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# Infusion Therapy Standards of Practice

中华护理学会静脉治疗护理专业委员会编译

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# 输液治疗实践标准

## INFUSION THERAPY

### STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

**美国静脉输液护理学会制定**

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美国静脉输液护理学会(INS)的官方出版物《输液治疗护理杂志》通过发布输液护理治疗实践相关的最新研究、临床回顾性研究、案例分析以及专业发展信息,致力于追求卓越的输液护理。刊登的文章涵盖广泛的输液专业知识,并听取了所有医疗服务人员中参与输液工作的专家意见。

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《输液治疗护理杂志》是美国静脉输液护理学会的会员福利。美国静脉输液护理学会 (INS) 是致力于加强输液实践、改善患者预后的专业机构。美国静脉输液护理学会拥有诸多会员福利, 可提供接触最新输液研究、技术及教育的机会。想要了解更多美国静脉输液护理学会的会员福利, 请访问 [www.insl.org](http://www.insl.org)。

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## 序

这是输液治疗实践领域激动人心的时代。我们从未像今天这样对该领域给予那么多的关注，提供那么多技术和证据，或进行跨学科合作。无论是对某一特定的血管通路装置安全性的研究，指导某一装置的使用时机，还是对预防并发症的最佳方法的深入审查——我们的专业领域都有充足的知识、数据储备和智慧见解。对于全世界的输液与血管外科临床工作者而言，这是患者护理一线工作的最好时代。

然而，取得这样的进步是需要付出一定代价的，因为这样的时代也意味着更重大的责任。例如，我们的患者对血管通路的需求从未如此复杂。与以往不同的是，我们现在再也不需要一系列让人眼花缭乱的装置、设计和技术来满足各种细微需求（如，可依靠高压注射的中线导管）或填补关键部位（对进针困难的患者使用超声引导装置）。我们现有的医疗保健体系已经发生了重大转变——在很多方面取得了进步，但同时也更支离破碎，偏离常轨。随着门诊、医院及后续医疗保健机构的复杂化，患者也发生了转变，我们从未像今天这样迫切地寻求患者血管穿刺过程的正确处理方法。

在这场变革漩涡中，要求临床工作者精通血管通路装置的置入、维护和控制在，还要求就装置选择和静脉通路告知临床决策。尽管这样的机遇是该领域发展中的巨大进步，同时也带来了许多新的未知挑战。比如，当现有证据有限不足以指导临床决策时该怎么办？当获得的资料信息不足以支撑实践操作时，应该如何与患者或供方沟通以预防损伤？应该如何学习、掌握证据，并且据此在操作装置时作出改变？相关地，哪些实践可提高患者预后情况，以往又给我们留下哪些经验？在对提高医疗护理和输液治疗实践质量的不懈追求中，了解自身的不足比以往任何时候都重要。

值得庆幸的是，多年以来《输液治疗实践标准》一直是输液领域的基石，这么说一点也不夸张。更确切地说，《输液治疗实践标准》代表了我们的尖端水平：书中不但对优秀水平、期望水平以及疑难问题作出详细说明，并且提供了赖以支持的数据信息和强大的证据。无论其目的是为了提供患者护理信息、执行法律程序，或是为了个人的启迪和成长，在输液治疗实践领域中，本《输液治疗实践标准》无疑是最全面、最经久不衰的，或说是最有价值的。作为2016版的撰稿人和审阅人之一，我很高兴地宣布《输液治疗实践标准》的惯例得以延续，这也是业内振奋人心的消息。2016版《输液治疗实践标准》增加并修改了专科患者群体、静疗输液团队的定义和作用、血管可视化技术、导管尖端位置等部分，囊括并吸收了输液治疗领域的前沿发展，形成一套统一的综合性参考用书。我们不但增加了新的实践标准，也对感染预防措施、静脉采血以及导管并发症等关键领域的重大进展进行了综述。

这些重大进展表明输液治疗专业领域在不断壮大发展，也反映出公众对输液治疗护理的期望在不断变化。因此新版《输液治疗实践标准》不仅仅是建议，更要求所有关注输液或血管治疗的临床工作者深入阅读。《输液治疗实践标准》致力于提高需要血管通路和输液治疗的患者安全性，作为医生研究参考用书，还介绍《输液治疗实践标准》的工作、问题，以及临床护理专业知识。简而言之，这是独一无二的。针对许多重要问题、困惑以及我们目前面临的挑战，该参考用书继续为我们提供关键解答。我竭力推荐诸位都要好好读一读，评估并采纳文中有助于输液护理和决策的建议。你的患者会因此受益而感激你，你的实践能力会得到提升，并且可服务于社会。

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2015年10月

## 实践标准 委员会的介绍

### **Lisa Gorski, MS, RN, HHCNS-BC, CRNI<sup>®</sup>, FAAN—Chair**

Clinical Nurse Specialist, Wheaton Franciscan Home Health & Hospice, Milwaukee, WI  
Gorski女士是静脉输液护理学会的前任总裁（2007-2008），于2006年成为美国静脉输液护理学会实践标准委员会的一员，并于2011年被任命为委员会主席。她已发表过50多篇期刊文章，并著有几本以输液治疗为主题的书籍。她经常发表全国性和国际性演讲，内容涉及护理标准的制定、家庭护理以及输液治疗方法。

### **Lynn Hadaway, MEd, RN-BC, CRNI<sup>®</sup>**

President, Lynn Hadaway Associates, Inc, Atlanta, GA

Hadaway女士是一名输液护士，有着40多年的工作经验，是国际知名的顾问医生和教育工作者。她目前担任输液护士认证组织（INCC）董事会主席以及输液团队工作小组的组长。她也是2006年版和2011年版实践标准的编委会成员之一。她已发表过75多篇期刊文章，并参与几本教科书中关于输液治疗方法的编写。Hadaway女士持有护理职业发展和输液治疗护理方面的资格证书。

### **Mary E. Hagle, PhD, RN-BC, FAAN**

Nurse Scientist, Clement J. Zablocki VA Medical Center and University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee College of Nursing, Milwaukee, WI

Hagle医生曾参与2011年版实践标准编委会的修订，并再度参与本次修订，在使用5年后完善了“证据体的强度”文件，堪称证据质量保证的典范。她有15年的护理研究经验，并且在大学和社区医疗中心、急症监护室、门诊和慢性病护理中心作为一名临床护理学专家有超过20年的专业经验，经常与患者和护士接触。Hagle医生专注于血管通路装置的管理和不良事件的预防工作，是研究和质量改进团队的导师，也是将证据应用于实践的引领者和临床研究专家。

### **Mary McGoldrick, MS, RN, CRNI<sup>®</sup>**

Home Care and Hospice Consultant, Home Health Systems, Inc, Saint Simons Island, GA

McGoldrick女士于35年前开始从事家庭护理工作，此后一直服务于大量家庭护理临床、治疗和管理方面的工作，期间有12年在联合委员会（TJC）担任家庭护理和临终关怀调查员。她经常发表以家庭护理预防感染和临终关怀为主题的演讲，并且编写并发表一些书籍、论文、章节和手册。

### **Marsha Orr, MS, RN**

Distance Education Faculty Liaison and Full-time Lecturer, California State University ( CSUF ) School of Nursing ( SON ) , Fullerton, CA

Orr女士是加利福尼亚大学的一名全职教师，为护理学院教学和在线学习准则的应用技术提供资源。她还是家庭输液护理和家庭医疗装置方面的创办者和咨询师，同时也是该领域的家庭评审者。她擅长的实践领域包括输液治疗、血管通路和营养支持。她是美国肠外肠内营养学会前董事会成员，并曾担任护理委员会主席。

### **Darcy Doellman, MSN, RN, CRNI<sup>®</sup>, VA-BC**

Clinical Manager, Vascular Access Team at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH

Doellman女士过去30年间主要从事外周静脉留置针、经外周置入的中心静脉导管、中心静脉导管故障排除、教育、出版、新生儿及儿童研究等方面的工作。她持有血管通路和输液治疗方面的资格证书。

#### **实践标准委员会权益冲突披露**

##### **利益冲突披露**

所有作者已完成并提交可能的权益冲突披露表。Lisa Gorski隶属于ivWatch、BD、3M和Covidien；Lynn Hadaway隶属于3M、BD、Terumo、Excelsior、Ivera、B Braun、Baxter、Covidien、DEKA、Discrub、SplashCap、Velano Vascular、VATA、West Pharmaceuticals、Elcam、Christie Medical和Bard Access；Mary Hagle、Mary McGoldrick和Marsha Orr称无从属关系；Darcy Doellman隶属于Arrow International，Hospira和Genentech。



## 前言

**美**国静脉输液护理学会（INS）被公认为是一个在输液护理实践方面全球化的权威组织，其深谙《输液治疗实践标准》（简称“标准”）在患者的安全护理方面的重要性。美国静脉输液护理学会的一项重要使命是发展和推广该标准。所有医疗实践机构都要给各患者人群进行输液治疗，因此更有理由将标准应用到临床实践中。它提供了一个指导我们临床实践安全的框架，保障患者获得最好预后。期望所有临床工作者在实践中都能胜任。该版标准中包含了更多的发表研究成果、科学前沿和技术创新，毫无疑问该标准与临床实践更息息相关。因此，美国静脉输液护理学会坚持每5年对其进行修订。第七版引用的参考文献比第六版标准（2011）多350篇，这也是输液治疗科学进步发展的有力证据。在此版本中，循证依据的分级标准及强度排序也发生了一定变化。在2011版中，I级占到3.8%，属于最高等级。在2016版中，I级占比已增长至5.8%，证明了文献中有更多结果一致的可靠研究来支持实践。与此相反，最低等级V级的百分比从2011版的67%下降到46%。随着实践科学发表的数据和研究不断增加，排序的分布也在研究的真实性和可靠性基础上发生了变化。正如你我所见，随着时间推移，我们有更多强有力的证据可以为临床工作者提供信息和数据，这类资料可为已有的实践提供证明或引导医生在临床实践中进行调整。

此版本的一个主要变化是它的标题。输液治疗不“专属”于某一类临床工作者，而是所有在临床实践中接触到的临床工作者的责任。输液护理远不止普通护理，因此我们将标题改为“输液治疗实践标准”。这一变化与今天医疗保健中提倡的多学科交流是一致的。

此版本还增加了一些新的标准，对其他章节也进行了扩展，对临床工作者有更多的指导意义。实践标准及每条标准后列出的相关参考文献的格式未做更改。

美国静脉输液护理学会的关注焦点从未改变。我们始终谨记：我们所做的一切都是为了患者。我们希望保障患者享有应有的安全、高品质的输液护理。美国静脉输液护理学会坚持“为输液护理制定标准”，因而《输液治疗实践标准》可作为所有负责患者输液护理的临床工作者的一份宝贵参考指南。



## 输液治疗实践标准制定的方法学

### 实践标准委员会的作用

实践标准委员会聚集了一群在输液治疗的各个领域具有丰富的临床知识和专业技能的专职护士。他们最初聚到一起是为了检验并统一证据的分级标准，商查找证据的方法和来源。他们对证据类型的鉴定意见也一致。在整个标准的审阅和修订过程中，委员会成员经常通过电话沟通协商，对每一条标准进行详细审查，最后一致确定了《输液治疗实践标准》最终草案的循证依据的分级标准及强度。然后将最终草案递交90多位设计输液治疗各领域的跨学科专家评审。60位审阅人给出790条评论、建议、参考意见和问题。委员会认真处理了每条评论，并对标准进行修改，根据需要搜寻了更多证据。每条标准的内容、证据、建议和等级都由委员会最终评审一致通过。

本标准是为不同教育背景、培训经验、资格证书和执业许可的各学科临床工作者所写，包括有执照的独立执业医师，因为他们每个人都有可能为患者提供输液治疗。前提是不论哪一学科，临床工作者在他/她自己的实践范围内给患者提供治疗方案时，患者可以接受符合现有最佳证据进行的输液治疗。

### 查找最佳证据

每条实践标准都通过关键词或与标准相关的主题词进行文献查找。查找范围仅限于2009年至2015年7月发表的英文的同行评审期刊。数据库包括但不限于Cochrane Library, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), MEDLINE, PubMed和Web of Science。查阅已检索到的文章的参考文献，以寻找相关文献。

其他证据来源包括但不限于专业机构、生产商、药事组织和美国药典(USP)的网站。美国站点包括以国家为中心的美国卫生及公共服务部，比如医疗保健研究与质量局(AHRQ)、疾病控制及预防中心(CDC)、食品药品监督管理局

(FDA)以及美国劳工部(如职业安全与健康管理局[OSHA])。根据需要也纳入了一些经典文章。必要时，在临床研究和知识已普遍认可的情况下，如解剖学和生理学，教材也可作为证据来源。由于实践标准是为所有医疗保健机构和所有人群写的，搜集到的证据涵盖各个领域。

### 证据评价

每一项证据都从多个角度进行评价，选用于实践标准相关的最高级、最可靠的证据。研究型证据要优于非研究型证据。对于研究型证据，首先根据研究设计进行分级。质量评价的其他方面包括基于功效分析的大量样本、适当的数据分析、负面案例调查以及内部有效性和外部有效性威胁的考虑。

对研究进行的分析，如荟萃分析和系统性综述，是最高级别的证据。只有某些特定研究设计符合荟萃分析要求，这类证据及其数据分析是最可靠的。设计良好的独立研究，比如随机对照试验(RCTs)，可以作为研究分析的基础或几个结果相似的随机对照试验的有力实证。在科学发展领域，还需要进行其他研究设计，通常在随机对照试验之前。了解某一问题或人群的必要基础性研究属于描述性研究项目，但由于无法进行研究控制，它只能列为低级的临床实践证据。

最后，非研究型通常为唯一的可用证据。非研究型证据包括质量改进方案、临床文章、病例报告或意见论文，以及生产商的使用说明书或统一指南。从一定临床实践角度来看，当某一问题的研究实施有违道德或无法实行时，非研究型证据显得尤为珍贵。很多时候，质量改进会引出新的研究课题和后续研究。

## 循证依据的分级标准及强度

在2011年版本中，美国静脉输液护理学会实践标准委员会制定了循证依据的分级标准及强度，为临床工作者执行实践标准提供指导。它显示的证据范围很广，从证据和高度推荐的具体临床作用的优势到基于机构的偏好和/或临床工作者的判断的最小证据和作用。

循证依据的分级标准及强度范围从代表荟萃分析和其他研究的最高水平I级到最低水平的V级。对于有单一证据的实践标准，如荟萃分析及公认的方法，证据体就在荟萃分析中。该证据体的强度为I级。当研究被更多荟萃分析或系统性综述引用，则这些独立研究就不能分开引证。但对于大型研究性指南，证据的等级根据指南中针对某一特定建议引用的研究强度而不同。

也可根据解剖学教材和全面分析的病例研究对解剖学和生理学也进行分级。这通常用来建议阻止危险作用，比如预防在体位变换时发生空气栓塞。同样可用来防止对患者造成伤害，如避免在神经密集区域进行静脉穿刺。在极少数情况下，矛盾的研究结果缺少文献依据或证据等级过低。在这种时候，实践标准委员会对证据进行回顾，讨论并统一实践标准，以委员会的名义确定V级（“委员会共识”）。

实践标准中使用该等级的部分不超过2%。

最后一级为“法规”级别。委员会认识到多数实践是由监管机构强制执行，他们可对不服从法规条例的临床工作者和/或组织机构进行处罚。职业安全与健康管理局就是此类机构中的一个，可对输液治疗的某些方面进行管理调控。

## 实践标准推荐度

当可靠的研究结果一致，产生大量证据时，该证据体的强度就表现为高等级，如I级或II级，则表明该实践标准推荐度高。也有系统性综述具备强劲的研究设计，却出现不确定结果的情况。因此，证据体强有力表明引用的证据类型等级较高，但未确定证据和结果。在这种情况下，根据术语的使用情况反映，该实践标准推荐度低，建议临床工作者结合个人的专业知识和临床判断利用该证据。

当只有专家意见时，实践标准还可作为输液治疗各方面的指南。实践中遇到的问题通常在出版物、讨论会或通过在线专业论坛上提出。对于少数实践标准，实践标准委员会提供的一致性推荐可指导新任的临床工作者进行安全护理，避免伤害。在对实践标准和证据等级的回顾中，临床工作者可能发现一些实践操作的证据不确定或等级较低。这可能激发输液治疗或质量改进方案的必要研究，从而验证实践的有效性。

《输液治疗实践标准》一书根据最佳证据每5年进行一次审阅和修订。根据分级标准，可在此期间刺激产生弥补实践推荐证据缺漏的解决方案。总而言之，美国静脉输液护理学会和实践标准委员会在《输液治疗实践标准》出版期间的各种传播策略中致力于为临床工作者的实践提供关键的研究动态。

## 证据体的强度

循证依据的 分级强度	证据的描述*
I	随机对照试验或至少三个设计良好的随机对照试验为基础的荟萃分析、系统性文献综述、指南。
IA/P	包括在撰写期间，所掌握到的解剖学、生理学和病理生理学方面的事实进展。
II	两个设计良好、随机对照试验、2个或更多中心非随机的设计良好临床试验，或多种前瞻性研究设计的系统文献综述。
III	一个设计良好的随机对照试验，若干个非随机的设计良好的临床试验或专注于相同问题的准试验设计的若干研究。包括2个或更多的设计良好的实验室研究。
IV	设计良好的准试验设计的研究、病例对照研究、群组研究、相关研究、时间序列研究、描述性和定性研究的系统性文献综述、或叙述性文献综述和心理测量学研究。包括1个设计良好的实验室研究。
V	临床文章、临床/专业书籍、共识报告、病例报告、统一的指南、描述性研究、设计良好的质量改进方案、理论基础、评审机构和专业组织的建议、或产品或服务厂商的使用说明。包括普遍接受的实践标准，但它没有研究基础（如，患者身份的识别）。也记为“委员会共识”，尽管几乎不用。
法规	具有强制执行能力的机构指定的常规和其他准则，如美国血库协会（AABB）、医疗保险和医疗补助服务中心（CMS）、职业安全与健康管理局（OSHA）以及国家护理学会。
* 对于增加证据强度的支持分析，优先需要足量的循证依据样本量。	

# 实践标准

## 第一节：输液治疗实践

### 1. 患者护理

#### 标准

- 1.1 《输液治疗实践标准》适用于任何放置入和/或使用血管通路装置(VADs)及进行输液治疗的患者护理场所。
- 1.2 在所有患者护理场所中,根据联邦、州监管和认证机构颁布的法律、法规和规定来进行输液治疗。
- 1.3 输液治疗实践建立在输液政策、程序、实践指南和/或公认做法的标准书面协议/决议基础上,包括做法和责任,并为临床决定提供依据。
- 1.4 进行输液治疗时应关注患者的安全和生活质量。护理应是个性化的,且具有协作性、文化敏感性和年龄适宜性。
- 1.5 临床决策的基础是伦理原则。临床医生作为患者权利的倡导者,应维护患者的隐私、确保患者的安全,并且尊重、提高和保护患者的自主权、尊严、权利和个体差异。
- 1.6 临床医师做出的关于输液治疗实践的决定,包括选择设备和/或产品,不受制于商业或其他利益冲突。

### 2. 特殊人群患者

#### 标准

- 2.1 为确保患者安全,针对特殊人群(新生儿,小儿,孕妇,和老年人群)\*提供输液治疗的临床医生须具备对这类人群进行临床管理的能力,包括具备解剖和生理差异、安全性注意事项,血管通路装置(VAD)使用计划、管理的意义和输液给药方面的知识。

#### 实施细则

- A. 对新生儿、儿童、孕妇和老年成人患者等特殊人群

提供个性化的、可以配合的和适龄的护理。<sup>1-5</sup> (V)

- B. 对特殊患者群体提供输液治疗应注意

1. 解剖学的特点以及其对生理评估的影响、血管通路装置规划、位置的选择、置管程序以及特殊输液设备的使用,包括在输液治疗期间的护理和维护。<sup>3,6-9</sup> (V)
2. 注意在所有护理场所中(例如急症护理、非卧床护理、长期护理设施和家庭护理)进行输液治疗的安全和环境因素。<sup>3,5,6,8,10</sup> (V)

- C. 新生儿和儿童患者的注意事项:

1. 认识生理学特点及其对药物和营养选择的影响、给药装置的选择(例如:不含二[2-乙基己基]邻苯二甲酸酯[DEHP]);考虑到患者的年龄、身高、体重或者体表面积等因素对给药剂量和液量的限制的影响;药理学作用、药物相互作用、副作用和不良影响;监测相关的参数;以及患者对输液治疗的反应。<sup>2,8-12</sup> (V)
2. 对母亲提供哺乳期内使用药物的潜在影响和风险/受益的相关健康教育。<sup>13</sup> (V)
3. 提供针对不同成长和发育阶段的护理,包括在输液治疗过程中提高患者舒适度、减少疼痛和恐惧的非药物治疗。<sup>2,14,15</sup> (V)
4. 评估可能影响输液治疗计划的心理和社会经济因素。<sup>2</sup> (V)
5. 与患儿的父母、其它家庭成员、或健康护理小组成员代表进行有效沟通,包括根据患者的年龄、发育水平、健康水平、文化和语言的偏爱,提供的患者教育(见标准8,患者教育)。<sup>2,16</sup> (V)
6. 适宜情况下,获得学龄儿童或者青少年患者对治疗的同意(见标准9,知情同意)。<sup>2,17,18</sup> (V)

- D. 孕妇患者的注意事项:

1. 与怀孕相关的生理变化及其对药物剂量的影响和对胎儿、药理作用、药物副作用、血药浓度及对输液治疗反应的潜在影响。<sup>13</sup> (II)
2. 在怀孕期间中心血管通路装置 (CVAD) 并发症 (如感染和血栓形成) 发生的风险可能会增加。<sup>19-21</sup> (IV)
3. 在妊娠剧吐期, 优先选择进行肠内营养而不是肠外营养 (参见标准61, 肠外营养)。<sup>21</sup> (III)

#### E. 对老年患者群体的注意事项:

1. 与老年患者相关的生理学变化对用药剂量、药理学的作用、药物的相互作用、副作用、药物浓度及对输液治疗的反应的影响。<sup>3,6,7,10,22-24</sup> (V)
2. 评估可能影响输液治疗计划的认知能力和敏捷度、沟通/学习能力 (包括视力、听力和口语表述的变化) 以及心理学和社会经济方面的变化。<sup>4,6,7</sup> (V)
3. 在患者同意或由于精神状态影响有必要时, 与患者的家人、护理者或者健康护理小组成员代表之间进行有效的沟通。<sup>3,5,16</sup> (V)
4. 认识到使用多种药物的老年患者有发生不良事件和药物相互作用的潜在危险。<sup>22-26</sup> (V)

\*基于由输液护士认证机构的角色划定研究对特殊人群进行确定, 角色划定的研究反映这些群体的当前输液实践。

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## 3. 实践范围

### 标准

- 3.1 根据适用的管理委员会的相关规定, 组织政策中清楚地确定参与输液治疗所有环节临床人员的角色、责任和职责。
- 3.2 参与输液治疗的临床医务人员应该在法定实践范围内进行实践。
- 3.3 参与任何类型的输液治疗和血管通路装置(VAD)置入、使用、维护和拔除的临床医务人员均需经过资格认证, 并确保其有能力履行指定职能。
- 3.4 医疗保健团队成员协作实现安全、有效和适宜的输液治疗的普遍目标。
- 3.5 注册护士(RN)根据州护理委员会公布的法规、规定和静脉治疗组织的政策、规程将输液治疗任务授权给无执照的辅助护理人员(UAP)。注册护士和静脉治疗组织应该对委派给UAP和实践认证护士/职业认证护士(LPN/LVN)的任务负责。

### 实施细则

- A. 知道自己所在医疗保健专业或职业的实践范围, 并在这一法律架构内给病人提供护理。



1. 认识到护理实践法令在不同的区域之间不同（比如，州、省、国家）。
  2. 对于其他专业，应了解相应的监管机构和/或专业组织（例如，美国放射技师协会[ASRT]，美国呼吸护理协会[AARC]）指定的实践范围。
  3. 法定实践范围未涵盖时，了解组织政策设定的实践边界（例如UAP）。<sup>1-3</sup> (V)
- B. 认识到专业团体之间有可能存在技能、活动或任务的重叠，且没有一个专业可以声称其对任何技能、活动或任务享有所有权。<sup>3,4</sup> (V)
- C. 对于护理人员，根据州护理委员会所采用的方法对实践范围作出决定。优先采用确定实践范围的标准决策树；但也可使用其他方法。  
由于输液治疗和输液技术种类的增加，输液实践也向专业化方向扩展而不仅仅是护理方面，且在急诊和其他医疗护理环境中均需进行输液治疗，故需要频繁使用决策程序。<sup>5</sup> (法规)
- D. 护理人员
1. 使用全面的、以病人为中心的护理方法，基于授权和监督的护理流程和原则来提供输液治疗。<sup>3,6</sup> (V)
  2. 与医疗保健团队成员合作，以实现安全、有效、恰当的输液治疗的共同目标。
  3. 采用临床决策和批判性思维来执行与输液治疗相关的独立护理策略。<sup>2</sup> (V)
  4. 倡导识别和消除障碍，允许充分实现许可实践。
  5. 注册护士(RN)
    - a. 由于在基础护理课程中输液治疗的缺少和/或者不一致性，注册护士应该成功地完成一个与输液治疗相关的有组织的教育计划。<sup>10</sup> (V)
    - b. 当注册护士接收到委派和任务，并且断定她/他尚没有完全准备好来完成这项职责时，该注册护士必须拒绝执行任务(参见标准5，能力评估和验证)。
    - c. 基于州护理委员会规定的规章制度，培养必要的授权能力。<sup>3,11,12</sup> (V, 法规)
    - d. 确定具备执行特定任务的能力后，委派任务、活动和护理内容。医务人员的技能应与患者和家属的具体需求相匹配。<sup>3,11-14</sup> (V, 法规)
    - e. 不要授权护理程序中的任何一个方面，但可以授权特定的护理部分。<sup>3,11,12</sup> (V)
    - f. 根据批判性思维和护理决策进行五项授权权限，包括在正常情况下，以正确的方向和沟通，在正确的监督和评价之下将正确的任务委派给正确的人。<sup>3</sup> (V)
- g. 授权经常发生的任务、可以以既定顺序进行的任务、无需或很少需要对每个患者进行更改的任务、结果可预测的任务、不需要评估或专业判断的任务和不会危及病人生命或健康的任务。
- h. 确保委派的任务是按照组织政策和程序完成的。<sup>11</sup> (V)
- i. 在没有护理机构（例如，医生办公室或诊所）的场所中，应有书面政策确定哪些专业可以委托及可以委托给谁。受委派的个体对任务的实施结果负责。<sup>11</sup> (V)
- J. 认识到接受来自其他专业人员(例如独立执业从业者[LIP]) 对工作进行监督的委派(例如，外周导管置放、输液港植入)并不在授权指南南范围内。当RN能够胜任该任务，能够在必要时进行干预，并有机会当面进行监督时，才能接受监督工作的委派。<sup>11,12</sup> (V)
6. 实践认证护士/职业认证护士 (LPN/LVN)
- a. 在许多州，实践认证护士/职业认证护士要求成功完成一个有组织的教育计划，包括有监督的输液治疗的临床实践。在一些没有这样要求的州中，进行输液治疗程序之前，会建议完成输液治疗教育项目（参见标准5能力评估和验证）。
  - b. 实践认证护士/职业认证护士的实践包括静脉血液取样、置入和移除外周导管、维护中心血管通路装置（CVADs）和以背负式方法静脉内（IV）给药。大部分州允许实践认证护士/职业认证护士通过中心血管通路装置进行IV级给药，10个州允许通过委派进行这些活动，而5个州禁止这些实践。没有任何机构将中线导管或CVAD包含在实践认证护士/职业认证护士的实践范围内。<sup>15,16</sup> (V)？
  - c. 所有输液相关的工作应该在具备相应的输液知识和技能的注册护士或独立执业从业者的指导下完成。<sup>11</sup> (V)
  - d. 遵守各州护理委员会关于实践认证护士/职业认证护士授权权限的规章制度，因为各个州规定不同。<sup>1</sup> (V)
7. 静疗护理专家(认证的静疗护士[CRNI<sup>®</sup>])
- a. 成为一个静疗护理专家(即 CRNI<sup>®</sup>)需要加强专业发展和认可，得到委员会认证。<sup>17,18</sup> (V)
  - b. 提倡将专业实践范围扩大至许可和委员会认证的全面化，包括但不限于CVAD置放和确定CVAD尖端的影像学位置。<sup>19-23</sup> (V)

- c. 参与质量改进活动和输液治疗的临床研究。<sup>23,24</sup> (V)
  - d. 充当首要倡导者, 引导从最佳实践中发展输液治疗的政策和流程。<sup>18,24</sup> (V)
  - e. 充当输液治疗相关问题的教育者、领导者、管理者和咨询者。<sup>18,24</sup> (V)
8. 高级实践注册护士(APRN)
- a. 根据指导或监督医师的法律要求, 了解作为独立执业从业者的高级实践注册护士的身份。高级实践注册护士是具备法定授权的输液治疗处方权的独立从业者。若有相关文件证明的能力, 高级实践注册护士可以进行血管通路装置的置放和移除等外科程序。<sup>25</sup> (V, 法规)
  - b. 根据用人单位和/或服务的患者的需求, 提供与输液治疗相关的教育、咨询和研究。<sup>26-29</sup> (V)
  - c. 倡导将专业实践最大程度扩展到教育、认证和许可范围。<sup>30</sup> (V)
- E. 无执照辅助人员(UAP)
1. 护理辅助人员 (NAP) 是UAP的一个类别, 包括多个职称, 没有标准的教育背景要求, 以及没有规定的实践范围。非官方的UAP实践范围来自联邦法规法典 (42 CFR§483), 它适用于对护理机构内的民众进行的护理。包含了基础护理工作, 但在一些州, 该范围得到了扩展。此范围中不包含与血管通路装置置放、护理或维护, 以及任何IV液体或药物给药相关的工作。<sup>31,32</sup> (V, 法规)
  2. 指派给护理辅助人员 (NAP) 的与输液相关的任务包括设备的管理和供给; 收集资料; 以及辅助执照人员完成有创性操作。<sup>31</sup> (V)
  3. 关于对输液相关的NAP授权任务和对NAP的工作表现的监督, 应采用具体所在州护理委员会的现有规定和制度(如有相关规定和制度)。目前, 各州对UAP透析技术人员通过CVAD给药的规定各有不同。<sup>16</sup> (V)
  4. 医学辅助人员 (MA) 是另一类无执照辅助人员, 他们工作的主要地点是医疗办公室, 但也可在急救救护医院中担任不同的职位。各州的法规存在重大差异, 极少确定实践范围的形式。<sup>33,34</sup> (V)
  5. 医学辅助人员担当医生的辅助人员, 执行管理和临床任务。州医事委员会制定了关于医生将任务授权给医学辅助人员的规定, 各州间存在很大的差异。<sup>33</sup> (V)
6. 医疗机构内很少设置一个对医学辅助人员的行为承担责任和问责的结构化护理部门。获得医生的授权后, 执业护士监督任务的完成表现。执业护士应从授权医生那获得每个职业的职责说明, 特别是那些对授权任务的结果承担责任的职业。<sup>11</sup> (V)
7. 可根据州法规, 在医学辅助人员完成教育和能力验证后将输液治疗相关的工作授权给医学辅助人员。<sup>33</sup> (V)
- F. 治疗师/技师/技工
1. 这些群体的临床医生都具备不同学校/学院的教育背景 (即肄业证书和学士学位)。这些人都持有州委员会要求的, 用于规定其实践的, 且来自专业组织的执业、资格证书或两者兼而有之。
  2. 每个人均在指定的实践范围内进行实践, 并具备进行每项工作、技能或活动的经证明的能力。<sup>36,38-40</sup> (V)
  3. 放射技师
    - a. 持有国家资格审查委员会 (如美国放射技术人员注册处[ARRT]) 颁发的州级执业资格证和/或认证。
    - b. 未经许可和/或认证的个人和只获得机构内许可可在放射科工作的个人不应进行任何IV药物的静脉穿刺或给药。
    - c. 许多针对放射技师的实践领域, 包括但不限于心血管和介入、计算机断层扫描、磁共振和核医学。
    - d. 静脉穿刺的基本技巧、诊断造影剂和/或IV药物的给药和给药过程中对患者进行适当的护理是ASRT和其他放射组织制定的各领域课程的组成部分。
    - e. ASRT颁发的咨询意见是: 当一个独立执业从业者(LIP)可随时确保对不良事件的正确诊断和治疗时, 外围静脉穿刺、静脉注射造影剂及其他药物、连接现有的VAD是包含在实践范围内的。
    - f. 遵守ASRT、美国放射学会 (ACR) 以及其他相应的监管机构的建议、立场声明、实践标准和其他指导性文件。
    - g. 了解在放射领域使用的所有流量控制装置的适当应用, 包括但不限于压力注射器。<sup>38,39,41</sup> (V)
- G. 呼吸护理医师
1. 持有管辖区 (州、省、国家) 内监管机构的许可和/或国家认证委员会 (即国家呼吸治疗委员

会)的认证。认证等级有两种:认证的呼吸治疗师(CRT)和注册呼吸治疗师(RRT)。

2. 遵守各管辖范围内监管机构确定的实践范围的规定。一些州已经就呼吸治疗师在外周置入中心导管和其他CVAD置入的问题给出了肯定或否定的论证;但是,大部分州对这种实践问题都没有记录。
3. AARC论证了动脉穿刺和获得动脉血液样本;尚无论证输液治疗其他方面或呼吸治疗师的血管通路的国家文件。<sup>40,42-44</sup>(V)

#### H. 急救护理人员

1. 持有管辖区(州、省、国家)监管机构的许可和/或国家认证委员会的认证,且经当地紧急服务医疗主管授权行使该技能或担任该职能。
2. 认识到历史上急救医疗人员在入院前环节中发挥的作用;但是,目前,他们已经在各种场合中发挥作用,例如医院急诊科、病房、医生办公室和紧急救护场所。请注意在非传统场合中的任何角色的转变,因为可能存在对某些活动的禁止。
3. 有两个级别的紧急医疗服务人员可进行输液治疗:
  - a. 高级紧急医疗技术人员可以置入外周静脉导管、骨内设备,和注射静脉注射液、50%葡萄糖治疗低血糖症。
  - b. 急救护理人员可以置入外周静脉导管和骨内装置,接通原来留置的VAD,输注IV药物,并监测血液和血液制品。<sup>36</sup>(V)

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## 4. 输液团队

### 标准

- 4.1 输液团队基于其服务范围构建，以满足患者和相关组织对安全、有效和高质量的输液治疗的需要。

### 实施细则

- A. 血管通路装置(VAD)的置入和/或维护、监测等工作只分配给具有输液治疗教育背景、接受过培训并考核合格的个人和/或团队。<sup>1-7</sup> (I)
- B. 认识到：
  1. 由一个特定的输液团队负责静脉留置针的置放可提高一次性插管的成功率，并降低医院获得性血流感染、局部部位感染、导管堵塞和意外拔管的发生率。<sup>6-12</sup> (V)
  2. 由一个特定的输液团队负责VAD的管理，包括每日评估、换药，和/或连接通路，可降低导管相关血流感染的发生及相关费用，降低静脉炎和渗出的发生率，并提高患者的满意度。<sup>7,13-20</sup> (IV)
  3. 输液团队是输液治疗产品评价、教育和标准化循证实践的资源。<sup>7,9-11,13,15-17,21-25</sup> (V)
- C. 收集、监控和报告输液团队服务范围内的质量结果和过程数据，以评估团队效率、患者安全性、对最佳实践的依从性和患者满意度，包括但不限于一次性成功置管及医嘱开立后VAD置入所耗费的时间。与感染预防团队协作，收集、监控和报告关于VAD停留时间的质量结果数据，移除原因和并发症，如

静脉炎、渗出/外渗、血栓形成和导管相关血流感染。<sup>8-11,15,17,21,23,24,26-29</sup> (IV)

- D. 考虑建立或保持一个输液团队进行中央血管通路装置 (CVAD) 的置入、维护和移除。<sup>14,15,17,24,25,27-33</sup> (IV)

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## 5. 能力评估和验证

### 标准

- 5.1 作为一个确保患者安全的公共保护方法，医护人员应该能胜任其实践范围内的输液治疗的安全处理及血管通路装置(VAD)的置入和/或维护。
- 5.2 医护人员有责任获得并保持其实践范围内的输液治疗给药、VAD置入和/或管理的能力。
- 5.3 首先进行能力评估和认证，并持续进行。
- 5.4 依照医疗机构的政策要求，对资格证进行证明。

### 实施细则

- A. 承担自己的责任，使自己有足够的进入护理实践并保持临床工作能力持续提升。
  1. 资格不仅仅是指一种操作技能，它还包括知识的应用、批判性思维能力和决策的能力。
  2. 资格需要终生的学习、自省和职业伦理学的保证。<sup>1,2</sup> (IV)
- B. 使用卫生保健系统的标准化资格评估和验证方法来完成一致性输液实践的目标。
  1. 确定和开展资格评估项目，使医护人员能够通过教育获得成长，同时得到发展。
  2. 结合持续的能力评估项目，来满足病人的需要，提高临床结局。
  3. 建立透明的资格评估流程和能力判断的要求。
  4. 与专业开发人员合作。

5. 当主管担任资格验证员时，应意识到存在权力不平衡。<sup>1-5</sup> (IV)
- C. 通过记录医护人员所具备的知识、技术、行为和能胜任委派工作的能力，来对其进行认证。
    1. 当实践的范围发生变化时，或引入了新的流程、设备或技术时，应在护理患者前进行初始能力验证(例如模拟应用、病历研究和笔试)。
    2. 不断进行能力认证。进行不间断能力认证的频率由医疗机构根据相关的风险和已经出现的问题、关注点和结果决定。<sup>2,6,7</sup> (IV)
  - D. 持续能力认证的流程/技术/任务是通过临床结局的数据、不良事件、严重安全事件和预警事件，改变患者群体以及患者满意度数据进行的。
    1. 根据执行该任务的频率和该任务风险来确定优先选择何种特定任务进行能力评估。很少进行低频率任务(如一周少于一次)。高风险的工作包括那些对患者有潜在危害，或者甚至有生命威胁的创伤性操作。问题多发的任务包括那些被记录的患者、员工或者机构所出现的问题。<sup>6,8</sup> (V)
  - E. 进行差异性分析，以基于医生的专业或职业和他们角色的发展阶段(即新手、高级初学者、能胜任者、精通或专家)来确定每组医生的教育和/或表现需要。<sup>1,7,9-13</sup> (IV)
  - F. 采用多种方法来进行教育(如讲座、阅读材料、模拟、自学)，并在一定时间内重复进行，结合结果和反馈以提高其对专业行为的影响。<sup>9,14</sup> (II)
  - G. 使用循证依据和国家标准培养临床医护人员输液治疗的能力。实现和保持委员会认证(即 CRNI<sup>®</sup>)是证明持续能力的一个方法。视情况包含下列输液治疗的不同方面：
    1. 技术和临床应用
    2. 水和电解质平衡
    3. 药理学
    4. 感染控制
    5. 特殊患者人群
    6. 输血治疗
    7. 抗肿瘤和生物学治疗
    8. 肠外营养<sup>2,15,16</sup> (IV)
  - H. 要扩展实践为包含专业技能(例如，中心血管通路装置[CVAD]置管和抗肿瘤药物给药)，需要多项初始能力评估和认证，包括：
    1. 评价先前具有的与专业技能相关的临床经验，以确定其做好了学习准备。
    2. 获得必要的知识和批判性思维。
    3. 在一位合格的指导老师的协助下在模拟实验室

- 内进行技能练习。
4. 监督临床操作程序的表现，直到达到客观能力水平（即成功执行所有步骤）。不设定确保能力资格的操作次数。<sup>17-20</sup> (IV)
- I. 结合不同的评估方法来强化能力评估结果的可靠性：
1. 使用自我评估流程，以促进自我效能感和信心水平的提升。
  2. 使用书面测试，以评估知识掌握情况。
  3. 利用临床场景来评估批判性思维能力。
  4. 在模拟实验室内使用多种方法评估心理运动技能。视频录制操作的同行评价和自我评价降低压力和焦虑，增加在评估员面前的信心。这些方法对于新手学习者、学习临床上使用不频繁的操作技能时或实际工作环境中无法进行的操作时比较有用。
  5. 通过工作环境中的观察获得知识和技能是学习侵入性输液治疗程序的首选方法。
  6. 包括专业学术活动，如参加研讨会和会议，持续国家委员会认证，在学术期刊发表文章，进行临床研究和组合开发。
  7. 将绩效考核与能力评估相关联。<sup>2,21-23</sup> (IV)
- J. 对签约医生的能力设立明确的绩效期望（例如，VAD置入）：
1. 获得签约医生能力证明文件。<sup>6,24</sup> (V)
  2. 记录相关组织对签约医生的人员资格、人员实践和临床政策、程序要求的符合性。<sup>6,24</sup> (V)
  3. 保证对组织内的签约人员学习新的操作程序的监督。（V，委员会共识）
  4. 使用一致性流程来管理签约人员和监测签约人员的临床结局。<sup>6,24</sup> (V)
- K. 不要对同事进行创伤性实践（如静脉穿刺），因为对于他们来说，存在健康风险及身体、精神压力。<sup>25,26</sup> (V)
- L. 建立对能力评估人员的资格认证
1. 对临床医护人员进行评估的人应该具有正在被评估的技能。
  2. 评估者应以公正、客观的方式进行评估。
  3. 强调能力评估的教育水平，以均衡评估者和正在接受评估的临床医护人员之间的能力平衡。管理人员不得担任能力评估者的角色，因为这有可能将这一焦点转向工作表现。<sup>3,27</sup> (IV)
- M. 使用精心设计的表格或检查表来进行能力认证，该检查表应注重对客观的、可测量实际表现的评估。目前有关具体表格的有效性和可靠性的资料是有限的。
1. 能力认证表格或检查表中包含下列内容：资格声明，具体表现标准说明或关键行为；展示表

- 现的方法；获得成功标准；以及评估者的签名。<sup>5</sup> (V)
2. 表格的格式包括一个简单的符合/不符合流程，使用国际通用的评定量表(即Likert量表)或一个在程序/技能/任务方面的主要和次要步骤的详细核查表。<sup>28,29</sup> (II)
  3. 没有关于个人表现的分级共识，比如达到怎样的百分比与能力要求相符或什么情况下需要加强。<sup>28,29</sup> (II)
- N. 应包含对基于年龄的特定患者群体的能力验证。将通过按时间的、功能的、或者不同生命阶段群体的需要，包括身体和心理上发育的需要，以及患者教育需求，来展示以年龄为基础的能力。<sup>6</sup> (V)
- O. 通过确定及解决不同种族患者的需要和认证医生具有满足这些需要的能力来实现文化差异性健康管理。文化能力包括与健康护理相关的信仰和价值、存在的流行疾病，宗教活动、语言和素养问题，以及以家庭为基础的需求。文化能力的定义尚未统一，且如何制定、实施和评估文化能力的干预尚未达成共识。<sup>6,30</sup> (IV)

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## 6. 质量改进

### 标准

- 6.1 临床医生应该参与提高输液治疗安全性和最佳实践的质量改进活动。
- 6.2 质量改进计划包括监督、汇总、分析和感染报告、感染预防措施、与感染相关的发病率和死亡率、两种输液相关的病人质量指标和不良事件，以尽量减少与输液治疗相关感染，必要时，应改进实践、流程和/或系统。

