



Disclosures

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Each year in Australia ...

- 9 million peripheral intravenous cannulas/catheters
 (PIVCs) are inserted in hospital patients
- 3-4 million fail before treatment completion
- Around 2 million are never used
- 25% are never documented





Use of Short Peripheral Intravenous Catheters: Characteristics, Management, and Outcomes Worldwide

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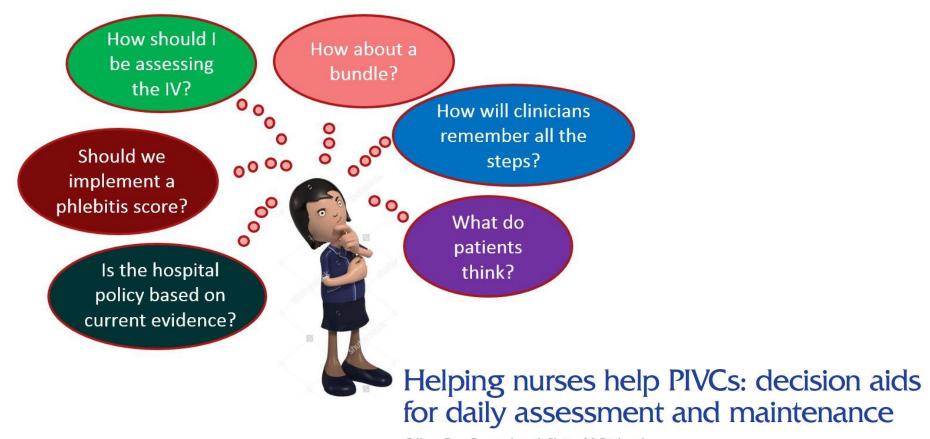
■ Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, USA; 10One Million Global Peripheral Intravenous Catheter (OMG

Problems identified	Global	Australia	country (see Appendix 1).
i i obicinio identined	%	%	ll intravenous catheter (PIVC) on worldwide. Failure of PIVCs of premature removal and
No apparent reason for use	14	23	the characteristics, doutcomes of PIVCs udy. italized patients from rural, areas internationally. If, device, and inserter ed along with assessment of the Luse in different geographic 620 PIVCs in 51 countries.
Dressing soiled or loose	21	26	
Phlebitis (1 or more symptom)	10	15	
Insertion date & time not	49	59	for intravenous medication (n ninantly inserted in general vo-thirds of all devices were
documented			
No daily assessment documented	36	40	
No documentation of IV flush	36	58	

placed in non-recommended sites such as the hand, wrist, or antecubital veins. Nurses inserted most PIVCs (n = 28,575, 71%); although there was wide regional variation (26% to 97%). The prevalence of idle PIVCs was 14% (n = 5.796), Overall, 10% (n = 4.204) of PIVCs were painful to the patient or otherwise symptomatic of phlebitis; a further 10% (n = 3,879) had signs of PIVC malfunction; and 21% of PIVC dressings were suboptimal (n = 8.507), Over one-third of PIVCs (n = 14,787, 36%) had no documented daily site assessment and half (n = 19,768, 49%) had no

CONCLUSIONS: In this study, we found that many PIVCs were placed in areas of flexion, were symptomatic or idle, had suboptimal dressings, or lacked adequate documentation. This suggests inconsistency between recommended management guidelines for PIVCs and current practice, Journal of Hospital Medicine, May 30, 2018. doi: 10.12788/jhm.3039 © 2018 Society of Hospital Medicine

documented date and time of insertion.



Gillian Ray-Barruel and Claire M Rickard

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Infusion phlebitis assessment measures: a systematic review

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Keywords

assessment, measurement, peripheral intravenous catheter, phiebitis, psychometric assessment, scales

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Abstract

Rationale, aims and objectives Phlebitis is a common and painful complication of peripheral intravenous cannulation. The aim of this review was to identify the measures used in infusion phlebitis assessment and evaluate evidence regarding their reliability, validity, responsiveness and feasibility.

Method We conducted a systematic literature review of the Cochrane library, Ovid MEDLINE and EBSCO CINAHL until September 2013. All English-language studies (randomized controlled trials, prospective cohort and cross-sectional) that used an infusion phlebitis scale were retrieved and analysed to determine which symptoms were included in each scale and how these were measured. We evaluated studies that reported testing the psychometric properties of phlebitis assessment scales using the Consensus-based Standards for the selection of health Measurement Instruments (COSMIN) guidelines.

