it becomes soiled, wet, or non-occlusive.

<u>Note:</u> During all dressing changes the external length of the catheter should be assessed to determine if catheter migration has occurred. Periodically confirm catheter placement and tip location.

- Flushing and Locking Flush and Lock- Follow institutional policy for flushing and locking catheter.
- The catheter should be flushed with normal saline prior to drug administration to remove locking solution.
- After drug administration each lumen should be flushed again with normal saline and then locked to maintain patency.

Injection Caps - Injection cap(s) or needleless access port(s) should be changed per institutional policy. If using the supplied needleless access ports(s), do not exceed 100 actuations.

CATHETER PERFORMANCE

 Occluded/Partially Occluded Catheter - If resistance is encountered to aspirating or flushing, the lumen may be partially or completely occluded.

Warning: Do not flush against resistance.

 If the lumen will neither aspirate nor flush, and it has been determined that the catheter is occluded with blood, follow institutional declotting procedure.

CATHETER REMOVAL

- 1. Remove old dressing and inspect insertion site for redness, tenderness, and drainage.
- Grasp catheter near insertion site and using a slow steady motion, remove catheter from vein.
- If resistance is felt STOP. Retape the catheter and apply a warm compress to the extremity for 20-30 minutes.
- 4. Resume removal procedure. If catheter remains "stuck", notify the physician for further intervention.
- 5. Apply pressure, if necessary, until bleeding stops and dress site following institutional policy.

<u>Note:</u> Inspect catheter and measure length. It must be equal to baseline measurement taken when the catheter was inserted.

ALTERNATE INSERTION TECHNIQUE USING STIFFENING STYLET AND SIDEPORT ADAPTOR

PREPARE CATHETER:

- Preflush catheter, sideport adaptor, and needleless access ports.
- Attach saline filled syringe to luer of sideport adaptor and flush adaptor and catheter. Clamp sideport extension and remove syringe. For multi-lumen catheters, attach needleless access port to remaining extension(s) and completely flush all lumens. Remove syringe from access port prior to clamping extension. Flush remaining needleless access port and set aside.

<u>Caution:</u> Never close clamp on catheter stylet; stylet and catheter damage may result.

<u>Caution:</u> The needleless access port should not be used with needles, blunt cannula, or other non-luer connectors, or luer connectors with visible defects. If needle access is attempted, the needleless access port must be replaced immediately. Do not exceed 100 actuations.

INSERTION:

- Strict aseptic technique must be used during insertion, maintenance, and catheter removal procedures. Provide a sterile operative field. Use sterile drapes, instruments, and accessories. Perform surgical scrub. Wear gown, cap, gloves, and mask.
- Apply tourniquet to arm above anticipated insertion site to distend the vein.

- Insert the introducer needle with attached syringe into the target vein. Aspirate to ensure proper placement. Release tourniquet.
- 5. Remove the syringe and place thumb over the end of the needle to prevent blood loss or air embolism. Draw the flexible end of marked .018" guidewire back into advancer so that only the end of the guidewire is visible. Insert the advancer's distal end into the needle hub. Advance guidewire with forward motion into and past the needle hub into the target vein.

<u>Caution:</u> The length of the wire inserted is determined by the size of the patient. Monitor patient for arrhythmia throughout this procedure. The patient should be placed on a cardiac monitor during this procedure. Cardiac arrhythmias may result if guidewire is allowed to pass into the right atrium. The guidewire should be held securely during this procedure.

 Remove needle, leaving guidewire in the target vein. Thread sheath/dilator over the proximal end of the guidewire into target vein. Remove the guidewire leaving the sheath and dilator in the vein.

<u>Caution:</u> DO NOT bend the sheath/dilator during insertion as bending will cause the sheath to prematurely tear. Hold sheath/dilator close to the tip (approximately 3cm from tip) when initially inserting through the skin surface. To progress the sheath/dilator towards the vein, re-grasp the sheath/dilator a few centimeters (approximately 5cm) above the original grasp location and push down on the sheath/dilator. Repeat procedure until sheath/dilator is fully inserted.

<u>Caution:</u> Never leave sheath in place as an indwelling catheter. Damage to the vein will occur.

 Loosen locking collar of sideport and withdraw stylet back beyond the point where the catheter is to be trimmed by at least ¼ inch (1cm). Cut catheter to length determined by marked guidewire.

Caution: Never attempt to cut stylet.

<u>Caution:</u> Always withdraw stylet back beyond the tip of the catheter prior to insertion.

- Once proper catheter length and stylet position has been achieved, tighten locking collar to keep stylet in place.
- 9. Remove dilator from sheath.
- 10. Insert distal tip of catheter into and through the sheath until catheter tip is correctly positioned in the target vein.
- 11. Remove the tearaway sheath by slowly pulling it out of the vessel while simultaneously splitting the sheath by grasping the tabs and pulling them apart (a slight twisting motion may be helpful).

<u>Caution:</u> Do not pull apart the portion of the sheath that remains in the vessel. To avoid vessel damage, pull back the sheath as far as possible and tear the sheath only a few centimeters at a time.

12. Make any adjustments to catheter under fluoroscopy. The distal tip should be positioned at the level of the caval atrial junction.

<u>Caution:</u> Do not clamp the lumen portion of the catheter. Clamp only the extension(s). Do not use the serrated forceps, use only the in-line clamp(s) provided.

13. Loosen locking collar of sideport. Remove the stylet by applying gentle pressure with one hand above the insertion site while grasping the stylet with the other hand and slowly pulling back with a constant motion. Remove sideport adaptor and replace with needleless access port. Attach saline filled syringe to needleless access port, aspirate lumen and then irrigate with saline. Remove syringe prior to clamping extension.

