

# Duo-Split® Catheter with Pre-Loaded Stylet SHORT-TERM HEMODIALYSIS INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

美德康"雙腔血液透析導管 "Medcomp" Duo-Split Catheter with Pre-Loaded Stylet Short-Term Hemodialysis

Duo-Split®双腔血液透析导管用说明

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#### INDICATIONS FOR USE:

- The Medcomp® Duo-Split® Double Lumen Catheter is indicated for use in attaining Short-Term vascular access for Hemodialysis and Apheresis.
- It may be inserted percutaneously and is primarily placed in the internal jugular vein of an adult patient.
- Alternate insertion sites include subclavian vein and femoral vein as required.
- The curved Duo-Split® Catheter is intended for internal jugular insertion.
- This catheter is indicated for a duration less than (30) days.

#### **CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

This catheter is intended for Short-Term vascular access only and should not be used for any purpose other than indicated in these instructions.

#### DESCRIPTION:

- The Duo-Split® Catheter lumens are split to form two free floating lumens to help eliminate catheter occlusion by the vessel.
- The Duo-Split® Catheter lumens are manufactured from thermosensitive radiopaque polyurethane material which provides increased patient comfort while providing excellent biocompatibility.



#### POTENTIAL COMPLICATIONS:

- Air Embolus
- Bacteremia
- Brachial Plexus Injury
- Cardiac Arrhythmia
- Cardiac Tamponade
- Central Venous Thrombosis
- Endocarditis
- Exit Site Infection
- Exsanguination
- Femoral Artery Bleed
- Femoral Nerve Damage
- Hematoma
- Hemorrhage
- Hemothorax
- Inferior Vena Cava Puncture
- Laceration of the Vessel
- Lumen Thrombosis
- Mediastinal Injury
- Perforation of the Vessel
- Pleural Injury
- Pneumothorax
- Retroperitoneal Bleed
- Right Atrial Puncture
- Septicemia

- Subclavian Artery Puncture
- Subcutaneous Hematoma
- Superior Vena Cava Puncture
- Thoracic Duct Laceration
- Vascular Thrombosis
- Venous Stenosis
- Before attempting the insertion, ensure that you are familiar with the 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 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 catheter with sheath and guidewire must be removed together.
- Federal Law (USA) restricts the device to sale by or on the order of a physician.
- This catheter is for Single Use Only.



- Do not re-sterilize the catheter or accessories by any method.
- Re-Use may lead to infection or illness/injury.
- The manufacturer shall not be liable for any damages caused by reuse or re-sterilization 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.

#### **CATHETER PRECAUTIONS:**

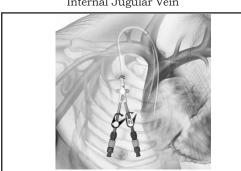
- Do not use sharp instruments near the extension tubing or catheter lumen.
- Do not use scissors to remove dressing.
- Catheter will be damaged if clamps other than what is provided with this kit are used.
- Clamping of the tubing repeatedly in the same location may weaken tubing. Avoid clamping near the luers and hub of the catheter.
- Examine catheter lumen and extensions before and after each treatment for damage.
- To prevent accidents, assure the security of all caps and bloodline connections prior to and between treatments.

- Use only Luer Lock (threaded) Connectors with this catheter.
- Repeated over tightening of bloodlines, syringes, and caps will reduce connector life and could lead to potential connector failure.

**Note:** Never straighten or twist lumen of IJ catheter, as this will kink lumens inhibiting flow during treatment.

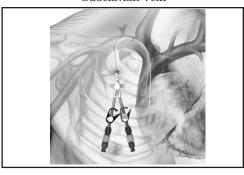
#### INSERTION SITES:

The patient should be in a modified Trendelenburg position, with the upper chest exposed and the head turned slightly to the side opposite the insertion area. A small rolled towel may be inserted between the shoulder blades to facilitate the extension of the chest



Internal Jugular Vein

Have patient lift his/her head from the bed to define the sternomastoid muscle. Catheterization will be performed at the apex of a triangle formed between the two heads of the sternomastoid muscle. The apex should be approximately three finger breadths above the clavicle. The carotid artery should be palpated medial to the point of catheter insertion.



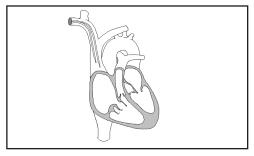
Subclavian Vein

Note the position of the subclavian vein, which is posterior to the clavicle, superior to the first rib, and anterior to the subclavian artery. (At a point just lateral to the angle made by the clavicle and the first rib.)

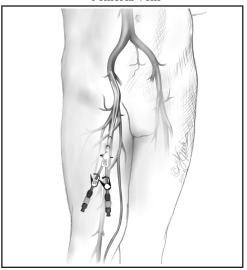
#### WARNING:

- Patients requiring ventilator support are at increased risk of pneumothorax during subclavian vein cannulation, which may cause complications.
- Extended use of the subclavian vein may be associated with subclavian vein stenosis.

Tip Placement



Femoral Vein



The patient should lie completely on his/her back.
Both femoral veins should be palpated for site
selection and consequence assessment. The knee on
the same side of the insertion site should be flexed and
the thigh abducted. Place the foot across the opposite
leg. The femoral vein is then posterior/medial to the
artery.

**Note:** For femoral placement, monitor patient closely for thrombosis, infection, and bleeding.

Confirm final position of catheter with chest x-ray.
 Routine x-ray should always follow the initial insertion of this catheter to confirm proper tip placement prior to use.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR SELDINGER 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.
- Strict aseptic technique must be used during insertion, maintenance, and catheter removal procedures. Provide a sterile operative field. The Operating Room is the preferred location for catheter placement. Use sterile drapes, instruments, and accessories. Shave the skin above and below the

insertion site. Perform surgical scrub. Wear gown, cap, gloves, and mask. Have patient wear mask.