### 实施细则

- A. 通过临床医生和领导对体系、流程改进的关注，逐

渐形成公正的文化和个人责任。

- B. 定期参加质量改进活动，如：
  1. 采用系统的方法和工具，引导下列活动：改进模型（计划 - 执行 - 检查 - 行动），精益六西格玛，持续质量改进（CQI），根本原因分析（RCA）和医疗保健失效模式与影响分析（HFMEA）。
  2. 确定临床质量指标和基准，如中心静脉导管相关血流感染（CLABSI），导管相关血流感染（CR-BSI），血管通路装置（VAD）移除原因或VAD置入尝试次数。
  3. 对照待改进方面的基本要求收集数据、分析和评估结果。
  4. 将结果与国家数据做比较。
  5. 评估和报告质量、安全性指标的结果，包括差错、失误和不良事件，以确定需要改进的地方。
  6. 推荐和实施基于数据的结构或流程变化。
  7. 使用成本分析、成本效益和其他本文所述方法。
  8. 最小化和消除改变、改进的障碍。
  9. 通过这些过程获得的改进应该与其他内部和外部临床医生共享。<sup>5-27</sup> (II)
- C. 分析输液治疗实践过程和结果，以确定何时需要对临床医生进行补习、额外教育或采取其他的改善措施。<sup>28-32</sup> (V)
- D. 定期评估CLABSI的发病率：
  1. 使用一致的监督方法和定义，并且允许比较基准数据，以及审查每个病例发生的根本原因。
  2. 将发生率与历史上的内部数据和全国发生率做比较（例如，国家医疗保健安全网络）。
  3. 定期向临床医生和领导报告结果。
  4. 根据州政府和联邦政府的要求报告给外部的质量管理者或国家项目。<sup>17,33-41</sup> (II)
  5. 使用标准的公式：
 
$$\frac{\text{带有中心静脉导管的患者的BSI数量}}{\text{中心静脉导管的留置总天数}} * 1000 = \text{CLABSI发生率}$$
- E. 通过以下方法，以发生率、时点现患率、电子病历报告或国际疾病分类（ICD）代码来定期评估外周导管的不良事件，如渗出，静脉炎和/或血流感染：
  1. 使用一致的监控方法和定义，并且与基准数据进行比较。<sup>42-49</sup> (III)
  2. 将发生率与历史上的内部数据作比较，如有可能，与国家性发生率做比较。<sup>42,44,46-48</sup> (III)
  3. 定期向临床医生和领导报告结果。<sup>42,44,45,47</sup> (IV)
  4. 使用临床可行的标准公式监控发生在新生儿和足18岁孩子身上的与外周导管相关的内渗发生率。<sup>45,46,49-53</sup> (III)



$$\frac{\text{内渗事件的数量}}{\text{新生儿/儿童人外周导管的置入天数}} * 1000 = \text{渗出发生率}$$

$$\frac{\text{内渗事件的数量}}{\text{新生儿/儿童人外周导管的置入总数量}} * 1000 = \text{渗出发生率}$$

5. 采用一致的、标准的、临床切实可行的计算方法来监控外周导管的静脉炎发生率，统计时可基于外周的时点现患率对静脉炎发生率进行报告。<sup>8,48,54-56</sup> (III)

$$\frac{\text{静脉炎的发生数量}}{\text{外周导管的总数量}} * 100 = \% \text{外周静脉炎}$$

6. 定期监控与外周导管或血管导管相关感染（外周）的血流感染率。<sup>43,57,58</sup> (IV)

- F. 分析技术，如智能泵和条形码药物给药，查找是否有错误、改写和其他警报，以便考虑是否需要改进。<sup>59,60</sup> (V)

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注意：本节所涉及到的所有电子参考均于2015年9月15日获取。

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## 7. 循证实践和研究

### 标准

- 7.1 当提供输液治疗时，临床医生应该把以证据为基础的临床专业知识，与在当前的背景下患者的偏好和价值观念结合起来。
- 7.2 组织政策、程序和/或实践指南均以当前研究发现和最佳证据为基础。
- 7.3 临床医生应该通过护理研究和当前最佳证据来扩展在输液治疗方面的知识，论证和改善实践，增强专业责任以及促进循证护理决策。
- 7.4 临床医生应该获得对研究和研究相关活动的批准。这些活动要符合联邦的规定、专业的标准和由授权的机构制定的准则，以及组织政策和程序的规定。

### 实施细则

- A. 使用基于证据和临床专业知识，结合患者的偏好和价值观，在患者和临床医生的实际情况下提供有效和安全的输液治疗实践。<sup>1-7</sup> (V)
- B. 应该根据个人的教育程度和职位，通过一个协同决策框架，积极参与关键评价、解释、整合以及将研究发现和/或当前最佳证据应用到实践中。这包括（但不限于）政策和程序的建立和回顾、产品技术的选择、实践指南的执行和基于证据的质量改进。<sup>2,6,8-13</sup> (IV)
- C. 根据个人的教育程度、经验和职位，临床医生应该积极参与能提升知识水平的输液治疗研究活动，比如，参与到一个研究团队或者杂志社，并分享研究发现以支持以证据为基础的实践举措。<sup>5,14-24</sup> (III)
- D. 将通过这些过程获得的创新和知识与其他内部和外部临床医生共享。<sup>5,25,26</sup> (I)

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## 8. 患者教育

### 标准

- 8.1 临床医护人员应该对患者、看护者，和/或者代理人进行关于规定的输液治疗和护理计划内容的教育，包括（但不仅限于）治疗的目的、预期的结果和/或治疗、输液治疗给药的目的，与输液装置有关的护理，潜在的并发症，或与治疗及疗法有关的不良事件，以及风险和受益。

- 8.2 教学方法和学习资料应与所教授的技能一致，结合学习理论，并包括病人和护理人员的学习需求。

### 实施细则

- A. 制定基于确定的目标的有效的教育计划，以确保输液治疗的安全进行，减少输液治疗相关并发症的风险：
  1. 制定具体和可衡量的目标。
  2. 使患者/护理人员/代理人均参与这些目标的制定。
  3. 选择有效方法验证患者/护理人员/代理人参与的所有输液环节中相关知识和技能的获取。<sup>1-6</sup> (V)
- B. 应该基于对年龄、发育和认知水平、健康素养、文化影响和语言偏好的评估选择教学方法。也应该评估其它的影响患者、护理人员 and/或代理人员学习能力的因素，如当前紧张、感知缺陷和功能局限性等。<sup>1,2,4</sup> (V)
- C. 使用可以理解的、可操作的教育资源。这些要素包括考虑健康素养水平、文化一致性、主要语言和教学方法。避免使用医学术语，用简单的术语。<sup>1,5,7-11</sup> (IV)
  1. 确保用于患者/护理人员/代理人教育的网站是有信誉的、可用的和可访问的，并纳入国家易访问性标准（即符合联邦第508条可及性和可用性指南），如有效利用文字、清晰的导航、优化用户体验、有效的页面布局和访问性声明。(III)
  2. 跟患者/护理人员/代理人说明使用社交媒体（如 YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, 微博等）获得健康咨询、信息、相关的利益和挑战。有限的研究证明了其有效性和患者的参与度；但是，也有挑战，包括安全性、隐私和误传信息的风险。<sup>14</sup> (IV)
- D. 使用直接衡量知识的方法评估患者/护理人员/代理人的学习效果，如精神运动技能的演示/返回示范，认知知识（教回）口头反馈，以及感情领域的情感和信念的报告。<sup>1,15,16</sup> (V)
- E. 教育患者/看护者/代理人了解输液治疗，包括，但不限于：
  1. 通路装置的正确维护。
  2. 防止感染和其他并发症的预防措施，包括了无菌技术和手部卫生。
  3. 需要报告的指征和症状，包括那些在输液装置拔除和在患者离开医护环境后可能发生的症状（比如：迟发性静脉炎、发烧症状）以及如何/何处报告。
  4. 对于门诊患者和那些在家里接受输液治疗的患者来说，教育还应该包括以下内容：

- a. 溶液、供应品和设备的安全储存、维护和丢弃。
- b. 适宜的输液方式。
- c. 电子输液器 (EID) / 输液系统的使用和故障排除。
- d. 医嘱治疗的不良反应的指征和症状。
- e. 预防空气和导管栓塞, 且在怀疑发生导管栓塞时如何处理导管。
- f. 预防导管破损, 评估导管破损 (例如剪子造成), 如果发现导管损坏, 应立即采取哪些措施。
- g. 关于如何携带着一个通路装置家居生活的教育资料, 包括患者日常生活的活动的限制和活动中的装置保护。<sup>2,3,17-20</sup> (V)

F. 最初进行输液治疗时, 应该对教育患者/看护者/代理人的理解和表现进行评估, 且定期进行再次评价。<sup>1,2,5</sup> (V)

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## 9. 知情同意

### 标准

- 9.1 按照当地或州法律和组织政策的规定, 对所有创伤性操作获得患者知情同意。
- 9.2 根据联邦法规和制度, 参与研究的人需要获得知情同意。
- 9.3 进行创伤性操作(例如中心血管通路装置[CVAD]置入)的临床医生应促成这一过程并获得知情同意。
- 9.4 临床医生需确认针对手术或治疗的知情同意程序已完成。
- 9.5 患者或者代理人有权接受或拒绝治疗。

### 实施细则

- A. 认识到获得知情同意是一个关系到患者参与决策的一个程序。
  1. 这一程序始于患者/代理人和独立执业从业者 (LIP) 或有资质的临床医生之间的关于所进行手术的对话; 但是, 其他医生在完整的程序中也扮演了很重要的角色。
  2. 该程序止于患者/代理人签订一个知情同意文件或根据组织政策提供口头同意(例如通过电话交谈)。
  3. 对于持续治疗的患者, 有必要再次确认知情同意。(例如 血液透析或抗肿瘤药物注射)。<sup>1-3</sup> (IV)
- B. 不同管辖区(即州、省、国家)之间关于获得患者/代理人知情同意的规定的要求各有不同。不同之处包括文档、专业执行知情同意流程、需要知情同意的治疗/手术和评价知情同意的法律途径的变化。认识到在不同条件下 (如紧急情况和生命受到威胁的情况下) 可能存在知情同意要求的例外情况, 遵守机



- 构关于这些情况处理的政策。<sup>1,2</sup> (IV)
- C. 确保知情同意的程序包括以下必需的元素：
1. 知情同意出于自愿，不得胁迫或劝导。
  2. 患者/代理人能够了解相关信息、了解情况及其后果，并能做出选择。
  3. 患者/代理人已获得必要的信息，以了解程序/治疗、其目的、风险、潜在的好处、替代程序/治疗、常见的并发症和可能发生的严重或不可逆转的风险。
  4. 患者/代理人了解相关信息，并且可以将其应用到她或他的具体情况中。
  5. 患者/代理人做出决定，并在表格中签字。<sup>2-6</sup> (IV)
- D. 选择最适合患者年龄和健康认知力水平的方法有助于促进知情同意进程。
1. 用第4级至第6级的阅读水平撰写健康教育材料和知情同意文件，并以患者的母语提供文件。
  2. 考虑到焦虑、疼痛以及其他治疗性干预对患者理解力的影响，选择在最适当的时间提供信息。
  3. 为非英语阅读患者和不能以其母语阅读的患者提供合格的医学翻译。
  4. 为视力或听力受限的患者/代理人提供适当的资源。
  5. 允许患者/代理人有足够机会提出问题并获得答案。
  6. 选择适当的方法来传递信息，包括口头、书面资料、视频或计算机为基础的材料。
  7. 通过要求患者/代理人叙述或演示这个推荐的治疗方案或方法来验证患者/代理人对信息的理解力。根据需要阐明和/或强化信息。
  8. 当患者/代理人有疑惑或提出更多问题，应与供货商联系了解更多内容。
  9. 见证患者/代理人在知情同意文件上签字，以记录知情同意的过程。<sup>2,3,7,8</sup> (IV)
- E. 对于研究的知情同意书，提供清晰简洁的解释和知情同意文件，且准确地陈述研究目的。使用全面的内容、具有清晰布局和文本样式的简化同意文件，以提高患者的理解能力。除了知情同意书的标准组成部分之外，对研究的知情同意文档包括以下额外部分，例如：
1. 参与研究的预期时长。
  2. 明确实验过程。
  3. 患者信息和身份的保密管理。
  4. 参与回报，如果有。
  5. 如果出现伤害，医学治疗的提供情况。<sup>9-13</sup> (I)
- F. 认识到使用患者的照片可能需要或不需要知情同意。
1. 除非照片用于治疗目的、支付服务、或医疗保健业务，依据健康保险流通与责任法案（HIPAA）的法规要求，当包含了患者面部或其他可识别特征，例如珠宝、纹身或其他解剖学显著的疤痕或病变等可识别患者的信息时，需要签署知情同意书。该知情同意书应包括如何获得、管理、存储和共享图像。
  2. 根据HIPAA规则，无法识别患者身份的照片不要求知情同意；然而，医疗机构可能有超越这些规则的政策。
  3. 不暴露身份的照片对教育用途是有益的；但在存储、使用和其他法律问题如版权所有等方面仍欠缺保障。<sup>14,15</sup> (IV)
- G. 认识到文化差异可能会影响知情同意的进行。知情同意的基础是自决权，这可能与医疗选择是一个家庭决定而不是个人的文化不同。<sup>4,6</sup> (IV)
- H. 使用工具来评价患者的认知状态或询问试探性问题来评价其语言理解、记忆和推理能力，从而对因年龄、创伤或疾病引起认知能力改变的患者的知情同意能力进行评估。当患者不具有必要的认知能力时，从代理人处获得知情同意。<sup>5,16</sup> (V)
- I. 对于新生儿、儿童和青少年患者的治疗，应该验证从家长或者法定监护人那儿获得对手术/治疗的知情同意。对于患者，应使用与其年龄和/或个体认知水平相适应的语言和学习方法验证其对手术/治疗的知情同意。虽然对具备知情同意意识的年龄界定缺乏共识，目前普遍认为是7岁或学龄。<sup>17</sup> (V)
- J. 界定允许豁免取得知情同意的情况（如紧急和时间敏感的情况下）。在医疗记录中详细记录提供的资料、讨论的方式（如电话）、接收人和患者或代理人的反应。<sup>18,19</sup> (V)

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## 10. 医疗记录中的文档

### 标准

- 10.1 临床医生应记录他们的最初和当前评估或收集的数据、诊断或问题、干预和监测、病人对干预措施的反应和输液治疗护理计划。意料之中的副作用和突发不良事件以及所采取的措施和患者的反应都应记录在案。
  - 10.2 文件中包含患者医疗记录中与患者的输液治疗和血管通路相关的准确、完整、按时间排序的客观信息，并包含医生的姓名、实践许可或证书、日期和时间。
  - 10.3 文件应该是清晰的、及时的，有资格的人员均可接触，容易获取。
  - 10.4 文件应该反映出护理的连续性、安全性和质量。
  - 10.5 根据具有具体许可证或证书的工作人员的范围、护理标准、授权部门以及州和联邦的规定，在组织政策、程序和/或实践指南中确立医疗文件编制指南和患者医疗保健和个人信息的机密性。
- A. 文件应该包括以下的内容（但不限于）：
1. 患者、看护人员或者法定授权的代表人对治疗、干预以及患者教育的参与、理解和反应。<sup>1,2</sup> (II)
  2. 用一个符合推荐实践要求的标准化记录工具，记录特殊部位准备、预防感染以及采取的安全预防措施。<sup>3-5</sup> (IV)
  3. 置入的血管通路装置（VAD）的类型、长度和规格/尺寸；所有中心血管通路装置（CVAD）和植入装置的批号。<sup>6-8</sup> (V)
  4. 置入的日期和时间，尝试的次数，装置的功能性，局部麻醉（如果使用），以及置入的方法，包括可视化和引导技术。<sup>9-10</sup> (V)
  5. 用解剖学描述、旁注、标志物和相应的标记图形，标注置入位置。<sup>6,8</sup> (V)
  6. 中线导管和外周置入的中心静脉导管（PICC）：
    - a. 体外导管的长度和置入的导管长度。<sup>9</sup> (V)
    - b. 测臂围：PICC插入之前时、临床指征评估水肿和可能的深静脉血栓(DVT)时。在肘窝上方10厘米的位置进行测量；评估位置和其他情况，例如凹陷或非凹陷性水肿。<sup>11,12</sup> (IV)
    - c. 在初次使用前，确认所有中心血管通路装置的导管尖端的解剖学位置，并根据需要对血管通路装置的功能障碍进行评价。<sup>9</sup> (V)
  7. 穿刺部位条件、敷料、导管固定方法、敷料更换、穿刺部位护理、患者的不适报告或疼痛报告，以及穿刺部位的常规评估，与血管通路装置或通路部位有关变化的患者报告。<sup>8,13</sup> (V)
  8. 根据相关组织政策并适用于特异性患者群体(例如年龄)和静脉炎、渗出或者外渗的标准化评估量表(如有需要，含照片)能够对首次发现进行准确可靠的评估，并随后每一次均可进行部位评估（见标准9，知情同意）。<sup>8,14,15</sup> (V)
  9. 治疗、药物、剂量、速率、时间、途径和给药方式的类型；包括输液治疗之前和以后的静脉穿刺或者通路位置的条件。<sup>8,16</sup> (V)
  10. 血管通路装置功能评估的结果包括通畅率、无并发症相关体征和症状、冲洗时无阻抗，及进行抽吸时有回血。<sup>8,16</sup> (V)
  11. 用于输液治疗给药的设备类型取决于治疗的需要、维护和更换管体/试剂盒的责任以及提供患者支持的看护人员或者代理人的身份。<sup>12,17</sup> (V)
  12. 相关的问题或诊断（问题），最初的和当前的评估，以及对应的生命体征；患者对血管通路装置置入和治疗的反应，包括症状、副作用或者不良事件以及相关的介入措施；对应的实验室检测结果；以及患者教育或者护理的障碍；

### 实施细则

和预期结果的评价。<sup>8,18,19</sup> (V)

13. 持续性血管通路装置的定期评估：
    - a. 对于急性住院治疗的患者应每日评估。<sup>5,20-22</sup> (IV)
    - b. 其他场所，例如在家庭护理或在一个技术娴熟的护理机构内，在随访期间进行定期评估即可。<sup>23</sup> (V)
  14. 移除之后：穿刺部位的情况，导管情况和长度，装置移除的原因，在移除过程中的护理干预，采用的敷料，患者反应，患者教育，移除的日期/时间和对并发症的必要的持续处理。<sup>13,17,24</sup> (V)
  15. 如果获得了培养物，则记录培养物的来源。<sup>17</sup> (V)
  16. 当使用多种血管通路装置或多个管腔导管时，文件应该清晰地说明每个装置和管腔正在输注的液体和药物类型。<sup>8,17</sup> (V)
- B. 关于所有输液治疗、医疗操作和患者反应的记录应在电子健康档案或其他电子健康信息系统内完成，如果有的话，使用标准化术语。<sup>25-29</sup> (IV)
1. 电子记录项必须反映当前病人的状况，即使在一个记录条目是从医疗记录中的另一个位置调取出来的情况。<sup>14,30</sup> (IV)
  2. 对要求的护理记录项目应使用标准化的文件模板，但不限制需要时的进一步描述。<sup>14,30,31</sup> (IV)
  3. 在无需从临床医生处获得额外的文件的情况下，电子病历应采集数据进行质量改进。<sup>14</sup> (V)

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## 第二节：患者和临床医护人员安全性

### 11. 不良事件和严重不良事件

#### 标准

- 11.1 临床医护人员应该报告和记录因为输液治疗而导致的不良事件或严重不良事件(预警事件)。
- 11.2 应该在组织政策、程序和/或实践指南中定义安全，它包括人为错误和系统故障，以及对不良事件和严重不良事件的报告。

#### 实施细则

- A. 根据机构政策，向有资格的独立从业者(LIP)和相关部門(例如风险管理[RM]部門，质量改进部門)报告与血管通路装置(VAD)和/或输液产品/设备和药物/生物制剂给药相关的不良事件或严重不良事件(预警事件)或由此产生的风险(即“差错”)。<sup>1-6</sup> (V, 法规)
- B. 通过MedWatch报告系统和/或药物安全使用协会，将与药物、生物制剂和输液设备/产品相关的不良事件报告给食品药品监督管理局(FDA)。提交至ISMP的报告以保密方式与FDA共享，适当情况下，可共享给产品供应商，提醒他们存在可能会导致设计失误的标签、包装和命名问题(见标准 13, 药物验证)。<sup>7,8</sup> (V, 法规)
- C. 使用有效可靠的工具确定和衡量不良事件。<sup>2,9,10</sup> (V)
- D. 使用由法律和风险管理人員编制的标准文档客观记录不良事件或严重不良事件。<sup>4,5</sup> (V)
- E. 第一时间调查严重不良事件，确保迅速采取行动并提高安全性。这一进程包括根本原因分析(RCA)或其他系统性的调查和分析，以提高质量和安全性。<sup>1-6</sup> (V)
1. 查明原因，描述该事件，和采取特定的患者保护战略和/或改进措施。采取一个多学科方法分析问题根源，集中在系统问题、操作流程、人力资源、同行和/或临床复议、产品/设备、进展和培训差距等问题上。<sup>1-6</sup> (V)
2. 临床医护人员应积极参与改进计划的制订、执行和评价过程。<sup>1,3,6</sup> (V)
3. 考虑对复杂的频繁发生的问题和“差错”问题是用问题根源分析(RCA)或其他系统性调查或分析。<sup>6</sup> (V)
- F. 提高组织内的安全性：
1. 集中在修订系统和流程，而不是责怪临床医护人员。
2. 倡导团队协作，包括培训和教育(如注重沟通、领导)；工作再设计(例如更改交互方式、多学科轮换)；使用结构化的工具和协议(例如切换通讯工具和检查表)。
3. 建立强有力的“公平公正文化”，不断强化安全性并创造安全环境，提升透明度、鼓励报告，授权临床医护人员确定、采取适当的行动以防止不良事件和差错事件的发生，并促成高质量的治疗效果(参见标准6, 质量改进)。<sup>1,2,4-6,11-17</sup> (V)
- G. 与领导和临床医护人员交流所发生的意外的结果和所得教训。<sup>1,2,4-6,11-18</sup> (V)
- H. 确保负责地向患者说明临床失误；促进多学科合作计划和信息讨论，团队负责向患者、看护者和代理人说明相关不良事件。<sup>3,19</sup> (V)

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## 12. 产品评价、完整性和缺陷报告

### 标准

- 12.1 临床使用者参与与输液治疗相关的技术的评价，包括关注临床应用、预期结果、性能、预防感染、安全性、有效性、可靠性和成本。
- 12.2 在使用前、过程中和使用后，应该通过检验验证或过期日期验证和对产品的目测检查确定所有输液的装置和配件的产品完整性和功能。
- 12.3 如果产品过期、完整性受到破坏或发现有损坏，临床医护人员应将其从患者使用中移除，将其标记为过期或受损，并根据组织政策和程序报告产品过期或缺损。
- 12.4 产品评价、完整性、缺陷报告以及产品召回应该符合组织政策和程序，以及州和联邦法规和规定的要求。

### 实施细则

- A. 产品评价小组中应该包括直接和间接使用者的多学科小组，并应该使医生熟悉和学习新产品/器械，以及进行分析和不断监测的数据采集工具。<sup>1-5</sup> (V)
- B. 从内部和外部获得关于不良事件的报告，用于委员会/个人管理产品的评价和产品采购。<sup>6-9</sup> (V)
- C. 从一个合格供应商处获得租用或购买设备。<sup>6</sup> (V)
- D. 产品缺陷报告中应该包括：可疑和已知的内在的和外来的污染；产品损坏；产品篡改；不正确、不清

晰、让患者或使用者混淆的指导说明或标签；类似或易混淆的名字、包装的问题；与彩色编码可靠性有关的错误。（参考标准13，药物的验证）<sup>7,10-13</sup> (V, 法规)

- E. 当在使用之前先发现了一个产品缺陷时，应该保留该产品、产品的内外包装和其他鉴别信息（例如型号代码、批号、序列号、有效期和可用的唯一性设备识别码），以用于将来的分析和报告。<sup>1,14</sup> (V)
- F. 应该保留产品鉴别、追踪和产品召回中使用的序列号、批号和可用的唯一性设备识别码，以遵守召回规定或进行不良事件报告。<sup>7,14</sup> (法规)
- G. 根据美国食品和药品监督管理局3500A表格，当产品缺陷导致不良事件发生时，报告应该包括：
  1. 患者信息，包括姓名、年龄或出生日期、性别和体重。
  2. 明确意外事件、不良事件或者产品问题。
  3. 意外或不良事件导致的结果（例如：死亡或严重伤害）定义为，身体机能永久性损伤或对身体结构的永久性损伤，伤害所导致的残疾或需要进行干预以防止对身体或者其功能造成永久性损伤的伤害或者疾病。
  4. 事件的日期。
  5. 初始报告人报告的日期。
  6. 事件或者问题的描述，包括对该装置的问题、问题的性质、或者患者随访或需要的治疗，以及任何一个可能影响事件发生的环境条件等方面的讨论。
  7. 相关的检验和实验室数据的描述，包括日期。
  8. 其他患者相关病史的描述，包括既往史。
  9. 设备信息包括品牌名称、装置的类型、制造商名称和地址、失效日期、标签上显示的唯一设备标识符（UDI）、型号、目录号、序列号、批号或其他识别号码、装置植入的日期、设备移除的日期，和设备的操作人员（医疗专业人员、患者、普通用户、其他）。
  10. 评估设备是否可用，是否应退回给制造商。
  11. 联合用药和治疗的日期。<sup>7</sup> (法规)
- H. 在产品评价中使用下列预防策略以改进安全性和降低可预防性不良事件：
  1. 识别具有较高风险的患者或情况。
  2. 促成最佳的购买决策。
  3. 能够进行早期发现和干预，以处理危险因素。<sup>7,15-22</sup> (V)

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## 13. 药物的验证

### 标准

#### 13.1 对照医嘱识别和比较药物、输液溶液，并通过核查

标签上的名称（商品名和通用名）、剂量和浓度、失效期、有效期、灭菌程度、给药途径、频次、给药率、以及任何其他特殊说明来证实。

#### 13.2 在药物给药时至少使用2个患者标识来确保精确的患者识别。

### 实施细则

- 在每次护理发生转变和当医嘱开立一种新药时(例如新入院、转变至不同的护理级别、转移至一个新的医疗机构)应进行药物调整以降低用药错误的风险，包括遗漏、重复、剂量错误和药物相互作用。<sup>1-6</sup> (IV)
- 实施特别保障措施，以减少高警讯药品用药错误的风险，如标准化储存、制备和给药（例如，标准医嘱组合）；提高获取药品信息的便利性；限制存取（安全存储，数量有限）；使用补充标签和自动报警；并采用自动或独立复查。<sup>7-11</sup> (IV)
- 由2名临床医护人员对科室内选定的高危药品进行独立的复查。制定标准流程并培训员工如何进行复查。<sup>9-13</sup> (IV)
- 如果条件允许，在给药前应用科技核对用药。通过组织质量改进流程分析与技术相关的有效性和局限性。
  - 条码技术的使用可降低用药失误的风险，且在急性护理机构中日益常见，有新研究支持其在长期护理环境中的使用。但也有研究报告称，因工作人员可能会自发创建“变通办法”，绕过条形码技术的安全机制，因此仍然会出现错误。<sup>14-19</sup> (III)
  - 使用药物剂量错误减少系统(“智能泵”)的电子输液装置(EID)可降低输液相关的用药错误，包括错误拦截（例如错误率）和降低不良药物事件。未能遵守适当的使用要求，无视警报和使用错误的药物会导致与智能泵相关的风险。建议对常规用户和新工作人员进行定期教育、培训和使用评估。<sup>20</sup> (II)
- 避免使用混乱的药品名称（例如，外观类似，声音相似）实施保障措施，以减少用药错误，如同时使用通用和品牌名;在标签上标注用药目的;和使用美国食品、药物管理局（FDA）和安全用药规范机构（ISMP）批准TALLMAN字母改变外观类似名称的外观。<sup>21</sup> (V)
- 在配制完成后立即标记那些已配制但不会马上注射的药物（例如在手术中，某些流程过程中），标记内容包括药物名称、药物强度、数量、稀释/体积、有效期和配制人姓名首字母。在配制后1个小时内开始给药，否则弃用(参见标准17, 肠外溶液和药物的合成和研制)。<sup>2,3,22-24</sup> (V, 法规)
- 丢弃且不得使用任何未标记的药物注射器，除非药物在患者床边制备，且立即给药，程序无中断。<sup>2,3,22,24</sup> (V)

- H. 不应该只使用色彩编码、颜色区别或者颜色匹配来作为产品或药物的唯一识别线索。彩色编码会引导使用者去依赖该彩色编码，而不能保证清晰理解应该将哪个输液组件和导管相连接。<sup>25</sup> (IV)
- I. 将与药物和生物制剂相关的不良事件报告给组织内适当的部门或通过MedWatch报告系统和/或ISMP报告给FDA。提交至ISMP的报告以保密方式与FDA共享，适当情况下，可共享给产品供应商，提醒他们存在可能会导致设计失误的标签、包装和命名问题。<sup>24,26,27</sup> (V, 法规)

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## 14. 乳胶敏感或过敏

### 标准

- 14.1 在医疗卫生机构应最大限度降低接触乳胶的机会。
- 14.2 应该为乳胶敏感或过敏的临床医护人员和患者，提供不含乳胶成分的个人防护用品(PPE)、设备和用品，并在患者护理时使用。

### 实施细则

- A. 招聘时临床医护人员进行乳胶过敏筛查。<sup>1-3</sup> (V)
- B. 使用低蛋白、无粉的手套或者由非乳胶的材料制成的手套、晴纶手套、手套衬里或其他类似替代品，特别是对乳胶敏感或过敏时。<sup>1-3</sup> (V)
- C. 在患者护理设备中去除含乳胶的产品，以降低暴露于乳胶的风险。<sup>1-3</sup> (V)
- D. 向单位报告乳胶敏感或过敏的发展状态。单位应根据需要向职业安全健康管理署报告过敏反应，并向食品药品监督管理局(FDA)MedWatch项目组报告与乳胶医疗设备相关的过敏事件。<sup>4,5</sup> (V, 法规)
- E. 使用前应核对医疗装备、设备和用品上的标签，确认是否存在乳胶，这是美国食品和药品监督管理局(FDA)所规定的产品贴标签的一个组成部分。<sup>6</sup> (V)
- F. 对患者的乳胶敏感性进行评估。为防止无意中将婴儿暴露于乳胶敏感环境下，对母亲进行乳胶过敏评估。在患者的医疗病历报告中记录发现的结果并将乳胶敏感或过敏的阳性筛查结果通知到其他参与患



者护理或加入到患者护理计划的机构。教育患者如何避免暴露于乳胶下。<sup>7</sup> (V)

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## 15. 有害药物和废弃物

### 标准

- 15.1 组织政策和程序应遵照联邦、各州和当地的法规和制造商的使用说明进行危险药物的安全处理、个人防护装置(PPE)的正确使用、降低暴露风险和安全处理废弃物，包括溢出。
- 15.2 应该将所有危害性废弃物丢在相应的容器中，并按照地方、州和联邦法规和规定处理。

### 实施细则

- A. 确定在医疗场所中使用的有害药物。美国国家职业安全与健康研究所 (NIOSH) 提供了符合有害药物定义的抗肿瘤和非抗肿瘤药物的清单，包括那些包含制造商提供的安全操作指南的药物。这个清单定期更新。
  1. 更多的用于评价药物的潜在危害的资源包括安全数据表(SDS)；药物包装说明书；Drugbank (<http://drugbank.ca>)；DailyMed (<http://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed>)；国际癌症研究机构 (IARC) (<http://www.iarc.fr>)；来自药品生产厂家的特殊健康警告；美国食品药品监督管理局(FDA) (<http://www.fda.gov/drugs/default.htm>)；其他专业团体和基于循证的建议。<sup>1,2</sup> (V, 法规)
- B. 为处理有害药物和废弃物的临床医护人员提供教

育。教育应该包括暴露的危害，所需的预防措施，及佩戴什么类型PPE以防止暴露。<sup>3-8</sup> (V, Regulatory)

1. 虽然大部分有害药物都是抗肿瘤药，应认识到也存在来自其他类别的归类为有害的输注药物。此外，某些抗肿瘤药物会用于非癌症适应症给药。应对所有医疗场所中进行有害药物给药的临床医护人员提供适当的PPE和管理控制，以减少暴露。(参考标准58, 抗肿瘤治疗)。
  2. 让正在积极尝试受孕、怀孕或正在哺乳的临床医护人员远离有害药物和废弃物的暴露环境。<sup>4,9</sup> (法规)
- C. 安全地处置危险废弃物和受有害药物污染的物品。
    1. 将所有污染的物品，包括针头、空瓶/注射器/溶液容器、给药组件、手套，丢弃在一个标记为细胞毒性废弃物的密封、防渗漏袋子或固体废弃物容器内。<sup>2,4</sup> (V, 法规)
    2. 不要把药物污染的物品放置在医疗废弃物 (红色) 容器内，因为医疗废物的处置与危险废弃物的处理方式不同 (见标准 18, 医疗废物和锐器安全)。<sup>2,4</sup> (V, 法规)
    3. 在家庭环境中，将这种处置容器存储在远离儿童和宠物的地方。<sup>4</sup> (V)
    4. 确保外溢处置入包是可用的，并在危险药物泄漏或溢出时按照指示使用。根据组织程序报告这种溢出的发生率。大规模泄漏应由接受过有害废弃物处理培训的医疗工作人员处理。<sup>2,4</sup> (V, 法规)
  - D. 在患者接受有害药物后至少48小时内需安全地处理患者体液，并指导患者/照护者/代理人如何安全地处理：
    1. 处理患者呕吐物或排泄物时要戴双层化疗手套和一次性长外衣。如果预期会发生飞溅，事先佩戴口罩。<sup>4</sup> (V)
    2. 尽可能使用一次性床单；在病房，可洗床单应放置在一个防漏袋中并按照污染物进行处理。<sup>4</sup> (V)
    3. 家庭环境中：将受污染的床单放到可拆洗的枕头套内，与其他物品分开，在热水中清洗两次。如条件允许，将一次性尿布丢弃在塑料袋里并将用过的手套丢弃在细胞毒性废物容器中。<sup>4</sup> (V)

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## 第三节：感染预防和控制

### 16. 手卫生

#### 标准

16.1 手卫生在患者护理活动过程中的常规实践。

#### 实施细则

- A. 在下列患者护理过程中，使用含乙醇的手消毒溶液或抗菌皂和水对手部摩擦进行手卫生处理：
  1. 直接接触患者之前。
  2. 进行中心静脉内置管时，穿戴手套之前。
  3. 外周静脉导管置管前。
  4. 与病人的完好或不完整的皮肤接触之后。
  5. 与体液或分泌物，黏膜和伤口敷料接触之后（如果没有明显的手部污染时）。
  6. 在接触患者紧邻区域中之后（包括医疗设备）。
  7. 脱掉手套之后。<sup>1-6</sup> (III)
- B. 使用含乙醇的手消毒溶液对手部摩擦进行日常手清洁，但是，如果存在明显的手部污染或暴露于产芽孢的病原体或Noro病毒性胃肠炎发作时另当别论。<sup>1-8</sup> (III)
- C. 下列情况下，应该用非抗菌功能或有抗菌功能的肥皂和水进行手卫生处理：
  1. 当手被血液或者其他体液明显污染。<sup>1-6</sup> (II)
  2. 在为怀疑或确认感染了Noro病毒性胃肠炎或暴露于爆发的产芽孢的病原体的患者提供护理或接触后(例如，艰难梭菌)。<sup>1-8</sup> (II)
  3. 进食之前，如厕之后。<sup>1-8</sup> (II)
- D. 在与高危患者（例如在重症监护病房或手术室，或在插入中心血管通路装置时(CVAD) )接触时不佩戴人工指甲。<sup>1</sup> (III)
- E. 保持较短的指甲长度。<sup>1-4</sup> (III)
- F. 使用时将手卫生产品置于方便的位置。提供低刺激性手部卫生产品和相容性护手霜，以防止刺激性接

触性皮炎。<sup>1,3</sup> (IV)

- G. 护士应该参与手卫生产品的触觉、香味和皮肤刺激性评价。应该为对某些特殊的产品过敏的护士提供另一个替代产品。应该评估其它皮肤护理产品，如手套、护手霜和保湿霜与手部抗菌产品的相容性。<sup>1,3</sup> (IV)
- H. 不要将皂液添加到半空的皂液器内。<sup>1</sup> (III)
- I. 为护士提供关于手卫生的教育，监测手部卫生表现，并提供有关手部卫生表现的反馈。<sup>1-5</sup> (III)
- J. 为患者/护理人员/代理提供关于何时和如何进行手部卫生的教育，并询问临床医生是否与患者直接接触之前进行手卫生处理。<sup>1-6</sup> (IV)

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## 17. 胃肠道外溶液和药物的混合和制备

### 标准

17.1 胃肠外溶液和药物的混合应该与州、联邦、美国健康体系药剂师的协会 (ASHP)、药品质量和安全法案、美国药典 (USP)、国家处方集(NF)的规定一致, 包括但不限于通则797章节中的要求。

### 实施细则

- A. 应该使用在美国药典797章节、州药师法规和规定以及ASHP指南中规定的适宜环境下混合的无菌制剂, 根据风险分类规定混合环境。<sup>1-4</sup> (V, 法规)
  - 1. 使用药师制备的或预充式导管冲洗器进行冲管和封管(参见标准40, 冲管及封管)。
- B. 根据美国药典797章节的规定, 对“即用”型混合无菌产品(CSP)的给药应在开始配置后1小时内开始, 否则弃用。<sup>1-3</sup> (V, 法规)
- C. 以安全的方式注射静脉推注药物:
  - 1. 进行静脉推注给药时, 当有必要在一个单独的注射器内制备多种药物时, 配置的工作仅限药师进行。<sup>5</sup> (V)
  - 2. 对于成年人, 以准备就绪-随时给药的形式使用静脉推注药物(尽量减少在药物无菌混合区域外进行操作的可能)。<sup>5</sup> (V)
  - 3. 如果必须在药物无菌混合区域外进行静脉推注药物的稀释或重构, 应在一个干净的、整洁且功能分离的位置上使用组织任何的、现成的药物信息资源和无菌设备和用品, 在给药前的一刻进行这些工作。<sup>5,6</sup> (V)
  - 4. 如果对一名患者需要在床侧配置多管的药物或溶液, 应分开配置每个药物或溶液并在配置下一注射液前立即注射已配置好药物或溶液。如果一项按顺序进行的静脉推注给药需要配置多个静脉推注药物, 应在配置时和进行后续注射液的配置前对每个注射器做标记。如果需要在远离患者床旁配置1个或多个药物或溶液, 应立即标记每个注射器, 一次标记一个, 在开始下一个药物或溶液的配置之前标记。<sup>5</sup> (V)
  - 5. 不得将静脉推注药物转注到预充有0.9%氯化钠的导管冲洗器内, 以此来稀释或重构静脉推注药物(USP)。<sup>5,6</sup> (V)
  - 6. 不得将静脉推注药物从市售的试剂盒式的注射器抽吸注射到另外一个给药注射器。<sup>5</sup> (V)
- D. 不要将同源容器内的用于输注的静脉注射溶液, 包括小包, 用于临床护理区域内的一名或多名患者的药物稀释或重构(参见标准40, 冲洗和锁定)。(V)<sup>5-7</sup>

- E. 安全注射实践:
  - 1. 每次注射都使用一个新的针头和注射器。<sup>6-8</sup> (III)
  - 2. 一次插入后丢弃单剂量小药瓶。<sup>5-8</sup> (V)
  - 3. 多次剂量小药瓶只能用于一名患者。<sup>5-8</sup> (V)
    - a. 小药瓶开启或穿刺后使用期限高达28天(除非用于疫苗或原厂商规定的有效期更短)或在一名患者直接护理区域内当生产商规定的到期日期已到但未开启或一个更短的时间段。<sup>1-3,6-8</sup> (V, 法规)
    - b. 在多次剂量小药瓶上标记有效日期(BUD)并按照制造商的建议存储。若小药瓶缺少有效日期, 无菌性被毁或被质疑或超过了有效期, 必须丢弃。<sup>1-3,6</sup> (V, 法规)
- F. 使用一个过滤针头或者过滤吸管从玻璃安瓿中抽取药物并丢弃剩下的药物。<sup>1-3,5,6</sup> (V, 法规)
- G. 每次刺入前对小药瓶的胶塞部位进行消毒, 在掰开安瓿之前对安瓿的颈部消毒, 在刺入前让消毒剂变干。<sup>5,6</sup> (V)
- H. 不要将药物添加到静脉溶液的输注容器内(参见标准57, 胃肠外用药物和溶液给药)。

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## 18. 医疗废弃物和锐器物安全性

### 标准

- 18.1 每个机构都应基于当地、州和联邦法律和规定, 制定对规定医疗废弃物的安全处理协议。

- 18.2 每个机构都应根据职业安全健康管理署 ( OSHA ) 的血源性病原体预防标准的规定, 制定暴露控制方案。
- 18.3 应该将规定的医疗废弃物抛弃在相应的容器中, 并按照地方、州和联邦法规的规定处理。
- 18.4 应该将所有污染的锐器物抛弃在一个不渗透、耐穿刺性、防干扰的生物危害容器中。
- 18.5 在工作场所备有安全设计的设备, 例如与血源性病原体危害隔离或可将其移除的自带护套针头, 并保持激活或使用状态。

## 实施细则

- A. 使用安全设计的设备预防针刺伤。<sup>1-4</sup> (法规)
- B. 考虑使用被动安全设计的设备预防针刺伤。<sup>5-7</sup> (V)
- C. 不应该折断或弯曲锐器。如有必要, 使用单手回盖技术。<sup>1-4,8-10</sup> (V, 法规)
- D. 在使用过程中, 应该激活内置安全性控制装置, 并在使用后将其作为一次性装置抛弃。<sup>1-4</sup> (法规)
- E. 应该将所有锐器物抛弃在一个不渗透、耐穿刺性、防渗漏, 适当标记或以彩色编码、尺寸足以包容整套血液采集装置(即支持物和针头)的锐器物容器内。<sup>1,4,8,9,11</sup> (V, 法规)
  - 1. 锐器物容器放在锐器物使用和易于丢弃的位置。<sup>1-4</sup> (V, 法规)
  - 2. 为了避免容器过满和发生废弃物相关的伤害, 在容器3/4的空间被充满时应予以更换。<sup>1-3,7,10,12</sup> (V, 法规)
- F. 应该教育和培训护士如何使用安全设计的机械装置。<sup>1-4,8-10</sup> (V, 法规)
- G. 确定、报告和记录暴露于潜在感染材料或锐器物伤害的情况并遵循关于暴露后随访的组织协议。监控和分析趋势数据并根据需要进行质量改进。<sup>1-3,8-10</sup> (V, 法规)

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## 19. 标准预防措施

### 标准

- 19.1 标准预防措施用于所有可能将护士暴露于血液和体液、分泌物、排泄物 (除了汗水)、破损皮肤、粘膜及可能含有传染性病原体的输液操作中。

### 实施细则

- A. 基于患者交互的性质和接触血液、体液或传染性病原体的可能性以及当患者因特定的传染性疾病 (如埃博拉出血热) 就诊时有效的美国疾病控制和预防中心 (CDC) 的隔离防范指南选择适当的个人防护装置 (PPE)。<sup>1,2</sup> (III, 法规)
- B. 确保在护理单元有足够且适当的PPE可用且随时可用。<sup>2,3</sup> (V, 法规)
- C. 确保在以下情况下应立即进行手卫生处理: 若手被污染, 应在每个个人防护装置移除步骤之间; 在脱掉所有个人防护装置之后; 和离开患者环境之前。<sup>1,4</sup> (III)
- D. 当穿戴个人防护装置时, 将手处于远离脸部和患者环境下的限制接触表面。<sup>4</sup> (V)
- E. 当有可能接触血液 (例如, 放血过程中)、体液、黏膜、破损皮肤或污染的设备时, 穿戴合适的可以延伸以覆盖隔离衣 (如果穿戴) 的手腕部位的手套。<sup>1,2,5</sup> (III, 法规)
  - 1. 患者护理过程中, 如果手套撕裂或重度污染, 或者从污染部位移到清洁部位时应更换手套。<sup>1,5</sup> (IV)
- F. 在预计会接触血液或体液的的操作或活动过程中穿戴长外衣以保护皮肤和衣物。<sup>1,2</sup> (III, 法规)
  - 1. 对不同患者进行护理时不要穿戴相同的长外衣