<u>Caution:</u> If difficulty and/or bunching of the catheter lumen are experienced while removing the stylet, additional flushing of the catheter may be helpful. The catheter may need to be repositioned to allow for removal of the stylet.

<u>Caution:</u> Do not attempt to reinsert stylet once it has been withdrawn.

<u>Caution:</u> Never leave stylet in place after catheter insertion; injury may occur. Remove both stylet and sideport adaptor after insertion.

- 14. Attach syringe(s) to extension(s) and open clamp(s). Blood should aspirate easily. If excessive resistance to blood aspiration is experienced, the catheter may need to be repositioned to obtain adequate flow.
- Once adequate aspiration has been achieved, lumen(s) should be irrigated with saline filled syringe(s). Clamp(s) should be open for this procedure.

<u>Caution:</u> Small syringes will generate excessive pressure and may damage the catheter. Ten (10)cc or larger syringes are recommended.

- 16. Close the extension clamp(s), and remove the syringe(s). Avoid air embolism by keeping catheter tubing clamped at all times when not in use and by aspirating then irrigating the catheter with saline prior to each use. With each change in tubing connections, purge air from the catheter and all connecting tubing and caps.
- Confirm and document proper tip placement with fluoroscopy prior to use. The distal tip should be positioned at the level of the caval atrial junction.

<u>Caution</u>: Failure to verify catheter placement may result in serious trauma or fatal complications.

Note: If there is no blood return, verify catheter position before use.

18. Continue following directions at "Catheter Securement and Dressing" Section.

ALTERNATE INSERTION TECHNIQUE USING OTN OR SAFETY INTRODUCER/CATHETER

- Maintaining sterility, access target vein with introducer needle/ catheter.
- If using the safety introducer needle/catheter: Remove the protective cover in a straight outward motion.
- Perform the venipuncture, and confirm entry into vein by observing for a flashback of blood.
- Holding the needle stationary, advance the introducer sheath into the vein by pushing forward.

<u>Caution:</u> Never reinsert the needle into the introducer as this could shear or sever the introducer.

- Release the tourniquet. Support the introducer to avoid displacement. Apply digital pressure on the vessel, above the introducer tip, to minimize blood flow.
- Withdraw the needle from the introducer sheath. Retract the needle by depressing the white button (if applicable). Dispose of any unshielded needles immediately.

<u>Caution:</u> Do not withdraw needle from introducer without depressing the white button. (If needle retraction does not occur, depress the button again.)

- Insert distal tip of the catheter into and through the introducer sheath until the catheter tip is correctly positioned according to the length determined by the measurement taken.
- 3. Stabilize the catheter position by applying pressure to the vein proximal to the insertion site.
- Remove the tearaway sheath by slowly pulling it out of the vessel while simultaneously splitting the sheath by grasping the tabs and pulling them apart (a slight twisting motion may be helpful).
- Attach syringe(s) to extension(s) and open clamp(s). Blood should aspirate. If excessive resistance is experienced, the catheter may need to be repositioned.
- 6. Following aspiration, each lumen of the catheter should be filled with 10cc of normal saline to ensure patency.

<u>Caution:</u> Small syringes will generate excessive pressure and may damage the catheter. Ten (10)cc or larger syringes are recommended.

- Following normal saline flush, lock each catheter lumen as per institutional policy.
- 8. Confirm and document proper tip placement by x-ray before using the catheter.

WARRANTY

Medcomp® WARRANTS THAT THIS PRODUCT WAS MANUFACTURED ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. PATIENT CONDITION, CLINICAL TREATMENT, AND PRODUCT MAINTENANCE MAY AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS PRODUCT. USE OF THIS PRODUCT SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED AND AS DIRECTED BY THE PRESCRIBING PHYSICIAN.

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StatLock® is a registered trademark of C.R. Bard, Inc. or an affiliate.

滴應症:

- Vascu-PICC® 週邊置入式中央靜脈導管供短期或長期
 - 中央靜脈插管使用(可用於靜脈之輸液、給藥及營養治療)。
- 本產品可置入貴要靜脈、頭靜脈、或肘正中靜脈。

產品描述:

導管採用不透X射線的柔軟聚氨酯材料製成。

禁忌症:

- 本產品不可用於適應症以外之用途。不可用於有血 栓形成之血管。
- 預期插管部位皮膚若有異狀,如感染、靜脈炎、傷 疤等現象。
- 發現與裝置相關的感染,如菌血症或敗血症。
- 預期插管部位曾經進行過乳房切除術。
- 預期插管部位曾有靜脈或鎖骨下靜脈血栓病史或進 行過血管外科手術。
- 患者有不明原因發燒。

一般併發症:

- 機械性靜脈炎
- 導管堵塞
- 蜂窩組織炎
- 導管損壞/斷裂
- 穿刺部位滲液
- 位置不正確/移位
- 夾斷症候群
- 敗血病
- 血栓形成

潛在併發症:

- 空氣栓塞
- 臂神經叢損傷
- 心律不整
- 心包填塞
- 插管處感染
- > 滲漏
- 血腫
- 血管穿孔
- 皮下血腫
- 血栓性栓塞
- 血管血栓形成
- 插管前請熟悉上述一般和潛在併發症,及其緊急治療措施。

警告事項:

- 導管接頭或連接頭若於插管或使用時鬆脫,請採必要之預防性步驟以防失血或空氣栓塞,並移除導管。
- 如遇阻力請勿強行插入導引線或導管。
- 插入或移除導引線時勿過度施力,以免斷裂或線圈 鬆脫。若導引線損壞請一併移除導管及導引線。