- 2. The selection of the appropriate catheter length is at the sole discretion of the physician. To achieve proper tip placement, proper catheter length selection is important. Routine x-ray should always follow the initial insertion of this catheter to confirm proper placement prior to use.
- 3. Administer sufficient local anesthetic to completely anesthetize the insertion site.
- Insert the introducer needle with attached syringe into target vein. Aspirate to insure proper placement.
- 5. Remove the syringe and place thumb over the end of the needle to prevent blood loss or air embolism. Draw flexible end of guidewire back into advancer so that only the end of the guidewire is visible. Insert 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.

**<u>Caution:</u>** When introducer needle is used, do not withdraw guidewire against needle bevel to avoid possible severing of guidewire.

- Remove needle, leaving guidewire in the vessel. Enlarge cutaneous puncture site with scalpel.
- Thread dilator over guidewire into the vessel (a slight twisting motion may be used). Remove dilator when vessel is sufficiently dilated, leaving guidewire in place.

**<u>Caution:</u>** Insufficient tissue dilation can cause compression of the catheter lumen against the guidewire causing difficulty in the insertion and removal of the guidewire from the catheter. This can lead to bending of the guidewire.

**<u>Caution:</u>** Do not leave vessel dilator in place as an indwelling catheter to avoid possible vessel wall perforation.

Tighten both stylet caps onto arterial and venous luers.

<u>Caution:</u> Do not clamp the dual lumen portion of the catheter. Clamp only the extensions. Do not use serrated forceps, use only the in-line clamps provided.

- 9. Thread the proximal end of the guidewire through the distal tip of the venous lumen stylet.
- 10. Once the guidewire exits through the red luer connector, hold the guidewire securely and advance the catheter over the guidewire and into the target vein, making sure to hold the arterial and venous tips securely to prevent the venous lumen from kinking.

**Caution:** Do not advance the guidewire with catheter into the vein. Cardiac arrhythmias may result if guidewire is allowed to pass into the right atrium. The guidewire should be held securely during this procedure.

- 11. Make any adjustments to catheter under fluoroscopy. The distal tip should be located at the caval atrial junction or the superior vena cava. Femoral tip placement to be determined by physician.
- 12. Once proper placement is confirmed, remove the guidewire and stylet, leaving catheter in place and clamp extension. Remove stylet from venous lumen and clamp extension.
- 13. Attach syringes on both extensions and open clamps. Blood should aspirate easily from both arterial and venous sides. If either side exhibits excessive resistance to blood aspiration, the catheter may need to be rotated or repositioned to sustain adequate blood flow.
- 14. Once adequate aspiration has been achieved, both lumens should be irrigated with saline filled syringes using quick bolus technique. Assure that extension clamps are open during irrigation procedure.
- 15. Close the extension clamps, remove the syringes, and place an injection cap on each luer lock connector. Avoid air embolism by keeping extension tubing clamped at all times when not in use and by aspirating then irrigating the catheter with saline prior to use. With each change in tubing connections, purge air from the catheter and all connecting tubing and caps.
- To maintain patency, a heparin lock must be created in both lumens. Refer to hospital heparinization guidelines.

**<u>Caution:</u>** Assure that all air has been aspirated from the catheter and extensions. Failure to do so may result in air embolism.

- 17. Once the catheter is locked with heparin, close the clamps and install injection caps onto the extensions' female luers.
- 18. Confirm proper tip placement with fluoroscopy. The distal venous tip should be located at the caval atrial junction or the superior vena cava. Femoral tip placement to be determined by physician.

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

# CATHETER SECUREMENT AND WOUND DRESSING:

Suture the catheter to the skin using the suture wing. Do not suture the catheter tubing.

<u>Caution:</u> Care must be taken when using sharp objects or needles in close proximity to catheter lumen. Contact from sharp objects may cause catheter failure.

- 20. Cover the insertion site with an occlusive dressing.
- 21. Catheter must be secured/sutured for entire duration of implantation.
- 22. Record catheter length and catheter lot number on patient's chart.

#### HEMODIALYSIS TREATMENT

- The heparin solution must be removed from each lumen prior to treatment to prevent systemic heparinization of the patient. Aspiration should be based on dialysis unit protocol.
- Before dialysis begins all connections to catheter and extracorporeal circuits should be examined carefully.
- Frequent visual inspection should be conducted to detect leaks to prevent blood loss or air embolism.
- If a leak is found, the catheter should be clamped immediately.

**<u>Caution:</u>** Only clamp catheter with in-line clamps provided.

 Necessary remedial action must be taken prior to the continuation of the dialysis treatment.

**Warning:** Excessive blood loss may lead to patient shock.

Hemodialysis should be performed under physician's instructions.

#### **HEPARINIZATION**

- If the catheter is not to be used immediately for treatment, follow the suggested catheter patency guidelines.
- To maintain patency between treatments, a heparin lock must be created in each lumen of the catheter.
- Follow hospital protocol for heparin concentration.
  - Draw heparin into two syringes, corresponding to the amount designated on the arterial and venous extensions. Assure that the syringes are free of air.
  - Remove injection caps from the extensions.
- Attach a syringe containing heparin solution to the female luer of each extension.
- 4. Open extension clamps.
- Aspirate to insure that no air will be forced into the patient.
- Inject heparin into each lumen using quick bolus technique.

