THE ROYAL WOLVERHAMPTON NHS TRUST

Specialist Clinical Practice Renal Sub-committee

Practice Reference:	**SNCP20**
Title:	Pre dialysis procedure for tunnelled and temporary dialysis catheter.
Date of Implementation:	April 2008
Version:	V 2
Date of Review:	March 2015
Date of next review:	March 2018
Authors title:	Advanced Nurse Practitioner Renal Unit
Practice Location Intranet	Renal specialist Practice Folder/ Trust

1.0 Practice Statement

1.1To prevent infection and maintain client safety on the commencement of dialysis via a tunnelled or temporary catheter.

1.2To be undertaken by a registered nurse with a renal qualification, or an RN with training from a renal nurse who has been assessed and has evidence of competence.

2.0 Equipment

- Dressing Trolley
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - non sterile gloves, plastic apron, visor.
- 1 x Sterile Dressing pack
- 1 x Paper towel
- 2 x packs sterile gauze swabs
- 2 x 5ml syringes
- IV3000 Transparent dressing
- Chloraprep 3ml ®
- 2%Chlorhexidine in 70% alcohol wipes.
- Alcohol hand gel

3.0 Detailed Action

3.1 Provide patient with explanation of procedure and gain consent

3.2 Wash hands with soap and water and dry thoroughly,

3.3 Apply PPE

3.4 Decontaminate trolley.

3.5 Prepare sterile equipment onto trolley.

3.6 Observe line exit site for signs of infection and remove dressing if clinically indicated or if due for weekly change.

Note: If dressing change is required prepare sterile field prior to cleaning.

3.7 Remove soiled gloves and use alcohol hand rub, apply clean gloves.

3.8 Clean exit site for 30 seconds with Chloraprep 3ml ®

3.9 Following ANTT apply clean dressing.

3.9 Remove gloves and dispose of in the appropriate waste bag.

3.11 Decontaminate hands with alcohol hand gel

3.12 Apply pair of non-sterile gloves

3.13 Place sterile towel under catheter limbs ensuring catheter limbs are clamped

3.14 Remove the line caps using a piece of gauze and dispose of into the appropriate waste bag.

3.15 Using a 2% Chlorhexidene in 70% alcohol wipe clean the end of each catheter limb and allow to dry. Immediately attach a 5ml syringe.

3.16 Using a clean piece of gauze and a non-touch technique unclamp one catheter limb and withdraw the appropriate amount of blood as stated on the individual catheter limb.

3.17 Re – clamp and expel withdrawn blood over a piece of gauze on the trolley.

Note: If a clot is present, unclamp the limb and again withdraw the appropriate amount of blood and expel over a piece of gauze.

3.18 If no clot is present, replace the syringe onto the end of the catheter limb and withdraw 5mls of blood and flush back into limb to test for adequate blood flow for dialysis.

3.19 Repeat procedures 3.13– 3.18 to check patency of 2nd catheter limb.

3.20The access is now ready for initiating dialysis.

3.21 Remove PPE and dispose of into the appropriate waste bag.

3.22 Wash hands with soap and water and dry thoroughly.

4.0 Financial Risk Assessment

4.1 Following a Risk assessment of this clinical practice no financial risks have been identified.

5.0 Equality and Diversity Risk Assessment

5.1 Following an Equality and Diversity risk assessment of this clinical practice, no equality and diversity risks have been identified.

6.0 Maintenance

6.1 This clinical Practice will be reviewed and kept up to date by the Renal ANP and the Specialist Clinical Practice Renal Sub- Committee workgroup will recommend changes and amendments.

7.0 Training

7.1 All staff undertaking this practice must have received training to include:

Demonstration of practice
Supervised practice

All staff undertaking the procedure must have been competency assessed and deemed competent in the procedure by a competent practitioner.

8.0 References

Cook, N. 1999. Central and venous catheters: preventing infection and occlusion. British journal of Nursing, vol. 8, No 15, pp980 – 989.

Mallett J, Dougherty L, (Ed) 2000. Royal Marsden Hospital Manual of Clinical nursing procedures, (Fifth edition) Blackwell Science: Oxford pp 615 – 661.

Saving Lives: reducing infection, delivering clean safe care. Revised edition: October 2007 Department of Health.

Safer practice in renal medicine April 2007 London Department of Health www.dh.gov.uk/reducingmrsa

9.0 Bibliography

Daugirdas, J.T. et al. Handbook of Dialysis fifth edition. 2014 Lippincott New York.

Thomas N Renal nursing 4th Edition 2014 Bailliere Tindall

Levy, J. Morgan, J. Brown, E. Oxford handbook of Dialysis 3rd Edition 2009. Oxford University Press.