- 本產品僅遵醫囑販售。
- 本產品僅限單次使用。



- 請勿將導管及配件重複滅菌。
- 本產品若經重複使用或滅菌而引發任何損害,製造 商將不負擔任何責任。
- 若包裝完好未經開封,則為無菌且無致熱原。
- 本產品經EO滅菌。 STERILE EO
- 請勿使用包裝已開封或損壞之產品。
- 若產品有任何損壞跡象則請勿使用。
- 請勿以高壓注射顯影劑,過度加壓可能導致導管損壞。

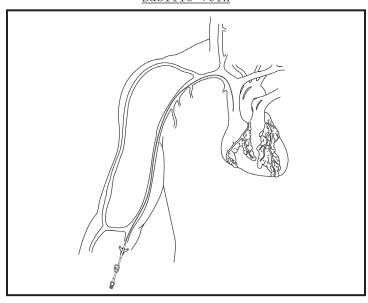
導管使用注意事項:

- 小型針筒會產生過大壓力而導致導管損壞,建議使用大於10m1的針筒。
- 勿將尖銳物靠近延長管及導身。
- 請勿以剪刀移除敷料。
- 若使用非包裝內提供之管夾可能損壞導管。
- 若於同一位置重複夾住管身可能使材質弱化,並應 避免夾住靠近魯厄式接頭及接頭處。
- 使用前後皆須檢查導管腔及延長管是否有損壞。
- 使用前及使用期間皆須確認所有注射帽及管路是否 緊密連接,以免意外。
- 本導管僅能使用魯厄式連接頭。
- 重複地過度旋緊管路、空針筒或注射帽會縮短魯厄式連接頭壽命,可能造成連接頭損壞。
- 使用前請以x光攝影確認導管尖端位置,並按照醫院 規範定時監測導管尖端位置。

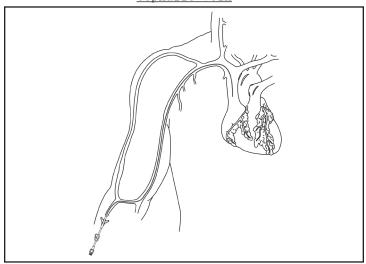
插管部位:

• 此導管可置入貴要靜脈、肘正中靜脈、或頭靜脈。 首選為貴要靜脈。

Basilic Vein



Cephalic Vein



穿刺技術說明:

- 使用本產品前請詳閱使用說明。植入、使用與移除 導管之步驟皆須由合格醫師或其監督下由合格的醫 療照護人員進行。
- 本說明書所載之醫療技術與程序無法代表所有醫學認可的方法,亦無法替代醫師個別的治療經驗與判斷。
- 請使用醫院標準程序

置入前

確認穿刺位置和靜脈並考慮以下變數:

- 患者的診斷
- 患者的年龄和體型
- 不尋常的生理構造
- 靜脈內治療的型態和目的
- 導管預期留置時間
- 1. 在手臂預期穿刺位置的上方使用止血帶
- 2. 評估並選擇靜脈
- 3. 鬆開止血帶

測量導管

- 4. 將病人手臂呈90度角擺放
- 上腔靜脈置入 用測量尺從穿刺點測量至胸骨頸靜

脈切跡, 再向下量至第三肋間。

註:外在測量的長度不完全等於體內的實際生理結構。

準備導管

5. 預沖導管

注意:若使用強化通條,請參考強化通條和側管接頭替代插管技巧章節

- 將免針注射接頭接上導管的母路厄式接頭
- 將充滿食鹽水的針筒接上兔針注射接頭再灌沖導管。若使用多腔導管,一併灌沖所有管腔。並在夾住延長管前移除針筒。

注意: 免針注射接頭不該與針頭,鈍針,非魯厄式連接器,及有瑕疵的魯厄式連接器一起使用。若需要以針頭穿刺,務必立即換掉免針注射接頭。請勿使用超過100次

- 6. 若必要, 導管可修剪短一點。
- 使用無菌剪刀以90度角修剪。

插管

- 插管、例行維護與移除導管時均應嚴格採無菌技術 及全面防護措施。設置無菌區。使用無菌手術巾、 器械與配件。戴手套及口罩
- 7. 設置無菌區。依據醫院規範消毒並以洞巾覆蓋穿刺 位置。
- 8. 將止血帶綁在預期插管處上方。
- 註:OTN安全導引針/導管置入法請參考後面相關章節。
- 9. 將針筒連接導引針,插入目標靜脈,回抽以確認位 置正確然後放開止血帶。
- 10. 移除針筒並將拇指置於針的尾部避免失血和空氣栓塞。將. 018"導引線退回推進器內至僅見其尾端,將

推進器插入導引針連接埠,往前推送導引線使進入 目標血管內

注意: 導引線插入長度應由患者體型決定,期間應觀察 是否發生心律不整,並應使用心臟監視器。導引線進入 右心房可能導致心律不整。置入過程應緊握導引線

11. 移除導引針,將導引線留置血管內,將導引鞘/擴張器沿導引線的末端送入血管,移除導引線並將導引 鞘和擴張器留於靜脈內

注意:請勿在插入時彎曲導引鞘/擴張器以避免導引鞘提前被撕裂。當要插入皮膚表面時請握住靠近導引鞘/擴張器的前端處(約距前端3公分處)。為了能將導引鞘/擴張器推至靜脈,再次握住原位置上方約5公分處將導引鞘/擴張器繼續推進,請重複此動作直到導引鞘/擴張器完全插入。