**Note:** Each lumen should be completely filled with heparin to ensure effectiveness.

7. Close extension clamps.

**<u>Caution:</u>** Extension clamps should only be open for aspiration, flushing, and dialysis treatment.

- Remove syringes.
- Attach a sterile injection cap onto the female luers of the extensions.
- In most instances, no further heparin is necessary for 48-72 hours, provided the lumens have not been aspirated or flushed.

#### SITE CARE

- Clean skin around catheter. Cover the exit site with occlusive dressing and leave extensions, clamps, and caps exposed for access by staff.
- · Wound dressings must be kept clean and dry.

**<u>Caution:</u>** Patients must not swim, shower, or soak dressing while bathing.

 If profuse perspiration or accidental wetting compromises adhesion of dressing, the medical or nursing staff must change the dressing under sterile conditions.

#### CATHETER PERFORMANCE

**Caution:** Always review hospital or unit protocol, potential complications and their treatment, warnings, and precautions prior to undertaking any type of mechanical or chemical intervention in response to catheter performance problems.

**Warning:** Only a physician familiar with the appropriate techniques should attempt the following procedures.

#### INSUFFICIENT FLOWS:

The following may cause insufficient blood flows:

- Occluded arterial holes due to clotting or fibrin sheath.
- Occlusion of the arterial side holes due to contact with vein wall.

#### Solutions include:

· Chemical intervention utilizing a thrombolytic agent.

#### MANAGEMENT OF ONE-WAY OBSTRUCTIONS:

One-way obstructions exist when a lumen can be flushed easily but blood cannot be aspirated. This is usually caused by tip malposition.

One of the following adjustments may resolve the obstruction:

- · Reposition catheter.
- · Reposition patient.
- Have patient cough.
- Provided there is no resistance, flush the catheter vigorously with sterile normal saline to try to move the tip away from the vessel wall.

#### **INFECTION:**

**Caution:** Due to the risk of exposure to HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) or other blood borne pathogens, health care professionals should always use Universal Blood and Body Fluid Precautions in the care of all patients.

- Sterile technique should always be strictly adhered to.
- Clinically recognized infection at a catheter exit site should be treated promptly with the appropriate antibiotic therapy.

• If a fever occurs in a patient with a catheter in place, take a minimum of two blood cultures from a site distant from catheter exit site. If blood culture is positive, the catheter must be removed immediately and the appropriate antibiotic therapy initiated. Wait 48 hours before catheter replacement. Insertion should be made on opposite side of original catheter exit site, if possible.

#### **CATHETER REMOVAL**

**Warning:** Only a physician familiar with the appropriate techniques should attempt the following procedures.

<u>Caution</u>: Always review hospital or unit protocol, potential complications and their treatment, warnings, and precautions prior to catheter removal.

- Cut sutures from suture wing. Follow hospital protocol for removal of skin sutures.
- 2. Withdraw catheter through the exit site.
- Apply pressure to exit site for approximately 10-15 minutes or until bleeding stops.
- Apply dressing in a manner to promote optimal healing.

#### WARRANTY

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

Because of continuing product improvement, prices, specifications, and model availability are subject to change without notice.

Medcomp\* reserves the right to modify its products or contents without notice.

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#### 適應症:

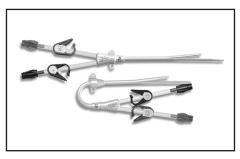
- · Medcomp® Duo-Split® 雙腔血液透析導管適用於建立短期血管通路進行血液透析和血液淨化。
- 導管採用經皮穿刺方式置入,首選置入成人患者 頸內靜脈
  - •如需要,也可置入鎖骨下靜脈或股靜脈。
  - · 彎曲型Duo-Split 導管適用於置入頸內靜脈。
  - 導管的使用時間不能超過30天。

#### 禁忌症:

此導管僅適用於建立短期血管通路,本產品不可用於 適應症以外之用途。

#### 產品敘述:

- · Duo-Split® 導管的管腔是分開的,形成兩個獨立的管腔,能避免導管堵塞。
- · Duo-Split® 導管的管腔由熱敏性可顯影的聚氨酯 材料製成。



可能的併發症:

空氣栓塞 菌血症 臂神經叢損傷 心律不整 心包填塞 中央靜脈血栓

心内膜炎 插管處感染

大量出血

股動脈出血股神經損傷

血腫 出血 血胸

下腔靜脈穿刺 血管破裂 管腔栓塞 縱膈損傷 血管穿破 胸肋膜損傷 氣胸 腹膜後出血

腹膜後出血 右心房穿刺 敗血症

與血症 鎖骨下動脈穿刺

上腔靜脈穿刺 胸管裂傷 血管栓塞 靜脈狹窄

皮下血腫

插管前請熟悉上述可能併發症及其緊急治療方式。

#### 警告事項:

- 導管連接埠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產品。
  - 本產品經EO滅菌。
  - 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。

#### 導管注意事項:

- 勿將尖銳物靠近延長管及導管腔。
- •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 應避免夾住導身近路厄式接頭及連接埠處。
  - 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檢查注射帽及血管通路是 否緊密連接,以免意外。
  - 本導管僅能使用路厄式連接頭。
- · 重複地過度旋緊管路、空針筒或注射帽會縮短連接頭壽命,可能造成連接頭損壞。

