Patient Guide
Your doctor is giving you a Poly Per-Q-Cath³ Triple Lumen PICC catheter so that you can easily get the intravenous (IV) medicines you need. This catheter is used to give you medications or to get blood samples. You do not need surgery to have the Poly Per-Q-Cath³ Triple Lumen PICC catheter put in your vein.

The Poly Per-Q-Cath³ Triple Lumen PICC catheter lets your doctors and nurses give you medications without repeated needle sticks in your arms.

Introduction

This Patient Guide will help you better understand your Poly Per-Q-Cath³ Triple Lumen PICC catheter. However, it is only a guide and should be used together with your IV nurse and/or doctor’s directions.

If you need to go to a hospital or to a doctor other than your primary doctor, please take this booklet with you. It will help the doctor and nurses care for you and your catheter in the best way possible.

The catheter is normally put in one of the veins near the bend of the elbow. It may be put in either arm.

You may feel a little pain from the special needle used to help insert the catheter, but you shouldn’t feel anything while the catheter tubing is being placed in the vein.

Please talk to your doctor or nurse about how your Poly Per-Q-Cath³ Triple Lumen PICC catheter may change your daily activities.

Catheters are made of two kinds of materials: silicone or polyurethane. The Poly Per-Q-Cath³ Triple Lumen PICC catheter that your doctor has given you is made of polyurethane. Polyurethane material can be damaged when some 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 acetone. (Check label for these ingredients.) These can damage the polyurethane material if used over time.

**Warning:** When using alcohol or alcohol containing antiseptics with polyurethane PICCs, care should be taken to avoid prolonged or excessive contact. Solutions should be allowed to completely dry before applying an occlusive dressing. Chlordexidine gluconate and/or povidone iodine are the suggested antiseptics to use.

**Warning:** Alcohol should not be used to soak or declot polyurethane PICCs because alcohol is known to degrade polyurethane catheters over time with repeated and prolonged exposure.

**Note:** Catheter does not require “s” curve for dressing and securement.
Your bandage has two important jobs.

1. It provides a germ-free (sterile) environment for the catheter.
2. It helps keep the catheter from moving or breaking.

Bandages will hold your catheter in place so fluids and air can pass through without any blocking or clogging. Your nurse may call the bandage a moisture-vapor permeable, non-occlusive dressing.

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

When cleaning around your catheter:

DO:
- Follow all instructions you are given by your hospital or home health facility.
- Use chlorhexidine gluconate and/or povidone iodine to clean around the catheter. Always remember the following warning when cleaning and caring for your catheter:

  WARNING! When cleaning or changing the bandage (dressing) around your catheter, do not clean the catheter with ointment or with solutions that contain acetone. (Check label for these ingredients.) These can damage the polyurethane material if used over time.

- Allow all cleaning materials and antiseptics to dry completely before putting on a clean bandage.

Important
- Never use anything sharp near the catheter, such as scissors.
- Be sure the catheter does not move in or out of its place in your arm.
- If your bandage becomes loose, dirty, wet, or if spotting can be seen through bandage, change it right away. See pictures.
- Your catheter should always be held in place as shown.
This method will keep the catheter from pulling and helps spread the tension across the surface of the bandage.

1. Place a strip of tape over the wings or trifurcation as an anchor.

2. Cover the area and strip of tape with a clear, large square bandage. Be sure it does not cover the hub; it should cover the tape up to the hub.

3. a. Center another strip of tape under the hub (sticky side up) just above the tape you placed on the wings, just above the clear, large square bandage.
   b. Wrap each side of the tape across the hub in a wide "V" (chevroned) shape and tape onto the dressing.

4. Place a fourth strip of tape over the remaining hubs on top of the "V" shaped strip.

Flush the Catheter

If you are caring for your catheter, you will be taught the right way to flush your catheter.

Your catheter should be flushed ________________________________________________.

It should be flushed on ________________________________________________________.
# Catheter Maintenance Schedule

**Directions:** List the date below and check off the action performed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catheter Bandage Change</th>
<th>Extension Tubing Change</th>
<th>Injection Cap Change</th>
<th>Flushing Amount</th>
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# Catheter Problems

You may notice a small red bump at the place where your catheter was inserted. This is normal; however, you should feel no pain or see any drainage after the first bandage change.

**Call your doctor or nurse right away if you notice:**

1. A lot of bleeding or drainage where the catheter comes out of your arm.
2. Redness or swelling where the catheter comes out of your arm.
3. Pain, soreness or swelling of the arm with the catheter.
4. Pain or discomfort when IV solution fluids are put into (infused) your catheter.
5. Chest pain or discomfort while your catheter is in place.
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.

**NOTE!** Any of these changes in or around your catheter could be very serious. You should contact your doctor or nurse as soon as you see any problems like those described above.
Poly Per-Q-Cath*3 Triple Lumen PICC

Patient Name:_____________________________________ Date:___________

Base Line Right/Left Upper Arm Circumference was ____________cm.

Catheter French Size: _____________ Product Code:____________________

Name of Catheter: ____________________ Catheter Length cm:____________

Lot No.: __________________________ PICC was inserted via the Right/Left

Basilic/Cephalic Vein. Blood Return was Obtained/Not Obtained. __________

_________ cm. of insertable catheter length exposed from insertion site.

Hospital:________________________________ Phone:  ________________

Doctor: _________________________________ Phone:  ________________

Nurse: _________________________________ Phone:  ________________

Supplier:_______________________________ Phone:  ________________

List of Supplies Needed:

Repair Kit: ______________________________ # ____________________

Dressing Supplies:  Flushing Supplies:

________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________

Catheter Care Schedule: ___________________________________________

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Special Instructions: ____________________________________________

________________________________________________________________
When cleaning around your catheter:
- Follow all instructions you are given by your hospital or home health facility.
- Use chlorhexidine gluconate and/or povidone iodine to clean around the catheter. Always remember the following warning when cleaning and caring for your catheter:

**WARNING!** When cleaning or changing the bandage (dressing) around your catheter, do not clean the catheter with ointment or with solutions that contain acetone. (Check label for these ingredients.) These can damage the polyurethane material if used over time.

- Allow all cleaning materials and antiseptics to dry completely before putting on a clean bandage.

Catheter Maintenance
- Flush the catheter with heparinized saline every 12 hours or after each use. Follow the instructions of your nurse for the exact amount.

Please fill this card out and keep on your person at all times

Patient’s Name ________________________________________
Doctor__________________________________________________
Doctor’s Phone No. (        ) ____________________________
Date of Insertion________________________________________
Catheter Product Code ________________________________

Important:
Please fill out the patient information card below and separate from this booklet. Fold on the crease provided and keep on your person at all times.

Note: See other side for special instructions for care and maintenance.