注意:切勿將導引鞘當成留置導管使用,以免損害靜脈 12.移除擴張器。

- 將導管尖端送入導引鞘直到導管尖端位於目標血管 的正確位置。
- 14. 以緩慢拉動的方式將可撕式導引鞘抽離血管同時抓住兩邊側翼將導引鞘撕開(可輕微的扭轉)。

注意:切勿將導引鞘在血管中的部份撕開以避免血管受損,請儘可能將導引鞘抽離,然後慢慢將其撕開。

15. 於螢光透視屏輔助下調整導管位置,導管尖端位置應在腔靜脈和心房的交會處。

注意: 只能使用包裝內提供的夾子夾住延長管,不可夾 住導身部分。不可使用鋸齒狀鉗子。

- 16. 將延長管接上針筒並打開管夾,確認所有管路皆可輕易抽回血;若回抽時遇有阻力,請重新調整導管位置以確保通暢。
- 17. 確認可正常回血後,應以充滿生理食鹽水的針筒灌 沖管腔,請先將管夾打開。
- 注意: 小型針筒會產生過大壓力而導致導管損壞, 建

議使用10c. c. 或大於10c. c. 的針筒。

18. 將延長管針筒移除並關閉管夾. 為了避免空氣栓塞, 沒

使用時記得以管夾夾緊導管。每次使用前應回抽再 以生理食鹽水灌沖導管。當導管的連接改變時,務必 排除導管、所有連接管路和注射帽內的空氣

19. 使用前以螢光透視屏來確定並記錄尖端位置。導管 尖端位置應於腔靜脈和心房的交會處

注意:未確認導管位置可能導致嚴重創傷或致命併發症註:如果血液沒有回流,請在使用前確認導管位置 導管固定和敷料

- 插管位置和導管外部務必以敷料保護
- 20. 依照醫療規範包紮及固定導管,以下內容物可提供此功能:無菌紗布、黏性敷料、StatLock®導管固定裝置.。

維護導管

• 更換敷料:穿刺處應隨時以敷料覆蓋。應依醫院規範

定時更換敷料,任何時候敷料髒污、潮濕或無法封閉傷口亦請更換敷料。

註:更換敷料時應評估導管外部長度是否改變以確認導管是否移位。請定期確認導管尖端位置。

- 沖灌和封管:請遵照醫院規範沖灌和封管
- 給藥前應先以生理食鹽水灌沖導管以移除封管溶液
- 給藥後所有管腔應該再次以生理食鹽水灌沖並封管 以維持暢通。

注射帽:依醫院規範更換注射帽或免針接頭,如果使用包裝內的免針接頭,請勿超過100次。

導管效能

• 導管堵塞/部分堵塞 一若是回抽或灌沖時發現有阻力,導管內可能部分或完全堵塞。

警告: 請勿強行灌沖

 若經判斷導管是因血液堵塞而無法回抽或灌沖,請 按照醫院規範之栓塞去除程序處理。

移除導管

- 移除舊敷料,檢查傷口是否有紅腫、過敏或滲液。
- 於接近插管處握住導管,緩慢並平穩的從靜脈移除 導管。
- 移除過程一旦感覺到阻力請立刻停止,重新固定導管並施以20至30分鐘的加壓熱敷。
- 再次移除的過程中,若導管依然卡住,請立即通知 醫師做進一步處理。
- 如必要,按壓直至止血,按醫院規範以敷料覆蓋穿刺點。

注意:檢查導管長度必須與置入時相同。

其他置入方式: 強化通條及側管接頭之插管方式

導管準備

- 1. 沖洗導管、側管接頭及免針接頭。
- 將裝滿生理食鹽水之針筒接上側管的魯厄式接頭, 以生理食鹽水灌沖接頭及導管。以管夾夾住側管接 頭延長管,再移除針筒。若始用多腔導管,將免針 接頭接在延長管上並將每一導管腔沖洗完全。夾住 延長管前請先將針筒從接頭移除,沖洗免針注入接 頭

注意:請勿於導管通條處扣上管夾,以避免通條及導管損壞。

注意: 免針注射接頭不該與針頭,鈍針,非魯厄式連接器, 及有瑕疵的魯厄式連接器一起使用。若需要以針頭穿 刺,務必立即換掉免針注射接頭。請勿使用超過100次

插管

- 2. 插管、例行維護與移除導管時均應嚴格採無菌技術 及全面防護措施。設置無菌區。使用無菌手術巾、 器械與配件。刷手並穿戴手術袍、手術帽、手套及 口罩。
- 3. 將止血帶綁在預期插管處上方以擴張動脈。
- 4. 將針筒連接導引針,插入目標靜脈,回抽以確認位 置正確然後放開止血帶。
- 5. 移除針筒並將拇指置於針的尾部避免失血和空氣栓塞。將.018"導引線退回推進器內至僅見其尾端,將

推進器插入導引針連接埠,往前推送導引線使進入目標血管內。

注意:導引線插入長度應由患者體型決定,期間應觀察是否發生心律不整,並應使用心臟監視器。導引線進入右心房可能導致心律不整。置入過程應緊握導引線。

6. 移除導引針,將導引線留置血管內,將導引鞘/擴張器沿導引線的末端送入血管,移除導引線並將導引鞘和擴張器留於靜脈內。

注意:請勿在插入時彎曲導引鞘/擴張器以避免導引鞘提前被撕裂。當要插入皮膚表面時請握住靠近導引鞘/擴張器的前端處(約距前端3公分處)。為了能將導引鞘/擴張器推至靜脈,再次握住原位置上方約5公分處將導引鞘/擴張器繼續推進,請重複此動作直到導引鞘/擴張器完全插入。