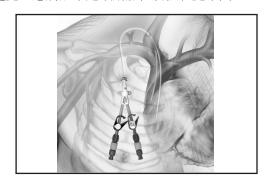
註:請勿拉直或扭轉IJ導管,否則可能使導管腔彎折 而影響流速。

#### 插管部位:

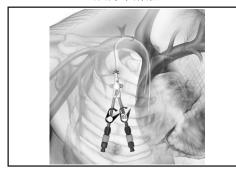
患者須呈垂頭仰臥姿,上胸敞開且頭部些微往插管處反方向轉,局胛骨中間可墊毛巾使胸部伸展開。

#### 頸內靜脈

• 使患者在床上抬頭以找出胸鎖乳突肌,插管處位 於兩條肌肉形成的三角頂處,此頂點約位於距鎖骨三 指寬處。應觸診確定頸動脈位於插管處中間。



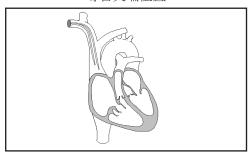
鎖骨下靜脈



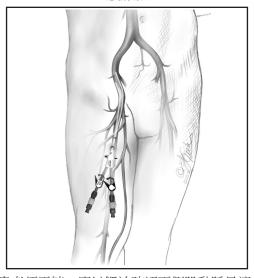
•鎖骨下靜脈位於鎖骨下、第一肋骨之上、鎖骨動脈之前。(鎖骨和第一肋骨之間的夾角側面)

警告:使用呼吸機的患者在進行鎖骨下靜脈插管時,發生氣胸及其併發症之風險較高。長期留置導管可能 導致鎖骨下靜脈狹窄。

#### 導管尖端位置



股靜脈



- •患者須平躺,應以觸診確認兩側股動脈最適當的插管位置。插管側的膝蓋應彎曲、大腿朝外放、腳放在另一側腿上。股靜脈位於動脈的後側中間處。 注意:股靜脈插管的感染機率較高。
- · 完成插管後須以胸腔X光確認導管位置,每次使 用前亦應檢查導管尖端位置。

#### Seldinger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。
- 1. 插管、例行維護與移除導管時均應嚴格採無 菌技術。準備無菌操作區域,最好於手術室進行插 管,使用無菌手術巾、器材與配件,為插管處周圍皮 膚除毛,進行外科刷手消毒,穿戴手術衣、帽、手套 及面罩,並為患者戴上口罩。

- 2. 應由醫師判斷選用之導管長度,導管長度將 決定導管尖端位置是否適當。每次使用前應例行以X 光檢查導管位置。
- 3. 插管處應注射足量的麻醉劑。
- 4. 將接上空針筒的導引針插入血管後。回抽以確認穿刺位置是否正確。
- 5. 移除針筒,並以拇指壓住導引針尾端接頭以防失血或空氣栓塞。將導引線退回推進器內至僅見其尾端,將導引線推進器插入導引針連接埠、往前移動導引線使置入血管內。

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。

注意:使用導引針時不可回抽導引線,以免針尖斜角 損壞導引線。

- 6. 移除導引針,導引線留置血管內,並以刀片 擴張皮膚穿刺點。
- 7. 將擴張器穿進導引線,擴張皮下組織及血管壁,使導管可順利進入血管。

注意:組織擴張不足可能使導管腔壓迫導引線,造成插管或移除導引線困難,導致導引線彎折。

8. 移除擴張器,導引線留置原處。

注意:不可夾住雙腔導管管身,僅能夾住延長管。請 勿使用鋸齒鉗,請使用包裝內提供的管夾。

- 9. 一旦導引線通過紅色母路厄接頭,握緊導引線,然後沿導引線將導管推入目標靜脈,確保握緊動脈腔和靜脈腔尖端,以避免靜脈腔扭折。
- 注意:不要將導引線和導管同時推進入靜脈。如果導引線進入右心房,可能會導致心律不齊。因此進行該步驟時應握緊導引線。
- 10. 以螢光透視屏確認導管尖端位置,應位於上 腔靜脈與右心房交會處上方。對於股靜脈置管,導管 尖端位置由醫生決定。
- 一旦確認好導管位置,移去導引線和內芯, 導管留在原位,夾閉延長管。內芯從靜脈腔移走,夾 閉延長管。
- 12. 在動靜脈兩處延長管尾端連接針筒並打開導管夾。應該能夠很容易從延長管中抽出血液。如果任意一側抽血過程中發現有較大阻力,需要旋轉導管或重新調整導管位置以獲得足夠的血流。
- 13. 一旦能夠抽出足夠血流,兩側管腔都應該使用充滿生理鹽水的針筒採用快速彈丸沖洗技術進行沖洗。請確認在沖洗過程中延長管上的夾子都處於開放狀態。
- 14. 扣上管夾,移除針筒並將每個連接頭蓋上注射帽。未使用的延長管路需隨時保持封閉,且使用前先回抽再以生理食鹽水灌沖,以免發生空氣栓塞。每當更換管路連結時應排除導管、連接管路與注射帽內之空氣。
- 15. 為維持管路通暢,所有管腔皆應以肝素生理 食鹽水封管。請遵照醫院規範。
- 注意:應排除導管及延長管內所有空氣,否則可能導致空氣栓塞。
- 16. 以肝素生理食鹽水封管後請扣上管夾,並將 注射帽蓋回延長管上的母路厄接頭。
- 17. 透視確認導管尖端處於正確的位置。靜脈腔 的尖端應正好位於上腔靜脈與右心房的連接處上方。