Results Infusion phlebitis was the primary outcome measure in 233 studies. Fifty-three (23%) of these provided no actual definition of phlebitis. Of the 180 studies that reported measuring phlebitis incidence and/or severity, 101 (56%) used a scale and 79 (44%) used a definition alone. We identified 71 different phlebitis assessment scales. Three scales had undergone some psychometric analyses, but no scale had been rigorously tested.

Conclusion Many phlebitis scales exist, but none has been thoroughly validated for use in clinical practice. A lack of consensus on phlebitis measures has likely contributed to disparities in reported phlebitis incidence, precluding meaningful comparison of phlebitis rates.

Phlebitis Scales

- 71 different phlebitis scales
- None had high validity or reliability measures
- Lack of consensus on phlebitis definitions and scales leads to wide range in reported phlebitis rates.
- Not helpful!

Ray-Barruel G et al. JECP 2014

Standardising PIVC assessment & care

Culture

Guidelines

Education

Bundles

Checklists

Audits



I-DECIDED: a clinical decision-making tool for improving peripheral intravenous catheter assessment and safe removal in hospitals (I-DECIDED Study)

http://www.avatargroup.org.au/i-decided.html

I-DECIDEDTM

IV assessment and decision tool

- **IDENTIFY** if an IV is in situ
- **D** DOES the patient need the IV?
- **E EFFECTIVE** function?
- **C** COMPLICATIONS at site?
- INFECTION prevention
- **D** DRESSING & SECUREMENT
- **E** EVALUATE & EDUCATE
- **D** DOCUMENT your DECISION: Continue or remove the IV

I-DECIDED Study

- Clinicometrics
 - Content validity
 - Inter-rater reliability
- Interrupted time-series
 - PIVC assessments
 - Chart audits
 - Staff focus groups
 - Patient interviews

Open Access Protoco

BMJ Open Implementing the I-DECIDED clinical decision-making tool for peripheral intravenous catheter assessment and safe removal: protocol for an interrupted time-series study

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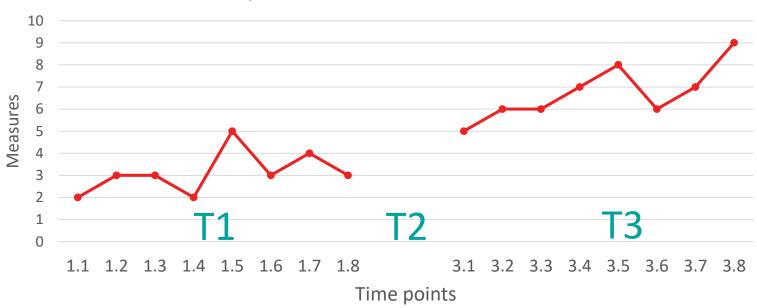
Ray-Barruel G, et al. BMJ Open 2018;8:e021290. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2017-021290





Interrupted time series





I-DECIDED study time points

T1 (pre)

- 4 months, 8 time points
- PIVC assessments, chart audits, focus groups, patient interviews
- Inter-rater reliability testing

Τ2

- 2 months
- Education
- Posters
- Lanyard cards
- Trial VAD form introduced

T3 (post)

- 4 months, 8 time points
- PIVC assessments, chart audits, focus groups, patient interviews
- Inter-rater reliability testing





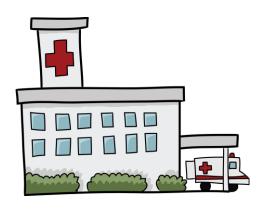
Hospital 1

- Public (630 beds)
- 2 wards (40 beds)
- Infectious diseases
- Surgical



Hospital 2

- Public (217 beds)
- 3 wards (53 beds)
- Medical
- Cardiac
- Surgical



Results from Hospitals 1 & 2

- 1747 patients screened, 847 PIVCs
- 639 PIVCs consented, assessed and chart audited
- 55 patients had 2 PIVCs
- 20 education sessions, 125 staff attended
- 17 focus groups (7 pre, 10 post), total 78 nurses
- 4 patient interviews