或手套。<sup>1</sup> (IV)

- G. 配戴带有护目镜和面罩或只含面罩的眼部保护装置,以阻隔可能从嘴、鼻子和眼睛飞溅或喷出的血液、呼吸道分泌物或其它体液。<sup>1,2</sup> (III, 法规)
- H. 教育护士在咳嗽时注意呼吸道卫生/咳嗽礼节,用纸巾覆住嘴/鼻子,及时处理用过的纸巾,并进行手卫生操作。<sup>1</sup> (III)
- I. 教育病人和照护者在咳嗽时注意呼吸道卫生/咳嗽礼节,在可以忍受和适当的情况下,咳嗽时使用面罩,或用纸巾覆盖嘴/鼻子,及时处理用过的纸巾,并进行手卫生操作。<sup>1</sup> (III)
- J. 在家庭环境中,当使用多重耐药菌(MDRO)进行患者护理时,应遵循标准预防措施,限制使用可重复的患者护理设备且应存留在家中直到患者出院。在从家中的容器(如塑料袋)中取出或转移到其它的适宜地点进行终末消毒之前,应该先进行清洁和消毒。<sup>6</sup> (IV)

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## 20. 传染隔离措施

### 标准

- 20.1 当需要使用除了标准防护以外的策略来降低感染性物质传播的风险时,应该实施传染隔离措施,例如空气传播隔离措施,口鼻分泌物(飞沫)隔离和/或接触后预防措施。
- 20.2 实施空气传播的隔离措施来阻止当悬浮在很远距离的空气中时,仍然具有感染性/传染性的病原体的传播,或根据患者就诊时有效的疾病控制和预防中心(CDC)隔离指南的建议而实施。

- 20.3 实施口鼻分泌物(飞沫)隔离,以阻止通过呼吸道或呼吸道排泄物的密切接触传播病原体。
- 20.4 实施接触后预防措施以防止传染性病原体的传播,这些微生物通过患者或环境的直接或间接接触(包括过多的身体排泄物,如伤口渗液)来传播。
- 20.5 应该在非急性护理环境,包括长期护理单位、家庭护理环境和其它的提供输液治疗的工作地点,采纳和实施传染隔离措施。

### 实施细则

- A. 基于患者交互的性质和接触血液、体液或传染性病原体的可能性以及当患者因特定的传染性疾病(如埃博拉出血热)就诊时有效的美国疾病控制和预防中心(CDC)的隔离防范指南选择和使用针对传染隔离措施的个人防护装置(PPE)。<sup>1,2</sup> (III, 法规)
- B. 当有可能接触呼吸道分泌物和血液或体液飞沫时,在执行标准预防措施的基础上应佩戴口罩并实行口鼻分泌物(飞沫)隔离。<sup>1,2</sup> (III, 法规)。
- C. 确保在以下情况下应立即进行手卫生处理:若手被污染,应在每个个人防护装置移除步骤之间;在脱掉所有个人防护装置之后;和离开患者环境之前。<sup>1,3,4</sup> (III)
- D. 如果患者被怀疑或确诊患有可通过空气传播的感染或者埃博拉出血热,则临床医生应佩戴适当的经美国国家职业安全与健康研究所(NIOSH)认证的经适合性检验的N95或更高级别的呼吸器,并在标准预防措施的基础之上,进一步空气传播的隔离措施,以防止可能暴露于通过空中途径传播的传染性病原体(例如结核杆菌)。在第一次使用和以后的每年均进行适合性检验。<sup>1,3,5</sup> (III, 法规)
- E. 保持采取传染隔离措施直至确定症状并非由传染性病原体引起或建议的隔离措施已满足。<sup>1</sup> (III)
- F. 在家庭环境中,当使用多重耐药菌(MDRO)进行患者护理或采取接触后预防措施时,应限制使用可重复的患者护理设备且应存留在家中直到患者出院。在从家中的容器(如塑料袋)中取出或转移到其它的适宜地点进行终末清洁和消毒之前,应该进行消毒。<sup>6</sup> (IV)

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## 21.耐用医疗设备的消毒

### 标准

- 21.1 应使用美国环境保护署(EPA)注册的消毒剂对耐用医疗设备(DME),如静脉内电极、流速控制装置、用于血管可视化的超声或红外装置、以及其他非一次性的硬质、无孔表面的与输液相关的装置进行清洁和消毒。
- 21.2 应该按照设备和生产商的使用说明来选用清洁和消毒产品,以防止设备的功能或性能受损或发生改变。

### 实施细则

- A. 检查耐用医疗设备表面是否存在会破坏清洗和消毒的完整性破损。弃用或修复不能按预期发挥功能或无法进行适当清洁和消毒的设备。<sup>1</sup> (IV)
- B. 在同一患者长期使用期间,定期(例如,由组织政策和程序定义的频率)并以规定的时间间隔清洁和消毒DME表面的明显污垢。<sup>1</sup> (IV)
- C. 使用EPA注册的医院消毒剂,根据标签的安全性预防措施和使用说明来清洁和消毒耐用医疗设备表面。<sup>1,2</sup> (V)

- D. 当患者处于接触后预防措施的适用范围时,应将DME特定用于一名患者。如果将一个通用医疗设备用于多名患者的操作不可避免(例如用于血管可视化的超声或红外设备),则需在用于另一名患者之前对设备进行消毒(参见标准 20, 传染隔离措施)。<sup>1,3</sup> (III,V)
- E. 根据标准预防措施操作DME。根据预期的污染水平,操作病人护理设备和仪器时/设备明显污垢或可能已经与血液或体液接触时应穿戴个人防护装备(PPE,如手套,长外衣)。<sup>4</sup> (III)
- F. 限制带入到感染或携带多重耐药菌(MDRO)或处于接触后预防措施的适用范围的患者家庭环境中的耐用医疗设备的数量。如有可能,将DME存放在家中直到患者出院。(参见标准20, 传染隔离措施)。<sup>3,4</sup> (IV)
- G. 将使用过的耐用医疗设备(例如静脉电极,流量控制装置)转移到其它地点(即污染用具区或仓库)进行后续清洁和消毒之前应将其置于炉料袋内或去污。

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## 第四节：输液装置

### 章节标准

- I. 为确保患者安全，临床护士应具备使用输液装置的能力，包括关于适当的适应症和禁忌症和制造商使用说明的知识。
- II. 应在组织政策和程序中规定输液装置的使用和维护。

### 22.血管可视化

#### 标准

- 22.1 要确保患者安全性，临床医护人员应该能胜任使用血管可视化技术进行血管通路装置(VAD)的置放。这方面的知识，包括但不限于，适当的血管、尺寸、深度、位置和潜在的并发症。
- 22.2 血管可视化技术用于静脉通路困难的患者和/或静脉穿刺尝试失败后。
- 22.3 采用血管可视化技术来增加外周置放导管的成功率并在其他因素不要求中心血管通路时，降低对中心血管通路装置(CVAD)置管的需要。

#### 实施细则

- A. 评估患者病史中是否存在影响外周静脉的因素和增加对静脉或动脉穿刺点辅助定位设备的需要的因素。增加了以观察和触诊的方式定位静脉（也称为标定技术）的困难性的因素，包括但不限于：
  1. 导致血管结构变化（例如，糖尿病，高血压）的疾病进程。
  2. 频繁静脉穿刺史和/或输液治疗的疗程较长。
  3. 患者群体间的皮肤差异，例如皮肤更深和皮肤毛发旺盛。
  4. 皮肤的改变，如存在伤痕或纹身。
  5. 患者年龄（包括新生儿和老年人）。
  6. 肥胖。
  7. 液量不足。
- B. 对静脉采血困难的婴儿和儿童，考虑使用提供外周静脉和动脉透照法的可见光设备。
  1. 设计用于血管可视化的设备应只使用冷光源。相关人士已报告了在装置发出热量（例如，传统手电筒）时由于皮肤和光源间密切接触导致的热灼伤。
  2. 由于手术过程中可能发生感染，在每次患者使用后应对设备进行消毒（参见标准21，耐用医疗设备的消毒）。
  3. 使用这些设备时应调暗房间内的环境光水平；保证充足的光线，确保可以观察到血流从套管或导管内回流。
  4. 认识到由于大量身体脂肪的存在，使用的光谱限制了深静脉的成功定位。<sup>1,8-11</sup> (I)
- C. 考虑使用近红外（NIR）光技术辅助定位可行的浅表外周静脉置管部位，减少外周静脉穿刺的手术时间。
  1. 可用的技术包括捕捉静脉图像并将其反射回皮肤表面或一个屏幕和透射投影到屏幕上的免提装置。临床医生可以选择静脉位置成像和在皮肤上标记静脉位置的静态过程或使用图像引导导管置入的动态过程。尚无关于设备的各种使用方法的研究，将决定权交给临床医生。<sup>1,6,12</sup> (III)
  2. 考虑用近红外光技术来识别外周静脉穿刺点，并促进更明智的静脉选择决定（即分支静脉，静脉迂曲，可触知但不可见的静脉）。两项非随机研究表明：使用近红外技术提高了外周导管一次性置管成功率，但是，其他研究并未显示同样的结果。需要更多的研究来论证原因，其中可包括近红外装置的不同之处、患者相关因素和使用近红外设备前穿刺人员的技能水平。<sup>11-19</sup> (I)

- D. 考虑使用近红外技术进行儿童腕挠动脉插管。虽然没有发现统计学差异或临床上的改进，第一次尝试的成功率略有增加且总尝试次数略有下降。<sup>20</sup> (V)
- E. 对成年患者和静脉采血困难的儿科患者使用超声波检查法(US)进行外周静脉置放。<sup>2</sup> (II)
1. 在儿科，超声波检查法显著减少静脉穿刺尝试次数和手术时间的。在成人患者中，关于超声波检查法的研究表明了降低静脉穿刺尝试次数和降低外周静脉导管失效风险的趋势。各个研究之间存在很大的差异，包括参与的是一名还是两名穿刺人员，使用的是静态还是动态技术，穿刺人员在研究中的经验水平比较等。超声波检查法引导的外周导管的失败率在各个研究之间也有差异，血肿是最常见的并发症。<sup>21</sup> (I)
  2. 选择一个长度足以确保在静脉腔内形成充分长度留置的导管。静脉深度大于或等于1.2厘米且置管到深腋或上臂静脉往往与较低的导管存放率关联；但是，静脉内径对导管的存放率没有影响。报告称，与5厘米长的导管相比，更长的导管长度（即12厘米）具有更长的放率。<sup>22,23</sup> (III)
  3. 建议利用动态或“实时”可视化技术显示针位置，以防止静脉壁的损伤。<sup>24</sup> (V)
  4. 根据目标静脉的尺寸和深度和穿刺人员的技术水平选择短轴（平面外视图）或（平面内视图）长轴进行外周静脉导管的置管。<sup>24,25</sup> (V)
- F. 对于静脉采血困难的患者，使用超声波检查法引导置入中线导管。<sup>26,27</sup> (V)
- G. 对于成年人和儿童患者，使用超声波检查法引导动脉穿刺和导管置放。<sup>2,28</sup> (I)
- H. 当对成年人和儿童进行中心血管通路装置置放时，使用超声波检查法引导以提高置管成功率，降低针穿刺的次数，并降低置管并发症发生率。<sup>2,24,25,29-33</sup> (I)
1. 置管前扫描解剖结构，以确定是否存在血管异常（例如，闭塞或血栓形成），并评估静脉内径。
  2. 中心血管通路装置置放时使用“实时”或动态技术。<sup>2,31</sup> (I)
  3. 对于颈内静脉置管位点，短轴视图增加了置管的成功率，而长轴视图在技术上比较难以实现。将探针垂直定位到静脉位置，并在尽可能靠近探针的位置插入针头，保持针头在视图内。<sup>25,34</sup> (III)
  4. 对危重新生儿和婴幼儿采用超声引导隐静脉和股静脉通路装置置放的结果与使用介入放射学套件进行透视下置管的结果相当。<sup>35</sup> (IV)
- I. 利用长轴视图，超声引导锁骨下导管一般置放到锁骨下方的锁骨中线位置或较侧面的位置。穿刺部位

可以允许导管先进入腋静脉，或者根据针的轨迹，可以直接进入锁骨下静脉。<sup>36</sup> (V)

- J. 在探针上方使用大的无菌透明膜敷料（即外周静脉导管插入）或无菌套盖，和消毒凝胶。<sup>27,37</sup> (V)

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## 23. 中心血管通路装置 (CVAD) 的尖端位置

### 标准

- 23.1 在开始输液治疗前或当临床体征和症状表明位置不当时，通过放射技术或其他成像技术确认中心血管通路装

置(CVAD)的尖端位置。

- 23.2 原尖端位置保留在患者的医疗记录内且其他参与患者护理的组织可以查看。
- 23.3 对于成年人和儿童而言，安全性最佳的中心血管通路装置的尖端留置位置为上腔静脉与右心房的上壁交界连接点(CAJ)。

### 实施细则

- A. 通过体位测量的方法确定要求的插入导管长度，包括但不限于：从插入部位到第三肋间隙距离的外部测量，基于体表面积使用公式计算长度或从术前胸片中测量。<sup>1-3</sup> (IV)
- B. 避免将中心血管通路装置的尖端留置在上腔静脉或下腔静脉的远端位置（例如，无名静脉或头臂静脉，锁骨下静脉，外静脉或髂总静脉），因为这些位置总是与较高的并发症发病率相关。根据疾病控制和预防中心（CDC）的国家医疗保健安全网络，这些非中心的次优尖端留置位置包含在了中心静脉相关的血流感染（CLABSI）检测的数据收集库中。虽然在解剖结构或病理生理学发生变化的少数病例中，这些尖端留置位置可能是临床适应的，但是尖端留置位置的目标应该是CAJ。<sup>4-8</sup> (IV)
- C. 对于成年和儿童患者，将中心血管通路装置的尖端定位在CAJ或靠近CAJ的上腔静脉的下段。
  1. 对于上腔的置管点，呼吸运动、手臂运动和身体位置的变化会引起中心血管通路装置的尖端移动到CAJ上方或下方，向上右心房偏移。尖端位置深入到邻近三尖瓣的右心房内或右心室内会引起心律失常。<sup>9-11</sup> (II)
  2. 对于下腔的置管点，中心血管通路装置的尖端应位于隔膜的水平以上的下腔静脉内。<sup>3</sup> (IV)
- D. 避免将尖端置于不足1岁的新生儿及婴儿的心脏内位置，因为这个尖端留置位置与血管侵蚀和心包填塞关联。<sup>6,10</sup> (II)
- E. 在置管操作的过程中采用方法识别中心血管通路装置的尖端位置(即实时)，实现更好的精准性、更快速的开始输液治疗和降低成本。
  1. 使用心电图（ECG）方法结合一个金属导丝或导管腔内注入生理盐水，并观察ECG追踪，将中心血管通路装置的尖端置放到CAJ位置。按照制造商的使用说明和利用不断光线变化模式的基于ECG的技术来检测尖端的位置。
  2. 计划使用心电图技术置管前，评估患者是否有心脏心律失常病史或心电图上是否存在P波（如果可用）。心电图技术的禁忌症包括患者的ECG心律存在异常，存在P波异常（例如，存在

起搏器，房颤，心动过速)。遵循制造商关于适当患者群体的使用指南。

3. 请谨慎使用超声进行中心血管通路的尖端定位，因其应用在所有年龄段患者时，替代胸片定位方面对目前尚有争议，现有研究中的样本量小且缺乏技术规范。一旦了解到中心血管通路装置的尖端位置是有益的，可考虑将其用于新生儿和急诊科。
4. 避免使用造影方法，除非在中心血管通路装置置入困难时，因为它需要暴露于电辐射下。
5. 如果用替代性尖端定位技术确认了尖端已正确置放，则没必要在术后进行放射性成像。<sup>3,12-18</sup>

#### (II)

F. 使用术后胸片确认尖端位置仍是目前可接受的实践方式，且在操作过程中不使用该技术是必须的。这个方法的准确性较低，因为在X光片上看不到CAJ，需要从隆突、气管和支气管角度或胸椎来测量尖端位置。此外，当患者体位从仰卧变为站立时，X射线照相显示结果通常是导管尖端运动多达2厘米。<sup>3,11,12,19,20</sup>

#### (II)

G. 认识到X射线照相或ECG尖端定位技术在静脉和动脉放置间无差异。当怀疑为动脉时，使用其他方法证实或排除之(参见标准53，中央血管通路装置[CVAD]位置不正)。

H. 由具有记录的能力的临床医护人员使用ECG或评估术后胸片来确定中心血管通路装置的尖端位置并基于这项评估来启动输液治疗。当使用了术后胸片时，根据医院政策和程序指定的编写完整的报告。<sup>2,21</sup>

#### (V)

I. 在医疗记录中包含心电图跟踪文件、胸片报告或其他相应的报表，从而记录中心血管通路装置的尖端位置(参见标准10，医疗记录中的文档)。

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## 24. 流速控制装置

### 标准

- 24.1 选择流速控制装置时应考虑的因素包括患者的年龄、条件、开具的输液治疗处方和护理环境。
- 24.2 电子输液装置(EID)与具备防止自流功能的给药装置一起使用。
- 24.3 在选择和使用电子输液装置时，应该考虑减少剂量误差系统。

### 实施细则



- A. 某种特定临床应用的流速控制装置的选择应该考虑到以下因素：患者年龄、敏锐度和患者活动性；疾病的严重程度；治疗类型；剂量考虑因素、健康护理环境；和治疗发生副作用或不良反应的可能性。<sup>1-6</sup> (V)
1. 使用手动流量控制装置例如流速调节器、压力包或机械泵，例如用于低风险输液的弹性球形泵、弹簧泵和负压泵。<sup>1-5</sup> (V)
  2. 当需要精准流量控制时，使用EDI进行输液治疗给药，并保证患者安全性。功能（例如，防止自由流动保护，气泡混入，闭塞报警）应该与安全性和有效性使用的建议保持一致。<sup>1-7</sup> (V)
  3. 考虑使用含剂量错误减少软件的智能泵，因为它可降低输液相关的用药错误的风险，包括错误拦截（例如错误率）和降低不良药物事件（参见标准13，药物的验证）。
- B. 在输液治疗的给药过程中，应监测流速控制装置，以确保按处方开具的输液速度和液量的安全和准确输入。<sup>1,8-15</sup> (IV)
- C. 不应该依赖于电子输液装置的报警来发现静脉输液(IV)的外渗和渗出。因为这些报警并不是用来监测液体在血管通路中流动时出现问题的。<sup>13-15</sup> (V)
- D. 组织内使用各类型泵应是标准化的。如果可行，在护理环境中可用的泵应是标准化的，以促使用户熟悉操作。最终用户应参与流速控制装置的评估和选择(参见标准12 产品评价、完整性和缺陷报告)。<sup>2-4, 16-25</sup> (IV)
- E. 认识到与使用多个电子监控和治疗设备相关的疲劳报警的问题。通过一个跨专业的团队过程执行来自专业机构的循证建议（如，报警参数设置）。<sup>3,25</sup> (III)
- F. 使用适当的教材和教学方法，教育家庭护理环境中的病人和/或照顾者关于流速控制装置的安全和有效使用(参见标准8, 患者教育)。<sup>6,26,27</sup> (V)

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## 25. 血液和液体加温设备

### 标准

- 25.1 为血液和液体加温设备的设计应该专用于该目的。
- 25.2 血液加温时，应避免出现溶血。

### 实施细则



- A. 当患者的病史、临床状况允许并开具医嘱的时候，使用血液和液体的加温设备，包括但不局限于：避免或治疗术中体温过低，心肺分流术或已知患者冷凝集素阳性，以及在新生儿换血或在大量血液置换的时候。<sup>1-11</sup> (II)
- B. 当临床上适用时，只使用美国食品和药物管理局（FDA）批准的血液加温装置并遵照制造商操作指南使用，如大流量或快速输血，交换输血，患者临床症状显著，以及新生儿/儿童群体。当通过一个中央血管通路装置(CVAD)输血时，临床上严重低温的风险增加(参见标准62, 输液治疗)。<sup>1,5,11,12</sup> (V)
- C. 使用配备预警系统且在维护有效期内的血液和液体加温设备，包括可发声的报警和可视的温度计。<sup>12</sup> (V)
- D. 其他加热方法因为不能控制温度和感染的风险，都不应该使用，包括但不局限于微波炉、热水浴以及并不是专门为血液和液体加温而设计的装置。<sup>1,4,12</sup> (V)
- E. 不要将溶液和血液加温到超出加温设备中制造商推荐的设定点温度。<sup>8</sup> (V)
- F. 有时在放射或手术环境下进行造影剂的加温以降低黏度，并可能有助于降低高黏度造影剂的外渗。当对造影剂加温时，对加温设备使用一个温度日志，并遵循设备制造商的指南进行加温设备的维护。查看生厂商的包装说明，了解禁忌使用加温设备的特定造影剂。<sup>3,14</sup> (V)

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## 第五节：血管通路装置 (VAD) 的选择和置入

### 章节标准

- I. 要确保患者安全性，临床医生应该能胜任血管通路装置(VAD)的使用和置放，包括对每种类型的VAD的解剖学、生理学和适当的输液疗法方面的知识。
- II. 应该在遵照医疗机构的制度、程序和/或实践指南的基础上设定血管通路装置 (VAD) 的适应症和协议，并参照生产商的说明来进行。

### 26. 血管通路装置 (VAD) 的计划

#### 标准

- 26.1 应该根据治疗处方或治疗方案、预期治疗的时间、血管特征、患者年龄、并存病、输液治疗史、对血管通路装置位置的偏好和可用于设备护理的能力和资源选择适宜患者血管通路需要的血管通路装置 (VAD) 的类型 ( 外周或者中心 ) 。
- 26.2 选择最适当的血管通路装置是跨学科团队、患者和患者照护者之间的协作过程。
- 26.3 在满足治疗方案的前提下选择管径最细，管腔数量最少的导管，应该是满足处方治疗所需的创伤性最小的装置。
- 26.4 当制定血管通路的治疗计划时应考虑外周静脉保护。
- 26.5 应选择安全设计的装置并持续性激活和/或使用。

#### 实施细则

##### I. 外周静脉-留置针

- A. 外周静脉-留置针的选择条件如下：
  1. 考虑液体药物特性 ( 例如，刺激性，发泡剂，渗透压 ) ，和预期的输液治疗时长(例如少于6天)和外周静脉通路部位的可用性。<sup>1-7</sup> (IV)
  2. 使用血管可视化技术(例如近红外，超声)来增加对难以找到静脉通路的患者的成功率(参见标准22, 血管可视化)。

3. 不应使用外周静脉-留置针的治疗包括：持续腐蚀性药物治疗、胃肠外营养、渗透压超过900mOsm/L 的液体药物。(参见标准58, 抗肿瘤治疗;标准61, 肠外营养)。<sup>1-3,6-8</sup> (IV)

- B. 在满足处方治疗和患者需要的前提下，选择管径最细的外周静脉留置针<sup>1,4</sup>：(V)

1. 对于大部分输液治疗选择20G- 24G的导管。管径超过20G的外周静脉留置针更容易引起静脉炎。<sup>1-4,9</sup> (IV)
2. 对于儿童、新生儿和老年患者使用一个22-24G的导管，将置入相关的创伤降至最低。<sup>1-4</sup> (V)
3. 当需要快速补液，如患者有外伤，或在造影剂射线照相研究中需要使用有孔导管时，考虑使用一个更大管径的导管(16-20 G)。<sup>1-4,10</sup> (IV)
4. 根据用于血液输注的血管的尺寸使用一个20-24G的导管；当需要快速输液时，建议使用一个更大的管径(参见标准62, 输液治疗)。
5. 只在单剂量给药中使用头皮钢针，装置不能留置。<sup>1-3,5</sup> (IV)

##### II. 外周静脉-中线导管

- A. 选择中线导管时的考虑因素：

1. 考虑液体药物特征和预期治疗时长(例如1-4个周)。<sup>1-3,5</sup> (IV)
2. 中线导管应该用于下列药物和溶液：抗菌药物，补液和外周静脉对其具有良好耐受的镇痛药。<sup>11-14</sup> (V)
3. 不适宜应用中线导管的治疗包括：持续腐蚀性药物治疗；胃肠外的营养；渗透压超过900mOsm/L的补液。(参见标准61, 肠外营养)。<sup>13,6,11</sup> (V)
4. 使用间歇腐蚀性药物注射时应谨慎，因为存在未被检测的外渗风险。在1项研究中证明了通过外周静脉-中线导管进行不足6天的万古霉素给药是安全的。<sup>1-3,15</sup> (IV)

5. 当患者具有血栓、高凝状态的病史、四肢的静脉血流降低，或终末期肾病需要静脉保护时，避免使用中线导管。<sup>1,16-17</sup> (IV)

### III. 中心血管通路装置(CVAD)(非隧道式和隧道式导管, 植入式输液港)

- A. 中心血管通路装置可用所有类型的输液治疗的给药。<sup>3,6,17</sup> (V)
- B. 为最大程度地降低不必要的中心血管通路装置的置放，确定了中心血管通路装置的基于循证的适应症，包括但不限于<sup>18</sup>：(IV)
  1. 患者临床不稳定和/或输液方案复杂（多液体药物）。
  2. 间歇化疗治疗预期超过3个月。
  3. 按医嘱连续性输液治疗（例如胃肠外营养，液体或电解质，药物，血液或血液制品）。
  4. 创伤性血流动力学监测。
  5. 长期间歇式输液治疗（例如，包括对确诊或怀疑有感染的患者进行抗感染药物的所有给药）。
  6. 存在外周静脉通路失败的病例，如果使用超声引导失败。
- C. 认识到与经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)相关的风险，包括静脉栓塞和住院患者发生的中心静脉导管相关的血流感染(CLABSI)。
  1. 当对患有癌症或因静脉血栓和感染风险而危重的患者使用经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管PICC时应预先告知。<sup>19,20</sup> (III)
  2. 置入导管前使用超声测量血管直径并选择一个导管-血管比例为45%或更低的导管(参见标准52, 中心静脉通路装置 [CVAD]-相关的静脉栓塞)。
  3. 不要使用经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)作为一项感染预防策略。<sup>18,20</sup> (III)
- D. 应该与多学科团队合作，在以下的情况时考虑中心血管通路装置 (CVAD) 的抗感染问题，因为在一些环境中抗感染中心血管通路装置能降低细菌菌落数和/或中心静脉导管相关的血管感染的发生。<sup>5,18</sup> (I)
  1. 预期留置时间超过5天。
  2. 在应用其他预防性策略之后，导管相关的血流感染 (CR-BSI) 发生率依然维持高水平；
  3. 患者感染风险增高(即中性粒细胞减少，移植，烧伤或危重患者)。
  4. 紧急插管。
  5. 对洗必泰、磺胺嘧啶银、利福平或者四环素过敏的患者，不能使用抗感染中心血管通路装置。
- E. 对于需要间歇性长期输液治疗（如抗肿瘤治疗）的患

者考虑使用植入式血管通路输液港。当间歇性使用时，输液港的导管相关血流感染(CR-BSI)的发生率较低；然而，连续性通路输液港的感染率与其他长期的中心血管通路装置类似。<sup>3,6,21-23</sup> (IV)

1. 血管通路输液港置入的禁忌症包括严重的不可纠正的凝血功能障碍，无法控制的败血症或阳性血培养，和烧伤，创伤，或阻止胸壁肿瘤置放的赘生物。<sup>22-23</sup> (V)
2. 在前臂通过放射引导置于植入式血管通路输液港可以作为对无法置入胸部输液港的患者的替代部位。<sup>24</sup> (IV)
3. 当不置入时，植入式血管通路输液港具有便于洗澡和游泳的优势，并有助于改善患者的自我形象。<sup>2,17</sup> (V)
- F. 对于预期需要间歇性或连续性长期输液治疗（如抗肿瘤治疗，肠外营养）的患者，应考虑使用一个隧道式中心血管通路装置。<sup>6,17,25</sup> (V)
- G. 考虑是否需要一个专为压力注射设计的血管通路装置，并了解设备的压力限制和其他限制（例如，最大的压力注射数量）和所有连接或附加设备（如植入式输液港接通针头，扩展组件，无针接头），以避免导管破裂。<sup>26,27</sup> (V)
- H. 对患有慢性肾炎（CKD）的患者，主动进行瘘管或人工血管计划，作为一个永久的血液透析通路(参见标准29, 血液透析血管通路装置[VAD])。

### IV. 动脉导管

- A. 外周或肺部的动脉导管，可考虑短期应用于患有严重疾病患者的血液动力学监测、血标本的采集和血气分析。<sup>5</sup> (V)
- B. 最常用的桡动脉导管的导管管径是20G的导管，在一个大型研究中显示有较低的并发症率。<sup>28</sup> (V)

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## 27. 穿刺部位的选择

### 标准

- 27.1. 血管或部位应该与根据医嘱的治疗要求所选择的血液通路装置(VAD)的外径和长度相匹配。
- 28.2. 当选择一个部位进行输液治疗时,考虑进行外周静脉保护。
- 28.3. 血管通路穿刺部位的选择应包括以下方面的评估:患者身体状况、年龄、诊断和并发症;置管部位血管的条件;穿刺部位周围的情况;预期穿刺部位皮肤的条件;静脉穿刺和置管史;输液治疗的类型、持续时间和患者对血管通路装置部位选择的意愿。
- 28.4. 具备程序能力的临床医生应根据所在医疗机构的制度、程序和/或实践指南和州护理委员会或许可机构颁布的规定和条例进行中心血管通路装置(VAD)的置放。

### 实施细则

#### I. 经外周静脉-留置针静脉通路

- A. 对于成年患者:
  1. 使用最有可能持续医嘱治疗的全长的静脉部位,用前臂增加置留时间,在置留过程中减少疼痛,促进自我护理,并防止意外脱落和闭塞。可用于考虑放置外周导管的血管主要分布在上肢的背侧和内侧面,包括掌背静脉、头静脉、贵要静脉和正中静脉。<sup>1-9</sup> (IV)
  2. 由于可能会发生组织损害、血栓性静脉炎和溃疡的风险,除非有必要,不要使用中下肢静脉。<sup>3,10,11</sup> (IV)
- B. 对于儿童患者:
  1. 使用最有可能持续完成医嘱治疗的静脉部位,考虑的血管位于手部、前臂和腋以下的上臂,避免肘区。
  2. 幼儿和学步期小儿可以考虑头皮位置的静脉,如果尚未行走,可以选择足部血管。
  3. 避开手部或者手指或者被用来吮吸的拇指/手指。
  4. 在治疗先天性心脏缺陷缺损的手术程序完成之后,由于可能会降低锁骨下动脉的血流,应避免使用患儿的右臂血管。<sup>5,12-15</sup> (V)
- C. 对于所有患者:
  1. 与患者讨论对中心静脉导管部位选择的手臂偏



- 好，并建议选择非惯用手臂。<sup>6,7,16,17</sup> (V)
2. 穿刺应避免手腕的内侧面，避免产生疼痛和对桡神经的损害。(参见标准47, 神经损伤)。
  3. 血管通路装置置管的部位应该避开肢体关节；触诊时疼痛的区域；受损区域和这些受损区域的远端部位，例如有开放性创伤的区域；四肢上发生感染的区域；受损血管（如：瘀紫、渗出、静脉炎、硬化、条索状或充血的血管）；静脉瓣的位置；之前发生渗出或外渗的部位以及计划进行手术的区域。<sup>3,4,7,11,13,18</sup> (V)
  4. 选择穿刺部位应避免接受该侧乳腺手术清扫腋窝淋巴结的、淋巴水肿或动静脉瘘/移植的上肢末端；在对身体该侧进行放射治疗后；或脑血管意外后的患肢。对于有慢性肾脏病患者，避免对旨在将来进行血管通路的上肢末端的外周静脉进行不必要的静脉穿刺。应该和患者以及有资格的独立从业者（LIP）之间进行关于使用患肢静脉的利益和风险的协作性讨论(参见标准29, 血液透析血管通路装置 [VAD])。<sup>7,19-25</sup> (V)
  5. 用于输液治疗的血液透析瘘管、人工血管和导管的置管需要获得肾病学家或有资格的独立从业者的指令，除非是在紧急情况下。<sup>7,25</sup> (V)
  6. 对难以找到静脉通路和/或静脉穿刺尝试失败后的成年和儿科患者使用超声波检查法 (US) 进行外周静脉留置针置放(参见标准22, 血管可视化)。<sup>26-31</sup> (I)

## II. 外周静脉-中线导管

- A. 穿刺部位首选上臂，其次选择肘窝部位，使用贵要静脉、头静脉、正中静脉和肱静脉，其中贵要静脉最佳。对于新生儿和儿童患者，其它可选择的部位还包括：尖端在腹股沟以下的腿部静脉和胸以上区域尖端在颈部的头皮静脉。<sup>7,12,13,32-34</sup> (V)
- B. 应该避开触诊时疼痛的区域；有开放性创伤的区域；肢体的感染部位；受损血管（如：瘀紫、渗出、静脉炎、硬化、条索状或充血的血管）和计划手术的区域。<sup>3,7,11,12</sup> (V)
- C. 在治疗特定先天性心脏缺陷缺损的手术程序完成之后，由于可能会降低锁骨下动脉的血流，应避免使用患儿的右臂血管。<sup>12</sup> (V)
- D. 对难以找到静脉通路的患者，考虑使用血管可视化技术辅助静脉识别和选择。(参见标准22, 血管可视化)。<sup>27,18,31</sup> (I)

## III. 经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管通路

- A. 选择尺寸足以支持经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)的置管的正中静脉、头静脉、贵要静脉和肱静脉。对于成年人，建议选择导管-静脉比例等于或

小于45%的静脉位置。对于新生儿和儿童患者，其它可选择的部位还包括：腋静脉、颞静脉、头部的耳后静脉、下肢大隐静脉。使用对新生儿来说最佳的可用静脉；并发症发生率类似的上肢和下肢，不过在移除时位于上肢的经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管的尖端置放位置更容易发生移位。<sup>35-40</sup> (IV)

- B. 穿刺部位的选择应该避开触诊疼痛区域或有创伤的部位；受损的血管（比如：瘀紫、外渗、静脉炎、硬化、条索状或充血的血管）。<sup>3,41</sup> (IV)
- C. 避免对慢性肾脏病患者使用经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管，因为存在中心静脉狭窄和闭塞的风险，以及静脉血亏会阻止将来的瘘构建。(参见标准29, 血液透析血管通路装置 [VAD])。<sup>19,22,42,43</sup> (IV)
- D. 使用超声(US)辅助静脉识别和选择可降低不良事件和提供一次性成功率(参见标准22, 血管可视化)。<sup>36,39,44-46</sup> (IV)

## IV. 经非隧道式中心血管通路装置静脉通路

- A. 为了尽量降低非隧道式中心血管通路装置相关导管相关感染的风险，推荐在成年患者中使用锁骨下静脉，而不是颈静脉或者股静脉。但是，对于患有慢性肾脏疾病的患者，使用锁骨下静脉时，考虑中心静脉狭窄和静脉闭塞的风险；权衡伴随每个通路穿刺部位的优势和风险。避免有伤或感染部位(参见标准29, 血液透析血管通路装置[VAD]; 标准48, 中心静脉通路装置[CVAD]闭塞)。<sup>11,19,41,47,49</sup> (I)
- B. 为了尽量降低非隧道式中心血管通路装置的血栓形成的风险，推荐在成年患者中使用锁骨下静脉，而不是股静脉。<sup>47</sup> (I)
  1. 如果患者具有慢性肾疾病，则首选颈内静脉或，其次是颈外静脉，权衡伴随每个通路穿刺部位的优势和风险。<sup>22</sup> (V)

- C. 对于新生儿和儿童患者，为了尽量降低感染的风险，并不存在非隧道式中心血管通路装置的首选置管部位。<sup>11</sup> (V)
- D. 使用超声 (US) 识别和选择成年患者的静脉，以减少插管失败、动脉穿刺、血肿和血胸的风险。(参见标准22, 血管可视化)。<sup>46,50-52</sup> (I)

## V. 经隧道式中心血管通路装置和植入式输液港静脉通路

- A. 应该和医疗保健组与患者配合进行隧道式导管和植入式输液港穿刺部位的选择和血管评估。儿童使用锁骨下或乳房下内侧部位以减少并发症的发生。<sup>23,53-55</sup> (IV)

## VI. 外周动脉导管通路

- A. 穿刺部位的选择标准应该包括脉搏的跳动和末梢的



血液循环的评估。<sup>3,56</sup> (I A/P)

B. 在成人患者中, 桡动脉被认为是进行经皮动脉置管的最适宜选择通路, 其它可选择的动脉还包括肱动脉, 然后是足背动脉。对于儿童患者, 部位选择包括桡动脉、胫后动脉和足背动脉。对于成人患者和儿童患者而言, 在降低感染的风险方面, 这些部位的血管优于股动脉或腋窝的血管。在儿童患者中, 由于侧支血流的不充足, 不推荐使用肱动脉经行置管。<sup>27,57,58</sup> (III)

1. 穿刺桡动脉之前, 评估到手部的血液循环。回顾病史(如创伤, 先前的桡动脉插管, 桡动脉采集); 评估使用抗凝血剂; 并进行手部血液循环体检, 如评估桡动脉和尺动脉波动, 并执行艾伦试验, 测试脉搏血氧饱和度, 或多普勒血流研究(参见标准43, 静脉通路)。

C. 不能经外周动脉导管给予输液治疗; 这些导管应用于血液动力学监测、血气分析以及获取血标本。<sup>3,59</sup> (V)

D. 应考虑使用超声技术帮助辨认和选择动脉, 以提高第一次尝试的成功率。(参见标准22, 血管可视化)。

<sup>60-62</sup> (I)

## VII. 颈外静脉通路

A. 当不能使用其他血管时, 在急性护理环境和紧急情况下, 经验证有能力的临床医生经颈外静脉进行外周静脉-留置针、中线导管和经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管的置管。<sup>3,63,64</sup> (V)

B. 应用经颈外静脉置入的外周静脉-留置针经行输液治疗, 如预计输液的时间超过96小时, 临床医生应该和有资格的独立从业者(LIP)合作, 尽快更换位置重新置管。<sup>7,21,63</sup> (V)

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## 28. 植入式输液港

### 标准

- 28.1. 植入式输液港的放置和移除被认为是手术程序，必须由经注册的独立从业者（licensed independent practitioner, LIP）或高级职业注册护士（advanced practice registered nurse, APRN），在各州关于职业实践的法律和法规范围内，按照组织政策、程序和/或实践指南要求，具备了已验证的能力来执行。
- 28.2. 在连接植入式输液港时，应使用无损伤安全针。
- 28.3. 根据生产商使用说明，用于放射成像使用的压力注射装置，只能使用专门设计的植入式输液港和无芯针。
- 28.4. 在植入式输液港使用过程中，应在穿刺部位上覆盖一个无菌敷料。

## 实施细则

- A. 将植入物输液港用于压力注射前，确认它适用于这一目的的应用。<sup>1,2</sup> (V)
1. 识别方法应至少使用两种：确认由生产厂商提供的阅读识别卡、腕带和钥匙链的存在、浏览操作程序记录，以及触摸输液港。
  2. 不得将触摸法作为唯一的识别方法，因为触摸并非是所有压力注射植入式输液港的唯一识别特性。
  3. 压力注射过程中或注射后，应警惕导管破裂的潜在危险性，它会导致外渗、导管碎片栓塞，和需要移除与再次放置导管。如果患者出现局部肿胀或红斑或报告疼痛，则怀疑导管破裂。(参见标准51, 导管损坏 [栓塞、修复、更换])
- B. 在输液港连接过程中评估患者对疼痛管理的需要和偏好(参见标准32, 血管通路装置[VAD] 放置的麻醉)。
- C. 当连接植入式输液港时，应该使用无菌技术，包括戴无菌手套和口罩。<sup>3,4</sup> (V, 委员会共识)
1. 检查穿刺部位以评估肿胀、红斑、引流、静脉频谱或不适前后手部卫生。<sup>5,6</sup> (V)
  2. 输液港连接前应进行皮肤消毒。
    - a. 皮肤消毒首选洗必泰含量>0.5%的酒精溶液。<sup>4,7</sup> (I)
    - b. 如果患者禁忌使用酒精洗必泰，也可以使用碘酒，碘伏（聚维酮碘）或70%的乙醇。<sup>5</sup> (I)
    - c. 连接输液港之前，让皮肤消毒剂彻底干。<sup>5</sup> (V)
- D. 应使用最小规格的无损伤针来连接植入式输液港以协助治疗。
1. 为了减少连接过程中无损伤针脱出的危险，无损伤针应该有一个适宜的长度，即针头置于向皮肤冲洗的位置时能够安全地位于储液槽底部。<sup>7</sup> (V)
  2. 考虑将植入式输液港的连接针的斜角定向在导管与输液港主体连接处的流出通道的反方向。体外测试表明，采用这一斜角方向时，冲洗时去除蛋白的量更大。<sup>8</sup> (IV)
  3. 当植入式输液港用于连续输液时，没有足够的证据来支持无损伤针更换的最佳时间。<sup>5</sup> (V)
- E. 使用一个10毫升的注射器或专门设计以产生较低的注射压力（即10毫升直径的注射器筒）的注射器来评估血管通路装置(VAD)的功能，注意是否存在任何阻力。(参见标准40, 冲管和封管)。
- F. 以不含防腐剂的0.9%氯化钠（USP）或肝素封管溶液冲洗并封住植入式输液港。(参见标准40, 冲管和封管)。
1. 每日冲洗已连接但未输液的植入式输液港。
- 9(IV)
2. 目前尚无足够的证据支持对未连接用于输液的植入式输液港的最佳冲洗频率；请参阅制造商的使用说明和所在机构的政策。<sup>10-12</sup> (V)
  3. 对有导管相关血流感染(CR-BSIs) 病史的患者长期使用抗菌封管溶液。(参见标准 40, 冲管和封管)。
- G. 当连接一个植入式输液港时，应该用透明的半透膜敷料（TSM）或者纱布敷料覆盖在无损伤针和穿刺部位上。每隔5-7天更换一次用透明的半透膜敷料（TSM），每隔2天更换一次纱布敷料。如果纱布被用来垫在针头的一个侧翼，且在透明的半透膜敷料之下，没有妨碍穿刺部位的观察，每隔5-7天更换一次透明的半透膜敷料。<sup>5-8,13-16</sup> (IV)
- H. 对患者和/或看护人员提供的教育应该包括：放置过程；放置输液港的类型（如压力注射，内腔的数量）；携带输液港识别卡片的重要性（如放在钱包内）；日常护理（包括冲洗频率）；连接过程尽可能采用无菌技术；仅使用无损伤针（包括用于压力注射的适宜类型）；潜在并发症的识别和干预。<sup>4,16</sup> (V)
- I. 居家使用输液港输液的患者，对患者和/或者看护人员的教育还应该包括：每日检查敷料；如何打开和包扎敷料以避免拉动针头的位置；在沐浴过程中保护穿刺部位；确保妇女的胸罩带没有在连接区域摩擦；如果穿刺部位有疼痛、灼热感、刺痛或者剧痛等症状或体征应立即报告；穿刺部位潮湿、有渗漏或者肿胀应立即报告并且认识到停止输液的重要性。(参见标8, 患者教育)}<sup>7</sup> (V)