注意: 切勿將導引鞘當成留置導管使用,以免損害靜脈 7. 將側管接頭的鎖環鬆開並將通條回抽至導管裁切的 位置上方(至少一公分)。參照導引線上的長度標識 來

裁切導管長度。

注意:切勿嘗試切割通條。

注意: 穿刺前務必將通條抽回至導管尖端以上。

- 8. 一旦導管長度和通條位置確定,鎖緊鎖環以固定通條位置。
- 9. 移除擴張器。
- 10. 將導管尖端送入導引鞘直到導管尖端位於目標血管的正確位置。
- 11. 以緩慢拉動的方式將可撕式導引鞘抽離血管同時抓住兩邊側翼將導引鞘撕開(可輕微的扭轉)。
- 注意:切勿將導引鞘在血管中的部份撕開以避免血管受損,請儘可能將導引鞘抽離,然後慢慢將其撕開。
- 12. 於螢光透視屏輔助下調整導管位置,導管尖端位置 應在腔靜脈和心房的交會處。
- 注意: 只能使用包裝內提供的夾子夾住延長管,不可夾 住導身部分。不可使用鋸齒狀鉗子。
- 13. 將側管接頭的鎖環鬆開。以一手輕壓穿刺處上方同時以另一隻手握住通條緩慢的移除通條。移除側管接頭,以免針接頭替代。將充滿生理食鹽水的針筒與免針接頭連接,先回抽再灌沖生理食鹽水,移除針筒然後扣上延長管夾。

注意:若移除通條時遇到阻礙,再次灌沖導管可能有幫助。可能須調整導管位置以移除通條。

注意: 通條一旦移除, 切勿嘗試重新穿入導管內。

注意:導管置入後切勿將通條留置在導管內以免發生傷害。置入後一併移除通條和側管接頭。

- 14. 將延長管接上針筒並打開管夾,確認所有管路皆可輕易抽回血;若回抽時遇有阻力,請重新調整導管位置以確保通暢。
- 15. 確認可正常回血後,應以充滿生理食鹽水的針筒灌沖管腔,請先將管夾打開。

注意:小型針筒會產生過大壓力而導致導管損壞,建議使用10c.c.或大於10c.c.的針筒。

16. 將延長管針筒移除並關閉管夾. 為了避免空氣栓塞, 沒

使用時記得以管夾夾緊導管。每次使用前應回抽再 以生理食鹽水灌沖導管。當導管的連接改變時,務必 排除導管、所有連接管路和注射帽內的空氣

17. 使用前以螢光透視屏來確定並記錄尖端位置。導管 尖

端位置應於腔靜脈和心房的交會處

注意:未確認導管位置可能導致嚴重創傷或致命併發症 註:如果血液沒有回流,請在使用前確認導管位置

18. 後續步驟請遵照固定導管和敷料章節

其他置入方式:OTN或安全導引針/套管

- 1. 在無菌環境下,將導引針/套管插入血管。
- 若使用安全導引針/套管,將保護套取下。
- 進行靜脈穿刺術,觀察回血來確認進入血管。
- 穩定地握住針,將導引鞘推進血管。

注意:切勿重新將針頭插入導引鞘中,以避免導引鞘被切割及斷裂。

- 鬆開止血帶,維持導引鞘位置。在靠近導引鞘前端 以指壓血管以減少出血。
- 將針頭從導引鞘抽出,按下白色按扭將針頭縮回(若

有此裝置)。若無,請立即處理未包覆的針頭。

注意:請勿在未按白色按扭的情況下將針頭抽回(若按下後針頭並未縮回,請再按一次)

- 2. 將導管尖端送入導引鞘直到導管尖端位於預先測量的正確位置。
- 3. 施壓於靠近插管處的血管以固定導管位置。
- 4. 以緩慢拉動的方式將可撕式導引鞘抽離血管同時抓 住兩邊側翼將導引鞘撕開(可輕微的扭轉)
- 5. 將延長管接上針筒並打開管夾,確認所有管路皆可輕易抽回血;若回抽時遇有阻力,請重新調整導管位置。
- 6. 在抽回血之後,導管的每一管腔應注入10cc生理食鹽

水以確保暢通。

注意: 小型針筒會產生過大壓力而導致導管損壞,建議使用10c. c. 或大於10c. c. 的針筒。

- 7. 以生理食鹽水沖灌每一管腔並按醫院規範實施封管。
- 8. 使用導管前,請以X光來確認並記錄導管尖端位置。

產品保證

Medcomp®保證本產品遵循正常標準與規格製造。患者狀態、臨床治療及產品維護皆會影響本產品的使用效能。請按照使用說明及處方醫師的指示使用本產品

為求產品持續進步,產品價格、規格與銷售型號如有更動恕不 另行通知

Medcomp®為Medical Components, Inc. 之註冊商標 Vascu-PICC® 為Medical Components, Inc. 之註冊商標 StatLock®為C. R. Bard, Inc. 及其分公司之註冊商標

产品型号

VP3S-MNS-C

VP4S-MNS-C

VP5S-MNS-C

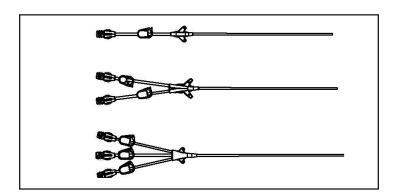
VP4D-MNS-C VP5D-MNS-C

适应症:

- 经外周置入中心静脉导管套装适用于建立从外周血管进入中心静脉系统的短期或长期通路,进行静脉输液和抽取血液。
- 导管可从贵要静脉、头静脉或肘正中静脉插入。

描述:

