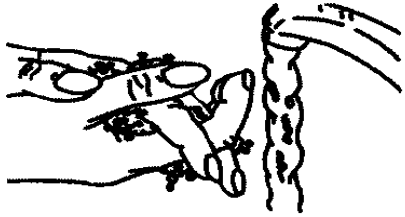


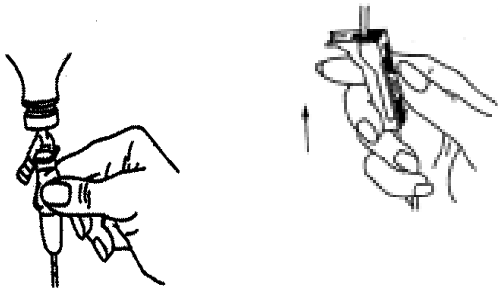
Home Infusion Instructions Sheet

1. Clean work area with antibiotic soap or disinfectant. Let air dry.
2. Gather your supplies: _____

3. Wash your hands with soap and water.



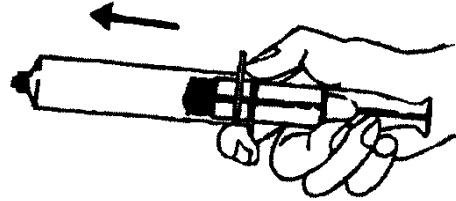
4. Clamp tubing off with roller clamp. Spike the bag of medication with tubing and prime by gravity or pump. Do not touch open ends of the IV tubing.



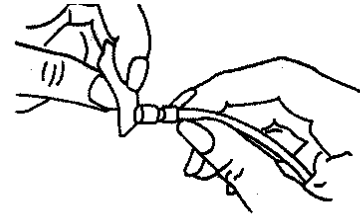
Gravity: Squeeze drip chamber to fill to line. Roll clamp open until fluid fills tubing and bubbles are gone.

Pump: Place tubing into pump. Then follow pump directions to prime tubing and make sure all bubbles are out of tubing.

5. Clean injection port with alcohol. Flush patient's access with _____ ml of normal saline (ns) using a pre-filled syringe.



6. Clean injection port with alcohol and connect tubing to patient



7. Set the rate for infusion:
Gravity: Roll clamp up to _____ drops/min.

Pump: Follow directions per patient information sheet.

8. When infusion is complete, close the roller clamp and disconnect tubing from patient.

Clean injection port with alcohol. Flush with _____ ml saline. Clean injection port again with alcohol and flush with _____ ml heparin.

Protect injection port by covering with a new green Curo Cap after the final flush. Always replace with a new Cap each time the IV line is accessed.



9. If tubing is being used for more than one dose throughout that day, place a new green Curo Tip on end of IV tubing after each dose.



HOME INFUSION

Troubleshooting

Complication: Resistance during injection.

What to do:

- Check to make sure catheter is not clamped or kinked.
- Try to flush catheter with Normal Saline. (do not force)
- If unable to flush, contact your doctor or nurse.

How to prevent:

- Flush catheter regularly with total amount of flush solution prescribed by your doctor.
- Avoid use of arm with catheter as much as possible.
- If you see blood backing up in catheter repeat flush procedure.

Complication: Catheter rupture or broken catheter.

What to do:

- Watch for blood back up or leakage of solution at exit site.
- Inspect catheter for a break or puncture.
- Clamp catheter above puncture site and notify doctor or nurse.
- Cover puncture site with dressing.

How to prevent:

- Catheters are fragile protect, at all times.
- Do not use scissors or sharp instruments around catheter.
- Never force solution into catheter.
- Keep catheter secure with tape and bandnet.

Complication: Displaced catheter tip.

What to do:

- Report sharp shoulder and neck pain during infusion or injection.
- Watch for swelling at catheter exit site during infusion.
- Report coughing more than usual.
- Stop infusion and notify nurse if any of the above occur.

How to prevent:

- Avoid tension on catheter.
- Keep catheter secure with tape and bandnet.
- Do not allow catheter to dangle or be pulled.

Complication: Air embolism.

What to do:

- Report signs and symptoms such as coughing, chest pain or shortness of breath.
- Watch for large air bubbles in tubing.
- If signs and symptoms are seen, clamp off tubing, stop infusion, turn on left side, contact doctor or nurse.

How to prevent:

- Prime tubing before starting infusion.
- Make sure all connections are secure.