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## 29. 血液透析血管通路装置

### 标准

- 29.1 依据确定的治疗方案，与患者/看护人员和跨专业团队合作选择最适当类型的血管通路装置 (VAD) 进行血液透析。
- 29.2 放置和移除隧道式或植入式血液透析血管通路装置 (VAD)，构建一个动静脉瘘 (AV) 和置入动静脉人工血管应该被视为手术过程，必须由经过注册的独立从业者 (licensed independent practitioner, LIP)，在各州关于职业实践的法律和法规范围内，具备了已验证的能力来完成。
- 29.3 临时无隧道式或非植入式血液透析血管通路装置的移除应该由经过注册的独立从业者，按照州护理委员会的法律和法规，以及组织的政策进行，或遵其医嘱进行。
- 29.4 不应该在含有动静脉瘘或者植入物的肢端末梢进行血液动力性监测和静脉穿刺。

### 实施细则

- A. 开始透析前应确定建立血管通路的方法。建立血管通路的优先顺序为：瘘、动静脉植入物和长期血管通路装置。患者/看护人员以及跨专业团队应共同协作决定放置一个血液透析血管通路装置或建立一个新的用于长期血液透析的血管通路。<sup>1-7</sup> (III)
- B. 对可能需要血液透析而建立血管通路的患者进行静

脉血管保护。避免使用可能引起血栓和中心静脉狭窄的通路装置，例如临时锁骨下静脉置管和经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管 (PICC)。<sup>1,2,7-9</sup> (I)

- C. 如果可能的话，使用成熟的动静脉 (AV) 瘘。目前正在研究的用于确定瘘成熟的预测因子变量包括如临床，解剖，功能和病理问题。<sup>1,2,7,10,11</sup> (IV)
- D. 在每个透析阶段应监测所有通路装置是否有功能障碍、感染或其他并发症的症状。<sup>1,8</sup> (V)
- E. 不要经常更换用于透析的临时导管。<sup>9</sup> (I)
- F. 根据制造商的使用指南，当下列软膏不与透析导管材料发生相互作用时，可以在血液透析血管通路的部位使用：聚维酮碘软膏或杆菌肽/短杆菌肽/多粘菌素软膏。<sup>9</sup> (I)
- G. 避免使用血液透析导管用于常规采血，输血，或其他输注药物。对于危重患者，置放一个含内侧输液港的无鞘导管进行短期血管通路，满足输液治疗需要。通过内侧输液港而不是解析腔进行给药。因为多个腔会增加感染的风险，应限制含内侧输液港的解析导管的使用时长。<sup>8</sup> (V)
- H. 抽出封管液并在使用隧道式或非隧道式透析导管前确认是否存在血液回流。<sup>8</sup> (V)
- I. 在为血液透析血管通路装置，包括动静脉瘘和人工血管更换敷料时，应该戴无菌手套和口罩 (含敷料时)。当连接一个带鞘的隧道式导管时应穿戴干净的手套 (参见标准血管通路装置 [VAD] 评估、护理和敷料更换)。<sup>2,6,8</sup> (V)
- J. 应教育患者/护理人员/代理人如何护理和保护血管通路装置和报告任何与使用中的通路装置相关的功能障碍，感染或其他并发症的症状 (参见标准8, 患者教育)。<sup>1,2,8</sup> (V)

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## 30. 脐导管

### 标准

- 30.1. 脐动脉或静脉导管的放置和移除应该被视为手术程序，必须由具备了已验证的能力并经过认证的独立从业者（licensed independent practitioner, LIP），在各州关于职业实践的法律和法规范围内，按照组织的政策、程序和/或实践指南的要求来完成。
- 30.2. 每日评估脐导管的临床需要，不适应临床应用时应立即移除。

### 实施细则

- A. 基于胎龄、出生体重和疾病的严重性建立关于正确使用脐动脉或静脉导管的组织指南，以努力降低其不必要的使用和相关的并发症。<sup>1-3</sup> (IV)
  1. 使用脐动脉导管获取的血液样本和连续血压监测。
  2. 通过连续输注每毫升0.25至1个单位的肝素保持通畅和降低血栓形成的风险（肝素总剂量为每天每公斤25-200个单位）。
  3. 使用脐静脉导管进行药物和溶液、肠外营养和血液制品的输注。<sup>2,4,5</sup> (II)
- B. 置入前进行皮肤消毒：
  1. 使用碘伏（聚维酮碘），洗必泰含量大于0.5%>的酒精溶液，或水性洗必泰溶液。
  2. 因存在对皮肤化学烧伤的风险，对早产儿，低出生体重的新生儿和出生14天之内的新生儿应慎重使用水性和醇基洗必泰。已有因皮肤不成熟引起的全身吸收报告；但并没有关于全身作用的记录。目前的研究尚未确立对新生儿最安全和最有效的洗必泰溶液。对出生不足2个月的婴儿使用所有洗必泰防腐剂时都应慎重。
  3. 由于对新生儿甲状腺的潜在毒性作用，不能用碘酊。<sup>4,6-11</sup> (I)
- C. 通过基于体重的等式或其它基于研究的协议测量肩膀至肚脐间的解剖长度，确定插入的导管长度，以实现成功的尖端放置。<sup>12-16</sup> (V)
- D. 进行下列的导管尖端置放：

1. 靠近右心房交界处的下腔静脉内的脐静脉导管。
  2. 主动脉弓下方的降主动脉胸段内的脐动脉导管（即高位）或位于肾动脉下方和主动脉叉上方到腋动脉内的脐动脉导管（即低位）。<sup>12,17-19</sup> (IV)
- E. 在使用导管前，应该用X线检查，超声波心动描记术或超声波检查法来确定导管尖端的位置。
1. 对于脐静脉导管，获取胸腔和腹腔的前后(AP)位放射线视图以获得在隔膜上或略向头部的尖端位置。据报告，心脏轮廓的使用比基于椎体的定位更准确。当前后位视图不足以确定导管路径和尖端位置时，可能需要一个横向或交叉视图。<sup>17,18,20</sup> (IV)
  2. 当难以进行脐静脉导管的床边置放时或患者有先天性心脏病时，X线透视指导是安全的。<sup>21</sup> (V)
  3. 对于脐动脉导管，获得胸腔和腹腔的前后位(AP)放射线视图，了解第6和第10胸椎间的高位尖端位置；和第4和第5腰椎间的低位尖端位置。<sup>17</sup> (V)
  4. 以超声成像得出胸骨旁长轴和短轴视图获得脐静脉导管的尖端位置比放射线照相更有优势。通过导管注射生理盐水可辅助确定准确的尖端位置。但是，超声将无法排除导管路径上的环结或卷曲。<sup>18,22,23</sup> (IV)
  5. 在识别错位导管或对出生体重极其低的新生儿来说，新生儿超声心动图可能优于胸部和腹部X光片。<sup>24,25</sup> (V)
- F. 为了促进皮肤的完整性，减少并发症和易用性，选择一个方法固定脐静脉导管和脐动脉导管。尚缺乏足够的证据证明哪种方法是最佳方法。<sup>26</sup> (IV)
- G. 因为存在真菌感染和耐药性的风险，不要在脐部位使用外用抗生素软膏或霜剂。<sup>4</sup> (I)
- H. 应监测可能出现的并发症的症状和体征，包括但不限于：脐残端出血、外渗、出血、空气栓塞、感染、血栓形成、胸膜积液、心包积液、心压塞、心律失常、肝损伤和外周血管收缩。预计使用超声或超声心动图进行诊断。<sup>27-31</sup> (IV)
- I. 如果不再需要时或发生并发症时，应立即移除脐导管。
1. 考虑将脐静脉导管的留置时间限制到7至14天；留置时间越长，感染的风险越高。在第7天时移除脐静脉导管，随后置入一个经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)继续进行输液治疗是降低中心线路相关的血液感染的一个策略。<sup>4,30,32,33</sup> (III)
  2. 考虑将脐动脉导管的留置时间局限为不超过5



天。<sup>4,34,35</sup> (IV)

3. 沿脐残端放一个脐结，用几分钟的时间慢慢移除脐导管。在移除脐动脉导管时，最后5厘米的导管长度应以每分钟1厘米的速度缓慢取出，将动脉痉挛的发生率将至最低。<sup>31</sup> (V)

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## 31. 用于血液净化的导管

### 标准

- 31.1 根据确定的治疗方案，与患者/看护人员和跨专业团队合作选择最适当类型的血管通路装置 (VAD) 进行治疗性血液净化。

### 实施细则

- A. 在选择最适当的血管通路装置进行治疗性血液净化时，应考虑下列因素：血液净化程序的类型（基于离心还是基于过滤器的系统）；患者的血管解剖结构

构；敏度；频率和治疗时间；和潜在的疾病状态。<sup>1-3</sup> (IV)

B. 外周或中心血管通路装置建议用于下列治疗性血液净化：

1. 对于成年人，在肘前静脉使用一个16至18管径的外周静脉导管。由于幼儿（<30千克）的静脉小，不推荐使用外周静脉通路导管，但可用于年龄较大的儿童和青少年。外周静脉不适用于基于过滤器的血液净化系统。<sup>1-5</sup> (IV)
2. 对于成年人，使用一个导管尺寸至少为11.5 Fr的非隧道式或隧道式的有鞘中心静脉导管通路装置。<sup>1-3</sup> (IV)
3. 植入式血管通路输液港不常使用。<sup>1-4</sup> (IV)
4. 经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管不应该用于治疗性血液净化，因为其内径小且无法容纳血液流速。<sup>3</sup> (IV)
5. 可放置动静脉（AV）瘘和动静脉人工血管进行长期治疗。<sup>1-3</sup> (IV)

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## 32. 为血管通路装置(VAD)放置的局部麻醉和连接

### 标准

- 32.1 临床医生根据患者状态、需要、风险、优势和预期的手术不适感考虑为血管通路装置(VAD)放置的局部麻醉。
- 32.2 当医嘱要求或必须进行局部麻醉时，应该首先考虑创伤性最小，且不良反应的风险最小的药物和方法。
- 32.3 当施用局部麻醉剂时，评估患者可能发生的过敏反应，组织损伤，或无意间注射药物到血管系统中。
- 32.4 应在遵照医疗机构政策、程序和/或实践指南的基础上设定关于为血管通路装置(VAD)放置的局部麻醉的协议。

### 实施细则

A. 对痛苦的血管通路装置放置或连接，考虑使用局部麻醉试剂，包括但不限于局部蒸汽冷冻喷雾剂、局

部经皮试剂、皮内利多卡因和压力加速的利多卡因。<sup>1-11</sup> (I)

B. 对于儿童、一些成人和手部大孔径血管通路(例如16管径)的患者，在每次会产生痛苦的血管通路装置穿刺或程序之前，应该使用所有可用和最有效的局部麻醉方法和/或试剂，考虑到峰值效力的时间，以及辅助和创伤性较小的抗焦虑、认知、行为和辅助疗法以减轻疼痛和不适。<sup>1,2,9,12-17</sup> (I)

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### 33. 穿刺部位的准备和导管置入

#### 标准

- 33.1. 每次导管插入尝试时应使用一个新的无菌的血管通路装置(VAD)。
- 33.2. 血管通路装置置入前应进行皮肤消毒。
- 33.3. 在所有类型的血管通路装置置入的过程中应遵守无菌技术要求。
- 33.4. 不能改变生产厂商提供的血管通路产品的使用说明和指南。
- 33.5. 使用前应验证中心血管通路装置 (CVAD) 的正确尖端位置。

#### 实施细则

##### I. 总则

- A. 在置入一个血管通路装置前提供患者教育 (参见标准 8, 患者教育)。
- B. 根据医疗机构政策或程序获得知情同意。(参见标准 9, 知情同意)。
- C. 在施用抗菌溶液之前, 确保预期的血管通路装置的置入部位在视觉上是清洁的; 当有可见的污垢时, 在施用抗菌溶液前应清洁预期的血管通路装置置入部位。<sup>1-3</sup> (V)
- D. 如需要, 应采用一次性剪刀或一次性刀片的手术剪刀进行修剪, 以除去穿刺部位过多的毛发促进血管通路粘帖敷料。由于可能造成皮肤的微小破损(虽然相关研究是有限的), 增加感染的风险, 不建议使用刮刀剃除毛发。<sup>4</sup> (V)
- E. 在下列情况下应该立即移除血管通路装置, 并立即通知有资格的独立从业者(LIP)。
  1. 如果怀疑发生神经受损, 比如当患者报告了与血管通路装置置入相关的感觉异常时(麻木或刺痛)(参见标准47, 神经损伤)。
  2. 如果动脉被不慎穿刺, 将压力施加到外周部位。中心血管通路装置放置过程中不慎穿刺动脉是一种威胁生命的并发症, 需要立即介入。治疗选择包括开放手术方法和修复, 更常见的是血管内治疗(参见标准53, 中心血管通路装置 [CVAD]异位)。<sup>5,6</sup> (V)
- F. 每个临床医生尝试外周静脉留置针穿刺的次数不应超过2次, 总的尝试次数不得超过4次。多次不成功的尝试造成患者疼痛、延迟治疗、限制将来的血管穿刺、增加成本和增加并发症的风险。对于很难置

管的患者, 需要进行仔细的血管通路装置需要的评估, 并且和合作团队一起讨论适宜的选择。<sup>7</sup> (IV)

- G. 止血带只用于一名患者。<sup>8,10</sup> (III)。

##### II. 外周静脉-留置针和中线导管

- A. 考虑由专业的输液团队进行外周静脉(IV)穿刺以提高成功率 (IV) (参见标准4, 输液团队)。
- B. 应考虑使用可视化技术辅助难以找到静脉通路的患者进行静脉辨认和选择。(参见标准22, 血管可视化)。
- C. 当置放外周静脉-留置针时, 使用一个适当的方法促进血管扩张。这些措施包括:
  1. 应用一个血压带或止血带, 在保持动脉循环的同时阻止静脉血流。宽松地应用止血带或避免将其用于容易发生擦伤、存在出血的风险、血液循环受损和/或静脉脆弱的患者。<sup>1,2,7</sup> (I A/P)
  2. 重力作用(将下肢放置在低于心脏的位置几分钟, 让患者张开和握紧他或她的拳头, 向下轻轻敲击静脉)。<sup>1,2,7</sup> (I A/P)
  3. 使用热量。使用干热法已被证实可以增加外周导管穿刺成功的可能性。<sup>11-14</sup> (IV)
- D. 优先使用含>0.5%洗必泰的酒精溶液进行皮肤消毒。如果患者禁忌使用酒精洗必泰溶液, 也可以使用碘酒, 碘伏(聚维酮碘)或70%的乙醇。<sup>5</sup> (I)对于早产儿和小于2个月年龄的幼儿, 应谨慎使用洗必泰, 因为存在皮肤刺激和化学烧伤的风险。置入前允许消毒剂完全变干。<sup>3,15-19</sup> (I)
- E. 置入外周静脉留置针置入时应遵守和保持无菌技术要求:
  1. 在进行外周静脉穿刺时, 护士应使用一双新的一次性非无菌手套以及“非接触式”技术, 即在皮肤消毒后, 不能碰触穿刺部位。<sup>3,20</sup> (V)
  2. 当置放外周静脉留置针时, 考虑增加对无菌操作的关注, 包括严格地注重皮肤消毒和使用无菌手套。虽然缺乏证据比较使用或不使用无菌手套时的血流感染率, 留置时间长会增加对血流感染的担心。此外, 应记录非无菌手套的污染。<sup>21-23</sup> (V, 委员会共识)
- F. 进行中线导管置管时, 考虑采用最大限度的无菌预防措施。<sup>24-26</sup> (V)
- G. 对中线导管的置放, 使用最安全可用的置管技术, 包括赛丁格, 改进的赛丁格技术(MST)或消除了多个步骤的新技术(例如更改至赛丁格技术), 以降低置管相关的并发症的风险, 例如空气栓塞、导丝损耗、栓塞、无意动脉插管和出血等。<sup>26-31</sup> (V)
- H. 确保中线导管尖端位置正确:
  1. 成人和较大龄儿童: 导管尖端位置在腋窝水平或肩下部。<sup>24-26,32</sup> (V)

2. 新生儿/小儿：头皮静脉位置，锁骨上颈静脉。<sup>32</sup> (V)
3. 新生儿和儿童：下肢静脉置放（开始走路之前）：腿内，尖端位于腹股沟褶皱下侧。<sup>32</sup> (V)

### III. 中心血管通路装置 (CVAD)

- A. 置放中心血管通路装置时应执行中心静脉导管介入措施，包括下列介入措施：手部卫生；使用洗必泰含量>0.5%的酒精溶液进行皮肤消毒；最大限度的无菌预防措施；以及在计划和控制条件下进行置放时避开肥胖成年患者的股静脉。<sup>3,15,16,33</sup> (I)
- B. 确保遵守适当的技术，使用和完成标准化检查单，由受过教育的卫生保健医师完成，并授权临床医生在发现任何违反无菌操作的规程时停止手术。应由中心血管通路装置置入人员之外的人完成核对清单。<sup>15,34</sup>
- C. 应该使用一个标准化的供应车或工具箱。包含了所有中心血管通路装置(CVAD)置管必要的设备。<sup>15</sup> (IV)
- D. 使用超声波技术置入中心血管通路装置(CVAD)，并增加成功率并降低置管相关的并发症（参见标准 22，血管可视化）。
- E. 在置入一个经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)前且当临床指示需评估水肿和可能发生深静脉血栓形成(DVT)时，应测量上臂围。在肘窝上方10厘米的位置进行该测量；评估位置和其他特征，例如凹陷或非凹陷性水肿。<sup>35</sup> (V)
- F. 对中心血管通路装置(CVAD)的置放，使用最安全可用的置管技术，包括赛丁格，改进的赛丁格技术（MST）或消除了多个步骤的新技术（例如更改至赛丁格技术），以降低置管相关的并发症的风险，例如空气栓塞、导丝损耗、栓塞、无意识动脉插管和出血等。<sup>30,36-39</sup> (V)
- G. 中心血管通路装置(CVAD)的尖端应停留在上腔静脉(SVC)下1/3部位内或靠近与右心房的结合部位)，如果需要经股静脉置管时，使用中心血管通路装置(CVAD)进行输液前，CVAD的尖端应停留在下腔静脉(IVC)中高于横隔膜的水平。如果需要，置入人员应适当地重新定位中心血管通路装置并确认一个正确位置(参见标准23, 中心血管通路装置 [CVAD] 尖端位置；标准53, 中心血管通路装置 [CVAD]易位)。
- H. 为了选择适宜的导管和穿刺部位，临床医生应仔细评价和彻底评估起搏器的存在。起搏器通常放置于胸部或者腹部的左侧。首选对侧进行中心血管通路装置的置管。但如果需要选择起搏器同侧的身体，则经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)可能是最安全的选择。在置管之前和之后，进行起搏器的评价非常重要，以确定起搏器和导联的完整性。在中心血

管通路装置置管过程中，尚没有公开发表的关于置换导管的报告。当前，尚没有建立与起搏器和中心血管通路装置相关的实践指南。<sup>40</sup> (V)

### IV. 动脉导管

- A. 应考虑使用可视化技术辅助动脉的辨认和选择。（参见标准22, 血管可视化）。
- B. 优先使用含>0.5%洗必泰的酒精溶液的皮肤防腐剂进行皮肤消毒。如果患者禁忌使用酒精洗必泰溶液，也可以使用碘酒，碘伏（聚维酮碘）或70%的乙醇。<sup>3,41-42</sup> (I)
- C. 当进行外周动脉导管置管时，应使用帽子、口罩、无菌手套、护目镜和一个大的无菌孔巾。<sup>3,41-42</sup> (II)
- D. 当选择肺动脉、股动脉或腋动脉经动脉导管置管时，应该使用最大限度的无菌隔离预防措施。<sup>3,41-42</sup> (II)

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## 第六节：血管通路装置(VAD)管理

### 章节标准

- 一、 为确保患者的安全性，临床医生应该能胜任血管通路装置(VAD)的管理，包括解剖学和生理学知识，和旨在维持血管通路和降低并发症风险的血管通路装置的管理。
- 二、 血管通路装置 ( VADs ) 管理的适应症和使用指南应该在遵照医疗机构的制度、程序 and/或实践指南的基础上建立，并参照生产商的说明来进行。

### 34. 无针输液接头

#### 标准

- 34.1 连接在血管通路装置(VAD)接口处或者通路装置上的无针输液接头应该使用螺口(鲁尔锁)连接，以保证连接安全。
- 34.2 在每次使用装置前，应消毒无针输液接头。
- 34.3 使用无菌无接触技术更改无针式连接器。
- 34.4 无针接头只能与无菌装置相连接。

#### 实施细则

- A. 血管通路装置接口处和连续性输液给药装置之间是否需要无针接头连接尚无明确结论。无针接头的主要目的是通过将给药装置和/或注射器连接到血管通路装置接口或通路装置上进行间歇性输液，消除针头以及由此产生的针刺伤害，以此来保护医护人员。<sup>1-3</sup> (法规)
  1. 避免将无针接头用于快速输注晶体溶液和红细胞悬液，因为无针接头的存在会大大降低流速。<sup>4</sup> (IV)
- B. 在外周导管和无针接头之间考虑使用一个延长管，以减少导管的操作（请参阅标准 36，附加装置）。
- C. 认识到无针接头是发生腔内微生物污染的潜在部位，需要认真遵循预防感染的实践要求。关于预防或减少血管通路装置相关血行性感染的无针接头的

设计或类型，还没有达成共识。<sup>3,5-8</sup> (IV)

- D. 无针接头具有不同的内部机制和液体通路。将血栓性堵管的降至最低的输液接头设计仍存在争议，需要进一步研究。<sup>9-13</sup> (IV)
- E. 根据生产商所提供的操作说明，依次夹闭导管，最后分离注射器，可减少回流到血管通路装置管腔的血量，从而降低管腔内发生血栓闭塞的概率安全。冲洗、夹合和断开注射器的顺序取决于流体置换的内在机制。对组织内无针连接器类型的标准化可降低这些步骤混淆的风险并改进结果。<sup>14,15</sup> (V)
- F. 在连接每个血管通路装置前，应积极涂擦消毒无针接头，并充分待干。
  1. 可接受的消毒试剂包括 70% 异丙醇，碘伏（即，聚维酮-碘），或洗必泰含量 > 0.5% 的酒精溶液。<sup>7,16</sup> (II)
  2. 涂擦消毒和待干的时长取决于无针接头的设计和消毒剂的属性。关于70%的异丙醇，有报道提出涂擦时间范围为5到60秒，有效杀菌时间为消毒液尚未蒸发和完全待干时。关于其他试剂或组合试剂，因为关于最佳消毒时间的报告不一致，需要更多的研究。<sup>3,17,18</sup> (II)
  3. 即使是对具有抗菌性能（如银涂层）的无针接头进行消毒，也应充分涂擦消毒。<sup>19-24</sup> (IV)
- G. 研究证据显示，使用含消毒剂（如，异丙醇）的连接器帽能减少腔内微生物污染和降低中心静脉导管相关血流感染 (CLABSI) 的发生率。对外周静脉导管使用含消毒剂帽的证据有限，但应予以考虑。
  1. 暴露时间长短取决于产品设计，使用时因参照生产商提供的说明。<sup>18</sup> (证据等级：V)
  2. 使用过的消毒帽一旦与无针接头断开连接，则应丢弃，不能再次接回使用。<sup>3,18</sup> (II)
  3. 断开消毒帽后，如果需要多次通过血管通路装置进行给药(例如注射器或输液装置给药)，则每次连接前都需要进行消毒。两次操作之间无针

接头的擦洗时间、技术和使用何种消毒剂目前暂无明确定论。可以考虑在每次接入到血管通路装置时,进行5秒到15秒的机械涂擦,具体取决于无针接头的设计。<sup>25-30</sup> (委员会共识)

4. 使用带一体式无针接头的三通或分叉管,而不是一个固定帽,避免人手和环境引起的污染。临床适用的情况下应将三通更换为无针接头。

<sup>31-33</sup> (III)

- H. 更换无针接头的频率不应过于频繁,一般不超过96个小时间隔。过于频繁的更换没有任何好处,反而被证实会增加中心静脉相关血流感染(CLABSI)的风险。

1. 当在连续性输液系统内使用时,更换主要给药装置时也应更换无针接头(例如96个小时)。
2. 对于留置时间大于96个小时的外周静脉导管,没有关于连接无针接头/延长管更换的相关研究。
3. 此外,在以下情况下,应该更换无针接头:任何原因下的无针接头被移除;发现无针接头中有残留血液或者其他残留物;从血管通路装置(VAD)里抽取血液培养样本之前;确定受到污染的时候;按照组织政策、程序,和/或实践指南的规定或按照生产商使用说明书规定的时候(见标准49,感染)。<sup>7,34,35</sup> (IV)

- I. 确保消毒用品都是现成的,在床边随时可供使用,以方便工作人员进行无针接头消毒。<sup>14,36</sup> (V)

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## 35. 过滤器

### 标准

- 35.1 使用合适的串联或附加过滤器过滤肠外营养液。
- 35.2 使用合适的串联或附加过滤器过滤血液和血液成分。
- 35.3 使用不含表面活性剂、具有截留颗粒和消除空气功能的过滤器过滤椎管内输液溶液。
- 35.4 当从玻璃安瓿中抽取药物时，应使用过滤针头或过滤吸管。

### 实施细则

- A. 所有过滤器的使用应该遵循生产商提供的使用说明的规定和输液治疗溶液或药物的过滤要求。<sup>1</sup> (V)
  1. 过滤器禁忌用于残留在过滤器中的某些药物；使用适应证可以通过查询药典或已发表药理学信息源来了解。<sup>1</sup> (V)
  2. 极少量的药物注射时应避免使用过滤器，因为药物截留时可能会严重降低输送给患者的药物量。<sup>1,2</sup> (V)
  3. 不断更新的研究证据提示颗粒物（如橡胶、玻璃、乳胶）对毛细血管内皮细胞存在影响，液体中的微小气泡可能引起脑和肺缺血；而具有颗粒截留和消除空气功能的过滤器的使用可以预防来自空气颗粒物的潜在损害（如右向左分流的心脏畸形）。<sup>1,3-5</sup> (V)
  4. 建议对于患有艾森曼格综合征的成人（心脏缺陷，导致右至左分流），有必要使用具有清除空气功能的过滤器，以清除给药装置内的气泡。<sup>6</sup> (—A/P)
- B. 更改附加过滤器，以配合给药装置的更改；有可能时，使用一个带连接管路过滤器的主给药装置减少管件操作和污染、误用的风险，和意外脱管/错误连接的发生。<sup>1</sup> (V)

- C. 具有细菌、颗粒截留和消除空气功能的隔膜过滤器应该尽可能地靠近血管通路装置(VAD)接口。<sup>1</sup> (V)
- D. 当使用EID时，应确保电子输液装置(EID)的压力不超过过滤器所能承受的每平方英寸(psi)磅值。<sup>1</sup> (V)
- E. 使用0.2微米的过滤器过滤不含脂肪的肠外营养液，使用1.2微米过滤器过滤含脂肪的乳剂(1/3)，且每隔24小时更换一次过滤器。
  1. 当脂肪乳与葡萄糖/氨基酸分开输注时，对葡萄糖/氨基酸溶液使用0.2微米的过滤器，并在过滤器下输注脂肪乳剂(例如，“背驮式”)。
  2. 单独用脂肪乳剂可能不需要过滤；可遵照制造商的使用说明。如果需要，对脂肪乳剂单独使用一个1.2微米过滤器(参见标准61，肠外营养)。
- F. 过滤血液和血液成分时，应使用能清除血块和有害颗粒物的过滤器；标准血液给药装置带有一个170-至260微米的过滤器。在输注完每个单元后或至少每4个小时应更换输液装置并过滤。(参见标准62，输液治疗)。
- G. 过滤脊柱内的输液药物时，应使用不含表面活性剂的0.2微米的过滤器(参见标准54，脊柱内通路装置)。
- H. 使用过滤器针头或吸管从玻璃安瓿中吸出所有药物，待药物从安瓿中吸出后，使用一个新的无菌针头更换过滤针头或过滤吸管；原因是在开启的时候可能会有玻璃碎片掉入安瓿瓶内。(参见标准17，肠胃外溶液和药物的混合和制备)。
- I. 过滤危重患者的输注液体及药物；过滤器的使用可明显降低儿科重症监护病房内患者的整体并发症，包括全身性炎症反应综合征(SIRS)的显著降低；晶体溶液使用一个0.2微米的过滤器，而对含脂混合液使用一个1.2微米的过滤器。<sup>7,8</sup> (III)
- J. 目前的证据不足以支持以预防输液相关静脉炎为目的的用于外周静脉导管内的非血液/血液成分治疗的管路内静脉颗粒过滤器的日常使用<sup>9</sup> (I)。

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## 36. 附加装置

### 标准

- 36.1 附加装置只能在临床上适用于特定目的时才可使用并参照生产商的使用说明。
- 36.2 附加装置应该使用螺口连接或集成设计以保证安全连接，减少操作并将脱管的风险降至最低。

### 实施细则

- A. 根据临床适用性考虑使用附加装置（例如单腔和多腔延长管、多头装置、延长管圈、实心的管帽、无针接头、管路内过滤器、手动流速控制装置和三通）。临床适用时，优先使用最大化减少操作次数和减少多个成分的系统，例如集成式延长管（参见标准34，无针输液接头）。<sup>1-4</sup> (IV)
  1. 临床适应症可能包括添加长度，启用过滤功能或增强输液系统的功能（即添加一个扩展件来减少外周静脉-座的移动/操作）。<sup>1,2</sup> (V)
  2. 所有附加装置都存在污染的潜在可能性。如有可能，限制附加装置的使用，以降低操作次数、避免意外脱管或者错误连接的发生、节省成本。<sup>1-9</sup> (IV)
- B. 确保所有的附加装置应该和给药系统具有相容性，以防范渗漏、脱管或者错误连接的风险。<sup>5-6</sup> (V)
- C. 应该在更换新的血管通路装置(VAD)和给药装置时一同更换附加装置，或者按照医疗机构的规定来进行操作。在该产品的完整性受损或怀疑受损时进行更换。<sup>1,2</sup> (V)
- D. 由于具有增加感染的风险，不建议使用三通。
  1. 异丙酚麻醉可能会增加术后感染的风险，因为微生物可在三通的无效区增殖。患者的皮肤、操作者的手和环境内的细菌污染会增加三通相关的感染风险。<sup>10,11</sup> (IV)
  2. 使用带集成式无针接头的三通或歧管，而不是一个牢固帽，或将三通换成一个无针接头，以降低三通污染。<sup>12,13</sup> (IV)

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## 37. 血管通路装置(VAD)固定

### 标准

- 37.1 固定血管通路装置(VAD)以预防VAD并发症和无意引起的通路损失。
- 37.2 血管通路装置(VAD)的固定方式不应该影响对穿刺部位的评估和监测，不影响血液循环和药物治疗。

### 实施细则

- A. 使用导管固定装置(ESD)来固定VAD,因为固定不足可能引起意外移位，导致需要过早拆除VAD的并发症。ESDs能促使医务人员形成一致性做法，降低VAD滑脱引起并发症的风险，减少输液治疗的中断机会，进而可能降低护理费用。



1. 由于随机试验的数量和质量有限，粘性ESD对外周导管的并发症发生率的影响是未知的。
  2. 对中心血管通路装置(CVAD)的研究局限于小的人群或描述性研究设计。
  3. 许多设备将导管固定装置与VAD敷料相结合，目前尚缺乏有关这类组合设备的研究数据。
  4. 在选择安全固定血管通路装置的最适当的方法时，应考虑患者的年龄，皮肤有无浮肿、是否完整，既往有无粘连性皮肤损伤，以及任何来自穿刺部位的渗液。<sup>1-6</sup> (IV)
- B. 避免使用胶布或缝合线，因为他们不是导管固定装置的有效替代方法。有菌胶布可能引起致病菌感染，尽管未对其引起的血管通路装置的感染进行量化。除了可能形成生物膜并增加导管相关的血流感染的风险外，缝合线还能增加针刺伤的风险。<sup>7-10</sup> (II, 法规)
- C. 不能依赖于血管通路装置敷料(即标准的无边的透明半透膜[TSM]敷料，纱布和胶布敷料)作为血管通路装置固定的方法，因为缺乏证据证明其作为固定性装置的优点。<sup>11</sup> (I)
- D. 对于外周导管，有两种导管固定方案可供选择：(1)在固定外周导管接口的基础上，结合聚氨酯敷料进行固定；(2)一个标准圆座的外周导管结合一个具有粘性导管固定装置。研究显示两者在并发症发生率上没有差异，无论使用何种固定装置，两者均没有明显降低并发症发生率。<sup>12,13</sup> (III)
1. 对具有传统导管接口的外周导管单独使用有边的聚氨酯固定敷料可使更多外周静脉导管实现72个小时的留置时间，且能降低再次固定的几率，但是仍需更多的数据支持。<sup>14</sup> (V)
  2. 已在外周静脉和动脉导管的体外、动物和小型先导试验中研究了用于固定的氰基丙烯酸酯组织粘合剂。结果提示粘合剂与标准透明的薄膜敷料结合使用能够略微降低了导管故障发生的风险；但是，需要进行更大型的试验来验证这一结论并筛选出不适于该固定方式的患者。<sup>5,15-17</sup> (III)
- E. 将具有粘胶剂的导管固定装置用于经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)，因为他们可以降低感染和导管移位的风险且比缝线更安全。一项纳入对象为儿童患者的临床随机对照的结果显示，在不使用固定装置的患者中，缝线固定的并发症发生率低于胶布固定者。<sup>3,18-20</sup> (III)
- F. 皮下导管固定装置可用于成人患者的PICC管和经颈内静脉置入的中心静脉导管(CVADs)。无论是患者的治疗效果方面还是置管者的满意度上都是值得肯定的。但对于其他中心静脉导管，则仍然需要更多的研究证据。<sup>21-23</sup> (V)
- G. 对于中心血管通路装置，使用缝合钉作为替代缝合方法，可减少接触到污染锐器和缩短固定时间，但会增加置管和拔管时的疼痛，且不能完全保护中心血管通路装置。但是，在系统中使用特殊导管夹用于缝合钉的固定，可显著降低在各个穿刺点固定血管通路装置的时间，但仍需要更多有关血管通路装置预后情况的数据。<sup>24-26</sup> (IV)
- H. 不要使用弹性或非弹性绷带来固定任何类型的血管通路装置，因为他们不能充分固定血管通路装置，还可能掩饰并发症的症状和体征，并且影响血循环或液体的输注。若存在禁忌使用医用胶粘剂的皮肤疾病(如儿科大疱性表皮松解，中毒性表皮坏死松解症)，可能必须使用管状纱布网格，而不是胶粘性导管固定装置。<sup>4</sup> (V)
- I. 在每次更换敷料时评估导管固定装置的完整性，并根据制造商的使用说明更换导管固定装置。在敷料更换过程中移除导管固定装置，以进行适当的皮肤消毒，并使用新的导管固定装置。正常情况下，缝线固定和皮下导管固定装置等应维持至血管通路装置使用结束。期间如果出现固定装置的松脱，则应及时移除并更换。<sup>3,22,23,27</sup> (IV)
- J. 请注意使用导管固定装置引起的医用胶相关的皮肤损伤(MARSI)。
1. 更换固定装置时应注意评估皮肤情况；注意因年龄、关节运动和水肿等情况所致皮肤损伤的潜在风险。
  2. 在粘贴固定装置的皮肤处使用防护液以降低MARSI的风险。不推荐使用含苯的复合酞剂，因其能增加固定装置与皮肤之间的粘合力，进而增加MARSI的发生风险。在移除粘胶性导管固定装置时，可能引起皮肤损伤。<sup>8</sup> (I)
- K. 永远不要将脱位的血管通路装置重新置入到血管内。在充分评估导管尖端位置、液体输注情况和其他影响因素的情况下，可以在现有位置上对导管进行固定。只有拔除导管、在其他部位重新穿刺或更换导管才是更加合适的处理措施。<sup>28</sup> (V)

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## 38. 关节固定

### 标准

- 38.1 使用关节固定装置，例如一个臂板或夹板来进行输液和保持设备通畅，但不应导致活动受限。
- 38.2 关节固定装置应该针对特定患者个体化使用。

### 实施细则

- A. 关节固定装置应有利于液体输注，维持导管通畅并减少并发症。<sup>1,2</sup> (III)
- B. 关节固定装置应该：
1. 根据需要安装衬垫后，应能够对关节的区域（如手指、手、手臂、脚）起到支撑的作用，以维持功能性位置。<sup>3-5</sup> (— A/P)
  2. 使用时，应该保证能随时观察置管部位和评估管路，确保不会对关节部位或装置下方造成血液循环障碍、压疮、皮肤受损以及神经压迫。<sup>6-12</sup> (IV)
  3. 对于肘窝部位的长度较短的外周静脉导管，可以考虑使用关节固定装置。一般情况下不建议选择这一部位作为穿刺部位，但一旦选择这里进行穿刺，则需要对关节进行固定。<sup>13</sup> (V)
  4. 定期取出，以评估循环状态，运动范围和功能和皮肤完整性。<sup>3,6,10,14</sup> (— A/P)
- C. 作为关节稳定装置的木制压舌板，不应用于早产儿或免疫功能不全的人。<sup>15-17</sup> (IV)

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## 39. 穿刺部位保护

### 标准

- 39.1 医疗机构应制定有关血管通路装置保护和穿刺部位保护，以及合理使用和监测的相关规定、操作规程和/或实践指南。
- 39.2 为了保护血管通路装置，不建议常规使用物理固定装置（限制血管通路装置），且尽可能避免使用。

### 实施细则

- A. 特定的患者群体，包括儿科患者、老年患者、认知能力有限的患者、存在发生意外VAD移位或移除血管通路装置的患者。在血管通路装置留置期间，应采取VAD部位或通路的保护措施(例如透明的塑料圆帽)，且如果所有其他措施均已尝试或都失败，应使用物理固定装置(如手或双手的软设备)。所有的患者都可能需要临时性的VAD保护措施，以防受水或其他污染物的污染，防止日常活动过程中VAD装置移位。<sup>1-13</sup> (V)
  1. 应根据患者的生理、行为、认知和心理状态来全面评估并选择部位保护方法或固定装置。<sup>1,2,14-18</sup> (V)
  2. 在使用部位保护方法或固定装置时，应该不妨碍对导管部位和血管通路的观察和评估，且不会对装置下方部位造成血液循环障碍、压疮、皮肤受损以及神经压迫，且应遵照生产商的使用说明。物理固定装置应位于血管通路装置置入部位的远端。部位保护方法或所选择的固定装置应该不妨碍预定的输液速度、给药方法、

和评估血管通路部位、导管固定/安全性的能力。<sup>2,6,15,19</sup> (I A/P)

3. 为了评估末梢循环状态和提供检查活动范围的机会，应该定期移除固定部位保护装置和所有固定装置。<sup>15-19</sup> (I A/P)
4. 根据需要，定期评估不使用物理固定装置的患者安全性。在患者条件许可情况下，应该尽可能快地移除物理固定装置。<sup>8,16,20-22</sup> (V, 法规)
- B. 应该对患者、护理人员或护工进行教育，教育内容包括按需适宜的物理固定装置的使用(参见标准8，患者教育)。
- C. 记录内容应该包括但不仅限于，固定装置的基本原理；固定装置的类型和位置；固定装置的移除和再次使用；部位和循环评估；由固定装置引起的任何并发症；患者对固定装置的反应；固定装置需求的再评估；患者教育和装置的移除。<sup>23,24</sup> (V, 法规)

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## 40. 冲管和封管

### 标准

- 40.1 在每一次输液之前，作为评估导管功能和预防并发症的一个步骤，应该冲洗和抽吸血管通路装置（VAD）。
- 40.2 在每一次输液后，应该冲洗血管通路装置，以便将输入的药物从导管腔内清除，降低不相容药物之间的接触的风险。
- 40.3 在输液结束冲管之后，应该封闭血管通路装置，以减少管腔内闭塞和导管相关血流感染（CR-BSI）的风险，具体取决于使用的溶液。

### 实施细则

- A. 一次性使用装置（例如单剂量小瓶和预充式导管冲洗器）是冲管和封管的首选。
  1. 市售可用的预充式导管冲洗器可降低导管相关血流感染（CR-BSI）的风险，并节省配制冲洗器的时间。<sup>1-3</sup>（IV）
  2. 如果必须使用含多剂量，则每个冲管装置只用于一个患者（参见标准49，感染）。<sup>4</sup>（V）
  3. 不使用静脉（IV）溶液容器（如袋或瓶）作为获得冲洗溶液的来源。<sup>3-6</sup>（IV）
  4. 告知患者，使用预装式注射器可能有味道和气味干扰，与多个原因关联，包括全身性疾病（如糖尿病、克罗恩病）、药物（如抗肿瘤药物）和辐射。已有关于物质从塑料注射器滤过至盐水中的报告，虽然它不被认为对健康有害。<sup>7-9</sup>（II）

- B. 在冲管和封管之前，应对连接表面进行消毒（参见标准34，无针接头）。
- C. 应使用不含防腐剂的0.9%氯化钠溶液进行冲洗（美国药典）。
  1. 建议最小量为导管系统内部容积的2倍（例如导管加附加装置）。更大容积（如对外周血管通路 [VAD]装置为5毫升，中心血管通路装置 [CVAD]为10毫升）可以从腔内移除更多纤维蛋白沉积、药物沉淀和其他碎片。选择冲管容积时应考虑的因素包括导管的类型和大小、患者的年龄、输液治疗的类型。血液成分、肠外营养、造影剂和其它粘稠溶液的输注可能需要更大的冲洗量。<sup>10</sup>（IV）
  2. 如果使用了抗菌的0.9%氯化钠溶液，冲洗容量限制为24小时时间段内不超过30毫升，以降低作为防腐剂的苯甲醇的可能的毒性作用。<sup>11</sup>（V）
  3. 对于新生儿患者，只使用不含防腐剂的溶液来冲洗所有血管通路装置。<sup>12</sup>（V）
  4. 当药物与氯化钠不相容时，先使用含5%的葡萄糖量的水，然后用不含防腐剂的0.9%氯化钠溶液（美国药典）。由于葡萄糖可为生物的被膜生长提供营养，所以应该将其冲洗出导管腔。<sup>13</sup>（V）
  5. 不要使用无菌水冲洗血管通路装置。<sup>14</sup>（V）
- D. 使用10毫升的注射器或专门设计以产生较低的注射压力（即10毫升直径的注射器筒）的注射器来评估血管通路装置（VAD）的功能，注意是否存在任何阻力。
  1. 在初次冲洗过程中，慢慢地抽吸血管通路装置，抽回血，确定与全血一致的颜色和稠度，是在给药和输液前评估导管功能的一个重要部分（参见标准48，中心血管通路装置[CVAD]闭塞；标准53，中心血管通路装置[CVAD]异位）。
  2. 冲洗VAD的注射器不能随意选择型号。如果遇到阻力和/或者不能抽出回血，则应注意是否存在其他问题（例如，导管是否夹闭、导管是否折住或是否需要去除敷料等）来确定造成阻碍的外部原因。内部原因可能需要诊断测试，包括但不限于使用胸片以确定尖端位置和机械原因（例如，夹断综合征），彩色多普勒超声，（见标准52，中心血管通路装置 [CVAD]-关联的静脉血栓形成；标准53，中心血管通路装置 [CVAD] 异位）。<sup>10</sup>（IV）通过无阻力和有回血检测确定通畅性后，应该使用与所给药剂量相适宜的注射器。<sup>3,15</sup>（V）
  3. 不要使用预充式导管冲洗器稀释药物。不同的等级分类是预充式导管冲洗器不可改变的一个



事实，而且稀释过程中可能存在部分药物剂量的损失和可能存在的污染都增加了这种注射器之间药物转移过程中发生严重差错的风险。<sup>3,16</sup>

(V)