• 导管采用不透X射线的柔软聚氨酯材料制成。



禁忌症:

- 此导管不可用于除适应症以外的其它任何用途。导管不得置入发生血栓的血管
- 导管插入点周围存在皮肤问题(感染、静脉炎、疤痕等)
- 存在与器械相关的菌血症或败血症
- 导管插入点所在侧有乳房切除术史
- 导管插入部位有静脉/锁骨血栓史或血管外科手术史
- 发热,原因不明

常见并发症:

- 无菌机械性静脉炎
- 导管堵塞
- 蜂窝组织炎
- 导管损坏/断裂
- 错位/迁移
- 夹断综合征
- 脓毒症
- 血栓

潜在并发症:

- •空气栓塞
- •臂丛神经损伤
- •心律失常
- •心包填塞
- •退出部位感染
- 外渗
- •血肿
- •血管穿孔
- •皮下血肿
- •血栓栓塞
- •血管血栓
- 在穿刺之前, 操作者应充分了解上述常见和潜在并 发症,并能够在上述并发症发生时进行紧急处理。

警告:

- 在插入或使用过程中,如果发生导管座或连接处断 离这类少见事件,应采取必要的步骤和预防措施阻 止出血或空气栓塞,并移除导管。
- 当遇到异常阻力时,不要继续推送导丝或导管。
- 切勿强行将导丝插入或拔出任何组件,否则导丝可能会折断或散开。如果发现导丝损坏,导丝必须与穿刺针或可撕裂鞘/扩张器一同拔出。
- 美国联邦法律严格限定此产品必须由医生或凭医嘱销售。
- 此导管仅限一次性使用。
- 不要使用任何方法对导管或配件进行重新灭菌。
- 重复使用可能导致感染或者疾病/损伤。
- 因重复使用或重新灭菌对导管及配件造成损害,生产厂商不承担任何责任。
- 包装未打开、未破损时内容物处于无菌、无致热源状态。

产品经环氧乙烷灭菌

STERILE EO

- 如果包装已被打开或破损,请不要使用其中的导管或配件。
- 如果发现导管或配件有损坏,请不要使用。
- 不要使用高压注射器进行造影剂研究。压力过高可能会损坏导管。

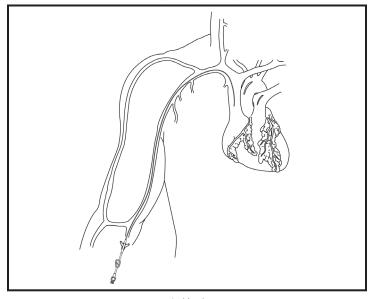
导管注意事项:

- 小注射器会产生过高压强,损坏导管。推荐使用10 毫升或更大容量的注射器。
- 不要在导管管腔及其延长管周围使用尖锐器具。
- 不要使用剪刀去除敷料。
- 使用非本套装提供的水止卡会损坏导管。
- 在导管同一部位反复夹闭可能会使导管强度变弱。 避免在鲁尔接头和导管座附近夹闭导管。
- 每次输液前后应检查导管腔和延长管有无损伤。
- 为防止出现意外,在治疗前或治疗的间隔期,必须确认所有的封盖和血液管路的连接牢固可靠。
- 该导管只能与鲁尔锁定(带螺纹)接头配合使用。
- 反复过度旋紧鲁尔锁定接头、注射器或注射帽会缩 短接头寿命,也可能会损坏接头。
- 使用前请使用X射线确认导管尖端位置。请根据医院 政策监测导管尖端位置。

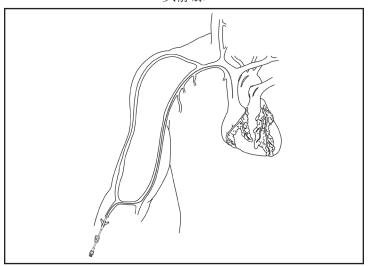
穿刺部位:

• 可从贵要静脉、肘正中静脉或头静脉插管。贵要静脉为首选部位。

PICC/贵要静脉插管



头静脉



- 使用本产品前请仔细阅读使用说明。导管的穿刺、操作及拔除只能由合格的注册医生执行,或在医生指导下由其他合格的医护专家执行。
- 本说明书中所描述的医疗技术和过程并未包含所有 临床可接受操作流程,也不能替代医生治疗特殊病 人时的经验和判断。
- 如果医院有标准操作流程,请以医院规定为准。

插管前的准备工作

确定插管部位和静脉,考虑以下因素:

- 病人的诊断结果
- 病人的年龄和体型
- 解剖学异常因素
- IV治疗的类型和目的
- 导管预期留置时间
- 1. 将止血带绑在上述预期插管部位上方手臂位置
- 2. 根据评估结果选择静脉
- 3. 松开止血带

测量导管

- 4. 将患者手臂置于900角。
- SCV放置 使用测量卷尺,测出预插位置到胸骨边缘的距离,以及下至第三肋间隙的距离。

注意: 外部测量的尺寸不能精确的表示为内部解剖距离。

准备导管

5. 预先冲洗导管。

注:如使用硬性导管内芯插入,请见"使用硬性导管内芯和侧支适配器的替代导管插入术"部分。

- 将无针注射帽连接到导管的内圆锥鲁尔接头。
- 将一个充满生理盐水的注射器连接到无针注射帽, 彻底冲洗导管。对于多腔导管,应冲洗所有导管 腔。夹闭延长管之前,应取下注射器。