對於股靜脈置管,導管尖端位置由醫生決定。

注意:若未確認導管位置可能導致嚴重創傷或其他致 命併發症。

#### 導管固定和敷料加蓋:

18. 將導管以固定翼縫合於皮膚上,勿直接縫合 導管。

注意:使用尖銳物或針頭時請小心,避免損壞導管。

- 19. 用敷料覆蓋穿刺處。
- 20. 導管植入期間皆應縫合固定。
- 21. 請將導管長度及導管批號標註於病歷上。

#### 血液透析療法

- 每次使用前應將管腔內之肝素溶液排除,以免影響患者凝血系統。請以血液透析科室程序進行回抽。
- 進行血液透析前請仔細檢查所有導管和體外循環管路的連接。
  - 隨時檢查是否有滲漏情形以免出血或空氣栓塞。
  - 如果發現洩漏,應立即夾閉導管。

注意:請使用包裝內提供的管夾。

•繼續血液透析治療前須採取必要之改善措施。

注意:大量失血會導致病人休克。

• 應遵照醫師指示進行血液透析。

#### 肝素生理食鹽水封管

- 如無需立即使用導管,請遵循建議的導管維護規範。
  - 為維持管路通暢,導管各管腔皆須以肝素封管。
  - 肝素濃度請依照醫院規範。
- 1. 以兩個針筒分別抽取動脈端和靜脈端延長管 上所標示容積之肝素溶液,確認內無空氣殘留。
- 2. 取下延長管上的注射帽。
- 3. 將含肝素溶液之針筒接上延長管的母路厄端。
- 4. 打開延長管夾。
- 5. 回抽以防空氣進入患者體內。
- 6. 快速的將肝素溶液注入管腔。

注意:各個腔室皆須注滿肝素溶液以確保有效性。

7. 扣上導管夾。

注意:只有在回抽、灌沖與輸液時可打開管夾。

- 8. 移除針筒。
- 9. 將無菌的注射帽蓋回延長管的母路厄接頭。 若未進行回抽或灌沖,則肝素封管通常可維持48-72小 時。

#### 患部護理

- 清潔導管周圍皮膚,以封閉性敷料覆蓋穿刺點, 保持延長管、管夾與注射帽外露以方便操作。
  - 傷口敷料須保持乾燥清潔。

注意:患者不可游泳、淋浴或使敷料泡水。

若大量出汗或意外弄濕敷料導致影響黏貼,醫護 人員須於無菌狀態下更換敷料。

#### 導管問題

注意:若導管有問題而需要進行任何形式之機械性或 化學性介入處置前,請先熟悉醫院科室規範、潛在併 發症及其處置方式、警告與注意事項。 警告:以下步驟僅可由技巧純熟的醫師進行。

#### 流量猧小:

可能造成血流過小的原因如下:

- 動脈端開口有凝血或纖維蛋白鞘阻塞。
- 動脈端側孔與血管壁接觸而堵塞。

#### 解決方式:

• 以去血栓劑作化學性介入處置。

#### 導管單向堵塞:

單向阻塞即為導管腔可進行灌沖,但無法順利回抽血液,通常因導管尖端位置不正確引起。

#### 可藉由以下調整方式解決:

- 重新調整導管位置。
- 重新調整患者姿勢。
- 使患者試著咳嗽。
- ·若灌沖時完全無阻力,可用無菌生理食鹽水大量 灌沖導管使導管尖端與血管壁分開。

#### 感染:

注意:基於暴露於HIV及其他血原性病原體的風險, 醫療人員照護患者時應隨時執行全面性血液和體液防 護措施。

- 必須嚴格執行無菌技術。
- 插管位置發生感染應立即採取適當的抗生素治療。
- ·若插管患者發燒,請在距插管點較遠處採取至少兩組血樣進行血液培養,若呈陽性反應則須立刻移除導管並給予適當的抗生素治療。48小時後再重新插管,應盡可能於原插管處對側插管。

#### 導管移除

警告:以下步驟僅可由技巧純熟的醫師推行。

注意:移除導管前請先熟悉醫院科室規範、潛在併發 症及其處置方式、警告與注意事項。

- 1. 剪斷固定翼上的縫線,依照醫院規範將之移除。
- 2. 自插管處取出導管。
- 3. 按壓插管處10-15分鐘或止血即可。
- 4. 蓋上敷料幫助患部癒合。

#### 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 和Duo-Split 是Medical Components Inc.公司的注冊商標。

#### 產品型號:

DSP130C-C; DSP134C-C; DSP136C-C; DSP138C-

C; DSP139C-C; DSP134PC-C; DSP136PC-C; DSP138PC-C; DSP139PC-C; DSP134IJC-

C; DSP136IJC-C; DSP138IJC-C; DSP139IJC-

C; DSP130S-C; DSP134S-C; DSP136S-C; DSP138S-

C; DSP139S-C; DSP134PS-C; DSP136PS-C; DSP138PS-C; DSP139PS-C; DSP134IJS-

C; DSP136IJS-C; DSP138IJS-C; DSP139IJS-C; MC35-

J-C; MC35-C; MC38-J-C; MC38-C;

製造廠名稱:

Medical Components, Inc. DBA - MedComp, Inc.