E. 静脉推注药物后，应该以相同的注射速率，使用不含防腐剂的0.9%氯化钠(USP)冲洗血管通路装置管腔。使用的冲洗溶液量应足够充分清除从给药装置和到血管通路装置之间的腔内药物。<sup>3</sup> (V)

F. 使用正压技术，尽量减少血液回流至血管通路腔。

1. 冲管过程中，普通注射器（非预充式导管冲洗器）中应剩余少量冲管液，大约0.5-1.0ml，以防止出现管路血液返流，且无需持续推压注射器活塞。预充式导管冲洗器也可以用于防止出现返流。<sup>10,17</sup> (IV)

2. 以所用的无针接头的类型确定的顺序进行冲洗、夹持和脱管，预防脱管回流（参见标准34，无针接头）。

3. 使用脉冲式冲管技术。体外研究表明，以短暂停顿的脉冲式冲管技术，每次输注1ml液体，连续十次，更有利于固体沉积物（例如，纤维蛋白，药物沉淀，腔内细菌）的清除。相比连续低流量技术更有效。仍需要临床研究，对此项技术的真实效果提供更多说明。<sup>10,18</sup> (IV)

4. 情况允许时，可将植入式输液港的连接针的斜角对准导管与输液港主体连接处的流出通道的反方向。体外测试表明，采用这一方法，冲管时能够去除更多的蛋白残留物。<sup>19</sup> (IV)

G. 每次使用后应立即封住外周静脉留置针。

1. 对于成年患者，使用不含防腐剂的0.9%氯化钠溶液（美国药典）封管。<sup>10,20-24</sup> (I)

2. 对于新生儿和儿童，使用每毫升0.5个单位至10个单位的肝素或不含防腐剂的0.9%氯化钠溶液（美国药典）。这些患者人群的结果数据是有争议的。<sup>25,26</sup> (II)

3. 对于暂时不需使用的外周静脉留置针，应每隔24小时进行一次封管。<sup>27</sup> (III)

H. 中心静脉导管封管液的选择目前暂无临床研究证据推荐。。

I. 根据血管通路装置和无针接头的使用说明，使用每毫升10个单位的肝素或不含防腐剂的0.9%氯化钠溶液（美国药典）来封住中心血管通路装置。

1. 对每个患者群体，在医疗机构范围内，建立标准化封管解决方案。<sup>28,29</sup> (V)

2. 临床随机对照试验研究证据提示，肝素和氯化钠用于多腔非隧道式中心血管通路装置(CVAD)、经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)和

植入式输液港等输液完成后进行封管的，其效果是相同的。尚无充分的证据提示某个封管溶液优于其它。<sup>30-33</sup> (I)

3. 对于儿童患者，使用肝素或不含防腐剂的0.9%氯化钠溶液（美国药典）封管。<sup>29</sup> (II)

4. 对于家庭护理的患者，使用每毫升10个单位的肝素进行PICC封管。<sup>34</sup> (III)

5. 封管溶液的容积应等于血管通路装置和附加装置的内部容量加20%。液体的流动性使过剩部分的封管液能够进入血流中。由于封管溶液的密度小于全血，因此只要中心血管通路装置的导管尖端位置高于皮肤穿刺点，封管液就能维持在管路中。<sup>10,35-37</sup> (IV)

6. 当出现以下情况时，应替换封管溶液：怀疑肝素封管液是引起药物不良反应的原因是；发生肝素相关血小板减少或血栓形成HITT（时）；以及通过肝素封管的中心血管通路装置抽血送检时出现可疑的实验室数据时。用于血液透析导管的高浓度肝素可能会导致全身抗凝作用。据报道，使用肝素封管液可诱发肝素相关血小板减少症(HIT)，尽管准确的发生率尚未得知。（参见标准43，静脉采血）。<sup>11,38</sup> (II)

7. 对于肝素液封管的手术后患者和内科病人，都不建议通过监测血小板计数的方法了解是否发生肝素相关血小板减少症(HIT)，因为HIT的发生率非常低，甚至低于1%。（参见标准52，中心血管通路装置[CVAD]相关的静脉血栓形成）。<sup>38</sup> (II)

8. 由于宗教信仰的冲突，当使用源自动物产品的肝素（如猪、牛）时应告知患者，并获得同意。当有可能时，使用不含防腐剂的0.9%氯化钠溶液（美国药典）而不是肝素。<sup>39</sup> (V)

J. 以1000单位/毫升的肝素封管溶液，4%的柠檬酸或抗微生物封管溶液来对血液透析中心血管通路装置封管。使用重组的组织纤溶酶原激活剂每周进行一次血液透析导管的封管，作为降低导管相关的血流感染的策略。<sup>40-43</sup> (I)

K. 用100单位/毫升的肝素，4%柠檬酸，酸柠檬酸盐葡萄糖式A，或其它抗微生物封管溶液对血液净化中心血管通路装置进行封管。<sup>40-42,44,45</sup> (IV)

L. 使用含肝素液(例如每毫升1个单位的0.9%氯化钠[美国药典])或不含防腐剂的0.9%氯化钠(美国药典)持续滴入，以保持用于血流动力学监测的动脉导管的通畅性。要根据导管闭塞的临床危险、动脉导管的预计的留置时间以及患者因素，如对肝素的敏感性来决定是否使用不含防腐剂的0.9%氯化钠溶液（美国药典）替代肝素液。<sup>46-48</sup> (II)

- M. 对于新生儿和儿童患者，应用以下建议。
1. 对于所有用于新生儿的中心血管通路装置，连续输注每公斤0.5个单位的肝素。
  2. 对于用于新生儿的脐带动脉导管，使用每毫升0.25至1个单位的肝素进行连续输注(每公斤每天合计25-200单位的肝素)，以预防动脉血栓形成。
  3. 使用每毫升5个单位的肝素，以每小时1 毫升的持续输注，用于治疗置入了外周动脉导管的新生儿和儿童（参见标准30，脐导管）。<sup>29</sup> (II)
- N. 抗菌封管溶液用于治疗 and 预防目的适用于使用长期中心血管通路装置的患者；具有多次导管相关血流感染病史的患者、高风险患者群体，和中心静脉相关血流感染的发生率不可接受的机构（CLABSI），尽管其已经采用了其他方法降低了CLABSI的发生率。<sup>42,49-52</sup> (I)
1. 抗生素封管溶液含有超治疗浓度的抗生素，并且可以与肝素结合。当以预防为目的时，根据特定的感染生物体或组织内的普遍生物体预计所选择的抗生素。对于治疗用途，在确诊48至72小时内开始制备抗生素封管，但是使用时间仍存在争议。<sup>53</sup> (II)
  2. 抗菌封管液包括但不限于：乙醇、甲双二嗪、柠檬酸钠、26%氯化钠、亚甲蓝、梭链孢酸、乙二胺四乙酸（EDTA）单独使用或者将这些溶液联用使用。<sup>51</sup> (I)
  3. 使用乙醇进行管腔内封管，遵循导管生厂商的使用说明。乙醇对由聚氨酯材料制成的中心血管通路装置的变化会导致导管破裂和开裂，硅胶制成的中心血管通路装置不会受影响。监测血栓管腔闭塞，因为乙醇不具有抗凝血活性，溶血和肝毒性，大于28%的乙醇浓度可能增加引起不可逆沉淀的中心血管通路装置(CVAD)管腔闭塞的血浆蛋白来自于。<sup>37,54-56</sup> (I)
  4. 监测具有抗菌作用的抗凝血剂柠檬酸钠的使用，它具有全身抗凝作用，可能产生心脏骤停的低钙血症，和浓度大于12%的蛋白沉淀形成。<sup>36,43</sup> (I)
  5. 监测具有抗菌效果的牛磺罗定的使用，它可能引起血栓管腔闭塞和蛋白质沉淀，这可能会导致管腔闭塞。<sup>30,51,57</sup> (I)
  6. 有LIP协议批准的具有独立从业者(LIP)资格的按照标准化配方来制备所有抗菌封管溶液，以提升患者安全性。当计划多个抗菌溶液的组合时应咨询药房以了解关于兼容性和溶液稳定性的正确信息。<sup>53,58</sup> (II)
  7. 抗菌封管溶液留置在中心血管通路装置管腔内的时长不清楚；每天长达12小时可能是必需的。这将限制在连续或频繁间歇输注的患者使用。<sup>53</sup> (II)
  8. 封管阶段结束时从中心血管通路装置管腔内抽吸所有的杀菌封管溶液，不要让封管溶液进入患者的血液中，因为这会增加抗生素抗性和其它不良事件。据报道，来自庆大霉素封管溶液的耐庆大霉素细菌会增加中心静脉相关的血流感染的发生。<sup>42,58,59</sup> (II)

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注意：本节所涉及到的所有电子参考均于2015年9月1日获取。

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## 41. 血管通路装置(VAD)评估、部位护理和更换敷料

### 标准

- 41.1 应该定期检查整套输液系统，从溶液容器到血管通路装置(VAD)的穿刺点的系统完整性、输液准确性、液体药



- 物的过期日期、敷料和给药装置。
- 41.2 以既定的时间间隔和敷料完整性受潮、松动或有可见的污渍，或在敷料下发现潮湿、渗液或血液时应立即进行穿刺部位的护理，包括皮肤消毒和更换敷料。
  - 41.3 对所有外周、非隧道、经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管、穿刺植入的血管通路装置和隧道式有鞘导管使用无菌敷料，直至穿刺部位愈合良好。
  - 41.4 当对血管通路装置穿刺部位进行护理和更换敷料时应遵循无菌技术。
  - 41.5 根据组织政策和程序标记使用敷料的日期或变更敷料的日期。

## 实施细则

- A. 目视检查整套输液系统的溶液容器在每次输液干预时，将给药装置向下推送到血管通路装置的穿刺部位。
  1. 检查输液系统内液体药物的净度、系统和敷料的完整性(即渗漏和螺口连接固定度)、液体药物是否正确、流速是否正确和液体药物和给药装置的过期日期。<sup>1,2</sup> (V)
- B. 在每次间歇性使用血管通路装置前(例如间歇给药)和根据连续输液的临床指征(例如闭塞警报)，通过冲洗和抽吸回血来评估血管通路装置的功能。认识到每次操作输液系统时的污染的风险(参见标准36, 附加装置；标准40, 冲管和封管)。
- C. 通过目测、触摸完整敷料和通过患者的不适感的报告，包括疼痛，感觉异常，麻木或有刺痛感，评估VAD导管-皮肤连接部位和周围部位是否发红，压痛，肿胀和渗液。
  1. 中心血管通路装置(CVAD)和中线导管：至少应每日进行评估。<sup>3-6</sup> (V)
  2. 外周静脉留置针最低限度评估时间：至少每4小时进行的评估；对于危重病人/注射麻醉药剂或有认知缺陷的患者，每1-2小时；对于新生儿/小儿患者，每小时；对于接受发泡剂输注药物的患者，需增加频次。<sup>7</sup> (V)
  3. 门诊患者或家庭护理患者：指导患者或看护者每天至少检查一次VAD穿刺部位是否有并发症发生迹象，并将征兆/症状或敷料移位立即报告给卫生保健提供者；对于通过外周静脉留置针的连续输液，应在白天每4个小时检查一下穿刺部位。<sup>2,7</sup> (V)
- D. 测量中心血管通路装置[CVAD]的外部长度，并在怀疑发生移位时，与记录的外部CVAD的长度做比较。(参见标准10, 医疗记录中的文档；标准53, 中心血管通路装置[CVAD]异位)。

- E. 当临床需评估水肿和可能发生深静脉血栓形成(DVT)时，应测量上臂围。在肘窝上方10厘米的位置进行测量；确定位置和其他特征，例如凹陷或非凹陷性水肿。与基线测量值做比较以检测可能的导管相关静脉血栓形成；上臂围增加3厘米和水肿与上臂DVT相关。(参见标准10, 医疗记录中的文档；Standard 33, 穿刺部位的准备和导管置入；标准52, 中心血管通路装置[CVAD]相关的静脉血栓)。<sup>8</sup> (IV)
- F. 皮肤消毒是穿刺部位护理程序的一部分：
  1. 皮肤消毒首选洗必泰含量>0.5%的酒精溶液。<sup>3-5,9,10</sup> (I)
  2. 如果患者禁忌使用酒精洗必泰溶液，也可以使用碘酒，碘伏(聚维酮碘)或70%的乙醇。<sup>3,5</sup> (I)
  3. 在贴敷料前皮肤抗菌剂需要充分干燥；酒精洗必泰溶液，至少30秒；碘伏，至少1.5到2分钟。<sup>3,5,11</sup> (V)
  4. 对于早产儿和小于2个月年龄的幼儿，应谨慎使用洗必泰，因为存在皮肤刺激和化学烧伤的风险。<sup>3-5,12-14</sup> (IV)
  5. 对于皮肤完整性受损的小儿患者，用无菌的0.9%氯化钠(USP)和无菌水去除已经干燥的碘伏。<sup>15</sup> (V)
- G. 评估敷料下的皮肤。预估因年龄、关节运动和水肿的存在而引起的皮肤损伤的潜在风险。请注意使用粘胶剂的导管固定装置(ESD)引起的医用胶相关的皮肤损伤(MARSI)。使用皮肤防护溶液以降低MARSI的风险。不应使用安息香复合酊剂，因为会增加MARSI的风险，因为粘合剂的ESD被移除时，会增加粘合剂粘接到皮肤上，引起皮肤损伤。(参见标准37, 血管通路装置[VAD]固定)。
- H. 应根据敷料的类型来决定中心血管通路装置和中等长度导管的敷料变更的频率。
  1. 透明的半透膜敷料(TSM)应该每5-7天更换1次；纱布敷料应该每2天更换1次。没有研究表明TSM敷料优于纱布敷料；注意透明的半透膜敷料之下放置纱布敷料应被视为是纱布敷料，应每2天更换一次。<sup>3-5,16</sup> (II)
  2. 如果导管脱出部位发生渗液，应选择纱布敷料。如果纱布用于支持植入式输液港部位的无损伤针的针翼，并且不遮挡穿刺部位，不被认为是纱布敷料。<sup>2-5</sup> (V)
  3. 固定敷料以减少松动/移位的风险，因为移位引起的更频繁的敷料变更往往带来更高的感染风险；因破裂引起的2次以上的更换敷料会引起超过3倍的感染风险。<sup>17</sup> (III)
  4. 如果穿刺部位出现渗液、疼痛或者感染的其他



症状以及敷料失去完整性/移位, 应尽快更换敷料, 以便更仔细地进行评估、清洗和消毒。<sup>3-5,17</sup>

(III)

5. 根据生产商的使用说明, 变更黏胶的ESD。(参见标准37, 血管通路装置[VAD]固定)。

I. 如果敷料受潮、松动和/或存在可见污渍, 应至少5-7天更换外周静脉留置针的敷料。<sup>3</sup> (V, 委员会共识)

J. 当管道外输液通路是感染的主要来源时, 在 CVAD 上方使用洗必泰浸渍敷料, 可以降低感染风险。即使组织表现出低基准的中心静脉相关的血流感染 (CLABSI) 率, 洗必泰浸渍敷料的使用可以进一步降低 CLABSI 发生率在超过 14 天的中心血管通路装置的长期使用中, 即便管腔内感染是主要感染来源时, 洗必泰敷料已证明了其功效。<sup>18</sup> (I)

1. 如果存在对洗必泰的不良反应史, 则不应使用洗必泰。<sup>5</sup> (V)

2. 对早产儿和皮肤脆弱和/或患有复杂性皮肤病的患者使用洗必泰浸渍敷料时应谨慎以防接触性皮炎和压迫性坏死的发生。<sup>5,18-20</sup> (V)

3. 在敷料部位观察有无红斑和皮炎。<sup>5,18-20</sup> (V)

K. 如果其他中心静脉相关的血流感染 (CLABSI) 预防策略没有效果时, 考虑对年龄大于 2 个月的患者每日使用 2% 的洗必泰进行洗浴。<sup>4,23-29</sup> (I)

L. 在经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管 (PICC) 置入后, 如果其他方法 (例如压力) 不能降低对计划外的敷料更换, 考虑使用止血剂降低开始穿刺部位的出血。<sup>29</sup> (V)

M. 考虑对外周动脉导管使用洗必泰浸渍敷料, 作为感染减少的干预措施。<sup>3,17,29</sup> (III)

N. 当皮下隧道愈合完好时, 可以考虑给予一个不带敷料的隧道带鞘中心血管通路装置。<sup>3,5,30,31</sup> (III)

O. 不要使用卷绷带来固定任何类型的血管通路装置, 不管其有没有弹性 (参见标准 37, 血管通路装置 [VAD] 固定)。

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## 42. 给药装置的更换

### 标准

- 42.1 应根据以下因素，如输入溶液的类型、输液的方式（连续、间歇式）常规更换输液装置，如疑似污染或当该装置或者系统的完整性受损时，应立即更换。
- 42.2 除了常规更换外，当外周血管通路更换位置，或放置一个新的中心血管通路装置(CVAD)时，应更换输液装置。
- 42.3 如果是使用玻璃或半硬性输液瓶盛装溶液作为药装置时需要排气，对于塑料袋盛装的液体，应该使用无需排气的给药装置。
- 42.4 使用一个螺口连接机制将给药装置连接到一个血管通路装置(VAD)接口或通路装置以确保一个安全连接。

### 实施细则

#### I. 总则

- A. 应尽可能减少使用输液附加装置，因为每个装置都可能污染、错误使用和脱开的风险，如可行，使用一个整体的输液装置。（见标准36，附加装置）
- B. 检查给药装置中的包装是否存在乳胶，并避免对乳胶过敏患者使用含乳胶的装置（参见标准14，乳胶敏感或过敏）。
- C. 应该给药前连接给药装置并排好气。<sup>1,2</sup> (V, 法规)
- D. 根据组织政策和程序，对通过血管通路装置输液的给药装置标记开始日期或变更日期。对通过专业通路装置（即脊柱内、骨内、皮下）给药的给药装置贴标签，表明正确的给药路径和设备，并将标签贴在接近设备连接的位置。<sup>3,4</sup> (V)
- E. 应在连接或再连接任何输液/设备前，跟踪患者和溶液容器之间的所有导管/给药装置/附加装置作为每次护理过渡到新环境或服务时且作为切换流程的一部分。<sup>5-7</sup> (IV)

#### II. 基本和次要持续性输液

- A. 被用来输注的液体（脂质、血液或者血制品除外）的基本和次要持续输液装置的更换频率应该不超过96个小时。强有力的证据表明：频繁地更换输液装置并不能降低感染的危险。<sup>8-11</sup> (I)
- B. 如果将次要输液装置与基本输液装置分离开来，则将次要输液装置看作是基本间歇式的输液装置，应每24小时更换一次。（见实施细则 III，基本间歇式输液）。<sup>3</sup> (V)
- C. 避免将基本连续性给药装置与血管通路装置接口或通路装置断开连接。（V，委员会共识）

#### III. 基本间歇性输液

- A. 基本间歇式输液装置应该每24个小时更换一次。当一个间歇输液装置被反复地断开和再连接的时候，导管连接处、无针接头和输液装置末端螺旋连接处受到污染的风险将会增加，潜在地增加了导管相关性血流感染(CR-BSI)的风险。由于缺乏研究证据，尚未明确规定间歇式输液装置更换的时间。<sup>10</sup> (V, 委员会共识)
- B. 在每一次间歇使用后，应该将一个新的、无菌的、相容性的覆盖装置覆盖在输液装置的末端。避免将原覆盖装置与已暴露的输液装置末端连接（“循环物”）。<sup>3,12</sup> (V)

#### IV. 肠外营养

- A. 对输入肠外营养(PN) (全部营养混合物[TNA]和氨基酸、葡萄糖)的输液装置，常规更换时间应不超过24个小时；也建议每次使用新的肠外营养容器时更换给药装置(参见标准61，肠外营养)。<sup>9,11</sup> (IV)
- B. 每隔12个小时单独输注静脉内脂肪乳剂(IVFE)时，应更换输液装置。每使用一瓶就更应更换输液装置一次因为静脉内脂肪乳剂的特点(等渗、pH值近中性-碱性和含有丙三醇)有益于微生物的生长。<sup>11</sup> (V)
- C. 输入脂质溶液，如静脉内脂肪乳剂或全部营养混合物的输液装置不应含有二乙基邻苯二甲酸(DEHP)。二乙基邻苯二甲酸具有亲脂性，能从常用的聚氯乙烯输液装置和输液瓶中析出到脂质溶液中，被认为是一种毒性物质。研究已经证明，尤其是对于新生儿、儿童患者以及需长期家庭护理的患者而言，脂质溶液中DEHP浓度的升高是一个危险。<sup>11,13</sup> (III)

#### V. 异丙酚注射

- A. 根据生产商的建议当输注新的一瓶异丙酚时，每隔6或12个小时应更换用于输注的输液装置。<sup>14</sup> (I)

#### VI. 全血和成份血

- A. 在完成每个单位输血或每隔4个小时更改输液给药装

置和过滤器。如果在4个小时内输注了超过1个单位，则输液装置可用4个小时(参见标准62, 输液治疗)。

## VII. 血液动力学和动脉压力监测

- A. 一次性或可重复使用的传感器和/或圆帽及系统的其他组成部分，包括输液装置，持续冲洗装置及用于有创性血液动力学压力监测的冲洗溶液，应每96小时更换一次；疑似污染、产品或系统的完整性受损时，应立即更换。操作次数和进入系统的次数要降到最低限度。<sup>15</sup> (II)

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## 43. 采血

### 标准

- 43.1 在采集血样时应进行患者身份识别，并当着患者的面对所有血样样本容器粘贴标签。
- 43.2 使用血液保护技术放血，以减少医院获得性贫血的风险。

### 实施细则

#### I. 总则

- A. 控制采血程序，以防止样品在到达实验室之前，分析前阶段出现错误。这些错误因虚假实验室值而延缓了治疗决定，增加对患者的伤害的可能性，并增加医疗费用。对住院患者的集中采血服务已经证明了可减少分析前错误，如溶血和标本标签。主管护理人员应从血管通路装置(VAD)进行血样样本采集。<sup>1-4</sup> (IV)
- B. 对患者行关于采血的目的和过程的宣教。<sup>5,6</sup> (V)
- C. 采血前评估患者禁食是否符合要求的实验室值。<sup>5-7</sup> (V)
- D. 患者识别和标本标签使用相同的唯一号码，以减少分析前误差和提高患者的安全。使用多个过程改进方法，如员工的参与，贴错标签和未标记样本数据的透明性，流程变更，根本原因分析和责任追究措施。经证明，使用一种电子系统（例如，条形码或者射频技术）进行患者识别和样本容器标签可减少这些误差。<sup>7-9</sup> (V)
- E. 执行所有的感染预防措施，包括手部卫生，适当使用手套，一人一用止血带，一次性使用静脉穿刺和取样装置，使用安全设计的装置，和适当的皮肤消毒(参见标准16, 手部卫生；标准18, 医疗废弃物和锐器安全)。<sup>5,10</sup> (V, 法规)
- F. 根据制造商的使用指南，按正确顺序使用真空管（例如，按橡胶塞的颜色）；适当地混合管内容物和血液；将针和试管固定器作为一个整体一起丢弃；为降低血液暴露、意外的针刺伤害和错误的样品分析，不得从试管上取下橡胶塞。<sup>5,10,11</sup> (V, 法规)
- G. 不要依赖血样目视检查来检测溶血。在许多测试中，溶血引起杂散值（例如，电解质、血糖、心脏生物标志物和凝血时间）。联系临床实验室了解导致样本被拒绝的游离血红蛋白水平的样本参数。<sup>4,12-14</sup> (III)
- H. 采用血液保护策略来减少放血相关的失血，这是引起所有年龄段患者的医院获得性贫血一个重要原因。这类失血往往导致需要输血和其固有的风险。与实验室协作，获知每个测试所需的最小血量值。血液保护策略包括：
1. 消除不必要的实验室测试。
  2. 减少获得血液样品的频率。



3. 根据临床需要，而不是例行测验表采集血样。
4. 用小体积收集管（例如，要求血液量小于2毫升）。
5. 使用床边血糖检测方法。
6. 使用用于静脉和动脉VAD的闭环系统，因为这些系统将血液返回到患者。
7. 使用推注-抽吸或混合方法。<sup>5,11,15-23</sup> (III)

I. 将所有血液标本置于一个封闭的防漏容器内并通过适当的运输方法立即发往实验室；或者，如果运输必须延迟（例如，家庭内抽取的试样），适当地存储并控制温度，以减少错误实验室值的风险和溶血可能性。<sup>5-7</sup> (V)

## II. 直接穿刺采血

- A. 穿刺采血应在输液的对侧肢体进行。若必要在静脉输液通路肢体侧，穿刺点应低于该侧的输液穿刺部位。<sup>7</sup> (V)
- B. 在患有淋巴水肿、与放射治疗相关的血液循环受损、瘫痪或脑血管意外引起轻偏瘫的上肢应避免静脉穿刺。如果可能，将静脉穿刺部位局限在实际或计划进行透析或植入人工血管的患者手背。相互矛盾的研究结果显示需要避免在腋窝淋巴结清扫侧肢体进行静脉穿刺的；然而，仍有一项建议，避免在所有这些上部部位进行静脉穿刺（请参阅标准27，穿刺部位选择）。
- C. 使用直针或带翼针在肘窝部位的静脉(如肘正中静脉、头静脉和贵要静脉)进行静脉采血穿刺，因为这些设备和部位相关的溶血的发生率更低。<sup>13,14,24</sup> (II)
- D. 所有静脉穿刺前应进行皮肤消毒。适当的消毒剂包括70%的酒精，碘伏、洗必泰含量>0.5%的酒精溶液、碘酒和聚乙烯吡咯酮碘。先前认为皮肤上的酒精量过大会导致溶血；然而，1研究已经表明这不是一个原因。(参见标准33，穿刺部位的准备和导管置入)。<sup>25,28</sup> (II)
- E. 进行血液培养时应采取更多的预防措施，避免获得假阴性和假阳性的结果，避免错误分类为中心静脉相关的血流感染 (CLABSI)。
  1. 专业的静脉采血团队以减少血液培养污染。
  2. 通过外周静脉穿刺获得血液进行培养。只有临床表现需要对导管相关的血流感染进行诊断时，才使用一个中心血管通路装置(CVAD)抽取血液培养物。
  3. 请考虑使用标准化的无菌血液培养物采集包，以减少样本污染。
  4. 用70%的酒精消毒血液培养瓶的橡胶塞。不建议使用碘产品，因为它们会引起橡胶塞材料降解。

5. 在抽取样本进行其他测试前应抽取样本进行培养。
6. 抽取足以用于分离生物体的血量 (即成人20-30毫升；对于婴儿和儿童，应不到总量的1%)。
7. 当通过直接静脉穿刺抽血时，丢弃最初的血样 (例如5毫升)。当从任何类型的中心血管通路装置获得样品时，不要丢弃最初的血样。<sup>27-29</sup> (II)

F. 提高静脉采血实践：

1. 避免紧握拳头或反复张开和握紧拳头，以预防假高血钾症。<sup>30,31</sup> (V)
2. 在插入一个外周静脉留置针的过程中，使用一个直针或带翼针头获得样本。<sup>4,11,24,32,33</sup> (II)
3. 如有可能，避免使用止血带或血压袖带。如果必须使用止血带，减短扎止血带的时间为不足1分钟以降低溶血的风险，和增加静脉压、低氧引起的血管内皮变化导致的错误的化学实验室值得风险。当血液开始流向收集容器时立即松开止血带。<sup>12,34-36</sup> (IV)
4. 对于凝血功能方面的研究，不要丢弃初始样本，除非使用了含附带延伸管的带翼针。延长管内的空气会影响加入到抗凝剂中的血液的正确比例。<sup>37-39</sup> (IV)
5. 由技术娴熟的抽血技师对新生儿进行静脉采血时不使用足跟切开的方式，因为足跟切开会增加疼痛。<sup>40</sup> (II)

## III. 经过血管通路装置的采血

- A. 经中心静脉导管采血以进行化验，应基于评估其利益和风险。
  1. 静脉穿刺的风险包括焦虑，疼痛，皮肤和附近的神经损伤，接受抗凝剂或出血性疾病的患者发生血肿。
  2. 与使用VAD相关联的风险包括增加血管通路装置接口的操作和可能发生腔内污染，VAD通畅率变化和与VAD输送药物的吸收相关的错误实验室值。<sup>41-48</sup> (IV)
- B. 考虑使用CVAD静脉采血包检查表结合定期是否考察是否遵守检查表，以降低导管相关的血流感染(CR-BSI)。这样一个清单的确切内容没有达成共识。<sup>49,50</sup> (V)
- C. 使用丢弃或推注-抽吸（即混合）的方法从血管通路装置获得一个样品。没有找到关于外周或中线导管的具体技术的研究。基于患者的年龄和中心血管通路装置的类型应用考虑这些其他因素。
  1. 与儿童群体中多个类型中心血管通路装置内5毫升的丢弃量相比，3毫升丢弃量产生了相同的测量结果。这个丢弃量的有一个特殊情况，就是对暴露于肝素的中心血管通路装置的凝血研



究。<sup>51</sup> (IV)

2. 虽然没有对植入式输液港设定丢弃量,但对非隧道式导管丢弃6毫升,对隧道式含鞘导管丢弃9毫升足以移除注射的葡萄糖。<sup>50,51</sup> (IV)
3. 推注-抽吸或混合方法对测量放线菌素D和长春新碱的水平、获得化学品组合和全血计数,和对来自中心血管通路装置的庆大霉素和阿霉素进行治疗性药物监测方面都产生了良好的结果。这些研究没有对要求的推注-抽吸循环的数量或抽取的血量提供一致性意见;但是最常见的是5个循环。<sup>41,44,52,53</sup> (III)
4. 不要使用再输注法(即在获得样品后将丢弃的样品传输血管通路装置),因为存在污染和血凝块形成的风险。<sup>50,53,54</sup> (IV)

#### D. 外周静脉留置针

1. 对儿科患者、静脉采血困难的成年患者、存在出血性疾病的成年患者和需要系列试验的成年患者,考虑通过留置的外周静脉留置针获得血液样品。在获得血液样品前应对输注溶液至少终止2分钟;在获得样品前浪费1至2毫升血液。<sup>55-58</sup> (IV)
2. 来自留置的外周静脉留置针的血液采样对于许多常规血液检查是可靠的,包括凝血研究。不建议在穿刺时或在留置过程中从外周静脉留置针获得血液培养。<sup>29,59-61</sup> (II)
3. 在置入外周静脉留置针的过程中获取血样品,关联着更高的溶血率和虚假的实验室值,不管该样品是直接来自导管接口抽取的还是从连接的延长管抽取的。这一流程对导管结果的影响是未知的。<sup>4,11,14,24</sup> (II)
4. 肘窝静脉产生的溶血率最低。但是,不建议置入外周静脉留置针对肘窝内的静脉进行输液,因为在关节屈曲部位的导管并发症发生率较高。(参见标准27,穿刺部位选择)。<sup>24</sup> (II)
5. 漫长的止血带时间和导管插入困难会产生不准确的实验室数据。<sup>13,62</sup> (IV)

E. 对于中线导管,没有证据支持其可用于获取血液样品。

#### F. 中心血管通路装置

1. 对于治疗性药物监测,从一个并非用于所监测药物的输注的专用管腔抽取血样品。<sup>63</sup> (IV)
2. 当不使用专用的中心血管通路装置腔时,测试结果可能会被错误地拉高,如果剂量调整取决于测试结果的准确性时,需要仔细对其评估。可能需要通过直接的静脉穿刺再次进行测试。冲突研究表明了使用中心血管通路装置进行血

液采集时抗生素水平升高,而其他的研究表明并无差异。通过以有机硅、聚氨酯和聚氨酯银构成的中心血管通路装置进行的体外和体内免疫抑制药物研究已表明了超高的药物水平。<sup>45,63-65</sup> (III)

3. 确保所有员工均执行标准化协议,包括彻底冲洗VAD管腔(例如,10-20毫升不含防腐剂的0.9%的氯化钠[USP]),在使用丢弃方法时废弃足够量的血液。<sup>44,45,63,65</sup> (IV)
4. 仔细评估从肝素化中心血管通路装置获得的血液样品的凝结值。在一个小型研究中,当以10毫升的0.9%氯化钠冲洗肝素化的经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)且6毫升血液被丢弃时,凝结值与通过单独静脉穿刺获得的值关联,国际标准化比率(INR)除外。当对结果有疑问时,需要通过直接的静脉穿刺进行再测试。<sup>66-68</sup> (IV)
5. 终止输液,在从中心血管通路装置采血前,使用不含防腐剂的0.9%的氯化钠[USP]冲洗管腔。研究并未设立终止输液流的时长或冲洗液的数量。一项研究表明在抽样前应停止输液,并等待10分钟。<sup>46</sup> (IV)
6. 对于多腔中心血管通路装置,使用最大的腔进行采样。对于含交错管腔出口位的中心血管通路装置,应选择出口位距离心脏最远的管腔来采血。一项研究表明,当与最小量相比时,大量(10-20毫升)的冲洗溶液会提供更精准的抗生素峰值水平(3毫升)。<sup>46,69</sup> (IV)
7. 避免使用中心血管通路装置获得血液样品进行培养,因为这些样品更容易产生假阳性结果。为此目的使用中心血管通路装置获得血液样本时应仅限于不存在外周静脉穿刺点时或当需要对导管相关的血流感染进行诊断时。当采集血液样品时应移除和丢弃使用过的无针接头以降低假阳性血液培养结果的风险。<sup>70-72</sup> (IV)
8. 不要经常使用输注肠外营养的中心血管通路装置进行血液采集,因为这是引起导管相关血流感染的一个严重风险因素。<sup>47,48</sup> (V)

#### G. 动脉导管

1. 穿刺桡动脉之前,评估手部的血液循环。回顾病史(如创伤,先前的桡动脉插管,桡动脉采集);评估抗凝剂的存在;并进行手部血液循环检查,如评估桡动脉和尺动脉波动,并执行艾伦试验,测试脉搏血氧饱和度,或多普勒血流研究。<sup>73,74</sup> (—A/P)
2. 使用20号或更小管径的导管,以降低对桡动脉的损伤。<sup>73</sup> (IV)

3. 由于需要触诊感受动脉搏动，应使用无菌手套进行穿刺和将导管置入到动脉。（参见标准33，穿刺部位的准备和导管置入）。
4. 对于动脉血气，获得样本后立即将空气从注射器中排出，将注射器置于冰上立即运送到实验室。<sup>5</sup> (V)
5. 使用添加或不添加肝素的0.9%氯化钠(USP)来保持动脉内置管的通畅性。对于成年患者，不要使用包含葡萄糖的溶液，因为这容易引起葡萄糖水平的虚假提升，可能的胰岛素过度治疗和血清葡萄糖水平的极低。将用作动脉输注的溶液存储在在与用于静脉输注的溶液不同的位置。确保溶液容器上的标签是可见的，且当存在一个加压装置时，不会被遮挡。<sup>75,76</sup> (IV)
6. 使用一个闭环系统，以减少医院获得性贫血和随后的输血需求。<sup>21</sup> (II)

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## 44. 血管通路装置(VAD)的拔除

### 标准

- 44.1 应每日评估每个外周和非隧道式中心血管通路装置(CVAD)。
- 44.2 当出现未能解决的并发症、终止输液治疗或护理计划中确实不需要时,应该拔除血管通路装置(VAD)。
- 44.3 不能仅仅根据留置时间的长度来拔除血管通路装置,因为最佳留置时间尚未可知。

### 实施细则

## I. 外周静脉留置针和中线导管

- A. 如果护理计划中不再需要或未使用24小时或更长的时间，应拔出外周静脉留置针。<sup>1</sup> (IV)
- B. 当临床有适应症时，基于穿刺部位评估和/或全身并发症的临床症状和体征，拔除儿科和成年患者的外周静脉留置针和中等长度导管(例如血流感染)。通过导管输液或不输液所引起的并发症的症状和体征包括但不限于：
  1. 在触知或不触知时发生任何水平的疼痛和/或压痛。
  2. 颜色的变化(红斑或热烫)。
  3. 皮肤温度的变化(热或冷)。
  4. 水肿。
  5. 持续时间。
  6. 穿刺部位液体流出或脓液渗出。
  7. 其他类型的功能障碍(例如冲洗时阻力，缺乏血液回流)。<sup>2-4</sup> (I)
- C. 在任何医疗环境下，考虑标记在不理想的无菌条件下插入的导管(例如，“紧急”)应尽快拔除并插入一个新导管，24至48小时最佳。<sup>5-7</sup> (IV)
- D. 关于医嘱治疗延迟给药：如果对静脉采血困难的患者难以插入一个新导管且要求继续进行输液治疗时，立即联系有资格的独立从业者(LIP)(参考标准26，血管通路装置[VAD]计划)。
- E. 关于出现疑似导管相关感染的症状和体征并在移除一个外周导管之前讨论获得培养物需通知有资格的独立从业者(例如渗出，血液培养物)的需要(参见标准标准49，感染)。
- F. 在外渗的情况下，分离所有的给药装置并在导管拔除之前从导管接口部位抽吸，从导管腔中移除发泡剂用药，并尽可能的从皮下组织移除发泡剂用药(参见标准46，渗出和外渗)。

## II. 非隧道中心血管通路装置 (CVAD)

- A. 每日评估并与患者的健康护理团队讨论对非隧道中心血管通路装置(CVAD)的持续需要，并在护理计划不需要时将其移除。继续使用中心血管通路装置的理据标准包括但不限于：
  1. 患者生命体征不稳定(例如，生命体征，氧饱和度改变)。
  2. 按医嘱连续性输液治疗(例如胃肠外营养，液体或电解质，药物，血液或血液制品)。
  3. 血液动力学监测。
  4. 按医嘱间歇式输液治疗(例如，包括对确诊或怀疑有感染的患者进行抗感染药物的所有给药)。

5. 记录难以通过外周静脉通路进行采血的病史。<sup>8-13</sup> (V)

- B. 采用下列策略，以方便及时地移除中心血管通路装置，包括但不限于：
  1. 由一个跨专业团队进行每日查房。
  2. 使用标准化工具，包括考虑相关因素，做出拔出中心血管通路装置的决定。
  3. 由指定的输液/血管通路护理人员进行评估。
  4. 当其他策略不成功时，由指定的以病房为单位的且不承担其他患者护理责任的护士进行评估工作。<sup>11,14-19</sup> (IV)
- C. 评估并向有资格的独立从业者报告中心血管通路装置相关的症状和体征，包括但不限于：
  1. 在异常位置如颈部、胸部和上腹部发生疼痛和/或压痛。
  2. 穿刺部位或周围颜色变化(红斑和热烫)。
  3. 穿刺部位或周围皮肤温度变化。
  4. 水肿。
  5. 异常的呼吸和神经系统的变化。
  6. 穿刺部位液体流出或脓液渗出。
  7. 导管功能障碍(例如，冲洗时遇到阻力，改变输液重力，没有回血)。
  8. 与手臂位置的变化相关的导管功能变化(参见标准47，神经损伤；标准49，感染；标准52，中央血管通路装置[CVAD]-相关的静脉血栓形成；标准53，中央血管通路设备[CVAD]错位)。
- D. 当存在未解决的并发症和需要进行输液治疗时，应与健康护理团队成员合作计划移除和插入一个新的导管以满足血管通路的需要。
  1. 在移除其他类型的中心血管通路装置时，建议插入经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)或中线的导管作为一个可行的替代措施。(请参阅标准26，血管通路装置[VAD]计划)<sup>19,20</sup> (IV)
  2. 应该根据血培养的结果、培养出的特异的生物的类型、患者的当前状况、可用的血管穿刺部位、抗微生物治疗的有效性和有资格的独立从业者的指令，决定是否对怀疑或确认发生导管相关性血流感染(CR-BSI)的导管进行拔除或采取挽救措施。(参见标准49，感染)。
  3. 当导管正确地定位在腔房交界处、正确发挥血液回流功能并且没有任何感染的证据，不要因中心血管通路装置相关静脉血栓的存在拔出中心血管通路装置。做出拔出中心血管通路装置的决定时还应该考虑深静脉血栓(DVT)的严重性-相关症状，是否存在对全身抗凝作用的



禁忌症，是否继续要求使用中心血管通路装置进行输液治疗（如发疱剂，刺激物）（参见标准52，中心血管通路装置[CVAD]相关的静脉血栓形成）。<sup>4,21,22</sup> (I)

4. 需要将一个原发导管尖端位置不正确或继发导管尖端位置不正确且无法重新定位在腔房交界处的中心血管通路装置拔除(参见标准53, 中心血管通路装置[CVAD]异位)。
5. 当中心血管通路装置发生渗出或外渗时，应在拔除前，跟健康护理团队咨询诊断成像研究和适当的医疗管理(参见标准46, 渗出和外渗)。

E. 拔除中心血管通路装置时：

1. 当拔除任何类型的中心血管通路装置时，排除禁忌证的情况下让患者处于平仰卧位或特伦德伦伯卧位。
2. 虽然没有找到关于拔除经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管时发生空气栓塞的文档记录时，若出口位置位于患者心脏的水平，会增加通过空气通过完整的皮肤-静脉束和蛋白鞘进入的风险。
3. 没有发现因拔除经股静脉插入的中心血管通路装置而引起空气栓塞的文档记录，但有证据证明在置入过程和其他经股静脉的操作程序过程中有空气进入。出口部位最有可能位于或低于心脏的水平，可能在拔除时降低发生空气栓塞的风险但不能消除(参见标准50, 空气栓塞)。<sup>23-26</sup> (V)

- F. 如果遇到阻力时切勿强行拔除一个中心血管通路装置。联系有资格的独立从业者以讨论对成功拔除的适当介入手段。强行拆除可能会导致导管断裂和栓塞。应采用血管内技术取出保留在静脉内的导管件，以减少感染、血栓和和导管件迁移的风险。<sup>27,28</sup> (V)

### III. 通过外科手术而放置的中心血管通路装置：隧道式带鞘/植入式输液港

- A. 定期评估隧道式带鞘导管和植入式输液港的临床需要。<sup>29</sup> (II)
- B. 当存在未解决的并发症且当护理计划中不再需要它时，输液治疗完成时，应通过有资格的独立从业者安排拔除。拔除时，应考虑将来恢复输液治疗的可能性(例如患者患有镰状细胞性贫血，囊性纤维化，或癌症诊断)。<sup>29</sup> (II)
- C. 应与健康护理团队协商，决定是否对怀疑或确认发生导管相关性血流感染（CR-BSI）的导管进行拔除或采取挽救措施。（参见标准49, 感染）。
- D. 发生鞘暴露或输液港管体暴露时应立即向健康护理团队报告并预期采取适当的介入措施（例如切口再

缝合），包括拔除中心血管通路装置。<sup>30,31</sup> (V)

- E. 确保完全拔除皮下鞘以预防皮下脓疡和延迟愈合。可能需要透视和超声引导以验证鞘位置和促进手术移除。<sup>32,33</sup>

### IV. 动脉导管

- A. 每日评估动脉导管的临床需要并在护理计划不再需要它时将其拔除。<sup>34</sup> (V)
- B. 使用无菌纱布垫向穿刺部位施加指压，直至使用人工压迫实现止血。在小型随机试验中，证明可促进血块形成的止血垫与手部压迫结合与手部压迫等同或更好的效力。应该将无菌敷料覆盖到穿刺部位上。<sup>35,36</sup> (III)
- C. 在拔除动脉导管后，应该评估和记录插管区域的血液循环状态。<sup>34</sup> (V)

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## 第七节：血管通路装置(VAD)相关的并发症

### 章节标准

- I. 要确保患者安全性，临床医生应该能识别血管通路装置(VAD)置入、维护、拔除和介入过程中相关并发症的症状和体征。
- II. 医疗机构应建立预防、评估及管理并发症的相关制度、程序和实践指南。