注意:无针注射帽不得连接针器、钝套管、其它非鲁尔连接器、或有可见缺陷的鲁尔连接器。如果尝试使用了针器,无针注射帽必须立即更换。使用不可超过100次。

- 6. 如果需要,可以纵向剪裁导管到一个较短的长度。
- 使用无菌剪刀,在需要的长度地方与导管成900角处剪下导管。

插入导管

- 在导管置入、护理及拔除过程中必须严格执行无菌 技术。使用无菌铺巾、设备及配件建立一个无菌手 术区。带手套和口罩。
- 7. 建立一个无菌手术区。执行外科清洗流程。
- 8. 将止血带绑在上述预期插管部位上方手臂位置,以 扩张静脉。
- 9. 将穿刺针和附接的注射器刺入目标静脉。抽吸以保证穿刺位置适当。松开止血带。
- 10. 取下注射器,拇指堵住穿刺针尾端防止失血或空气 栓塞。将标记0.018英寸导丝的柔软尖端退入导丝推 送器,只露出导丝头端。将导丝向前推送,穿过针 座进入目标静脉。

注意:导丝置入的长度根据病人的体型决定。在此过程中应监测病人是否出现心律失常的迹象。此过程中病人应处于心脏监护之下。导丝进入右心房可能导致心律失常。此过程中应保持导丝稳固不动。

11. 拔出穿刺针,导丝留在目标静脉。沿导丝邻近端将 可撕裂鞘/扩张器推送至目标静脉。

警告:在放置过程中不要弯曲可撕裂鞘/扩张器,否则会导致可撕裂鞘过早撕裂。当开始穿刺皮肤表面时,应握住可撕裂鞘/扩张器靠近尖端的部位(距尖端大约3cm)。当可撕裂鞘/扩张器进入静脉时,在原来位置的上方几厘米(大约5cm)处重新握执鞘/扩张器并向下推送。重复此过程直至可撕裂鞘/扩张器完全置入。

注意:不要将可撕裂鞘留在血管内当作留置导管。否则 会损伤静脉。

- 12. 扩张器移除可撕裂鞘。
- 13. 导管远端插入可撕裂鞘内,直至导管尖端正确定位于目标静脉。
- 14. 将可撕裂鞘缓慢拔出血管,同时抓住可撕裂鞘的两 耳将其撕开(轻轻的弯折动作可能会有所帮助)。 警告:不要撕裂还留置在血管内的鞘。为避免血管损 伤,请尽可能将鞘回拔,每次撕裂时只撕开一两公分。

15. 进行透视检查,调整导管位置。导管远端尖端必须 放在腔静脉和心房连接处。

注意:不要夹闭导管的管腔部分。只能夹闭延长管。不要使用带齿的钳子,只能使用包装内提供的水止卡。

- 16. 导管延长管连接注射器并打开水止卡。应该能很容易抽出血液。如果在抽血的过程中发现有较大阻力,可能需要重新调整导管位置以获得足够的血流。
- 17. 一旦抽吸足够血液后,管腔应用生理盐水注射器进行冲洗。进行此过程应打开水止卡。

注意:小注射器会产生过高压强,损坏导管。推荐使用 10毫升或更大容量的注射器。

- 18. 移除注射器,并关闭延长管的水止卡。为了避免空气栓塞,导管不使用时应保持夹闭,而且每次使用之前要先抽吸血液然后再用生理盐水冲洗导管。每次更换导管接头时,要排除导管和所有连接管及盖帽内的空气。
- 19. 使用前应该做透视检查,确认导管尖端的位置准确。导管远端应位于腔静脉-心房连接处注意: 不确认导管位置可能会导致严重损伤或致命的并

反症。 注:如果没有回血,使用之前应确认导管位置。

导管固定和敷料

- 穿刺部位及导管体外部分应一直覆上保护性敷料。
- 20. 根据医院规范,用密封敷料覆盖出皮部位。

导管护理

- 更换敷料 穿刺部位应一直覆上敷料。应按照公认规定或当敷料弄脏、湿透或丧失密封性时更换敷料。
- 注:每次更换敷料时,应评估导管的体外长度,以确定 是否发生导管迁移。定期确认导管位置和导管尖端位 置。
- 冲洗和肝素化 -冲洗频率和肝素溶液浓度应符合公 认规定。
- 输注药物之前,应先用生理盐水冲洗导管,冲走肝 素溶液。
- 输注药物后,每个管腔都应再次用生理盐水冲洗, 然后注满肝素溶液以维持导管的畅通性。

注射帽 - 注射帽或无针注射帽应按照公认规定进行更换。 如果使用包装内提供的无针注射帽,该注射帽的使用不可超过100次。

导管使用

• 导管部分/完全堵塞一如果抽吸或冲洗导管时遇到阻力,表示管腔可能部分或完全堵塞。

警告: 碰到阻力时不要强行冲洗。

• 如果管腔即无法抽吸也无法冲洗,则确定导管被血块堵塞 , 应按照公认规定清除血块。

导管拔除

- 1. 取下旧的辅料并检查穿刺部位是否有发红、压痛和流液。
- 2. 在穿刺部位附近握住导管,慢速平稳地将导管拔出静脉。
- 3. 如遇到阻力,请停止拔管。 应重新用胶带固定导管,然后热敷上下肢20-30分钟。
- 4. 恢复拨管操作。 如果导管仍然"不动",应按照公认规范程序进行处理。
- 5. 如必要,可施加压力直到出血停止,并按照公认规范 程序在穿刺部位敷上敷料。