Redundant / Idle PIVC

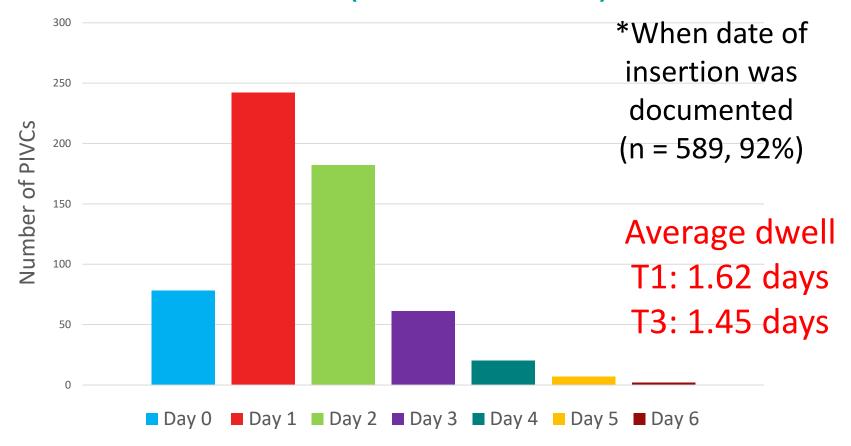
Defined as:

- PIVC not used in the past 24 hours or unlikely to be used in the next 24 hours,
 AND
- Patient stable and with no apparent reason for having a PIVC.



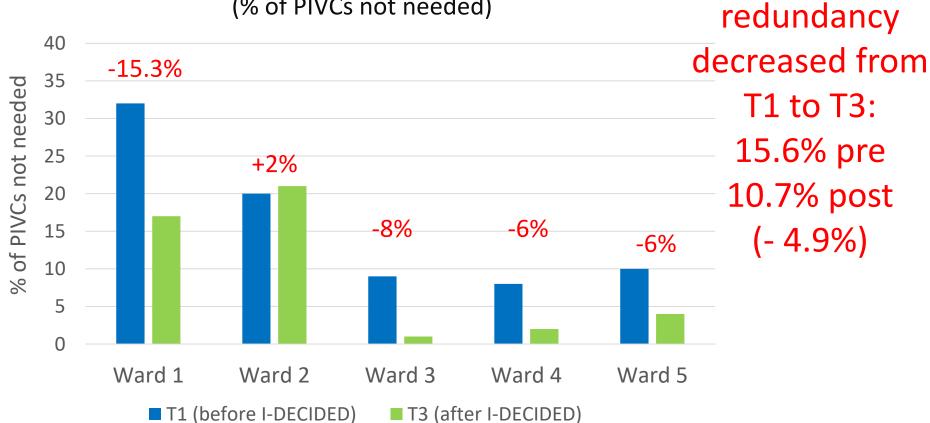


Dwell time (N = 639 PIVCs)*



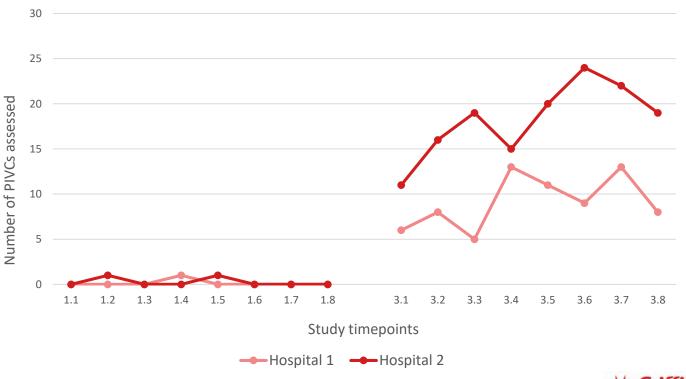
Redundancy

(% of PIVCs not needed)



Total average

Documentation of decision to continue or remove PIVC







Conclusion

- PIVC assessment is more than dwell time and phlebitis
- Nurses' awareness of need to remove idle cannulas increased
- Idle cannula rate decreased 4.9%
- Compliance with VAD form varied between wards
- Continuing IV surveillance audits are needed

If it's not needed, not working, or not tolerated, get it out!









Questions?

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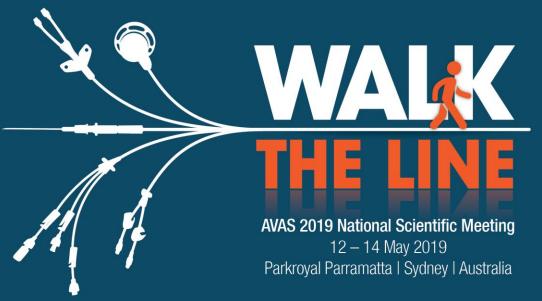
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Australian Vascular Access Society
Promoting safety and excellence in Vascular Access