### 45. 静脉炎

#### 标准

- 45.1 临床医生应该对血管装置的穿刺部位是否发生静脉炎进行评估；决定是否需要干预措施及干预类型；对患者和/或看护人员进行有关静脉炎的发生、应采取的干预措施以及随访的教育；评估患者对治疗的反应。

#### 实施细则

- A. 应根据患者人群、治疗类型和风险因素，使用标准化工具或定义，常规对外周静脉留置针、中线导管和经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)等血管通路装置是否存在静脉炎的症状和体征进行评估。指导患者报告在血管穿刺部位发生的疼痛或不适感。静脉炎的症状和体征包括疼痛/触痛、红斑、发热、肿胀、硬化、化脓或者可触及静脉条索。临床医生和研究人员发表的研究中，静脉炎的症状、体征和严重程度不同(参见标准41，血管通路装置[VAD]评估、护理和更换敷料)。<sup>1-18</sup> (III)
- B. 认识到可以探讨的风险因素：
  1. 化学性静脉炎可能因下列原因造成：液体药物中葡萄糖含量大于>10%或渗透压较高(>900mOsm/L)；某些药物(取决于输液剂量和时间长度)，例如氯化钾、胺碘酮和一些抗生素；液体药物中的颗粒物；对于血液稀释不足的血管来说导管管径过大；消毒液未待干，在导管

置入过程中进入静脉内。对上文中列出或确定会引起静脉炎的液体药物考虑使用中线导管或经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管，具体取决于输液时长和预计的治疗持续时间。使用消毒液后让皮肤彻底干燥。<sup>7,11,19-25</sup> (IV)

2. 机械性静脉炎可能与静脉壁受到刺激有关，这可能是导管相对血管腔过大、导管活动、插入引起创伤或导管材料及硬度导致的。选择最小的导管进行治疗，尽可能使用20或22管径；使用固定装置来固定导管；避免导管扭曲，并根据需要固定关节。<sup>11,16,20,21,23,26,27</sup> (IV)
3. 细菌性静脉炎可能是因为紧急插入血管通路装置(VAD)和不严格的无菌操作引起。标记一个紧急条件下置入的导管，以便可以将其移除并根据需要重新置放。对成年患者，将导管从下肢移至上肢；如果可能的话，将儿科患者的导管移动到近心端或对侧。考虑使用中心血管通路装置(CVAD)和/或其他输液途径进行给药。<sup>9-11,20,21</sup> (IV)
4. 患者相关因素包括当前感染、免疫缺陷、糖尿病；在下肢置入(除了婴儿)；、年龄 > 60 岁。<sup>16,20,24,27</sup> (IV)
5. 上述任何因素引起的输液后静脉炎，虽然很少见，通常发生在导管拔除后的48个小时内。<sup>11,28</sup> (IV)
- C. 如果发生了与外周静脉留置针、中线导管和经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管相关的静脉炎，确定静脉炎的可能病因：例如化学的、机械的、细菌的或者输液后的；给予热敷、患肢抬高，根据需要给予止痛药，考虑使用其他药物进行干预，如抗炎药；并根据需要拔除导管。仍需要进一步的研究论证使用局部凝胶和软膏来治疗静脉炎的功效(参见标准44，血管通路装置[VAD] 拔除)。<sup>11,20,23,29-34</sup> (III)
  1. 化学性静脉炎：评价输液疗法和对不同血管通

路装置、不同的药物或更低输液流速的需要；确定是否需要拔除导管。提供上述相应干预措施。<sup>7,20</sup> (IV)

2. 机械性静脉炎：固定导管；热敷、患肢抬高，并监测24~48小时；如果症状和体征持续时间超过48小时，考虑移除导管。<sup>23,33</sup> (V)

3. 细菌静脉炎：如果怀疑，应拔除导管。当拔除血管通路装置时，应该考虑和专科护士一起评估是否有继续使用或使用其他可替代的血管通路装置的必要性。<sup>10,11,35</sup> (IV)

4. 输液后静脉炎：如果是细菌性，应监测全身感染的体征；如果是非细菌性，应给予热敷、抬高患肢，根据需要提供镇痛药，并考虑其他药物干预，如有必要，使用抗炎药或皮质类固醇。<sup>28,33</sup> (V)

D. 当拔除一个外周静脉留置针、中线导管或经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管时，应该对穿刺部位监测48个小时以便及时发现输液后的静脉炎；或者在出院时，对患者和/或者看护人员进行有关静脉炎症状、体征的书面说明，以及告知发生静脉炎后的联系人。<sup>11</sup> (V)

E. 应该使用一个标准化的静脉炎量表或定义。这个量表是有效的、可靠的、临床切实可行的。量表的适用群体被定义为：成人患者或者儿童患者。

1. 已经证实有2种静脉炎量表的有效性和可靠性，并且已经应用于成人患者。最近的证据建议对有效性和可靠性的评估工具进行进一步的研究。<sup>6,12,36-39</sup> (I)

2. 静脉炎量表(表1)具备一致的效度、评分者的信度，并且在临床上是切实可行的。<sup>8</sup> (IV)

3. 视觉化的静脉炎(VIP)等级量表具备内容效度、评分者的信度，并且在临床上是切实可行的。<sup>6,40</sup> (IV)

**表2**  
**视觉化的静脉炎**

评分	观测
0	静脉穿刺部位正常
1	下列中一项明显： 靠近静脉注射部位微痛或静脉注射部位轻微发红
2	下列中的两项明显： • 静脉注射部位疼痛 • 红斑 • 肿胀
3	所有下列症状均是明显的： • 沿着套管路径发生疼痛 • 硬化
4	所有下列指征是明显且广泛： • 沿着套管路径发生疼痛 • 红斑 • 硬化 • 可触摸到条索状的静脉
5	所有下列指征是明显且广泛： • 沿着套管路径发生疼痛 • 红斑 • 硬化 • 可触摸到条索状的静脉 • 发热

缩写:IV, 静脉内  
Jackson A. 静脉注射的一个瓶子：静脉炎. 护理时间 .1998;28(94). 经许可转载。

F. 回顾静脉炎造成伤害或伤害、在使用事故或事件报告或医疗记录审查事件、对质量改进的机会。(参见标准6, 质量改进)。<sup>41,43</sup> (V)

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**表1**  
**静脉炎量表**

等级	临床标准
0	没有症状
1	穿刺部位发红，伴有或不伴有疼痛
2	穿刺部位疼痛伴有发红和/或水肿
3	穿刺部位疼痛伴有发红
	条索状物形成
	可触摸到条索状的静脉
4	穿刺部位疼痛伴有发红疼痛
	条索状物形成
	可触摸到条索状的静脉，其长度> 1英寸
	脓液流出



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## 46. 内渗和外渗

### 标准

- 46.1 临床医生应该在每次输液前并定期对外周和中心血管通路穿刺部位的内渗和外渗症状和/或体征进行评估；对患者和/或看护人员进行有关内渗/外渗的相关知识、护理干预措施和随访内容的教育。
- 46.2 根据从静脉渗出的溶液或药物的特性采取适当的护理干预措施。

### 实施细则

- A. 选择最适当的血管通路装置 (VAD) 和穿刺部位以减少渗透/外渗的风险。不应使用钢针进行输注，因为会增加渗透的风险(参见标准26, 血管通路装置[VAD]的计划；标准 27, 穿刺部位的选择)。
- B. 对于间歇性输液，应在每次输液前评估，对于连续性输液，应定期评估所有血管通路装置的通畅性和是否存在内渗、外渗的症状、体征。评估方法包括观察、触诊、冲管阻力，抽回血及听取患者的疼痛主诉。血管通路装置穿刺部位的评估频率取决于特定的患者群和输液治疗的特征(参见标准40, 冲管和封管；标准41, 血管通路装置[VAD]评估，护理和更改敷料)。
- C. 认识到与内渗和外渗相关的危险因素：
  1. 穿刺部位在 手部、肘窝和上臂。
  2. 通过外周导管进行抗生素和皮质类固醇输液。
  3. 当前处于感染状态。
  4. 第一次穿刺后，继续使用外周导管进行穿刺。
  5. 无力或难以主诉疼痛、密封性或其他不适感。

6. 精神状态或认知改变（如情绪激动、神志不清、镇静）。
  7. 血管、皮肤和皮下组织随年龄增长相关变化。
  8. 引起血管变化或血液循环受损的疾病（如糖尿病、淋巴水肿、系统性红斑狼疮、雷诺氏病，周围神经病、外周血管疾病）。
  9. 改变疼痛感（如麻醉剂）或抑制炎症反应（如类固醇）药物。
  10. 与肥胖、多次静脉穿刺史和输液治疗相关的外周静脉采血困难。
  11. 外周导管留置时间超过24小时。
  12. 使用长度不足以留置导管的深静脉。
  13. 发泡剂药物的注射时间或输注时间过长。
- D. 认识到发泡剂、非发泡剂、刺激性溶液和药物之间的差异。没有公认的评分系统对发泡剂或刺激性的药物的分类，临床医生依靠具体的药物信息、病历报告和其他公开发表的文献。每个机构均应基于其内部规定，就哪些药物是发泡剂和刺激性药物方面达成共识。
1. 应在给药前确定抗肿瘤和非细胞毒性药物的发泡性质，并准备对每种药物使用正确的解毒剂治疗。
  2. 发泡剂药物可产生不同程度的组织损伤，包括起疱和坏死。可能需要手术冲洗清创和植皮术。
  3. 非起疱剂溶液和药物可能对新生儿及婴儿产生组织损伤。
  4. 起疱剂和非起疱剂溶液、药物可能产生筋膜室综合征，有可能造成动脉和神经损伤，导致复杂的区域疼痛综合征，如果不能迅速识别，造成肢体截肢。
  5. 刺激性药物引起的组织损伤与大量高浓度药物从组织中渗出有关。
- E. 确定要进行更频繁的检测或拔除并置入一个新的血管通路装置的内渗/外渗的原因，包括但不限于：
1. 与血管通路装置穿刺部位选择、导管尺寸、穿刺技术、中央血管通路装置（CVAD）尖端位置、固定及正常的身体运动（例如，呼吸和心脏功能）相关的机械问题。
    - a. 最常见的与内渗/外渗相关的外周穿刺部位是手和手腕，脚和踝关节及肘窝。
    - b. 与其他外周导管穿刺部位相比，以超声引导在上臂深静脉置入外周静脉导管内渗/外渗率更高。长度和血管深度与高内渗/外渗率有关（参见标准22，血管可视化）。
    - c. 血管外中心血管通路装置的尖端定位可能发生于许多解剖位置，并可在留置时间内处于任何点（参见标准53，中心血管通路装置[CVAD]异位）。
  2. 与渗出到组织内的药物浓度和剂量相关的药物或物理化学性质；高渗透性和非生理性pH值；药物与DNA结合的能力，杀死复制细胞的能力，和/或引起血管扩张的能力；和在某些药物制剂中使用的剂型，如酒精或聚乙二醇。
  3. 阻塞问题，如在穿刺部位和尖端位置近端（上方）的静脉血栓形成或狭窄，限制了血流并引起输注的溶液从穿刺部位溢出。<sup>3,5,16</sup> (IV)
- F. 及时发现内渗/外渗的症状和体征，可限制进入组织的溶液的量。症状和体征从简单发展到复杂，临床表现可能与静脉炎混淆或潮红反应混淆。
1. 疼痛可能是进行快速溶液或药物注射时的最初症状，且突然发生并很严重；与损伤不成比例；可能在肢体肌肉被动伸展时出现；疼痛强度会随时间增加。
  2. 水肿可能表现为外周血管通路装置穿刺部位附近的皮肤下方隆起或因液体在肢体筋膜室累积引起肢体肿胀和拉紧。比较两个肢体的周长。中心血管通路装置发生水肿可能表现为颈部或胸部隆起。
  3. 颜色的变化可能包括非发泡剂溶液引起的苍白；发泡剂可产生红肿；然而，外渗到深部组织可能不会产生明显的颜色变化。
  4. 液体从穿刺部位，皮下通道或输液港储液槽渗漏。
  5. 可能在几个小时内发生水疱（例如，造影剂）或对于抗肿瘤药可能延迟几天。恶化到溃疡的时间可能从几天到1-2个周，这取决于外渗的药。<sup>1,4,6,13,16</sup> (IV)
- G. 当患者报告在穿刺部位上或附近、导管尖端位置或整个静脉路径上发生了疼痛、灼热、刺痛和/或肿胀时应立即停止输液，因为这些在任何类型的输注时均不应被认定是“正常”的。这些症状仍需进一步评估，以确定适当的干预措施。
1. 评估血管通路装置(VAD)穿刺侧肢体的远端位置（下方）的末梢血管再充盈、感觉和运动功能。
  2. 回抽血液，虽然外周导管尖端可能在静脉腔内部，但可能已刺破静脉壁。
  3. 不要冲洗血管通路装置，因为这将注入更多的药物到组织。
  4. 将给药装置与导管接口断开连接，使用一个小的注射器抽吸导管或植入式输液港无损穿刺针头，虽然只能抽出非常少量的液体。

5. 移除外周导管或植入式输液港无损伤针。
  6. 不要对该区域施加压力。
  7. 使用皮肤标记，画出有明显内渗/外渗迹象的区域，以评估变化。
  8. 对该区域拍照，以识别组织损伤的进展或恶化。
  9. 将事件通知静脉治疗专科护士，并开始已设定好的治疗程序或治疗医嘱。
  10. 预计利用影像学检查，以确定导管尖端位置。CVAD拔除的时机取决于护理计划，这基于所识别的导管尖端的血管外位置。根据有资格的独立从业者的决定，可能需要采取外科介入措施。
  11. 基于输液容器中原始的溶液量、停止时剩余的溶液量和注射或输液率，估测渗出到组织内的溶液量。基于临床症状和体征以及其进展确定是否需要外科会诊。
  12. 抬高肢体以促进对液体/药物的淋巴再吸收。
- H. 按照适用于组织内既定治疗方案或有资格的独立从业者处方的溶液和药物的，来限制皮下组织暴露于溶液或药物。提供便利的发疱剂和刺激性药物列表、渗透/外渗管理协议、电子医嘱、物品和其他所需材料。<sup>14,17-19</sup> (IV)
- I. 采用适当的方法对内渗/外渗穿刺点进行临床管理。
1. 当目标是局限组织中的药物和减轻炎症时，应适用干、冷敷。
    - a. 在发生长春花生物碱和血管加压剂外渗、存在血管闭塞性事件（如镰状细胞性贫血）时不要使用冷敷。
    - b. 右丙亚胺输液开始前15分钟应移除冷敷。
    - c. 使用适当的解毒剂中和药物。
  2. 当目标是增加局部血流，通过组织分配药物时，应用干、热敷。
    - a. 儿童患者温度不要超过42°C（107.6°F）。
    - b. 用适当的解毒剂进一步稀释药物。
  3. 使用无刺激性和高渗液体、药物进行干、冷敷。
  4. 对组织内溶液或药物注射适当的解毒剂。
    - a. 蒽环霉素外渗时，推荐每日静脉内(IV)注射右丙亚胺，连续注射超过三天。输液应在外渗6小时内开始并注射到对侧肢。
    - b. 将其他解毒剂注入到沿外渗部位的皮下组织。使用一个小针（例如，25G或更小），并在每次注射时做出相应改变。遵守制造商指定的剂量和给药指南。
      - i. 对于二氯甲基二乙胺，建议使用硫代硫酸钠，并建议将其用于大范围的顺铂外渗。
      - ii. 升压药外渗时首选使用酚妥拉明。在10分钟内可看到正常部位的血流灌注。如果仍然存在灌注不足，或者如果血管收缩延伸到更大的区域，可能有必要进行重复注射。
- iii. 由于酚妥拉明间歇短缺，特布他林注射已被用于血管加压素的外渗处理。
- iv. 透明质酸酶不被认为是一种特定外渗药物的解毒剂。相反，它是一个增加药物在组织中吸收和分散的酶，且据报告，其用于抗肿瘤和无细胞毒性的药物、高渗溶液（例如，胃肠外营养和钙盐）和X线造影。重组透明质酸酶不来源于动物，并且具有较低风险的过敏反应。不要通过静脉注射给药。外渗事件发生1小时内进行皮下注射可产生最好的结果。遵守制造商的剂量和给药说明。干热法与透明质酸酶协同作用，以增加血流和分散外渗药物。
- v. 以1英寸的条状局部应用2%硝酸甘油到血管加压素外渗部位；临床需要时，每8小时重复一次。
5. 对皮下注射酸性和碱性药物发生外渗时，使用非药物方法（例如，肢体抬高、热敷、外科冲洗），可能导致气体形成和加重组织损伤。
- J. 不要依赖来自于电子输液泵的警报来确定内渗/外渗；警报并非被设计用来检测并发症是否存在。
1. 电子输注泵不会导致内渗/外渗；但是，它们会加剧该问题，直到输注停止。
  2. 自动功率或压力注射器导致流体从导管尖端喷出。据推测，该喷出能诱导血管内渗和外渗。
  3. 药物具有高粘度，当加热到37°C时需要较小的力使流体流动。流体变暖可能与外渗率较低相关联（见标准24，流量控制装置）。<sup>22,24</sup> (IV)
- K. 教育患者和护理人员：
1. 给药之前介绍接受发疱剂药物治疗的风险，强调需要立即报告的特定症状和体征。
  2. 内渗/外渗症状和体征的可能演进。
  3. 应该向有资格的独立从业者报告的病情变化(比如肢体运动和感觉的变化、体温升高、以及其他感染症状)。
  4. 以避免穿刺部位受到阳光的照射。
  5. 向有资格的独立从业者和/或其他医疗顾问的随访频率(参见标准8，患者教育)。<sup>2,6</sup> (IV)
- L. 使用标准化工具或定义来评估和记录有效、可靠和临床可行的所有类型血管通路装置的内渗/外渗。应根据组织政策和程序开始和定期进行这一评估，持续评估直到内渗/外渗问题解决，并根据患者的大小

和年龄进行。研究已报道了多个量表,但是只对1个儿科用工具进行了有效性和评判间信度测试。选定的分级量表也应配以适当的干预措施来管理每个级别的工具。<sup>3,17,25</sup> (IV)

- M. 使用标准化的格式来记录对渗透/外渗部位评估、监测的开始和继续,并记录该事件涉及的所有因素。<sup>6,7</sup> (IV)
- N. 基于事件的严重性和护理地点,根据需要,监控该部位。通过测量和/或拍照评估该区域的变化;观察皮肤完整性、疼痛水平、感觉和肢体的运动功能。<sup>6</sup> (IV)
- O. 使用事变或事件报告或对质量改进机会的医疗记录回顾,审查引起伤害或损伤的内渗/外渗事件(参见标准6,质量改进)。

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注意:本节所涉及的所有电子参考均于2015年10月1日获取。

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## 47. 神经损伤

### 标准

- 47.1 在外周静脉穿刺和导管置入时间内,发生感觉异常类型的疼痛报告时需要立即拔除血管通路装置(VAD)。
- 47.2 在中心血管通路装置(CVADs)置入或置入过程中,当患者主诉呼吸困难或异常表现出疼痛或不适时,临床医生将高度警惕是否发生神经损伤。

### 实施细则

- A. 认识到用于外周或中心血管通路装置置入的静脉、动脉和神经的正常、潜在的解剖学变化。认识到在这些结构的解剖学变化是常见的,可能是复杂的,从而增加了VAD置入和置入过程中发生临时或永久性神经损伤的风险。
- B. 选择特定的外周静脉和动脉穿刺点以避免神经损伤是不可能的;然而,常见部位发生神经损伤的风险更大。风险最大的静脉穿刺部位包括:
  1. 在手背部位桡神经和尺神经远端的感觉神经分支。
  2. 桡侧腕头静脉的桡神经浅支。
  3. 手腕掌面上的正中神经。
  4. 肘窝部位或上方的正中神经和骨间前神经。
  5. 肘窝的横向和前臂内侧皮神经。
  6. 锁骨下和颈部的臂丛神经。具有最大风险的动脉部位包括:
  1. 肱(正中神经)。
  2. 径向(正中和桡神经)。



### 3. 腋窝（臂丛神经）。

神经穿过上肢或下肢的关节时，神经组织会增加，这些区域的神经损伤的风险也增加。直接穿刺到神经或神经受压可能会引起运动、感觉和自主神经损伤。

C. 在静脉或动脉穿刺前应检查患者的全身抗凝药物的药物列表。使用适当的方法控制尝试和成功穿刺部位的出血，减少可能因受压导致神经损伤的血肿的风险。<sup>7,9,18-20</sup> (V)

D. 如果患者报告了感觉异常的症状，如放射性电气疼痛、刺痛、灼痛、刺感或麻木，应立即停止血管通路装置的置入并小心地拔除血管通路装置。患者要求和/或当患者的行动指示重度疼痛时应立即停止。将患者症状通知给有资格的独立从业者，作为早期识别神经损伤，可产生更佳预后。可能需要咨询适当的外科医生（即，手部专家）。病人症状报告的详细信息应该记录在病历中。<sup>9,14,21-25</sup> (V)

E. 执行任何穿刺程序时，不使用皮下探测技术或者多次穿刺针或导管，因为这会增加神经损伤的风险。<sup>21,22</sup> (V)

当外周导管留置过程中患者报告了感觉异常类型的疼痛时，应立即拔除外周导管，因为流体在组织内累积会导致神经压迫损伤。流体可能来自于内渗的静脉注射液、血肿、静脉炎和血栓性静脉炎的炎症过程引起的水肿。<sup>9,19,20,23</sup> (V)

G. 进行神经血管评估，观察感觉异常的加强（例如，疼痛、烧灼感或局部刺痛、麻木），因为这些可能表明了进一步的神经损伤：

1. 神经瘤是组织损伤部位神经再生的结缔组织和神经纤维肿块。手术切除可用来恢复功能。<sup>22,26</sup> (V)

2. 筋膜室综合征，产生神经压迫，导致缺乏神经组织灌注。疼痛从麻木发展到麻痹。脸色苍白和外周脉搏渐弱表明了筋膜室综合征的高级阶段。要求在几个小时内进行外科筋膜切开以防止肢体损伤。<sup>14,27,28</sup> (IV)

3. 复杂的局部疼痛综合征，静脉穿刺导致的慢性、衰弱状况。它的特点是在一个局部区域发生的持续神经性疼痛；与原始损伤不成正比；并且进展到包括感觉、运动和自主神经的变化。这个症状经常蔓延到未受伤的肢体。它需要终身的药物治疗、神经阻滞和化学、热或手术交感神经切除术。<sup>29,30</sup> (IV)

H. 在存在任何中心血管通路装置时，观察是否发生了呼吸困难或眼睛的变化，如瞳孔收缩和上睑下垂。

1. 锁骨和颈静脉穿刺点可能对膈神经产生损伤，可在胸片上看到，表现为右偏侧膈抬高。右肩

膀和颈部疼痛，颈静脉膨胀，也可能发生打嗝。膈神经损伤可能源自多次穿刺相关的直接创伤、因导管本身引起的压缩、尖端位置处于心室内、血肿和注入液体的内渗/外渗。临床需要拔除中心血管通路装置。<sup>31-38</sup> (V)

2. 据报告，经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管（PICC）和颈部置入的导管会引起眼睛变化，暗示颈交感神经发生炎症，也称为霍纳氏综合征，据报告，这种疾病与插入时的创伤和静脉血栓形成相关。<sup>39,40</sup> (V)

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## 48. 中心血管通路装置 (CVAD) 堵管

### 标准

- 48.1 定期评估中心血管通路装置 (CVADs) 的通畅性、无阻力冲洗导管和产生血液回流的功能。
- 48.2 根据对可能引起堵塞的原因的评估和有资格的独立从业者(LIP)的指令或一个LIP批准的协议, 输注用于从中心血管通路装置中清除堵塞物质的溶栓剂和清洁剂。
- 48.3 如果不能恢复导管通畅, 且采取适当的替代措施, 应告知有资格的独立从业者, 例如拍胸片以确定导管尖端位

置, 或进行着色研究以评估导管内的流速。在处理中心血管通路装置时优先采用导管复通措施, 而不是导管拔除。

### 实施细则

- A. 通过以下方法降低中心血管通路装置堵塞的风险：
  1. 使用正确的冲管和封管程序(参见标准34, 冲管和封管)。
  2. 基于无针接头(即负压、正压、恒压)的类型, 以正确的顺序进行导管夹合和最终断开注射器, 以减少回流到中心血管通路装置腔的血量(参见标准34, 无针接头)。
  3. 当2种或更多药物同时输注时, 检查药物是否相容; 如果不确定相容性, 应咨询药剂师。<sup>1,2</sup> (V)
  4. 如果药物/溶液相互接触, 应检查他们是否会发生高风险的沉淀。这些药物包括碱性药, 如苯妥英钠、安定、更昔洛韦、阿昔洛韦、氨苄青霉素、亚胺培南和肝素; 酸性药物, 如万古霉素和肠胃外营养液; 头孢曲松钠与葡萄糖酸钙; 钙和磷酸盐含量增高的肠外营养液内的矿物质沉淀。在每次输液前用不含防腐剂的0.9%的氯化钠(USP)充分地冲洗, 或使用单独的导管腔(如有)来降低风险。<sup>1-7</sup> (IV)
  5. 认识到当注射3合1肠外营养溶液时可能发生脂渣堵管的风险。<sup>1,2,4-6</sup> (IV)
- B. 确定中心血管通路装置发生闭塞的风险：
  1. 无法抽回血或血液回流缓慢。
  2. 血流缓慢。
  3. 无法冲管或通过中心血管通路装置输液。
  4. 电子输液器频繁堵管报警。
  5. 在输液部位发生内渗/外渗或肿胀/渗漏。
- C. 调查和评估可能引起中心血管通路装置堵塞的原因：
  1. 检查外部机械原因, 例如导管穿刺部位的严密缝合、扭结/夹紧导管、过滤器或无针接头堵管。<sup>1,2,5,6</sup> (IV)
  2. 根据输注的药物或溶液的类型, 导管或输液装置是否发生可见的沉淀, 历史输注率和冲洗频率, 来确定沉淀的发生情况。<sup>1,2,7</sup> (IV)
  3. 根据导管内或附加装置的可见血液, 无法抽回血, 缓慢的血流来确定血栓性闭塞的发生情况。<sup>1,3-5</sup> (IV)
  4. 内部机械原因也可能引起中心血管通路装置闭塞, 包括夹闭综合症、继发性中心血管通路装置异位和导管相关静脉血栓(参见标准51, 导管损伤[栓塞、修复、更换]; 标准52, 中央血

管通路装置 [CVAD]-相关的静脉血栓形成；标准 53，中央血管通路设备 [CVAD] 错位)。

D. 不要不处理中心血管通路装置的堵管状态；不要因为另一个腔是通畅的而对中心血管通路装置的一个腔不进行处理。<sup>1</sup> (V)

E. 从给药装置到敷料，检查输液系统，解决外部机械原因引起的堵管。(例如，导管夹闭或扭结)。<sup>1,2,6</sup> (V)

F. 查看患者的用药记录，当怀疑堵塞原因是药物沉淀或脂质残留时，与药剂师和有资格的独立从业者协作制定适当的处理措施。

对这些闭塞的处理措施包括根据导管内腔的灌注体积逐渐灌输一定量的导管清除剂，并留置20至60分钟：

1. 酸性药物沉淀物（低pH，低于6）：0.1N盐酸。
2. 碱性药物沉淀物（pH值大于7）：碳酸氢钠8.4%或氢氧化钠0.1毫摩尔/升。
3. 脂残留物：用足量的70%的乙醇填充导管腔；对于儿童患者，0.55毫升/千克，使用剂量不得超过3毫升。对于聚氨酯材料的中心血管通路装置，应谨慎使用乙醇，因为乙醇可能会损坏导管材料；参见血管通路装置(VAD)制造商使用说明中关于暴露于任何形式的乙醇的说明。<sup>1,2,4,6</sup> (IV)

G. 查看患者的用药记录，当怀疑堵塞原因是栓塞时，与药剂师和有资格的独立从业者协作制定适当的处理措施。对于疑似血栓性闭塞，使用溶栓剂：

1. 对于新生儿、小儿和成人患者，建议使用2毫克/2毫升的组织纤溶酶原激活的滴注剂（tPA，阿替普酶），并将其留置在中心血管通路装置腔内30分钟到2小时，必要时重复1次，这是一个安全有效的恢复导管通畅性的方法。对于重量在30公斤以内的儿童患者，使用相同的浓度；然而，tPA的体积应等于导管灌注体积的110%。<sup>1,3-6,8</sup> (III)
2. 在当前的操作指南中，建议根据制造商的使用说明进行tPA滴注。据文献报告，当tPA剂量较低时，使用阿替普酶冷冻等分试样，和阿替普酶标本抽样，以增加血液透析导管的体积（例如，大于2毫升），并可作为组织协议的一部分；目前支持溶栓药物作为替代剂量的有效性研究有限。<sup>1,9-11</sup> (I)
3. 考虑在社区和长期护理环境中使用tPA。<sup>1</sup> (IV)
4. 在留置时间内，如有可能，在处理多腔中心血管通路装置时应停止所有输液以加快血栓溶解，并促进尖端或靠近尖端位置处内导管腔和外导管腔上溶栓剂和血栓之间的最大化接触。<sup>1</sup> (IV)

5. 据报道，对于成人和儿科患者，若多次直接推注阿替普酶后，仍有堵塞复发，则可输注低剂量的阿替普酶来处理血液透析导管闭塞（例如，1-4毫克），持续30分钟到3~4小时。阿替普酶输注也被报道为对于危重儿科患者是安全和有效的。<sup>1,12</sup> (IV)

6. 其他尚在研究中的用于治疗中心血管通路装置堵塞的附加溶栓剂包括重组尿激酶、瑞替普酶、替奈普酶和蛇毒纤溶酶。<sup>1,2</sup> (V)

H. 认识到，中心血管通路装置内和周围发生的血栓会促进细菌粘附，导致定植和潜在的感染。研究表明，tPA的使用应提高这些患者发生感染的风险意识。<sup>13,14</sup> (V)

I. 当灌输溶栓或清除剂时，应避免对堵塞的中心血管通路装置用力过猛，以降低可能造成导管损伤的管腔内压力水平的风险。应采用负压技术以降低导管损坏的风险，并消除腔内流体，使得清除剂能有更好的机会达到阻塞物质。<sup>1,4</sup> (V)

J. 用不小于10毫升的注射器推注溶栓剂或导管清洁剂。<sup>1</sup> (IV)

K. 冲洗管腔前抽取溶解物并丢弃。

L. 如果中心血管通路装置清除术不能使导管通畅，可考虑其他措施，如转诊到介入放射科；如果还不能恢复导管通畅，应考虑拔除导管。<sup>1,3</sup> (V)

M. 与有资格的独立从业者合作获得医嘱和诊断相关检查，以验证怀疑发生的中心血管通路装置的异位或夹闭综合征。间歇性或位置堵塞可能是夹闭综合征的症状，即导管在锁骨和沿锁骨下静脉的第一肋间有压迫的症状（参照标准51，导管损坏[栓塞，修复，更改]；标准53，中心血管通路装置[CVAD]异位)。

N. 监测结果，包括所有类型中心血管通路装置发生闭塞的原因，治疗成功或失败和其他所需的措施。确定实施中心血管通路装置堵塞预防和处理措施的阻碍，并实施相应的战略，包括政策和程序，以及临床医师教育和培训(参见标准6，质量改进)。<sup>1</sup> (V)

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## 49. 感染

### 标准

- 49.1 临床医生执行旨在预防输液和血管通路装置(VAD)相关感染的预防措施。
- 49.2 临床医生应对体内置入血管通路装置的患者评估感染的症状和/或体征；对患者和/或看护人员进行有关感染、风险、任何处理措施和任何所需的随访的教育。

### 实施细则

- A. 评估血管通路装置相关感染的症状和体征，包括但不限于：红斑、水肿、任何疼痛或压痛或渗液、液体流入到一个完全植入的血管内设备的皮下囊内或任何带隧道导管的皮下隧道内；出口位置或囊上方发生硬化；自发性破裂和渗液；血管通路装置穿刺部位的皮肤发生坏死；和/或体温升高。当发生血管通路装置相关的感染时，应该立即向有资格的独立从业者(LIP)报告感染的症状和体征，并采取计划的干预措施。<sup>1</sup> (IV)
- B. 考虑对中心血管通路装置的置放部位进行选择，作为预防感染的策略。为了尽量降低非隧道式中心血管通路装置(CVAD)的导管相关感染的风险，推荐在成年患者中使用锁骨下静脉，而不是颈静脉或者股静脉。(参见标准27, 部位选择)。

- C. 如果患者发生感染的症状（例如，红斑自穿刺部位延伸出至少1厘米、硬结、内渗液，不伴有其他明显感染源的发热）或患者报告了任何与导管相关的疼痛或触痛时应拔除外周静脉导管。<sup>1-3</sup> (IV)
- D. 不建议单凭体温升高，缺少导管相关感染的确定证据，而拔除正常使用的中心血管通路装置。如果通过其他方法证明了发生感染或怀疑发生了非感染性原因的发热，使用临床判断做出关于是否导管拔除的决定。<sup>2,4</sup> (IV)
- E. 与有资格的独立从业者和患者合作，共同确定中心血管通路装置是否可被挽救。对于患有导管相关血流感染（CR-BSI）的血流动力学稳定的门诊患者，挽救导管可能是一个安全和合适的策略。如果发生临床恶化或持续性、复发性菌血症，则必须拔除中心血管通路装置。根据每名患者的特定风险和受益，协同做出在一个新穿刺部位置入一个新的中心血管通路装置的决定。应基于下列因素做出导管挽救的决定：
  1. 血管通路装置的类型（比如经皮或者手术插入的、长期使用的导管）；
  2. 置入一个新的中心血管通路装置所带来的困难；
  3. 凝血机功能障碍；
  4. 成对的血液培养证实存在感染的微生物；
  5. 存在其它并发症的条件，包括（但不限于）：严重的脓血症、化脓性血栓性静脉炎、心内膜炎，或者存在其他金属装置（比如起搏器）<sup>1,5-8</sup> (IV)
- F. 预期拔除非复杂性的导管相关血流感染（CR-BSI）的儿童患者体内的短期中心血管通路装置(留置14天或小于14天)，并根据病原体进行至少7至14天的全身抗生素治疗。感染了金黄色葡萄球菌、革兰氏阴性杆菌或念珠菌感染后需要立即拔除被感染的中心血管通路装置并进行明确的全身抗生素治疗，除了在极少数没有可替代的静脉输液通路的情况之外。因凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌或肠球菌合并非复杂性的导管相关血流感染（CR-BSI）的体内置入了CVAD的患者可以保留CVAD，并使用抗生素封管疗法完成一个疗程的系统性抗生素治疗。密切监测和临床评估没有拔除导管的儿童患者，包括额外的血液培养和使用抗生素封管疗法作为导管挽救的系统性疗法。<sup>8</sup> (V)
- G. 对于尽管最大程度地遵守无菌技术仍发生多次导管相关血流感染（CR-BSI）的体内置入长期中心血管通路装置的患者，考虑使用预防性抗菌溶液封管。在封管结束时，从中心血管通路装置抽吸所有的抗菌封管溶液(参见标准40, 冲管和封管)。
- H. 将发生了任何下列条件引起的导管相关血流感染的



患者体内的中心血管通路装置拔除：严重脓毒症、化脓性血栓性静脉炎、心内膜炎，在超过72小时抗菌治疗后血流感染仍存在，怀疑感染微生物，或感染了金黄色葡萄球菌、绿脓杆菌、真菌或分枝杆菌。<sup>1,4</sup> (IV)

- I. 不要使用导丝原位替换法来更换疑似感染的非隧道式导管。<sup>2</sup> (V)
- J. 当其他血管通路部位有限和/或存在出血性疾病时，考虑进行导管替换。考虑使用管腔内表面带有抗菌涂层的导管进行导管更换。<sup>1</sup> (IV)
- K. 从外周或中心血管通路装置出口部位收集脓性内渗样本进行培养，并采用革兰染色法，根据有资格的独立从业者的指令，确定是否存在革兰氏阴性菌或革兰氏阳性菌。<sup>1</sup> (IV)
- L. 导管拔除后，不常规对中心血管通路装置尖端进行培养，除非怀疑患者患有导管相关性血流感染。可以检测导管细菌定植，但是不表示血流感染的存在。这种做法会导致不恰当地使用抗感染药物，从而增加了出现抗菌素耐药性的风险。认识到对导管尖端进行培养将有助于识别导管外部的微生物，但无法识别位于腔内表面上的微生物。<sup>1</sup> (IV)
- M. 在拔除怀疑与血液感染有关的短期的中心静脉导管和动脉导管时，可通过半定量法（转碟法）或者定量法（超声波降解法）对导管尖端进行血培养。在拔除怀疑与血液感染有关的肺动脉导管时，需要对导丝/鞘的尖端进行培养。<sup>1</sup> (IV)如果怀疑产生导管相关性血流感染，拔除输液港时，输液港底部应该随着导管尖端一同送检。<sup>1</sup> (IV)
- O. 考虑液体药物的污染（如肠胃外溶液，静脉内药物或血液产品）作为感染源。这种情况比较少见，但在生产过程（内在污染）中或其制备过程中或在患者护理环境中进行输液时（外源性污染），液体药物可能会被污染。输液相关的血流感染，液体药物中的微生物与经皮血培养中的相同，且无其他明确的感染源。<sup>2,7-9</sup> (IV) (参见标准43, 静脉采血)。
- P. 对于怀疑发生导管相关血流感染时，在开始进行抗菌治疗前，从导管和外周静脉中抽取成对的血样进行培养。导管和静脉穿刺的血液培养必须是同一种微生物，且无其他明确感染源。考虑通过定量血培养或中心静脉导管与外周血液阳性培养之间的差异时间段>2小时，来诊断CR-BSI (参见标准43, 静脉采血)。<sup>1,6,10,11</sup> (IV)

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## 50. 空气栓塞

### 标准

- 50.1 所有的附加装置、无针接头和给药装置都应使用螺旋口设计 (luer-locking) 以确保安全连接。
- 50.2 注射器、给药装置、无针接头和所有其他附加装置中的空气都应被排除。
- 50.3 在非紧急医疗环境下，应教会接受输液治疗的患者和/或看护人员预防空气栓塞和疑似发生空气栓塞后采取紧急措施。

### 实施细则

- A. 应该指导患者和看护人员不要拔除导管连接处的任何一个静脉给药装置、接头或者进行再次连接，除非他们接受了静脉给药的指导，且经评估，他们具备进行这项操作的能力，如家庭护理场所中的患者。<sup>1-5</sup> (IV)
- B. 切勿在靠近导管的位置使用剪刀或剃刀。<sup>1,6,7</sup> (IV)
- C. 对于所有的血管通路装置(VAD)，使用下列技术预防空气栓塞：
  1. 所有给药装置排气。

2. 拔除过程中进行患者定位和导管堵塞程序。
  3. 使用螺口连接，具有检测或预防空气栓塞的安全性功能，例如配有空气清除过滤器和带空气传感器的电子输液给药装置。
  4. 不要将未排气的给药装置与溶液容器相连。
  5. 在更换给药装置或无针接头前应确保血管通路装置处于夹闭状态。<sup>1,2,8,10</sup> (IV)
- D. 采取特别的预防措施，以防止在放置和拔除中心血管通路装置 (CVADs) 的过程中发生空气栓塞，包括但不限于以下几点：<sup>1,8-11</sup> (IV)
1. 拔除中心血管通路装置的过程中确保患者处于仰卧位或特伦德伦伯卧位（如果患者可以接受），这样，中心血管通路装置的穿刺点将处于或低于心脏水平。<sup>8</sup> (IV)
  2. 在取出导管的过程中，在适当情况下指导患者做出瓦尔萨尔瓦动作。（Valsalva's maneuver）瓦尔萨尔瓦动作在一些情况下是禁忌动作，因为它会增加腹内和胸内压力，减少了心输出量，并影响血压。禁忌症包括但不限于：心功能障碍的患者，最近发生的心肌梗塞、青光眼和视网膜病变的患者。<sup>12-15</sup> (I A/P)
    - a. 当瓦尔萨尔瓦动作禁忌时，使用特伦德伦伯卧位或左侧卧位或在适当情况下，让患者握住呼吸。<sup>8,16</sup> (IV)
  3. 拔除中心血管通路装置后，使用无菌干燥的纱布加压包扎，直至使用人工压迫实现止血。
  4. 使用消毒纱布敷料向一个穿刺部位敷用无菌凡士林油膏，至少24小时，以密封皮肤-静脉束并降低气栓的风险。<sup>1,8</sup> (IV)
  5. 如果可以，鼓励患者在拔除30分钟后都处于平躺或半卧位。虽然没有关于拔除经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管发生空气栓塞的文献报道，若出口位置位于患者心脏的水平，会增加空气通过完整的皮肤-静脉束和蛋白鞘进入的风险。<sup>2</sup> (V)
- E. 当患者突然出现呼吸困难、连续性咳嗽、呼吸暂停、胸痛、低血压、颈静脉怒张、心动过速、喘息、呼吸急促、精神状态改变、语言改变、外貌的改变、麻痹、瘫痪时，护士应该怀疑出现了空气栓塞。空气栓塞的临床表现可出现心肺及神经学上的症状和体征。<sup>8,11,16,17</sup> (IV)
1. 护士应该立刻采取必要的措施以阻止更多的空气进入血流之中，如关闭、折叠和夹住现有的导管，或者在导管已被拔除之后，使用密闭敷料或垫覆盖穿刺部位。<sup>8,17</sup> (IV)
  2. 立即将患者体位置于左侧特伦德伦伯卧位或左侧卧位，但前提是该体位不与其他症状所禁忌，例

如颅内压增高、眼科手术或严重的心脏或呼吸疾病，目的是将气泡飘移到右心室下部。<sup>1,8,16</sup> (IV)

3. 采取其他措施：
  - a. 如果在急性护理环境中，启用急救小分队；如果在患者家中或其他替代护理环境下，呼叫急救医疗服务。
  - b. 通知有资格的独立从业者(LIP)。
  - c. 提供100%的氧气，根据需要提供进一步的支持措施。<sup>1,2,8</sup> (V)

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## 51. 导管受损(栓塞, 修复, 更换)

### 标准

- 51.1 在修复或更换血管通路装置前应对患者进行风险-受益比评估。

- 51.2 根据有资格的独立从业者（LIP）的医嘱指令进行导管修复。
- 51.3 根据有资格的独立从业者（LIP）的医嘱指令进行中心血管通路装置（CVAD）的更换。
- 51.4 对于中心血管通路装置的更换程序，临床医生应执行最大化的无菌防护措施。
- 51.5 完成交换后，在继续医嘱治疗前应先确定中心血管通路装置合适的尖端位置并记录。

## 实施细则

### I. 总则

- A. 使用一个10毫升的注射器评估血管通路装置（VAD）的功能：
  - 1. 在有明显阻力下不要用力推注射器，防止导管损伤或破裂。
  - 2. 如果血管通路装置内有血液回流，无冲洗阻力，无其他并发症的症状/体征，使用适当尺寸地注射器进行药物输注（参见标准40，冲管和封管）。
- B. 认识到导管功能障碍，例如无法抽回血、伴有局部疼痛和/或皮下肿胀，可能是导管栓塞的症状；另外，穿刺部位发生渗漏可以提示导管破裂。当存在这些症状和体征时，使用血管通路装置进行输液或采血前应评估导管完整性。<sup>1-4</sup> (IV)
- C. 导管损伤增加了导管断裂和栓塞、空气栓塞、出血、导管管腔堵塞和血流感染的风险。建议定期采取干预措施以降低发生这些并发症的风险。考虑对导管损坏或破裂进行处理的措施包括进行修复、更换或在不同的部位置入新的导管。作出这些决定的考虑因素包括但不限于，患者的年龄、免疫状态、剩余输液治疗的时间、输液疗法（例如，渗透压）的特征、外部导管长度和导管尖端能调整到的位置。<sup>5-12</sup> (V)
- D. 认识到锁骨下静脉穿刺点发生夹闭综合征的早期症状和症状，包括难以抽回血、冲洗阻力、患者主诉疼痛，穿刺部位可能发生肿胀，及随着手臂或肩部运动时，临床图像上发生的变化。<sup>2-4,8</sup> (IV)