製造廠地址:

1499 Delp Drive, Harleysville, PA 19438, USA

藥商名稱:

景年國際有限公司 藥商地址:

臺北市中山區建國北路二段85號3樓之1

产品型号:

DSP130C-C

DSP134C-C

DSP136C-C

DSP138C-C

DSP139C-C

DSP134PC-C

DSP136PC-C

DSP138PC-C

DSP139PC-C

DSP134IJC-C

DSP136IJC-C

DSP138IJC-C

DSP139IJC-C

DSP130S-C

DSP134S-C

DSP136S-C

DSP138S-C

DSP139S-C

DSP134PS-C

DSP136PS-C

DSP138PS-C

DSP139PS-C

DSP134IJS-C

DSP136IJS-C

DSP138IJS-C

DSP139IJS-C

MC35-J-C

MC35-C

MC38-J-C

MC38-C

#### 适应症:

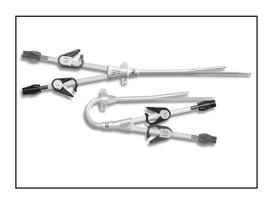
- Medcomp® Duo-Split® 双腔血液透析导管适用于建立短期血管通路进行血液透析和血液净化。
- 导管采用经皮穿刺方式置入,首选置入成人 患者颈内静脉
- 如需要,也可置入锁骨下静脉或股静脉。
- 弯曲型Duo-Split® 导管适用于置入颈内静脉。
- 导管的使用时间不能超过30天。

#### 禁忌症:

此导管仅适用于建立短期血管通路,不适用于除本说 明书规定适应症以外的其它任何用途。

#### 描述:

- Duo-Split® 导管的管腔是分开的,形成两个独立的管腔,能避免导管堵塞。
- Duo-Split® 导管的管腔由热敏性不透X线的聚氨酯材料制成。



可能的并发症:

空气栓塞

臂丛神经损伤

心律失常

心包填塞

中心静脉血栓

心内膜炎 出皮部位感染

回血

股动脉出血

股神经损伤

血肿

出血

血胸

下腔静脉损伤

血管损伤

在穿刺之前,操作者应充分了解上述并发症,并能够 在上述并发症发生时进行紧急处理。

### 警告:

- 在穿刺或使用过程中,如果发生接头或连接 处断离这种偶发事件,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。

- 任何时候都不要使用暴力插入或拔除导丝, 否则导丝可能会折断或散开。如果发现导丝受损,穿 刺针必须和导丝一起拔出。
- 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。
- 重复使用可能会导致感染或疾病/损伤。
- 因重复使用或重新灭菌导管及配件造成的损害,生产商不负任何责任。
- 包装未打开、未破损时内容物处于无菌、无致热源状态。

产品由环氧乙烷进行灭菌处理

# 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。

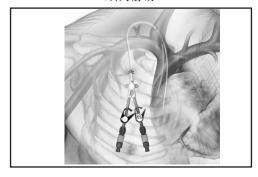
#### 导管注意事项:

- 不要在导管及其延长管周围使用尖锐的器具。
- 不要使用剪刀去除敷料。
- 使用包装之外的产品夹闭导管可能会对导管造成损伤。
- 在导管同一部位反复夹闭可能会使导管强度 变弱。需要避免在导管鲁尔接头和导管座处夹闭导 管。
- 治疗前、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。
- 该导管只能与带鲁尔旋锁(带螺纹)接头的设备配合使用。
- 反复过度旋紧接头(如静脉输液导管、注射器或封盖等)会减少接头寿命,可能导致接头损坏。注意: 在治疗过程中,不要将IJ导管管腔弄直或弯曲,因为这样会使管腔扭绞,从而抑制流速。

#### 穿刺部位:

• 使病人处于改进的Trendelenburg体位,显露上胸部,头略微偏向穿刺点的对侧。在两肩胛之间放入一个卷成卷的毛巾,以使胸部区域更好地伸展。





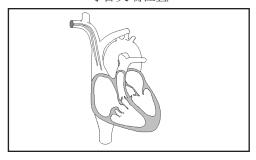
• 让病人从床上抬起头以显示胸锁乳突肌。导管应从胸锁乳突肌两头构成的三角形顶点进入。该顶点应该在锁骨上方三指宽的地方。导管穿刺点内侧应该可以摸到颈动脉的搏动。

锁骨下静脉

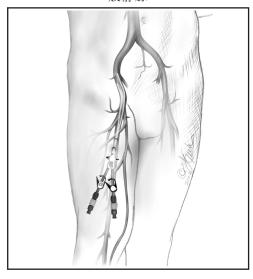


- 注意锁骨下静脉的位置,在锁骨之后、第一肋骨之上、锁骨下动脉之前。(正好位于锁骨和第一肋骨交角的外侧点)。
- 警告:
- 使用呼吸机支持通气的病人在行锁骨下静脉穿刺时气胸风险增加,并可能导致相应的并发症。
- 长期使用锁骨下静脉会导致锁骨下静脉狭窄。

导管尖端位置



股静脉



• 病人应采取完全仰卧位。在选择穿刺位置及随后的评估之前,必须触摸两侧股动脉。穿刺点同侧的膝关节屈曲,大腿外展。同侧足交叉

放置在对侧小腿上。此时股静脉应该在股动脉的 后、内侧。

注:股静脉置管时,请密切监测患者是否出现血栓、感染和出血。

• 胸部X线确认导管的最终位置。在导管放置完成后必须立即进行常规X线检查,以便在使用之前确认导管尖端位置。

## Seldinger穿刺技术说明

- 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,或在医生指导下由合格的保健专家执行。
- 本说明中所描述的医疗技术和过程并未包含所有临床可接受的规则,也不能替代医生对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。
- 1. 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。手术室是放置导管最理想的地方。使用无菌铺巾、设备及配件。穿刺点上方和下方刮除毛发。执行外科清洗流程。穿戴手术衣、手术帽、手套及口罩。让病人戴上口罩。
- 2. 导管长度的选择由医生决定。为使导管 尖端位于最佳位置,正确选择导管的长度非常重 要。在导管放置完成之后,必须执行常规X线检 查,以便在使用前确认导管位于正确的位置。
- 3. 在穿刺点部位给予足够的局部麻醉。
- 4. 连穿刺针带注射器一起穿刺进入目标静脉。抽吸以确认穿刺位置正确。
- 5. 移去注射器,用拇指堵住穿刺针尾端以防止出血或空气栓塞。把导丝的弯曲端退入推送架内,只露出导丝末端。把推送架远端插入穿刺针针座。通过针座把导丝向前推送进入目标静脉内。