注:检查导管并测量导管长度。导管长度应与导管插入时所测的基线长度相同。

使用硬性导管内芯和侧支适配器的替代导管插入术

准备导管

- 1. 预先冲洗导管、侧支适配器和无针注射帽。
- 注射器连接到侧支适配器的鲁尔接头然后冲洗侧支 适配器和导管。 夹闭侧支适配器的延长管,然后取 下注射器。 如果使用的是双腔导管,另一延长管接 上无针注射帽。 将一个充满生理盐水的注射器连接 到无针注射帽,彻底冲洗导管。夹闭延长管之前, 将注射器从无针注射帽上取下。 冲洗留在原位的无 针注射帽然后搁置。

注意:切勿在导管内芯上夹管,否则导管内芯和导管可能会损坏。

注意:无针注射帽不得连接针器、钝套管、其它非鲁尔连接器、或有可见缺陷的鲁尔连接器。如果尝试使用了针器,无针注射帽必须立即更换。使用不可超过100次。

插入导管

- 2. 在导管置入、护理及拔除过程中必须严格执行无菌 技术。建立一个无菌手术区。使用无菌铺巾、设备 及配件。执行外科清洗流程。穿戴手术衣、手术 帽、手套及口罩。
- 3. 将止血带绑在上述预期插管部位上方手臂位置,以扩张静脉。
- 4. 将穿刺针和附接的注射器刺入目标静脉。抽吸以保证 穿刺位置适当。松开止血带。

5. 取下注射器,拇指堵住穿刺针尾端防止失血或空气 栓塞。将标记0.018英寸导丝的柔软尖端退入导丝推 送器,只露出导丝头端。 把推送架远端插入穿刺针 针座。 通过过针座将导丝向前推送进入目标静脉。

注意:导丝置入的长度根据病人的体型决定。在此过程中应全程监测病人是否出现心律失常的迹象。此过程中病人应处于心脏监护之下。导丝进入右心房可能导致心律失常。此过程中应保持导丝稳固不动。

6. 拔出穿刺针,导丝留在目标静脉。沿导丝邻近端将可 撕裂鞘/扩张器推送至目标静脉。

注意: 在放置过程中不要弯曲可撕裂鞘 / 扩张器,否则会导致可撕裂鞘过早撕裂。当开始穿刺皮肤表面时,应握住可撕裂鞘 / 扩张器靠近尖端的部位(距尖端大约3cm)。 当可撕裂鞘 / 扩张器进入静脉时,在原来位置的上方几厘米(大约5cm)处重新握执可撕裂鞘 / 扩张器并向下推送。 重复此过程直至可撕裂鞘 / 扩张器完全置入。

注意:不要将可撕裂鞘留在血管内当作留置导管。否则会损伤静脉。

7. 松开侧支适配器的锁紧环,然后将导管内芯回拉到距离导管裁剪部位至少1/4英寸(1厘米)的地方。 按照带长度标识的导丝所确定的长度对导管进行剪裁。

注意:切勿尝试剪切导管内芯。

注意:将导管插入体内之前,应回拉导管内芯,确保其不露出导管尖端。

- 8. 当导管剪裁到适当长度而且导管内芯位置准确,扭紧锁定环以固定导管内芯位置。
- 9. 扩张器从可撕裂鞘中拔出。
- 10. 导管远端插入可撕裂鞘内,直至导管尖端正确定位于 目标静脉。
- 11. 将可撕裂鞘缓慢拔出血管,同时抓住可撕裂鞘的两耳 将其撕开(轻轻的弯折动作可能会有所帮助)。

注意:不要撕裂还留置在血管内的鞘。为避免血管损伤,请尽可能将鞘回拔,每次撕裂时只撕开一两公分。

12. 进行透视检查,调整导管位置。导管远端应位于腔 静脉-心房连接处。

注意:不要夹闭导管的管腔部分。只能夹闭延长管。不要使用带齿的钳子,只能使用包装内提供的水止卡。

13. 一只手轻按穿刺部位上方,另一只手握住导管内芯缓慢平稳拉出。取下侧支适配器,换上无针注射帽。 将充满生理盐水的注射器连接到无针注射帽,抽吸管腔然后再用生理盐水冲洗。 夹闭延长管之前,应取下注射器。

一旦抽吸足够血液后,每个管腔充满10cc生理盐水来 确保提示作用。

注意:

注意: 小注射器会产生过高压强, 损坏导管。推荐使用 10毫升或更大容量的注射器。

- 用生理盐水进行冲洗, 然后按照医院的程序锁住每个 7.
- 使用前应该做透视检查,确认导管尖端的位置准确。 8.

保证书

Medcomp保证本产品按照适用的标准和要求生产。 病人 情况、临床治疗和产品护理会影响产品性能。此产品的 使用必须遵从使用说明书, 并需在有处方权的医生指导 下使用。

由于产品会不断改讲,可能会在未通知的情况下改变价 格、特征及型号。

Medcomp保留改变产品或内容物而不给予通知的权力。

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注意, 查阅随机文件

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话: 021-62239399 电 真: 021-62239297

特殊储存条件及方法: 应远离极端温度和湿度,储存在+10 - 40℃ 的环境范围内。

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有效期: 请见原厂标签

医疗器械注册证书编号: 国械注进: 20163031673 产品技术要求编号: 国械注进: 20163031673

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SYMBOL CHART

STERILE EO	STERILIZED WITH ETHYLENE OXIDE
②0000-00	DATE OF EXPIRATION YR-MO
\triangle	SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
2	SINGLE USE
REF	PRODUCT NUMBER
LOT 000000-0000/00	LOT NUMBER - YR/MO OF MANUFACTURE
LOT 000000-00/00	LOT NUMBER - MO/YR OF MANUFACTURE

P/N 40058-C Rev. 6/22 H