### II. 导管栓塞

- A. 预防发生导管栓塞而进行的护理干预包括：
  - 1. 在置入过程中，不能有导管或导丝被撤出。
  - 2. 不要使用可用于此用途的血管通路装置进行高压注射。<sup>4,8,13</sup> (IV)
- B. 最常见的导管断裂机制是发生导管夹闭综合征和导管在更换、从植入式输液港中撤除时受到了损害以及植入式输液港的部分折断。
  - 1. 当患者表现出与原发症或者合并症没有关联的

下列症状时，比如心悸、心律失常、呼吸困难、咳嗽或者胸部疼痛，应怀疑发生了导管栓塞。在一些情况下，虽然无任何症状或体征，但在长期使用后可能发生损坏。<sup>2-4,6,8,14-17</sup> (IV)

- 2. 在管腔连接部位或其他外部连接处导管可能发生分离，造成出血。置入后轻轻地拖曳所有连接部位以验证固定性；在血液透析时所有连接必须可见。<sup>18,19</sup> (V)
- 3. 对于通过锁骨下静脉置入输液港的，夹闭综合征导致导管栓塞的风险增加，考虑定期进行针对这个症状和导管栓塞的胸片评估。<sup>3,4,8,14,17</sup> (IV)
- C. 导管拔除后，检查VAD导管的尖端和长度，将拔除长度与置入长度做比较，看是否有损坏和可能的破碎。如果发现或怀疑有损害，应进行胸部X光检查或者作进一步的评估。<sup>3,4,8,15</sup> (IV)
- D. 当拔除血管通路装置存在困难时，临床医生应对患者有无发生导管栓塞的症状和体征、导管的损害情况进行仔细地评估。<sup>4,15</sup> (V)

### III. 导管修复

- A. 夹闭或密封患者和损坏区域之间的导管部分（例如，关闭现有的夹子、增加一个夹子，使用粘合性敷料材料覆盖受损区域，或折叠外部段并固定），以在发生导管损坏后立即预防空气栓塞或设备渗漏。等待进行修复时，将受损导管标记为“不要使用”。<sup>8,20</sup> (V)
- B. 使用专门用于修复设备的修复工具，并遵守制造商的使用说明。如果没有特定用于设备的修理工具，考虑其他选择，如导管更换或置入一个新导管。<sup>9,10,21,22</sup> (V)
- C. 修复后定期评估以确认修复的完整性，并识别所有持续发生的问题，因为修复导管未必具有与原始导管相同的强度。如果设备修复失败或设备无法被修复，请拔除血管通路装置。

### IV. 导管更换

- A. 在更换中心血管通路装置之前，临床医生应对所有患者进行风险-受益评估，特别关注高风险群体：
  - 1. 烧伤或移植患者<sup>23,24</sup> (IV)
  - 2. 新生儿和婴儿。<sup>25-27</sup> (IV)
  - 3. 患者的感染或疑似感染。<sup>28-30</sup> (IV)
- B. 可根据对不同类型的导管的需要、导管异位或功能不可用、静脉通路有限或其他部位不可用，考虑使用含或不含导丝的导管进行更换。
  - 1. 如果没有感染的证据，则可更换为非隧道式导管。<sup>31</sup> (I)
  - 2. 更换隧道式带鞘导管的同时避免隧道感染或局部穿刺点感染。<sup>25,27,32</sup> (IV)



3. 如果存在实际的或疑似存在血管感染、导管相关的血流感染时，且血管通路有限或不可用，可考虑使用具有抗生素涂层的或有粘结的导管进行导管更换。<sup>23,28,33</sup> (IV)
- C. 在一个中心血管通路装置的替换过程中：
1. 使用最大限度的无菌防护措施（MSB）。
  2. 采用技术以降低空气栓塞的风险。
  3. 在开始或继续医嘱指示的输液之前，获取X光片或使用其他经批准的技术来确认正确的中心血管通路装置尖端位置。
- D. 功能正常且无迹象表明发生了局部或全身并发症的中心血管通路装置没有必要进行常规更换。<sup>31,34</sup> (I)

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## 52. 中心血管通路装置(CVAD)相关的静脉血栓

### 标准

- 52.1 临床医生应对患者发生中心血管通路装置(CVAD)相关的静脉血栓的可能性进行评估；向有资格的独立从业者(LIP)



提供及时、正确的信息；以及评估患者对治疗的反应。

## 实施细则

- A. 在中心血管通路装置置入之前，应对患者发生静脉血栓的危险因素进行评估。风险因素包括，但不限于：
1. 具有深静脉血栓形成病史。
  2. 存在导致高凝状态的慢性疾病，比如癌症、糖尿病、肠激惹综合症、先天性心脏疾病或终末期肾功能衰竭。
  3. 手术和外伤患者。
  4. 危重病人；处于重症监护的非糖尿病患儿发生了高血糖可能是静脉血栓栓塞的预测因子。
  5. 已知存在凝血异常基因（比如：凝血因子V异常，凝血酶原基因突变）；
  6. 怀孕或者口服避孕药。
  7. 低龄儿童和老年人。
  8. 有多次置入中心血管通路装置的病史；特别是置入困难或者损伤性置入以及存在其他血管内置入装置（比如起搏器）。<sup>1-5</sup> (II)
- B. 选择使用具有最低血栓形成风险类型的中心血管通路装置。
1. 与其他中心静脉导管相比，经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)具有更高的深静脉血栓形成(DVT)的风险，因为置入直径相对较小的静脉内，且在上肢内活动性更大。与其他中心血管通路装置相比，重症监护患者和癌症患者具有更高的与经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)相关的深静脉血栓形成(DVT)的风险。与中上臂穿刺部位相比，经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)的穿刺点位于肘窝时具有更高的深静脉血栓形成(DVT)的风险。不选择上肢静脉，而选择内部颈静脉穿刺置入经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)后，发生深静脉血栓形成(DVT)的风险率更低。<sup>6,7</sup> (I)
  2. 癌症患者在锁骨下和颈内静脉长期留置中心血管通路装置的血栓形成率没有差异。<sup>8</sup> (II)
  3. 对于短期使用，锁骨下部位的深静脉血栓形成(DVT)率比股静脉部位低，但颈静脉和股静脉之间没有显著差异。<sup>8</sup> (II)
- C. 对于经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)，置入前使用超声波测量静脉直径。选择导管-静脉比率为45%或更低的导管。
1. 一项关于三腔6Fr的经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)的研究显示，由于深静脉血栓形成(DVT)的发生率高到不可接受而中途停止。
  2. 与小直径的经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)
- 相比(例如,4Fr)，5FR和6FR的PICC在癌症患者体内会更快地发生深静脉血栓形成(DVT)。
3. 导管连接部位端的锥形颠倒，导致最大的外径端置入到了最小直径的静脉内，被认为是一个影响因素。但是，对锥形和非锥形经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)的一项比较研究没有发现导管设计之间的差异，但两个导管血栓形成的发生率都很高。将经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)修剪到患者特定长度会导致最大直径的反向锥形的PICC置入到静脉，且被看做是深静脉血栓形成(DVT)的一个因素。
- D. 确保所有中心血管通路装置的尖端都位于上腔静脉或腔房交界部位的下三分之一处，因为如果尖端位于上腔静脉的中-上部位会引起更高的深静脉血栓形成(DVT)发生率。没有研究显示调整经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)的尖端到正确位置会导致深静脉血栓形成(DVT)的风险升高(参见标准23, 中心血管通路装置[CVAD]尖端位置)。<sup>6,14,16</sup> (II)
- E. 认识到，大多数中心血管通路装置相关的深静脉血栓形成是无临床症状的，不会产生明显的症状和体征。其临床症状和体征与静脉血液的流速以及下列因素有关，但不局限于：
1. 肢体末端、肩膀、颈部或者胸部的疼痛；
  2. 肢体末端、肩膀、颈部或者胸部的水肿；
  3. 肢体末端的红斑；
  4. 肢体末端、肩膀、颈部或者胸壁上的外周静脉怒张；
  5. 颈部或者肢端运动困难。<sup>8,14</sup> (II)
- F. 插入一个经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)前及当临床指征要求评估水肿和可能的深静脉血栓(DVT)的存在时应测量上臂围。在肘窝上方10厘米的位置进行该测量；评估局部情况和其他特征，例如凹陷或非凹陷性水肿。(参见标准33, 中心血管穿刺部位准备和设备置放)。
- G. 推荐使用彩色多普勒超声对上肢静脉发生的中心血管通路装置引起的深静脉血栓形成(DVT)进行预测诊断，因为它非侵入性的，并避免接触放射线。也可使用通过注射造影剂进行静脉造影，计算机断层造影或磁共振造影来评估因锁骨或肋骨遮挡的静脉。<sup>1,17</sup> (II)
- H. 应提前考虑，如果上肢末端发生深静脉血栓时，中心血管通路装置拔除后，应给患者开立至少3个月的治疗剂量的抗凝药医嘱。对于留置时间较长的中心血管通路装置，在中心血管通路装置留置期间，应继续进行治疗。<sup>18</sup> (II)
- I. 中心血管通路装置的冲管和封管过程对发生导管相

关的静脉血栓没有影响。因为所使用的技术以及溶液被直接注入到中心血管通路装置的管腔，而不是静脉腔内。<sup>19</sup> (V)

- J. 当导管末端正确地定位于腔房交界处、导管血液回流功能正常并且没有任何感染的证据，不能因深静脉血栓的存在而拔出中心血管通路装置。(参见标准44, 血管通路装置[VAD]拔除)。
- K. 只要有可能，鼓励病人使用非药物的对策来预防血栓，包括置入导管的肢体进行及早活动、日常生活的正常活动、轻微的肢体锻炼和补充足够的水份。<sup>14</sup> (II)
- L. 不建议使用抗凝剂进行预防治疗，对使用隧道式带鞘导管和植入式输液港的癌症患者进行的荟萃分析发现，使用肝素会降低有症状的深静脉血栓的发生，而华法林会降低无症状的深静脉血栓的发生。另一项针对癌症患者进行的回顾性分析表明，抗血小板制剂可使植入PICC的患者免受DVT的风险；但是仍需研究来证明这一点。<sup>20-22</sup> (I)
- M. 认识到，导管相关血流感染和有症状的导管相关的深静脉血栓形成可能同时发生，可能是由导致血栓形成并允许生物体粘附的纤维鞘引起的。与家庭护理环境中的患者相比，这在危重症患者中的问题更大，因为在接受家庭肠外营养的癌症患者进行的研究中并没有报告感染、管腔堵塞和血栓形成之间的关系。更近期的研究表明，在已用阿替普酶进行导管复通患者中，发生导管相关血流感染的风险增加。<sup>23-26</sup> (IV)
- N. 认识到肺栓塞和血栓形成后综合征与上肢深静脉血栓形成有关。<sup>1</sup> (IV)

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注意：本节所涉及到的所有电子参考均于2015年9月3日获取。

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## 53. 中心血管通路装置 (CVAD) 异位

## 标准

53.1 在使用导管进行首次输液前，临床医生应确定所记录的中心血管通路装置(CVAD)置入时尖端所处的解剖位置。

## 实施细则

- A. 认识到正常的血管、胸、腹腔和颈部解剖结构及其与可接受的中心血管通路装置的尖端位置的关系。中心血管通路装置因患者体位、呼吸和手臂运动而移动。体位从卧位到站立的变化所引起的隔膜和腹部内容物的下沉、肥胖和乳腺组织都与中心血管通路装置尖端位置的变化相关联。<sup>1,2</sup> (I A/P)
- B. 认识到，在插入过程中，可能会发生原发性中心血管通路装置异位，导致血管内或血管外尖端位置不正确。
1. 血管内异位包括主动脉、对侧的无名静脉和锁骨下静脉，同侧或对侧颈内静脉和分支、奇静脉、右侧或左侧胸腔内静脉、心包隔静脉、乳内静脉、右心房深静脉（腔房交界部位下方超过2厘米），右心室，一些无名的小分支静脉和上腔静脉（SVC）。股部置入位置在腰部，髂腰和髂静脉可产生导管尖端的异位。异位一般与导丝和/或导管推进困难一起发生。危重病人体内置入经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管(PICC)时有更高的几率发生异位，因为患者摆体位困难、使用机械通气且危重病人具有不同的静脉血液流动特性。使用经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管发生原发性异位的几率是其他中心血管通路装置的3倍。<sup>1,3-9</sup> (I A/P)
  2. 血管外异位包括尖端位置在纵隔内产生内渗/外渗；在胸膜内产生血胸或胸腔积液；在心包膜内产生心包积液和心包填塞；在腹膜内导致腹腔内大出血。<sup>2,4,10-12</sup> (I A/P)
- C. 认识到在置入过程中因获得性和先天性解剖结构变化引起中心血管通路装置异位。
1. 获得性异常包括狭窄、血栓形成和恶性或良性病变压迫静脉。
  2. 先天性异常包括永存左上腔静脉（PLSVC）和下腔静脉、奇静脉和肺静脉的变化。永存左上腔静脉（PLSVC）是先天性异常最常见的形式，可能无法确诊直至需要置放一个中心血管通路装置。存在或不存在其它的先天性心脏异常时都有可能发生永存左上腔静脉（PLSVC）。在一个永存左上腔静脉（PLSVC）内使用中心血管通路装置之前，需要进行心脏成像研究，以确定血液流动特性。血液流入左心房和右至左心分流的存在对多个解剖部位（例如脑和肾）产生

了显著的空气或血栓的风险，并且可能需要重新调整中心血管通路装置。<sup>2,13,14</sup> (I A/P)

- D. 在置入过程中使用动态超声减少不慎插入动脉的风险。移去无菌区之前也可使用超声以排除尖端在颈静脉内向头侧的异位（参见标准22, 血管可视化）。
- E. 在置入过程之中，通过使用尖端定位技术来提高对原发性中心血管通路装置位置异位的认识。（参见标准23, 中心血管通路装置[CVAD]尖端位置）。
- F. 如果怀疑动脉置放了一个中心血管通路装置，应使用压力传感器评估波形，评估通过中心血管通路装置采集的样本的气血值或评估计算机断层扫描(CT)血管造影片。动脉血流和血液的颜色并不总是动脉位置的可靠指标。<sup>2,6,15</sup> (I A/P)
- G. 识到在导管留置期间的任何时间都有可能发生继发性中心血管通路装置的异位。
1. 继发性中心血管通路装置的位置不正确也被称为尖端移位，并且与胸内压突然变化（比如咳嗽和呕吐）、原尖端位置在SVC内过高、深静脉血栓、充血性心力衰竭的发生、颈部或者手臂的运动和正压通气等有关。最常见的继发性中心血管通路装置的位置不正确包括位于颈内静脉、无名静脉(头臂动脉)、锁骨下静脉、腋窝、奇静脉和右心房深处。据报告，植入式输液港尖端移位的风险因素是初始尖端定位在SVC内较高的位置和肺癌的存在。
  2. 继发性血管外中心血管通路装置异位与穿过血管壁的导管尖端的侵蚀有关，通常是进入低压空间，伴随着出血到该空间的风险。静脉和动脉或静脉和其他结构（例如，气管）之间可能形成瘘管。中心血管通路装置引起的心脏压塞与输液有关，可能通过超声心动图诊断。<sup>2,17,19,20</sup> (I A/P)
- H. 要认识到当中心血管通路装置在体内留置时间过长时，婴幼儿和儿童的成长会造成尖端在血管内的位置欠佳。尖端位置应与成长情况相适应，并根据需要做出更换中心血管通路装置的方案。<sup>21</sup> (V)
- I. 使用耐高压注射的PICC进行CT造影剂注射前后，建议进行定位扫描或Topogram成像来确定当前的PICC的尖端位置。据报导，高压注射会引起PICC尖端迁移。尖端迁移可能与导管内腔的造影剂和术后氯化钠冲洗之间粘度的突然变化有关。没有与高压注射相关的其他类型中心血管通路装置异位的证据。<sup>22-24</sup> (IV)
- J. 每次使用中心血管通路装置进行输液前应评估患者和中心血管通路装置是否存在导管功能失常和相关并发症的症状和体征，因为这些因素是问题发生的第一个指征：



1. 无血液从所有导管腔内回流；
  2. 血液颜色和血液从所有导管腔内回流的脉动性发生变化。
  3. 中心血管通路装置冲管困难或不能冲管；
  4. 从压力传感器获得动脉Vs.静脉波形。
  5. 心房和心室心律失常。
  6. 血压和/或心律变化。
  7. 肩膀、胸部和背部的疼痛。
  8. 颈部或肩部水肿。
  9. 呼吸的变化。
  10. 主诉在导管插入同侧部位听见汨汨声或者血流声
  11. 感觉异常和由于输入液体逆行进入颅内静脉窦影响神经系统。<sup>2,10,14-17,25</sup> (IV)
- K. 预测诊断性测试包括进行有或没有造影剂注射的胸片、透视、超声心动图、CT扫描和/或磁共振成像 (MRI)，基于临床症状、体征和导管的功能问题进行继发性位置不正确的诊断。将临床信息提供给放射科，以提高他们鉴别问题的能力。以一定的时间间隔进行常规胸片检查可能无法识别尖端移位，因为这种类型的移位具有不定时发生性和不可预知性。用于诊断目的的胸片应包括导管尖端位置。<sup>2,6,7,13,16,18,26</sup> (IV)
- L. 根据中心血管通路装置的位置、对输液治疗的后续需要和患者的病情的急切程度处理异位。可能需要与有资格的独立从业者(LIP)合作。
1. 对于在心脏内位置，处于腔房交界处下方超过2厘米的经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管，基于心电图 (ECG) 结果抽回导管，或根据胸片上特定距离的测量值来抽回导管。
  2. 对于位于颈静脉位置的经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管，首选非侵入性处理方法。据报告的有效的方法包括抬高病人的头部、冲洗导管、病人走动，或这些技术的组合。非侵入性方法包括带导丝部分抽回经外周穿刺的中心静脉导管，在送导管同时冲洗导管及在透视下拔出和送进导管。
  3. 通过穿刺部位加压法从动脉内拔出大型导管(例如颈动脉)会因血流量不足、血肿或血栓增加脑缺血的风险。在从动脉中拔除之前应与有资格的独立从业者协商确定是否外科切除或使用经皮闭合装置是最适当的。
  4. 如果怀疑发生心脏压塞，在拆除前通过中心血管通路装置进行液体抽吸是适当的处理方式。与有资格的独立从业者协商。
  5. 拔出其他血管外尖端位置的导管可能引起血肿、胸腔或腹腔积液。
6. 当发生外渗或内渗时，拔除导管需要给予针对涉及的特定药物的治疗。
- M. 停止通过异位的导管进行输液，直至导管尖端位置正确。评估正在进行的输液治疗，如果可能的话，插入一个外周静脉留置针继续进行治疗。如果不能通过外周静脉进行输液治疗，护士就应该评估中断治疗存在的潜在危险；咨询有资格的独立从业者，获得改变输液治疗的医嘱，直到再次确定了中心血管通路装置的正确尖端位置。<sup>14,29</sup> (V)
- N. 中心血管通路装置的移位(中心血管通路装置移进或移出穿刺部位)是由患者手臂的移动、摆弄(比如有摆弄综合征)、以及导管固定性差引起。这导致了外部导管长度的变化和中心血管通路装置尖端位置的改变
1. 不应该将中心血管通路装置的体外部分推进血管内，因为这个部分已与穿刺点的皮肤进行了接触。没有任何抗菌剂或抗菌技术在用到皮肤或外部导管上后会确保皮肤或导管处于无菌状态，而且没有研究结果显示在插入之后的多长时间内可允许此项操作。
  2. 测量中心血管通路装置体外部分的长度，并且与插入时所记录的长度相比较。导管移出说明导管尖端的位置未达到最佳位置，这增加了导管相关的血栓发生的危险。
  3. 可能需要更换导管或者拔除导管，并且在新的位置上重新置入导管。<sup>29,30</sup> (V)

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## 第八节：其它输液装置

### 章节标准

- 一、为保证患者安全，外科医生应具备使用椎管内、骨内（IO）和皮下装置的能力，包括解剖学、生理学、输液给药知识以及维持通路、降低并发症风险的技能。
- 二、实施椎管内、骨内、皮下通路和药物/溶液输注应遵照有资格的独立从业者（LIP）的医嘱。
- 三、椎管内、骨内、皮下通路的穿刺，护理和使用以及并发症的控制应根据医疗机构的规定和程序和/或实践指南执行。

### 54. 椎管内通路装置

#### 标准

- 54.1 椎管内输液装置应被明确标识为特殊的输液给药系统，有别于其他的给药系统。
- 54.2 经椎管内给与的药物应不含防腐剂。
- 54.3 拔除暂时性椎管内输液装置（鞘内和硬膜外）应遵照有资格的独立从业者的医嘱，并根据州护理委员会相关规则和条例、医疗机构的规定执行。拔除长期植入的输液港、贮液器、输液泵或隧道式的椎管内输液装置，则视为是外科手术过程。

#### 实施细则

- A. 对急症护理、门诊患者和家庭护理中需要疼痛控制（如，处于外科手术中/后、产妇生产、慢性癌痛及非癌痛患者）和需要痉挛控制的患者进行椎管内（硬膜外/鞘内）给药。输液应包括单独阿片类药物、阿片类药物联合稀释的局麻药、阿片类药物联合局麻药及氯压定。抗肿瘤药和止痛药应经心室内输液装置来给药。<sup>1-9</sup>（IV）
- B. 对治疗椎管内输液的患者的外科医生进行全面教育，包括以下内容：相关解剖和生理学知识；病理学知识；患者评估及监测；通路装置的使用和故障

排除；副作用的控制；并发症和急诊状况的确认和控制；设备移除；患者和照护者的宣教；医疗机构规定与程序的审查（参见标准5，能力评估与确认）。<sup>5</sup>（V）

- C. 经椎管内通路给予的不含防腐剂的药物包括（但不限于）吗啡、芬太尼、二氢吗啡酮、齐考诺肽、氯压定、布比卡因、巴氯芬和0.9%氯化钠溶液（USP）。<sup>1,4,6</sup>（V）
- D. 开始给药时、更换给药方式时（如静脉给药到硬膜外、鞘内给药）、更换药物及加药时，应谨慎滴注。应使用阿片类药物的剂量换算指南，更换药物应从极低剂量开始。<sup>1,2</sup>（V）
- E. 对每一位患者都注意药物配伍；询问患者使用的每一种药物，包括处方药物、非处方药物以及补充药物/中药，因为伴随药物可增加椎管内治疗并发症的风险。（参见标准13，药物验证）。<sup>8</sup>（V）
- F. 椎管内通路留置或维护过程中的戴面罩和无菌手套操作，严格执行无菌技术。<sup>4,6,10,11</sup>（V）
- G. 输液或给药前确认合适的椎管内通路装置位置。<sup>4,6,11</sup>（V）
  1. 给药前回抽硬膜外通路装置确认无脊液和血液；回抽浆液大于0.5mL时，通知有资格的独立从业者且停止给药。
  2. 给药前回抽鞘内和心室通路装置确认有脊液，无血液。
- H. 使用不含表面活性剂，0.2微米的过滤器过滤输注药物。<sup>6,11</sup>（V）
- I. 应使用抗逆流保护功能的电动输液装置进行持续输注给药。硬膜外输注可使用患者自控镇痛法。<sup>4,7,8</sup>（V）
- J. 根据制造商使用说明实施通路手术并使用药物贮液器定期对植入的椎管内输送系统充注药物。<sup>4,8</sup>（V）
  1. 确保针头位置正确，避免意外注入周围组织。
  2. 续泵后对患者进行至少30分钟的观察。
  3. 确保有可用的纳洛酮来治疗意外的用药过量。

- K. 使用无菌敷料固定椎管内通路部位：
1. 由于脱管的风险，不建议对短期的硬膜外和鞘内输液装置进行常规的敷料更换。<sup>4</sup> (V)
  2. 根据医疗机构规定对隧道式、植入的硬膜外装置进行穿刺部位维护和敷料更换；对于常规部位护理和敷料更换，无基于证据的建议 (V, 委员会共识) (V, 委员会共识)
  3. 如进行了穿刺部位护理，使所有皮肤消毒液完全待干，因为所有抗菌剂都有神经毒性的潜在风险。<sup>4,6</sup> (V)
  4. 使用透明半透性薄膜 (TSM) 敷料实现穿刺部位可视。<sup>6</sup> (V)
  5. 心室贮液器置入后的第一个24后，穿刺部位可开放。<sup>4</sup> (V)
  6. 对于有硬膜外通路装置的患者来说，应考虑使用洗必泰浸透的敷料。使用这些敷料可明显减少硬膜外置入部位及导管尖端的微生物。<sup>12,13</sup> (III)
  7. 将导管的张力环绑至患者身体来减小意外脱管的风险。<sup>6</sup> (V)
  8. 与绑定相比，皮下通道缝合发生更少的硬膜外导管过早脱管。<sup>14</sup> (III)
- L. 通过检查体外导管长度的变化，常规评估尖端移位的潜在可能性。导管尖端移位的临床证据包括：止痛效果减低（如鞘内移位到硬膜外腔）或副作用的增加（如硬膜外移位到鞘内）。<sup>4,7</sup> (V)
- M. 开始或重新开始椎管内输注后，在设备和人员齐备的环境中（如医院）对患者进行至少24小时的评估与监测。尤其应该注意对高风险病人进行监测，如：患有睡眠呼吸暂停症、精神疾病或服用伴随药物的病人。<sup>2,8</sup> (V)
- N. 由于出现呼吸困难时可能需要使用纳洛酮，故需维持外周静脉内通路至少24小时。<sup>6</sup> (V)
- O. 应定期对患者接受治疗后的反应进行评估，建议第一个24小时内每小时及24小时后的每4小时进行评估；在就诊时对门诊及家庭护理的患者进行评估：<sup>5,7,8</sup> (V)
1. 根据患者的年龄情况，选择合适的疼痛评分工具，在患者休息及活动时进行疼痛评分（如进行0-10分评分）。
  2. 血压、脉搏、呼吸频率和体温。
  3. 给阿片类药物后的镇定状况。
  4. 若使用患者自控镇痛泵，评估泵入的剂量。
  5. 对于产妇，应评估胎儿的状态及椎管内输液反应。
  6. 任何副作用的发生：瘙痒、恶心、尿潴留、体位性低血压、运动障碍。
7. 导管置入部位的感染或硬膜外的水肿征象，如背痛、僵硬压痛、红斑、肿胀、分泌物、发烧、身体不适、颈强直、渐进麻木或运动障碍。
  8. 完整性受损或渗液情况及时换药。
  9. 导管和给药装置的连接。
  10. 感觉或运动功能的改变提示有硬膜外水肿，这包括不明原因的腰痛、腿痛，不能大、小便，运动障碍。
  11. 遵医嘱，测定二氧化碳水平，并用脉搏氧饱和度仪测定氧饱和度。
  12. 曾被用于麻醉的电子输液泵，修正给药参数。
- P. 解决以下患者宣教议题：<sup>1,4,8</sup> (V)
1. 1. 报告使用酒精和所有使用过的药物的重要性，包括处方药物、非处方药物和补充药物。
  2. 2. 报告体征和症状，包括疼痛感知变化，新的或加重的副作用以及发热。
  3. 3. 用药过量的临床体征，包括眩晕、镇静、兴奋、焦虑、癫痫和呼吸困难。
  4. 4. 对于植入输液泵系统的患者，应注意脊椎避免重复弯曲或扭曲，因为这可能增加导管损坏或脱管的风险；疼痛增加和戒断症状表明出现问题。

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注意：本节所涉及到的所有电子参考均于2015年9月8日获取。

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## 55. 骨内通路装置

### 标准

55.1 在急诊、危急和出于医疗必要性难以建立血管通路的情形下，外科医生评估患者后考虑适当使用骨内（IO）通路。

### 实施细则

- A. 对于不能使用或不能快速建立静脉通路的成人或者小儿心脏骤停的情形下，应采用骨内通路。小儿进一步生命支持指南建议使用骨内通路作为初始血管通路<sup>1-7</sup>（II）
- B. 对于有限的或没有血管通路的急诊或非急诊的患者，应考虑骨内通路；当患者发病或死亡风险增加，无法建立通路，如休克期间，生命威胁或癫痫持续状态，大面积烧伤，严重外伤或严重脱水；和/或护理延迟而未快速建立血管通路。也有报道在麻醉时使用骨内通路输液。<sup>8-18</sup>（IV）
- C. 报道显示，当骨内通路在急诊科使用不充分时，通过培训和能力认证项目可提高骨内通路的正确使用。<sup>9</sup>（II）
  1. 在能力项目中包括以下内容：演示安全置入骨内通路的初始认证和后续认证的知识和技能；正确维护的演示；能够确认与骨内通路相关的并发症（参见标准5，能力评估与确认）。<sup>20, 21</sup>（V）
- D. 使用适当的骨内通路装置；有3类装置可用，包括手动针、冲针和钻针。评估不同骨内通路装置的性能（成功率、置入时间、使用简单、用户喜好），很少有比较研究或有力证据证明电池驱动的骨内通路钻针优于手动针及其它半自动装置。<sup>11, 12, 22-26</sup>（IV）
- E. 根据临床状况和装置规范选择合适的骨内通路部位。每一骨内通路装置适用于特定部位，参考制造商的使用说明。
  1. 对于成人和儿童，文献中报告最常见的穿刺部位包括胫骨近端和远端以及肱骨近端，对于儿童是股骨远端，对于成人是胸骨。

2. 其它在文献中报告较少且未被临床试验认可的部位包括桡骨、尺骨、骨盆和锁骨。<sup>10, 11, 15, 18, 23, 24, 27</sup>（IV）

F. 避免在以下部位/情形建立骨内通路：

1. 绝对禁忌症（与解剖问题相关）：穿刺侧肢体的筋膜室综合征；曾经使用或最近尝试失败的骨内通路位置；穿刺部位骨折或其上部骨折；曾经整形手术/放入硬件；穿刺部位附近感染或严重烧伤；以及局部血管损伤。
2. 骨骼疾病，如成骨不全症、骨硬化病、骨质疏松。<sup>10, 11, 15, 18, 23, 24, 27</sup>（IV）

G. 穿刺时使用利多卡因进行局部麻醉（预期穿刺部位的皮下）。对于与输注相关的疼痛，输注前使用2%不含防腐剂和不含肾上腺素的利多卡因经骨内通路缓慢给药。<sup>12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 26-28</sup>（V）

H. 骨内通路手术期间严格执行无菌技术。根据医疗机构规定和程序使用适当溶液进行皮肤灭菌（如，酒精溶液中>0.5%洗必泰、聚维酮碘、70%酒精）。没有有关最优灭菌溶液的证据。<sup>12, 18, 23, 26, 27, 29</sup>（V）

I. 通过评估针头位置，骨骼穿刺时感知阻力消失，使用5到10mL（成人）或2到5mL（儿童）不含防腐剂的0.9%氯化钠溶液（USP）冲洗无任何渗出以确认骨内通路装置位置正确。能够抽吸血液或骨髓也可帮助确认但对于特定患者（如，严重脱水）实施困难，因此不能作为位置不当的指标，如果有其它指标进行位置确认。<sup>10, 24, 27</sup>（V）

J. 在骨内通路部位使用无菌敷料并固定装置。<sup>18, 29</sup>（V）

K. 骨内通路放置时间应限制在24小时以内。应进行替换血管通路装置（VAD）的评估（参见标准26，血管通路装置[VAD]计划）。<sup>11, 18, 20</sup>（V）

L. 监测与骨内通路相关的并发症。尽管相对较少，最常报告的并发症是由脱管引起的渗出/外渗以及筋膜室综合征。婴儿和儿童由于骨骼小以及针头长度太长出现外渗继而出现筋膜室综合征的风险更高。<sup>10-12, 14, 15, 18, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31</sup>（IV）

1. 避免在相同部位进行多次骨内通路尝试；确保针头位置正确；固定骨内通路装置；再次检查骨内通路位置，尤其在输注高度刺激溶液/已知的发泡剂和大剂量输注前，以减少渗透、溢出风险；持续、频繁地评估骨内部位和四肢；输注时间限制在24小时以内。<sup>27, 30-32</sup>（IV）

2. 报道的较少的并发症包括医源性骨折、感染、脂肪栓塞和骨髓炎。感染性并发症多由于输注延长或在穿刺时有细菌的存在而造成的。<sup>10-12, 14, 15, 18, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31</sup>（IV）



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## 56. 持续皮下输液和通路装置

### 标准

- 56.1 外科医生依据所用药物或溶液，患者的临床状况以及是否有足够皮下组织来评估患者皮下通路是否合适。

### 实施细则

- A. 使用等渗液（5%葡萄糖或0.9%氯化钠）经皮下通路装置给药（皮下灌注术）用于轻度到中度的脱水治疗。<sup>1-8</sup>（V）
- B. 使用皮下通路用于持续阿片类药物（如吗啡、二氢吗啡酮、芬太尼）输注以及其它输注治疗/药物（如，免疫球蛋白、特布他林）。经皮下通路装置间歇性给予其它药物。<sup>2, 5, 9-11</sup>（V）
- C. 使用透明质酸酶促进成人和儿童患者皮下输注1000mL或以上的水化溶液的分散和吸收。皮下给药剂量取决于患者的年龄、体重、临床状况以及实验室指标。皮下液体给药的速率和剂量不应超过静脉输注量。<sup>2, 3, 5-7, 12-20</sup>（V）
- D. 使用透明质酸酶增加其它注射药物的分散和吸收。<sup>19, 20</sup>（V）
  1. 使用水杨酸盐（如，阿司匹林）、类固醇（如可的松或雌性激素）或抗组胺剂的患者达到同等分散效果需要更大剂量的透明质酸酶。<sup>19</sup>（V）
  2. 不应使用透明质酸酶来加强多巴胺和/或阿尔夫诱导剂药物的分散和吸收，因为这些药物不相容。使用透明质酸酶给药时向制造商征求意见。<sup>19</sup>（V）

3. 局部麻醉药中加入透明质酸酶会加速止痛并减小由局部渗出引起的肿胀，但局部麻醉扩散广，会增加其吸收，缩短作用时间，增加全身反应的发生率。<sup>19</sup> (V)
  4. 哺乳期母亲应谨慎使用，因为不清楚透明质酸酶是否会分泌在乳液中。<sup>19</sup> (V)
  5. 评估透明质酸酶局部通路部位反应如发红肿、疼痛，类似过敏反应和过敏反应等不良反应。<sup>19</sup> (V)
- E. 选择皮肤完整，远离关节且有足够皮下组织的部位用于皮下通路，例如，上臂、锁骨下胸壁、腹部（离肚脐至少2英寸远），上背部、大腿和/或药物制造商建议的部位。避免有伤疤、感染或急性炎症的部位。<sup>1, 2, 5-7, 21</sup> (V)
- F. 给药的皮下通路部位应基于通路部位评估结果的临床指征更换及每7天更换。<sup>5, 6</sup> (V)
- G. 用于水化液体注射的部位，应根据通路部位评估结果的临床指征每24至48小时更换或输注1.5-2.0L液量后更换。<sup>2, 7</sup> (V)
- H. 出现红疹、肿胀、渗漏、局部出血、擦伤、烧伤、脓肿或疼痛时，对皮下通路部位进行评估并更换。<sup>1, 5-7</sup>
1. 对于接受皮下免疫球蛋白输注的患者，一些肿胀和部位脓肿、疼痛以及瘙痒是常见的且随时间减少。持续的症状反应时需要降低输注速率或每个部位减少用量，使用更长的针或更换部位。<sup>10, 22</sup> (V)
- I. 根据制造商提供的指南，使用小规格（即24-27-G）输注装置建立皮下通路进行穿刺。使用制造商建议的高流量皮下针。<sup>5-7, 21</sup> (V)
1. 不建议使用不锈钢翼型针。<sup>5</sup> (IV)
- J. 皮下通路装置穿刺前使用70%异丙醇、聚维酮碘或酒精溶液中大于0.5%的洗必泰进行皮肤消毒。<sup>6, 23</sup> (V)
- K. 皮下注射给药和输液之前，先回抽以确定导管内无血液回流。<sup>5, 6, 10</sup> (V)
- L. 应使用透明半透性薄膜敷料覆盖皮下穿刺部位用于持续观察和评估，并随穿刺部位更换而更换，若敷料的完整性受损，应立即更换。<sup>2, 5, 7</sup> (V)
- M. 最佳皮下输注的速率是未知的。已报道，每小时3到5毫升的输液速度，24小时最多1500毫升的水化输液速度。可多部位进行大容量的输液。对于免疫球蛋白的输注，按制造商建议的皮下给药速率/输注方法。<sup>2, 6, 7, 9</sup> (V)
- N. 如需增加输注量，使用能够控制滴注速率的电动输液装置调节皮下通路装置持续输液的药物输注。<sup>5, 21</sup> (V)

- O. 使用手动流量调节器经皮下通路装置输注水化等渗液。<sup>4, 6, 7</sup> (V)

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## 第九节：输液治疗

### 部分标准

- 一、 输液治疗给药由有执照的独立从业者(LIP)按照组织的政策和规则执行。
- 二、 参考文献和资源,包括当前肠外药物和溶液信息,包括适应症、剂量、给药方式/途径,药物相容性和不良反应/副作用等,都可以从临床医护人员处获得指导。
- 三、 在给药注入药物和溶液时至少使用2个患者识别标识,以确保患者身份识别准确。
- 四、 在胃肠外给药和溶液给药等均要坚持无菌技术。

### 57. 注射药物和溶液给药

#### 标准

- 57.1 临床医护人员审核处方药物/溶液,包括给药之前适应症、剂量、给药方式/途径,药物相容性和不良反应/副作用的适当性。
- 57.2 对照药物顺序,确定输液方案,并检查验证标签名称(品牌和类型),剂量和浓度,使用期限、到期日期、无菌状态,给药方式/路径,和给药频率,及任何其他特殊说明。

#### 实施细则

- A. 审核输液处方的合理性,包括患者的年龄、病情、给药装置、给药剂量、给药速度和途径,遵循给药原则。
- B. 识别药物剂量和限制、药物相互作用、副作用/毒性、监测参数的生理特点和影响,和对特殊患者群体(如新生儿、儿童、孕妇、老年人)(参考标准2,特殊患者群体)给药时的输液反应。
- C. 从药房配置药物和溶液按照USP < 797 >配置;如果药房外配置(“立即使用”无菌溶液),配置开始后1小时内给药(参考标准17日,肠外溶液和药物的复合和制备)。
- D. 识别、核对药物和输注溶液、药物:
  1. 审核处方标签的准确性(名称、剂量、浓度、给

- 药路径,频率、注入速度);溶液的完整性(例如,没有泄漏/变色/沉淀/气体形成);完整的包装(如打开或破损的包装);有效期(在使用期限或到期日);在护理单元是否有合适的存储/冷藏条件。
2. 治疗变动时,当新的药物加入时执行协同用药,以减少药物治疗错误的风险,包括遗漏、重复、剂量错误,和药物的相互作用。
3. 根据政策和程序使用技术(例如,条形码,智能泵和剂量错误减少软件),当可用时,给药之前核对药物。
4. 抛弃和不使用没有标记的药物、注射器,除非药物是在患者身边制备和立即给药,在处理过程中没有停顿。
5. 由2名临床医护人员对高危药物进行检查核对(参考标准13药物验证)。
- E. 限制附加设备的使用(例如,扩展装置)以减少来自操作的污染增加的风险和意外断开连接和错接的风险(参考标准36,附加设备)。
- F. 给药前制备给药的溶液和药物。<sup>5,6</sup>(V)
- G. 静脉注射(IV)以制造商推荐速度,或按照组织程序、指南进行,后续冲洗使用一个适当的冲洗液量,以确保完整剂量给药。
  1. 通过针头连接器端口接近现有静脉输液的患者进行静脉注射(IV)推动药物给药,使药物尽快达到循环系统。<sup>6</sup>(V)
- H. 不添加药物到正在静脉注射(IV)的容器。<sup>7</sup>(V)
- I. 肠外溶液和药物给药前评估血管通路装置(VAD)并开放(参考标准40,冲洗和锁定)。
- J. 在用药之前执行连接表面的消毒(即针头连接器,注入端口),冲洗,和锁定程序(参考标准34,针头连接器)。
- K. 减少给药装置错接的风险:
  1. 连接或重新连接任何注入/设备之前,在每次护理过渡到一个新的环境时,在患者和容器之间跟踪所有导管/给药设备/附加设备。

2. 患者给药设备和注射溶液/药物需要明示标签。
  3. 当需要连接或断开设备或注射时, 指导患者、未经授权的辅助人员(UAP)从授权人员处获得援助, 如在家庭治疗。
  4. 输液管在不同方向有不同的目的(例如, 静脉导管路线朝向头部; 鼻饲管路线向脚)。<sup>8, 9</sup> (IV)
- L. 从国际标准化组织(ISO)预测有新的连接器标准的实施。新的连接器使它几乎不可能从一个输送系统连接到另一个(例如, 肠内IV), 将被设计和引入医疗保健系统。此时需要意识到并进行临床医师教育和培训。<sup>10</sup> (V)
- M. 没有足够的证据建议IV溶液容器的例行更换频率, 除了肠外营养溶液是每24小时更换一次。替换其他IV溶液容器通常低于每24小时, 被认为是在产品短缺的时候, 但是这样的决策要权衡感染的风险。一项研究发现使用时间长度和定植可能性之间没有关系, 并建议固定时间间隔例行更换可能不是必要的。进一步的研究被推荐(参见标准61, 肠外营养)。<sup>11, 12</sup> (III)
- N. 提供患者/护理教育包括, 但不限于, 输液给药和报告症状和体征, 包括那些可能发生在患者离开卫生保健系统之后(参考标准8, 患者教育)。
- O. 评估和监控治疗的反应和有效性, 记录患者的反应, 不良事件和干预措施; 实验室检验结果, 和有效达到目标的治疗。<sup>1, 13</sup> (V)
- P. 停止输注药物/溶液:
1. 在LIP命令。
  2. 在发生严重的过敏反应(如过敏反应, 速度冲击, 循环过载); 立即通知快速反应小组和LIP。<sup>13</sup> (V)
- Q. 文档如下:
1. 治疗的类型, 药物, 剂量, 比率, 时间, 途径, 和给药的方法。
  2. 当多个血管通路设备(VADs)或导管腔被使用, 记录的溶液和药物为通过每个设备或腔注入的。
  3. 输液治疗之前和之后的VAD情况和开放与否。
  4. 治疗停药的和停药的原因。
  5. 患者对输液治疗包括症状、副作用, 或不良事件、实验室测试。
  6. 患者/护理人员参与, 和理解, 治疗, 干预措施, 患者教育(参考标准10, 在医疗记录里的文档)。

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## 58. 抗肿瘤的治疗

### 标准

- 58.1 抗肿瘤的药物给药应有书面医嘱, 包括新医嘱或更改现有医嘱。只有抗肿瘤的药物被暂停治疗或停用, 才可接受口头医嘱。
- 58.2 复合抗肿瘤的药品与州和联邦法规; 美国卫生系统药师协会(ASHP); 药品质量和安全法案; 和美国药典(USP)-国家规定(NF)保持一致, 包括但不限于上述规章< 797 >。
- 58.3 临床管理的潜在不良事件, 包括过敏反应与外渗损伤的治疗和管理, 应该按照相关的制度、程序、和/或实践指南进行处理。