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。在此过程中应牢固把握导丝。

注意:如果使用穿刺针,不要对着针尖斜面拔回导丝,以免导丝被切断。

- 6. 移去穿刺针,导丝留在血管内。用手术刀 片扩大皮肤穿刺部位切口。
- 7. 扩张器沿导丝近端插入。扩张皮下组织和静脉壁,以使导管能够很顺利进入目标静脉内。

注意:如果未充分扩张组织,会导致导管腔与导 丝之间接触过紧,造成导管置入困难或导丝从导 管内拔出时困难。这可能导致导丝弯折。

注意:扩张器不可作为留置导管留在体内,否则可能会导致血管壁穿孔。

- 8. 移去扩张器,导丝留在原位。
- 注意:不要夹闭导管的管腔部分。只能夹闭延长管部分。不要使用带齿的钳子,只能使用包装内提供的导管夹。
- 9. 导丝近端置入静脉腔内芯的远端。
- 10. 一旦导丝通过红色鲁尔接头,握紧导丝,然 后沿导丝将导管推入目标静脉,确保握紧动脉腔和静 脉腔尖端,以避免静脉腔扭折。
- 注意:不要将导丝和导管同时推进入静脉。如果导丝进入右心房,可能会导致心律不齐。因此进行该步骤时应握紧导丝。
- 11. 对导管的任何调整都应在透视下进行。导管 尖端应正好位于上腔静脉与右心房的连接处上方。对 于股静脉置管,导管尖端位置由医生决定。
- 12. 一旦确认好导管位置,移去导丝和内芯,导管留在原位,夹闭延长管。内芯从静脉腔移走,夹闭延长管。
- 13. 在动静脉两处延长管尾端连接注射器并打开导管夹。应该能够很容易从延长管中抽出血液。如果任意一侧抽血过程中发现有较大阻力,需要旋转导管或重新调整导管位置以获得足够的血流。
- 14. 一旦能够抽出足够血流,两侧管腔都应该使用充满生理盐水的注射器采用快速弹丸冲洗技术进行冲洗。请确认在冲洗过程中延长管上的夹子都处于开放状态。
- 15. 关闭延长管上的夹子,移去注射器,在每个鲁尔旋锁接头上安放一个肝素帽。在不使用时,请随时保持延长管处于夹闭状态以避免空气栓塞,并且每次抽吸之后都要用生理盐水冲洗导管。每次变更导管连接时,都要把空气从导管或所有连接管和封帽中排出。
- 16. 为维持导管畅通,导管的每一个管腔内必须充满肝素("肝素锁")。请参照医院的肝素化指导规定。
- 注意:请确认导管及延长管内的空气都已被排出。否则可能会导致空气栓塞。
- 17. 一旦导管内建立好肝素锁,夹闭导管夹并在延长管的内鲁尔接头上安装好肝素帽。
- 18. 透视确认导管尖端处于正确的位置。静脉腔 的尖端应正好位于上腔静脉与右心房的连接处上方。 对于股静脉置管,导管尖端位置由医生决定。
- 注意:未确认导管位置可能会导致严重创伤或致命并发症。

#### 导管固定和敷料加盖:

- 19. 利用固定翼把导管缝在皮肤上。请勿缝在导管管身上。
- 注意:在导管管身的附近使用尖锐物品或针时要特别注意。触碰到尖锐物品可能会导致导管损坏。
- 20. 用封闭敷料覆盖穿刺点。
- 21. 在整个植入期间,导管都必须固定/缝好。
- 22. 在病人病例上记录导管长度和导管批号。

#### 血液透析疗法

• 治疗之前应把肝素溶液从管腔中去除,以免造成病人的全身肝素化。抽吸肝素溶液应该依据医院的血液透析标准流程。

- 在透析治疗之前应仔细检查所有接头及体外管路。
- 经常检视有无泄漏,以防止出血或空气栓塞。
- 如果发现泄漏,应立即夹闭导管。

注意: 只可使用导管自带的夹子夹闭导管。

• 在继续进行透析治疗之前必须采取必要的补救措施。

注意: 大量失血会导致病人休克。

• 必须在医生指导下进行血液透析。

#### 肝素化

- 如果导管不会被立即用于治疗,请遵循下列维持导管畅通的指导建议。
- 要在两次治疗之间维持导管畅通,导管的每一个管腔内必须充满肝素("肝素锁")。
- 肝素的浓度选择请遵循医院的规定。
- 1. 根据每条延长管上标注的容量在注射器内吸入肝素。确认注射器内没有空气。
- 2. 从延长管上移去肝素帽。
- 3. 把充有肝素的注射器连接到每条延长管的阴性鲁尔接头上。
- 4. 打开延长管上的夹子。
- 5. 抽吸以确认不会有空气被输入到病人体内。
- 6. 用快速弹丸注射技术向每个管腔内推入肝素。

注意: 管腔内必须充满肝素溶液以确保效果。

7. 关闭延长管夹。

注意: 延长管夹只有在抽吸、冲洗及透析治疗时可以打开。

- 8. 移去注射器。
- 9. 把一个灭菌肝素帽连接到延长管的阴性鲁尔接头上。
- 在大部分情况下,如果不需要抽吸或冲洗导管,48-72小时内不再需要更多的肝素溶液。 出皮部位护理
- 清洁导管周围的皮肤。使用密封敷料覆盖出 皮部位,延长管、夹子及肝素帽暴露在外以方便医护 人员操作。
- 敷料必须保持清洁与干燥。

