Introduction
Your Health Care Provider is giving you a PowerGlide* Midline Catheter so that you can more easily get the intravenous medicines you need without repeated needle sticks in your arms. Please talk to your Health Care Provider about how to care for your PowerGlide* Midline Catheter, and how the catheter may influence your daily activities.

This patient guide is not intended to act as a substitute for, and does not replace, the relevant Instructions For Use (IFU) for the products discussed herein, and/or any specific instructions given by your health care provider. Please consult the IFU for important product and safety information.

The PowerGlide* Midline Catheter is made of polyurethane. Polyurethane material can be damaged when certain products are used to clean around them. See the following warning:

Warning: When cleaning or changing the bandage (dressing) around your catheter, do not clean the catheter with ointment or with solutions that contain alcohol, acetone or polyethylene glycol (check the label for these ingredients). These can damage the polyurethane material if used.

Caring for Your Catheter
A patient may need the assistance of another individual to perform some or all of the care and maintenance required for the PowerGlide* Midline Catheter.

- Always wash your hands thoroughly using warm soapy water before touching your catheter, changing the dressing, or changing caps or tubing attached to your catheter.
- Whenever caring for the catheter, use sterile gloves if available.
- Always make sure that caps or tubing attached to your catheter remain secure.
  - Under sterile conditions, flush the catheter with 10 mL of sterile saline every 12 hours or after each use.
  - Do not use a syringe smaller than 10 mL for flushing.
  - Do not flush against resistance.
  - Do not accidentally inject air bubbles.
- Always handle your catheter carefully.
  - Do not over-twist the adapter when changing the injection caps or tubing.
  - Never use scissors or sharp objects near the catheter.
  - Never pull the catheter tubing.
- Be sure the catheter does not move in or out of its place in your arm.

Bandage (Dressing) Change
Your bandage has two important roles:
1. It provides a germ-free (sterile) environment for the catheter.
2. It helps keep the catheter from moving or breaking.

If you or your family members have been told how to change the bandage, please follow your Health Care Provider’s instructions carefully. Properly changing your dressing using germ-free (sterile) methods will help reduce the chance of catheter problems.

Important
- Allow cleaning material and antiseptics to dry completely before putting on a clean bandage.
- If bandage becomes loose, dirty, wet or if spotting can be seen through the bandage, change it right away.
- Use chlorhexidine gluconate or povidone iodine to clean around the catheter, unless you have known allergies to any of these products.

CAUTION: To minimize the risk of the catheter being pulled out or broken, the catheter must always be secured in place.

Catheter Problems
Call your Health Care Provider right away if you notice:
1. Bleeding or drainage where the catheter comes out of your arm.
2. Redness or swelling where the catheter comes out of your arm or from the insertion site towards your heart. This may be a medical emergency.
3. Pain, soreness or swelling of the arm, shoulder or neck on the side with the catheter. This may be a medical emergency.
4. Pain or discomfort when IV fluids are put into your catheter.
5. Chest pain, shortness of breath or discomfort while your catheter is in place. This may be a medical emergency.
6. Catheter movement either in or out of its place in your arm.
7. If you have a catheter leak or accidentally break or damage the catheter, fold and tape the catheter between the break or leak and where the catheter comes out of your arm.
8. If you accidentally pull the catheter out, immediately compress the insertion site with a sterile gauze pad and tape it into place. Then contact your healthcare provider immediately.
9. Fever, chills, swelling or oozing from the insertion site may be a sign of infection. General fatigue or decrease in activity in a child, even without fever, may be a sign of a problem or medical emergency.

NOTE: Any of these changes or a combination thereof in or around your catheter could be serious. You should contact your Health Care Provider as soon as you see any problems like those described above.

This fact sheet is for information purposes only. It is not meant to take the place of medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. Always talk to a health care professional about any health care related questions or concerns you have.

For additional information, please visit www.bardaccess.com.

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Date of Insertion
Home Healthcare Agency
Agency Phone Number
Manufacturer
Bard Access Systems, Inc.
605 North 5600 West, Salt Lake City, UT USA 84116
1-800-545-0890, 1-801-522-5000