注意: 病人禁止游泳、淋浴,洗澡时不要浸湿敷料。

如果出汗过多或偶然弄湿导致敷料粘性下降,医生或护理人员必须在无菌条件下及时更换敷料。

导管使用

注意:在执行任何类型的物理或化学干预治疗之前,必须回顾医院或科室的相关规定、可能的并发症及其治疗方案、警告及注意事项,以免在导管使用过程中出现问题。

警告: 只有熟知相关技术的医生可以执行下列操作过程。

流量不够:

下列情况可能导致流量不够:

- 由于血栓或纤维蛋白鞘导致的动脉孔堵塞。
- 由于与静脉壁接触导致的动脉侧孔堵塞。 解决方法包括:
- 使用溶栓剂进行化学干预。

单向堵塞的处理:

单向堵塞的现象,即冲洗管腔时非常顺畅,但不能抽到回血。这经常是由于尖端异位造成的。

下列方法可能会解决这种堵塞问题:

- 调整导管位置。
- 调整病人体位。
- 让病人咳嗽。
- 如果没有阻力,用无菌生理盐水快速冲洗导管,以使导管尖端从血管壁上移开。

#### 感染:

注意:因为有暴露在HIV(人类免疫缺陷病毒)或其它血媒性病原体下的风险,医务人员在护理病人时必须一直遵守常规血液和体液预防措施。

- 必须一直严格遵守无菌技术。
- 在导管出皮部位发现的临床感染必须迅速用合适的抗菌素进行治疗。
- 带有导管的病人如果出现发热,应该在远离导管出皮部位的地方采取血样,至少进行两个血培养。如果血培养结果呈阳性,必须立即拔除导管并使用合适的抗菌素进行治疗。在重新放置导管之前要等待48小时。如果可能,应该在原来导管出皮部位的对侧进行插管。

#### 导管移除

警告: 只有熟知相关技术的医生可以执行下列操作。 注意: 在导管移除之前,必须回顾医院或科室的相关 规定、可能的并发症及其治疗方案、警告及注意事 项。

- 1. 切断固定翼上的缝线。根据医院相关规定去除皮肤上的缝线。
- 2. 从出皮部位拔出导管。
- 3. 在出皮部位加压大约10-15分钟,或直到不再出血为止。
- 4. 加盖敷料以促使伤口尽早愈合。

#### 保证

Medcomp® 保证此产品按照合适的标准和规则生产。 病人情况、临床治疗和产品护理会影响此产品的使 用。此产品的使用必须遵从此产品使用说明,并需在 有处方权的医生指导下使用。

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#### 环氧乙烷灭菌 STERILE EO



注意, 见使用说明书

生产企业

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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。

灭菌方式: 环氧乙烷灭菌 生产日期: 请见原厂标签 有效期: 请见原厂标签

医疗器械注册证书编号: 国械注进20163451243 产品技术要求编号: 国械注进20163451243 产品型号:

XTP94CT-C	XTP114MT-C	DFXL144CT-C	DSP134PC-C	XTP126MT-C	MFFS1215IJ-2-C
XTP96CT-C	XTP116MT-C	DFXL146CT-C	DSP136PC-C	XTP128MT-C	MFFS1220IJ-2-C
XTP98CT-C	XTP118MT-C	DFXL148CT-C	DSP138PC-C	XTP129MT-C	MFFS1515S-C
XTP94IJC-C	XTP119MT-C	DFXL149CT-C	DSP139PC-C	XTP125IJS-C	MFFS1520S-C
XTP96IJC-C	XTP114IJS-C	DFXL144IJC-C	DSP134IJC-C	XTP126IJS-C	MFFS1524S-C
XTP98IJC-C	XTP116IJS-C	DFXL146IJC-C	DSP136IJC-C	XTP128IJS-C	MFFS1512IJ-C
XTP94MT-C	XTP118IJS-C	DFXL148IJC-C	DSP138IJC-C	XTP145MTA-C	MFFS1515IJ-C
XTP96MT-C	MCF10-C	DFXL149IJC-C	DSP139IJC-C	XTP146MTA-C	MFFS1520IJ-C
XTP98MT-C	MCF6-C	DFXL144MT-C	DSP134S-C	XTP148MTA-C	MFFS1512IJ-2-C
XTP94IJS-C	MCF55-C	DFXL146MT-C	DSP136S-C	XTP149MTA-C	MFFS1515IJ-2-C
XTP96IJS-C	MCF64-C	DFXL148MT-C	DSP138S-C	XTP145IJSA-C	MFFS1520IJ-2-C
XTP98IJS-C	MCFK550-C	DFXL149MT-C	DSP139S-C	XTP146IJSA-C	MCY306PS-C
XTP114CT-C	MCFK64-C	DFXL144IJS-C	DSP130S-C	XTP148IJSA-C	MCY308PS-C
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XTP114IJC-C	MC38-C	DSP134C-C	DSP139PS-C	MFFS1224S-C	MFFS1220IJ-C
XTP116IJC-C	MC35-J-C	DSP136C-C	DSP134IJS-C	MFFS1212IJ-C	MFFS1212IJ-2-C
XTP118IJC-C	MC38-J-C	DSP138C-C	DSP136IJS-C	DSP130C-C	
ROS-C	ROS18-C	DSP139C-C	DSP138IJS-C	DSP139IJS-C	

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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 40185-C Rev. 5/17C