### 实施细则

- A. 在临床使用抗肿瘤药物的地方确保配置个人防护装备(PPE)和生物安全柜。抗肿瘤的药品被认为是高危药品, 应按照政策和规范程序以减少药品暴露风险(参见标准15, 危险的药品和废弃物)。
  1. 提供个人防护用品, 安全数据表(SDSs); 泄漏工具箱; 污染袋; 和在处理有害的药物的地方防止可丢弃的容器。<sup>1-6</sup> (V)
  2. 配药时, 应配置: 2副化疗手套; 防护服; 眼睛/呼吸防护面罩; 通风工程控制如II级生物安全柜(BSC)



或复合无菌容器隔离器(CACI);封闭系统药物传输设备。<sup>1,6</sup> (V,监管)

3. 药品给药过程,应配置:2副手套;防护服;如果可能存在飞溅、吸入配置防护面罩;一个封闭的系统药物传输设备。<sup>1,2</sup> (V)
  4. 应在生物安全柜中添加BSC或CACI抗肿瘤药。<sup>7</sup> (V)
- B. 必须由具备相关能力并进行专业教育的护士进行抗肿瘤药物给药,推荐进行年度资格评估。<sup>4,5,8</sup> (V)
- C. 确保抗肿瘤药治疗启动之前获得知情同意,其中应该包括风险描述、疗效、和治疗方案;患者有知情同意权,和接受或拒绝治疗的权利。多种方法可取得知情同意(见标准9,知情同意)。<sup>4,5</sup> (V)
- D. 评估患者对治疗的理解水平和为患者提供关于抗肿瘤治疗的健康教育,包括作用机制、潜在的副作用、症状和体征,报告/打电话给谁,生理和心理的影响,以及给药进度/治疗计划。<sup>4,5,7,9</sup> (V)
- E. 在每个治疗周期之前评估患者,包括回顾当前的实验室数据和诊断测试,目前的药物清单(包括非处方药和补充和替代疗法),预处理生命体征和体重,预期治疗的副作用和毒性的新迹象或症状的出现。<sup>10</sup> (V)
- F. 实施保障措施以减少抗肿瘤药物用药错误的风险。
1. 使用标准化的医嘱,标准化剂量计算,建立剂量限制,计算机化处方订单输入(CPOE),条形码技术,智能泵(参见标准13,药物验证)。<sup>11</sup> (V)
  2. 根据每次患者药物清单的改变,咨询药剂师审查药物的交叉作用。<sup>4</sup> (V)
  3. 开医嘱时,由2名具备抗肿瘤药给药资格的临床医护人员独立核实抗肿瘤处方,包括确认患者标识、药物名称、剂量、容量、途径、速度、剂量计算、治疗周期和天数。<sup>4,10-13</sup> (V)
  4. 给药之前,由2名具备抗肿瘤药给药资格的临床医护人员独立核实抗肿瘤处方,包括药物名称、剂量、容量、给药速率、过期日期、输液泵、和药物外观/物理的完整性。<sup>4,10,11,13</sup> (V)
  5. 考虑到患者和家庭成员参与药物识别;患者经常观察和报告错误和不良事件。策略涉及患者药物验证的过程应该考虑到减少风险的策略。<sup>9</sup> (IV)
  6. 监控累积化疗剂量,酌情,确保如果达到终生的最大剂量停止给药。<sup>10-11</sup> (V)
- G. 通过外周导管发疱剂安全给药。<sup>5,10,14</sup> (V)
1. 应限制静脉输注(IV)或推注,持续时间少于30到60分钟。
  2. 外周静脉给药不应使用输液泵。
  3. 新生儿和儿科患者不应使用头皮静脉。
  4. 避免以下位置:手背、腕、肘前的窝,关节附近,肢体有循环障碍或淋巴引流和/或淋巴结

解剖病史。

5. 不要使用一个建成大于24小时的IV穿刺部位。如果一个新的IV穿刺部位被建立,尽可能使用最小的导管。如果IV尝试失败,其他穿刺应该从近端到此前的穿刺部位或在対侧的胳膊上。
  6. 指导患者立即报告任何疼痛、发热、感觉变化、或输液过程中流体在皮肤上感觉的重要性。
  7. 确认和记录发疱剂给药之前有无静脉回血。在缺乏回血的情况下不给药(见标准46,渗透和溢出)。
  8. 可由一个兼容(发疱)溶液的输液器提供稀释管理。
  9. 每推注2到5ml药液评估并确认静脉回血,输液期间每5-10分钟进行回血评估,在整个输液期间不应离开患者。
  10. 出现外渗迹象时立即停止输液(见标准46,渗透和溢出)。
- H. 通过中央血管通路设备发疱剂药物安全给药(CVADs)。<sup>5,10,14</sup> (V)
1. 确认和记录起疱剂给药之前的静脉回血情况。在缺乏回血的情况下不给药(见标准46,渗透和溢出)。
  2. 如果出现炎症的迹象、肿胀、或静脉血栓形成的迹象不给药(参考标准52,中央血管通路设备[CVAD]-相关的静脉血栓形成)。
  3. 确保适当的放置,并充分保证和固定无针接头植入血管通路端口。
  4. 可由一个兼容溶液的输液器提供稀释管理。
  5. 每推注2到5ml药液评估并确认静脉回血,输液期间每5-10分钟进行回血评估,
  6. 出现外渗迹象时立即停止输液(见标准46,渗透和溢出)。
  7. 安全处置危险药物污染的废物和材料(参考标准15,危险药品和废弃物)。

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## 59. 生物治疗

### 标准

- 59.1. 生物输液疗法包括,但不限于,菌落刺激因子,基因治疗,单克隆抗体,融合蛋白,白介素抑制剂,和免疫球蛋白;按照国家法律法规要求,在装置中给药,临床医护人员可识别和管理严重的不良反应。
- 59.2. 治疗开始之前和每次给药之前对接受生物治疗的患者进行筛查有无给药禁忌症。

### 实施细则

- A. 实施保障措施以减少药物不良反应的风险与生物疗法的错误;免疫抑制剂是高危药物。1(V)
  1. 通过策略如电脑处方输入(CPOE)、条形码技术、智能泵、使用剂量错误还原系统、规范处方、存储、分发和药物给药(参考标准13、药物验证)。
  2. 确保临床医师对药品信息的访问。<sup>1</sup>(V)
  3. 与授权独立从业者(LIP)和关于特殊保障措施的药房合作;由于与一些生物制剂相关的严重风险,风险评估和减灾战略(REMS)可能需要符合美国食品和药物管理局(FDA)要求。<sup>2</sup>(监管)
  4. 预期潜在术前用药处方,如乙酰氨基酚和苯海拉明等,它们可能有助于预防常见的许多生物制剂的输液反应。非甾体类抗炎药物可能有助于防

止白介素-2给药时的发烧。<sup>3-8</sup>(V)

5. 确保在治疗装置里不良反应治疗药物的可用性,包括药物来治疗过敏反应;在选择治疗装置时考虑患者安全作为主要因素。<sup>3,5-9</sup>(V)
- B. 根据制造商的包装插入和按照USP < 797 >, 储存、准备和生物输液产品给药,按照每个州的指导方案处理生物废物。<sup>5, 10</sup>(V)
  1. 不使用已被冻结的免疫球蛋白产品。
  2. 在符合USP < 797 >的清洁环境中重建或制备液体产品(参考标准17, 复合和肠外溶液和给药的制备)的准备。
  3. 检查药物有效期,不要使用过期的药物。
  4. 检查溶液里的微粒、浊度、凝结,如果出现不可使用。
  5. 输液之前确保生物产品在室温下。
  6. 避免转换免疫球蛋白产品,这将使得患者不良反应有更大风险。<sup>5</sup>(V)。
- C. 确保具备生物输液疗法给药的能力,包括临床意义、药剂的安全配置,感染预防、建立静脉通路的能力,适当的皮下注射位置,提供患者/家庭教育,和管理疗法相关的不良反应。<sup>3, 5-7, 9</sup>(V)
- D. 评估患者:<sup>3-8, 11-16</sup>(IV)
  1. 开始治疗前的风险因素,包括但不限于,并发症;感染(病毒、真菌或细菌);过敏因素(食品、药物、药物之间的相互作用);以往任何治疗的病史和生物反应;结核病测试,恶性肿瘤史;体重变化;乙肝和丙肝筛查。
  2. 每次输液前健康状况的任何重要变化,例如重量的变化,任何急性疾病出现,感染或腹泻。
  3. 输液前和输液期间测量生命体征。
  4. 检验生物治疗开始前及后续输液期间的实验室检查结果。
- E. 告知患者和看护者有关生物治疗的各个方面知识,包括身体和心理影响,副作用和不良影响,不良反应的管理,如输液反应、风险和疗效,以及延迟反应(参见标准8, 患者教育)。<sup>5-7</sup>(V)
- F. 选择最合适的生物疗法的流速控制方法,考虑因素如制造商的建议输液速率;剂量因素;容量;过滤器持续使用时间;年龄、敏度、和患者的移动能力;卫生保健装置,以及潜在的副作用或治疗不良反应(参见标准24,流控制设备)。<sup>5-7</sup>(V)
- G. 可行时,考虑自行皮下免疫球蛋白(SCIg)给药的选择。研究显示免疫球蛋白γ(IgG)通过水平更高、成本更低,提高符合性和生活质量。<sup>16-18</sup>(II)
  1. 确保第一个SCIg剂量是在受控环境中进行医学监督给药。<sup>16</sup>(V)

2. 限制标准SCIg输液容量每个点不超过30 ml容量。为透明质酸酶促进SCIg,对容量限制遵循制造商的建议(参见标准56,持续皮下输注和通路设备)。<sup>16</sup> (V)
3. 确定最好的输液传输方法。通常使用注射泵,手动推SCIg也是一些患者的选择。<sup>16</sup> (V)
4. 教育患者/护理人员对药物制备、皮下给药、更换穿刺部位的重要性,如何处理错误的剂量,和监控、报告注射期间或之后。<sup>16, 17</sup> (V)

#### H. 考虑护士在患者家里静脉注射免疫球蛋白给长期、稳定需要延长治疗原发性免疫缺陷疾病患者。

1. 数据表明家庭给药的治疗效果提高,反映在改善输液频率和降低成本的坚持治疗。<sup>19</sup> (IV)

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## 60. 患者自控镇痛

### 标准

- 60.1 护士应能完成患者自控镇痛(PCA)的护理等工作,应掌握有关患者自控镇痛的药物知识,包括止痛药药动力学和止痛药剂量、配伍禁忌、副作用及相关控制措施、以及恰当的给药方法和预期效果等方面的知识。
- 60.2 使用前及使用过程中,应教育患者和看护者,定期评估患者及看护者的配合及理解能力并记录。
- 60.3 PCA使用的输液设备应遵循制造商的使用说明。

### 实施细则

- A. 护士应评估患者应用PCA的合理性以及病人参与治疗的理解能力。<sup>1-7</sup> (I)
- B. 如果患者不能积极参与患者自控镇痛,护士应评估患者对于使用授权的药物来控制疼痛的理解能力。<sup>8-11</sup> (V)
- C. 使用标准化的药物浓度和或者是预先打印好的病人自控镇痛和授权药物控制疼痛的医嘱。<sup>12-16</sup> (V)
- D. 识别患者的危险因素,包括但不限于,老年,病态的肥胖,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停,慢性阻塞性肺疾病、肾功能不全,和对于有阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停的连续输液患者。<sup>17-21</sup> (II)
- E. 开始给予患者自控镇痛治疗之前注射器、容器、速度改变等,应由另一位医生进行双人核对,应特别注意药物浓度和输入速度以降低不良反应发生的危险和医疗差错的发生(参见标准13、药物验证)。<sup>14,20</sup> (V)
- F. 对患者和看护者的宣教应适合治疗的周期及治疗的环境,宣教的内容应包括患者自控镇痛的治疗目的、仪器的操作指导、预期的效果、预防措施、潜在的副作用以及提供的有关支持信息。<sup>8,14,17,20-24</sup> (II)
- G. 护理干预措施应该包括通过使用有效和可靠的监测和评定方法或者记录工具,来评估患者自控镇痛的有效性:
  1. 使用一致的疼痛评估量表,用于自我报告疼痛患者的定期评估和再评估。
  2. 监测潜在的不良反应,包括但不限于,镇静和呼吸困难。如果风险因素存在,应更频繁地监测和使用二氧化碳图,脉搏血氧定量法,和/或其他临床有效的方法。
  3. 定期评价PCA。
  4. 考虑所需治疗方法的需要。<sup>8,11,14,17,20,21,25-35</sup> (II)



## H. 为促进患者安全，护士应参与选择和评价PCA的电子输液装置,其中包括减少药物错投系统(DERSs),条形码技术,医疗失效模式和影响分析(HFMEA)。

14,20,21,27,29,36-44 (V)

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## 61. 肠外营养

### 标准

- 61.1 患者/护理人员 and 多专业间团队基于项目治疗计划共同决定实施肠外营养(PN)。
- 61.2 肠外营养(PN)给药时使用适合溶液/乳液类型的过滤器。
- 61.3 PN给药时使用具有抗反流和适当的报警功能的电子输液泵。
- 61.4 PN溶液的配制是按照国家和联邦法规、美国卫生系统药师协会(ASHP)、药品质量和安全法案和美国药典(USP)国家规定(NF),包括,但不限于, < 797 >一般章节。
- 61.5 注入之前或期间没有咨询药剂师关于药物与PN液的兼容性和稳定性, 则不添加该药物或与PN的溶液/乳剂混合注入。

### 实施细则

- A. 安全、合适地开立PN处方。
  1. 如果肠内营养可行, 优先使用肠内途径给予营养支持。<sup>1-6</sup> (I)
  2. 对从急症护理过渡到家庭环境中的患者, 需要评估以下因素: 保险覆盖范围、家庭安全和身体、营养、心理上的需求。<sup>7</sup> (V)
  3. 如果条件适宜, 使用标准化的医嘱、模板和电脑处方输入(CPOE), 因为研究已发现它们可用来防止相关PN处方的错误。<sup>8,9</sup> (IV)
  4. 设立独立许可从业者(LIP)批准的在PN药物/成分短缺时的替代物或保护方法的书面方案的。<sup>9</sup> (V)
- B. 制备和混合合适的PN。
  1. 按照USP < 797 >标准使用基本的设备在药房里配置PN溶液/乳剂。<sup>10</sup> (规定)
  2. 连接给药管和PN容器, 并在使用前排气。<sup>10</sup> (规定)
  3. 根据USP < 797 >标准, 添加药物和其他物质到PN溶液/乳剂之前应评估相容性和稳定性。在急性护理场所中, 除了药房配置的PN液外, 不添加任何其他药物; 在家庭护理场所中, PN溶液添加物应该被限制数量, 尽可能与PN液性质接近。<sup>4, 10</sup> (V, 规定)

4. 按照USP < 797 >标准给PN溶液/乳剂贴标签。药物和添加到PN溶液/乳剂中的其他物质也被记录在标签上。<sup>10</sup> (规定)

### C. PN给药。

#### 1. 过滤器使用

- 使用0.2微米过滤器过滤没有脂质的PN溶液, 使用1.2微米过滤器过滤含脂乳剂(3-in-1)的PN溶液, 来减少微生物的风险、沉淀或微粒污染。当脂质与葡萄糖/氨基酸分开注入时, 0.2微米过滤器用于葡萄糖/氨基酸溶液, 低于0.2微米过滤器(例如, “背驮式”)用于脂质乳剂。单独的脂质乳剂可能不需要过滤, 咨询制造商的使用说明; 如果需要, 使用1.2微米过滤器。<sup>1-9</sup> (II)
2. 含有葡萄糖、氨基酸或脂肪乳剂作为3合1添加配方的PN溶液输注时间不超过24小时。单独使用脂肪乳剂的输注时间不超过12小时。<sup>4</sup> (IV)
  3. 至少每24小时更换PN溶液(总营养添加剂(TNA)和氨基酸/葡萄糖配方)给药装置。也有建议改变给药装置和PN容器一起更换。容器和给药装置应该无二-(2-乙基己基)邻苯二甲酸酯(DEHP) (参考标准42, 给药装置变化)。
  4. 药物含有超过10%葡萄糖或其他添加剂的PN溶液/乳剂, 导致渗透性大于900 mOsm / L, 通过中央血管通路设备(CVAD)给药 (参见标准23, 中央血管通路设备[CVAD]提示位置; 标准26, 血管通路设备(VAD)计划)。<sup>11-16</sup> (III)
  5. CVAD目前不能用且延误营养支持会伤害患者的情况下, 最终浓度为10%葡萄糖的PN溶液/乳剂或更低浓度的药物可通过短的外围或中线导管给药。考虑葡萄糖和其他影响渗透压的添加剂, 外周导管输注PN溶液, 渗透压不超过900 mOsm / L。临床试验证明外周导管输注PN可引起静脉炎。使用外周导管输注PN的风险/效益决定应该包括尽可能多的静脉炎减轻技术(参见标准26, 血管通路设备(VAD)计划)。<sup>11-16</sup> (IV)
  6. 使用具有抗反流保护和堵管报警功能的电子输液泵 (EIDs)。考虑使用减少剂量错误软件的智能泵, 因为这与与减少输注相关用药错误的风险相关联, 包括错误拦截(例如, 错误的速率), 降低药物不良事件的发生(参考标准13, 药物验证; 标准24, 流控制设备)。
  7. 输注PN时减少导管相关的血流感染的风险(CR-BSI)。
    - a. 如果可以, 避免通过CVAD输注PN时采血。(参考标准43, 采血)。
    - b. 考虑使用指定的单腔导管输注含脂的PN溶液。<sup>17</sup> (IV)

8. 避免计划外中断PN给药。对于成人患者，不需要逐渐减少给药的速率,但是对于3岁以下儿童则推荐。<sup>4</sup> (V)
9. 保持PN溶液冷藏、避光直到给药前，以避免维生素的氧化。<sup>1,4</sup> (IV)
10. 直到输液时才开始用附加给药装置。4(V)

#### D. 监控和提供患者教育。

1. 包括生理的、社会的和心理方面对长期PN治疗的应对。<sup>18-20</sup> (II)
2. 对进行PN的患者进行监测，包括体重、液体和电解质的平衡、代谢耐受性,尤其是血糖控制、器官功能、营养疗法相关并发症、功能特性和心理反应。教育进行家庭营养支持的患者/照护者有关代谢不耐受、感染的体征、症状和应向医疗小组报告的通路设备的并发症。<sup>5-7,18-20</sup> (V)
3. 在急性护理或家庭护理场所中，PN溶液开始输注时及输注完毕后监测血糖<sup>5-7</sup> (V)
4. 教会接受家庭PN的患者或患者家属关于通路设备保健、体重、水化监测、血/尿葡萄糖监测、EID使用和故障排除、症状和体征报告,并协助患者适应PN融入他们的生活方式(参见标准8，患者教育)。<sup>1,7,18-22</sup> (V)

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## 62. 输血疗法

### 标准

- 62.1 输血前，在患者面前执行正确的患者和血液产品核对。
- 62.2 使用适合治疗的内或附加过滤器过滤血液和成分血。

### 实施细则

- A. 仅在替代疗法已经被考虑后输注人类血液和成分血(全血、红细胞、血浆和血浆成分、血小板、粒细胞、沉淀物)。按照循证证据输血和成分血以确保患者安全、优化患者的结局,及消除不必要的输血。<sup>1-6</sup> (V)
- B. 确保获得知情同意。同意应该包括风险的描述、益处和可替代的治疗、提问的机会,并有权接受或拒绝输血。<sup>7,8</sup> (V)
- C. 在获得血液进行输血之前，执行身体基线评估,包括生命体征、肺评估、可能会增加输血相关不良反应风险的条件识别(如当前发热、心脏衰竭、肾疾病和液体容量过量风险)、合适的、专用的血管通路装置(VAD)和目前实验室值。<sup>8,9</sup> (V)
- D. 根据患者病情和输血需求选择合适的VAD:
  1. 短外周导管: 基于静脉大小和患者的偏好使用20~24G。当需要快速输血时, 建议选择大尺寸管径的导管(14-18G)。<sup>8,10</sup> (IV)
  2. 中央血管通路设备(CVADs):可进行输血;认识到基于导管长度和管腔的大小,采用PICC输血可能较慢。<sup>8,11</sup> (V)
  3. 新生儿/儿科患者:脐静脉导管或小隐静脉导管

(24G) 常用于婴儿和/或儿科患者。<sup>8,10,12</sup> (V)

E. 执行患者和血液产品标识:

1. 从输血科发放的成分血, 需要2个独立标识符, ABO血型 and Rh类型, 捐赠者身份证号码; 如果需要, ABO血型组和Rh类型进行交叉配血; 特殊输血需求; 过期日期/时间、有效的日期/时间。<sup>7,8,13</sup> (V)
2. 一个独立的双重核对过程, 2名成人在患者面前进行(例如, 病房/门诊: 对输血者和成分血的核对进行过训练的2人; 在家庭护理环境中: 注册护士和负责任的成年人):
  - a. 验证血液成分: 审查独立许可从业者 (LIP) 的输血医嘱; 血液成分的类型(红细胞、血浆、血小板); 患者血型; 如果执行, 交叉配血结果; 供体身份证号码; 过期日期/时间; 和任何产品的改变如辐照或巨细胞病毒(CMV)血清反应阴性的成分。<sup>7,8,13</sup> (V)
  - b. 可以使用单人核对和自动化识别技术(如正确逻辑/接口应用程序的条形码)。使用基于电脑化条形码的血液识别系统导致接近错误事件的大量增加。新兴技术包括射频识别设备。<sup>8,14-16</sup> (IV)

F. 输血前检查每个血液成分, 且如果容器是不完整的或者出现不正常不要使用(如过度溶血、相比给药装置血包显著变色、存在絮状物), 并将它返回给输血科。<sup>8,13</sup> (V)

G. 与0.9%氯化钠一起输注血液或成分血。其他的溶液或药物不应该被添加到或通过相同的给药装置输注血液或成分血, 除非美国食品和药物管理局(FDA)允许使用。<sup>7, 8, 13</sup> (IA/P)

H. 过滤所有血液成分和遵循制造商的说明使用过滤器。

1. 使用过滤器消除血液中的沉淀和有害颗粒; 标准的输血装置包含170 - 260微米的过滤器。<sup>7,8,13</sup> (V)
2. 不常规使用微凝集血液滤器, 这常用于手术期间流出血液的回收和再输注。<sup>8</sup> (V)
3. 白细胞减少过滤器通常用于存储或血液收集后不久。白细胞减少是一个低效率的方法, 与某些患者血压急剧降低相关。使用减少白细胞的血液制品(红细胞和血小板)减少了发热性输血反应、人类白细胞抗原(HLA)排斥免疫的风险和巨细胞病毒的传播。<sup>8</sup> (V)
4. 输注粒细胞或造血干细胞时不使用减少白细胞的过滤器。<sup>7,8,13</sup> (V)

I. 完成每个单位输血或每4个小时后更换输血给药装置和过滤器。如果超过一个单位可以输液4小时, 但输血装置只可用4小时(参见标准42, 给药装置改变)。<sup>8</sup> (V)

J. 在4小时内完成每个单位的血液或成分血的输注。当

一个单位的血需要缓慢输注时, 考虑联系输血科将红细胞或全血分装成更小的单位, 如儿科患者或具有循环负荷过重风险的成人患者。血小板应超过30分钟到4小时给药。当患者耐受后, 每单位血浆应尽快输注给患者或在15~60分钟输注完毕。<sup>8,13</sup> (V)

K. 电子输液装置(EIDs)可以用来输注没有显著的红细胞溶血风险的血液或成分血。有输血标签指示的电子输液装置(EIDs)才能使用。使用时按照制造商的使用说明(参见标准24, 流控制设备)。<sup>8,17</sup> (IV)

L. 当临床必需时, 如大剂量或快速输血、交换输血、有临床显著条件的患者和新生儿/儿科患者, 只使用一个使血液复温的设备, 并具有标签指示。当通过CVAD进行输血时, 临床上重要的体温过低的风险增加(参见标准25, 血液和体液变暖)。<sup>7,8</sup> (V)

M. 当需要快速输血时, 根据制造商的使用说明考虑使用外部加压设备或电子快速输液设备。外部加压设备应该配备一个压力表, 完全包住血液包, 并且压力均匀。压力不应超过300毫米汞柱。对于快速输液, 一个大管径的导管可能比一个压力设备更有效。<sup>8</sup> (V)

N. 监测输液不良事件。

1. 输血前、开始输血5到15分钟后、输血后, 以及根据患者的情况监测患者的生命体征。<sup>8</sup> (V)

2. 第一个15分钟内, 以大约每分钟2毫升的速度慢慢开始输血, 并保持有医护人员在患者附近; 如果没有输血反应的迹象, 为了确保在4小时内完成输血量而增加输血速率。<sup>8</sup> (V)

3. 如果出现输血反应的症状和体征立即停止输血, 通知LIP和输血科并按照规定给予应急药物。<sup>7,8,13,18</sup> (V)

4. 监测患者的输血反应至少4到6小时, 以检测与输血相关的发热或肺部反应; 为输血后不能进行直接观察的患者提供延迟的输血反应相关的体征和症状及报告重要性的教育。<sup>7,8,12,18</sup> (V)

O. 如果在院外输血, 确保安全输血的实践包括以下: 文档显示之前的输血没有不良反应记录; 输血期间通过电话立即联系到LIP; 另一个有能力的成年人用来协助患者身份识别, 如果需要时请求医疗援助; 在验证正确的温度的冷却容器里运输血液产品的能力; 妥善处置医疗废物的能力, 及设计良好的对患者和照护者的健康教育程序, 还包括清晰的关于输血反应的记录。<sup>8</sup> (V)

P. 考虑参与国家医疗安全网络(NHSN's)自愿项目以监测受体的不良反应和输血相关的质量控制事件。参与者为组织提供用于组织间的比较和质量改进活动的数

据。<sup>19</sup> (V)



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## 63. 中度镇静/使用静脉输注镇痛

### 标准

- 63.1 按照州护理委员会的规定和医疗机构的制度，注册护士可以使用静脉注射(IV)给予中度镇静/镇痛。
- 63.2 注册护士具有进行中度镇静/镇痛给药的能力，包括程序评估知识、不同的镇静水平、安全用药和对于中度镇静/镇痛的逆转剂、气道护理、监测生理参数、常见并发症和干预措施，并通过适龄的心脏生命支持考核。
- 63.3 急救车和逆转剂是立即可用的，气道管理的专业临床医

护人员、紧急插管、高级心肺生命支持和潜在的并发症的处理是立即可用的。

### 实施细则

- A. 在静脉镇静/镇痛给药时，确保具有给药的能力、先进的知识和技能。<sup>1-7</sup> (IV)
- B. 确定可由注册护士给药的药物清单：中度镇静药物包括苯二氮卓类(咪达唑仑、安定)，麻醉剂(芬太尼、哌替啶)，异丙酚，安定镇静剂(氟哌利多)和抗组胺药(苯海拉明)。<sup>2-4,7</sup> (IV)
- C. 确保患者按照医疗机构的政策和程序获得知情同意(见标准9,知情同意)。<sup>4,7</sup> (IV)
- D. 镇痛前建立出院计划,包括需要有一个家庭成员/护理人员/朋友开车送患者回家和观察患者。<sup>4,7</sup> (IV)
- E. 镇痛前执行全面评估包括病史/现状、当前药物、过敏、以前镇静史、药物/酒精/烟草使用和NPO(禁食)状态。
  1. 基于评估期间确定的任何问题咨询一个麻醉授权独立从业者(LIP),如使用阿片类药物的意义、对中度镇静的不耐受史、呼吸道问题、过敏、严重的并发症。<sup>2,4,7</sup> (IV)
- F. 给药的整个过程和给药后的恢复过程启动和维持血管通路，以备紧急抢救给药、给氧和/或逆转剂；由于药剂的类型、患者的身体状况和药物敏感性，适度镇静可能转换为深度镇静和意识丧失。<sup>2,4,7</sup> (IV)
- G. 在整个过程中持续监测患者,包括血压、呼吸速率、血氧饱和度、心率和节律和意识水平。在手术中监测患者接受中度镇静的临床医护人员应没有其他任务。<sup>2-4,7,8</sup> (IV)
- H. 使用二氧化碳图监测通气是否足够。<sup>4,7,9</sup> (IV)
  1. 使用有效的、可靠的工具或建立组织标准来评估镇静和镇痛是否足够、是否可准备出院回家或转移到病房。2-4,7,9-11 (II)
- I. 如果需要给予逆转剂，术后至少观察患者90分钟。<sup>7</sup> (IV)
- J. 术前提供及术后强化患者和护理人员教育,关于镇静/镇痛输液、程序、限制;与输液部位、输液程序相关的并发症、应急指示24小时联系电话号码。<sup>4,7</sup> (IV)

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## 64. 治疗性采血

### 标准

- 64.1 所有危险性废物,包括来自采血的废液,将根据组织的政策和程序进行处理。

### 实施细则

- A. 采血的医嘱包括以下方面: 评估患者特定诊断的实验室值,进行采血指导的实验室参数、采血的频率和被放的血流量。<sup>1-3</sup> (IV)
- B. 通过使用一个躺椅或者检查桌子/床,预防、管理和识别常见的副作用,如血容量减少、恶心/呕吐,或罕见的不良反应;监测手术前后的生命体征;鼓励手术前后口服水化治疗;询问是否恐针或恐血;输注肠外营养溶液,如果医嘱开立,记录溶液的类型、数量和输液速率。<sup>1,2,4-13</sup> (IV)
- C. 根据患者病情、所需的预期治疗时间和其他输液疗法选择最合适的血管通路设备(VAD):
  1. 使用18 – 20G的短外周导管,采血前置入,完成后移除。

2. 如果已经放置中央血管通路装置(CVAD),采血不与其他输液疗法一起进行。

3. 血浆置换导管。<sup>1,11</sup> (V)

- D. 血液收集容器可能包括用于收集志愿献血的血袋或专门为采血设计的袋;基于静脉输液装置的注射器也可以使用。由于空气栓塞的风险不使用真空容器以促进血液流动。<sup>1</sup> (V)
- E. 采血完成后,移除外周导管,应该在静脉穿刺部位保持手动按压,直到出血停止,然后覆盖敷料。患者应该保持斜躺几分钟,然后按照指示缓慢起身。<sup>1,2,4</sup> (V)
- F. 提供患者教育指导,包括潜在的副作用如水肿、晕厥、恶心/呕吐,还应包括手术之前和之后活动的数量和类型。<sup>1,4</sup> (V)
- G. 文档记录应该包括血液总量、患者反应、生命体征、敷料应用或封管及患者指导。<sup>1</sup> (V)

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## Appendix A.

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### Infusion Team Definition

This team is defined as a group of nursing personnel centrally structured within an acute health care facility charged with the shared mission of outcome accountability for the delivery of infusion therapy. While this team may not be directly providing each infusion, they provide the advanced knowledge for safe practices to support the primary care staff. Thus, the roles of the infusion team members include direct care providers, educators, consultants, coaches, mentors, advocates, coordinators, and managers.

This team is led by infusion nurse specialists (eg, CRNI<sup>®</sup>s) and may contain a staff mix of registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and unlicensed assistive personnel. Unlicensed team members work under the direction of the licensed professional infusion nursing staff.

The scope of services for the infusion team consists of a variety of activities related to the safe insertion, delivery, and maintenance of all infusion and vascular access therapies including fluids and medications, blood and blood components, and parenteral nutrition. The identified services of this team should be based on the fact that infusion therapy is needed in all areas of the organization and by all ages of patients/clients. This team will provide guidance for establishing policy and practices according to the nationally recognized *Infusion Therapy Standards of Practice*.

Goals for this team include accuracy, efficiency, and consistency for safe delivery of all infusion services, along with reduction and/or elimination of complications. Meeting this goal will reduce liability, lower costs, and decrease length of stay, while promoting vascular preservation, greater patient satisfaction, and better outcomes.

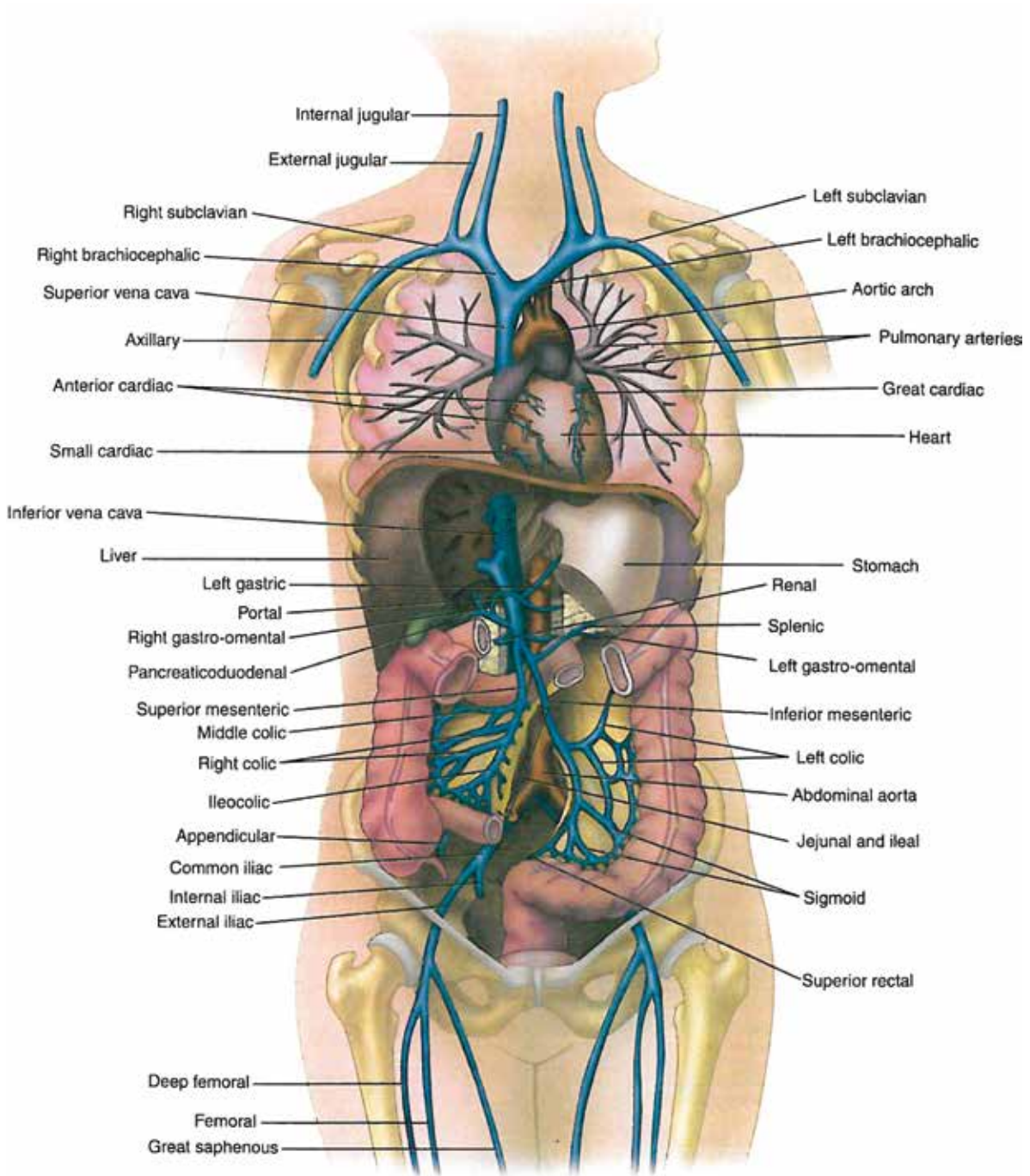
Responsibility for performing direct clinical practice should be divided between the infusion team and the primary nursing staff based on documented clinical outcomes, patient populations and their specific needs and risks, and the complexity of the knowledge and skill(s) required to perform each nursing intervention.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and published research recognize that the use of teams in the health care setting reduces mistakes and enhances patient safety, thereby indicating that the use of an infusion team is strongly recommended for all health care organizations.

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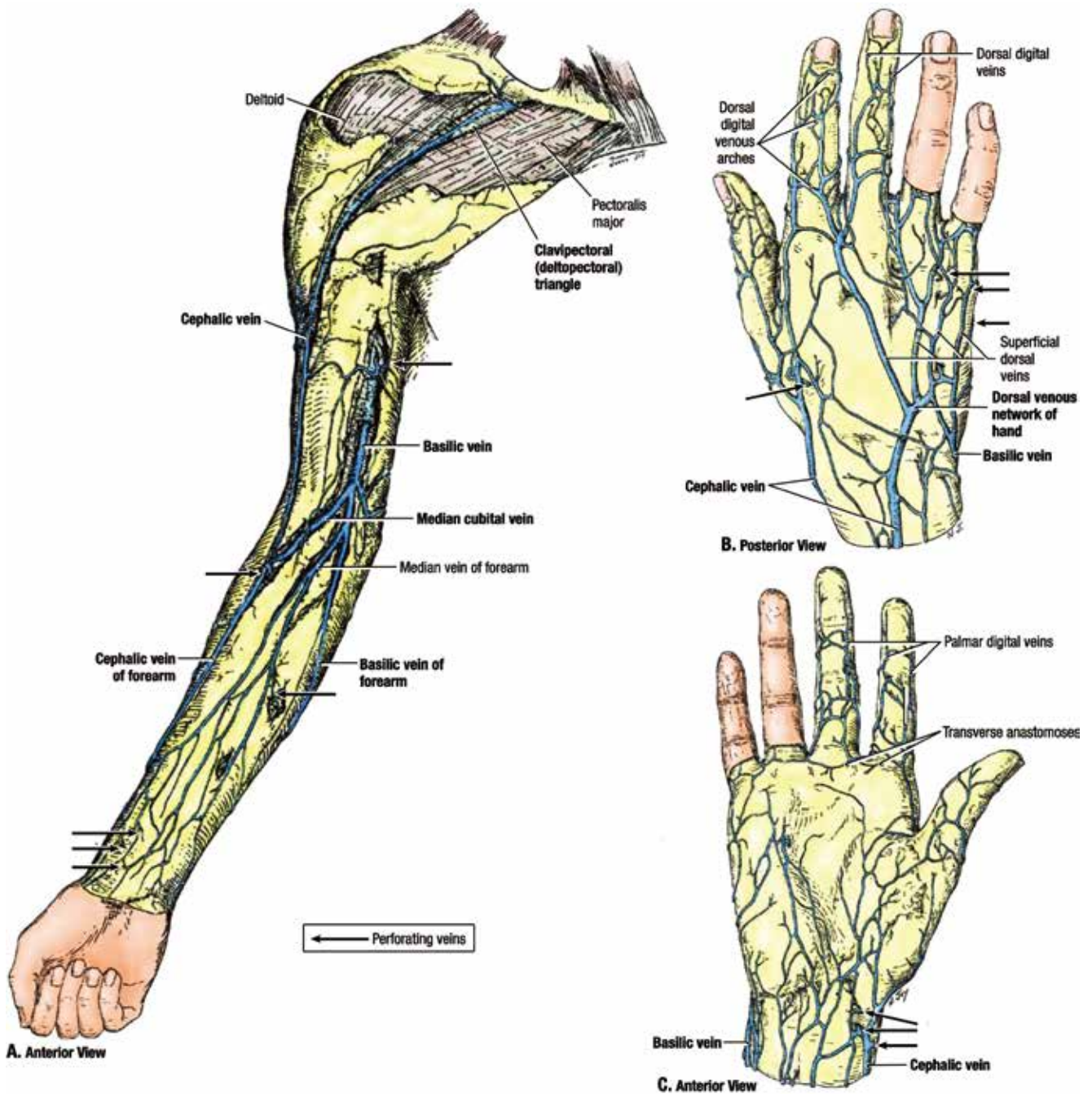
Source: Hadaway L, Dalton L, Mercanti-Erieg L. *Infusion teams in acute care hospitals: call for a business approach: an Infusion Nurses Society white paper*. J Infus Nurs. 2013;36(5):356-360.

# Appendix B. Illustrations



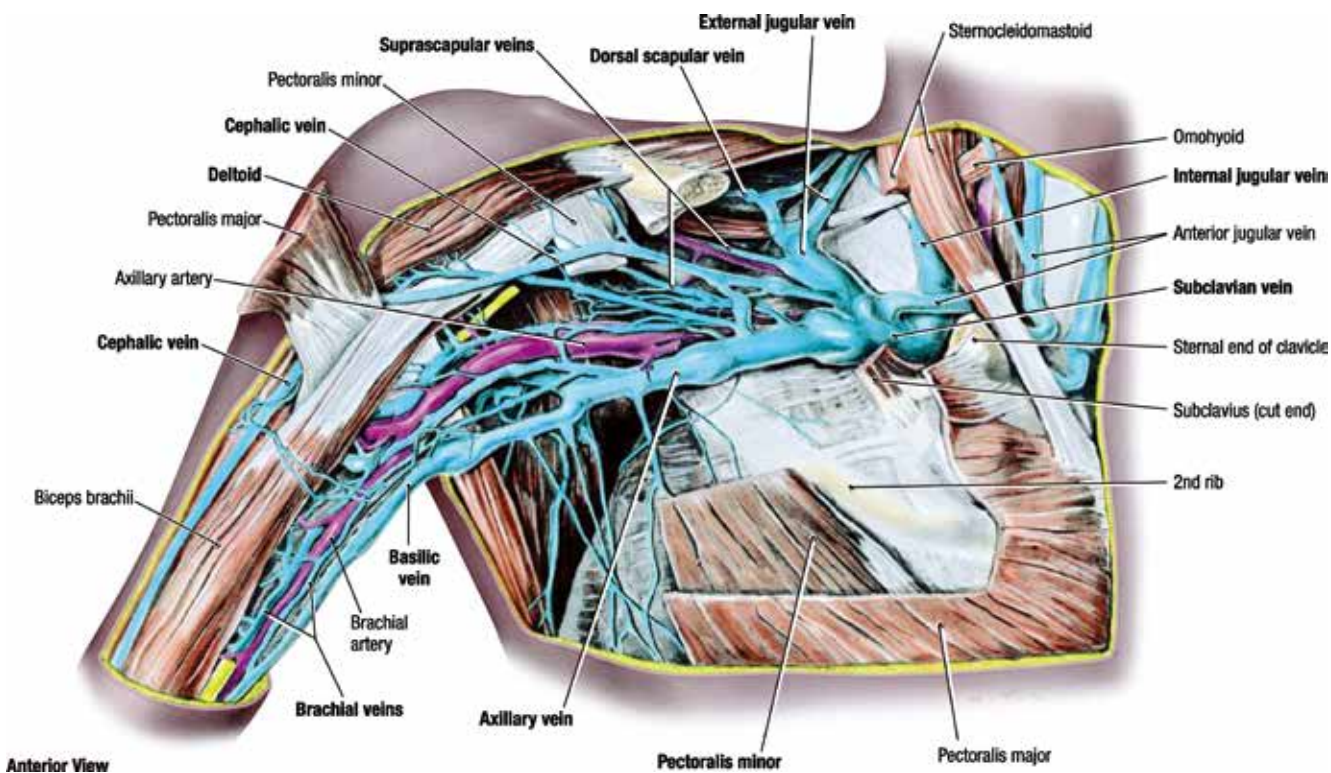
**Figure 1** Principal veins of the body. From *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary*. 30th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Saunders/Elsevier; 2003: 2014. Used with permission.





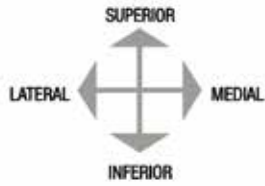
**Figure 2** Superficial venous drainage of upper limb. A. Forearm, arm, and pectoral region. B. Dorsal surface of hand. C. Palmar surface of hand. The arrows indicate where perforating veins penetrate the deep fascia. Blood is continuously shunted from these superficial veins in the subcutaneous tissue to deep veins via the perforating veins. From Agur AMR, Dalley AF. *Grant's Atlas of Anatomy*. 13th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2013:498. Used with permission.



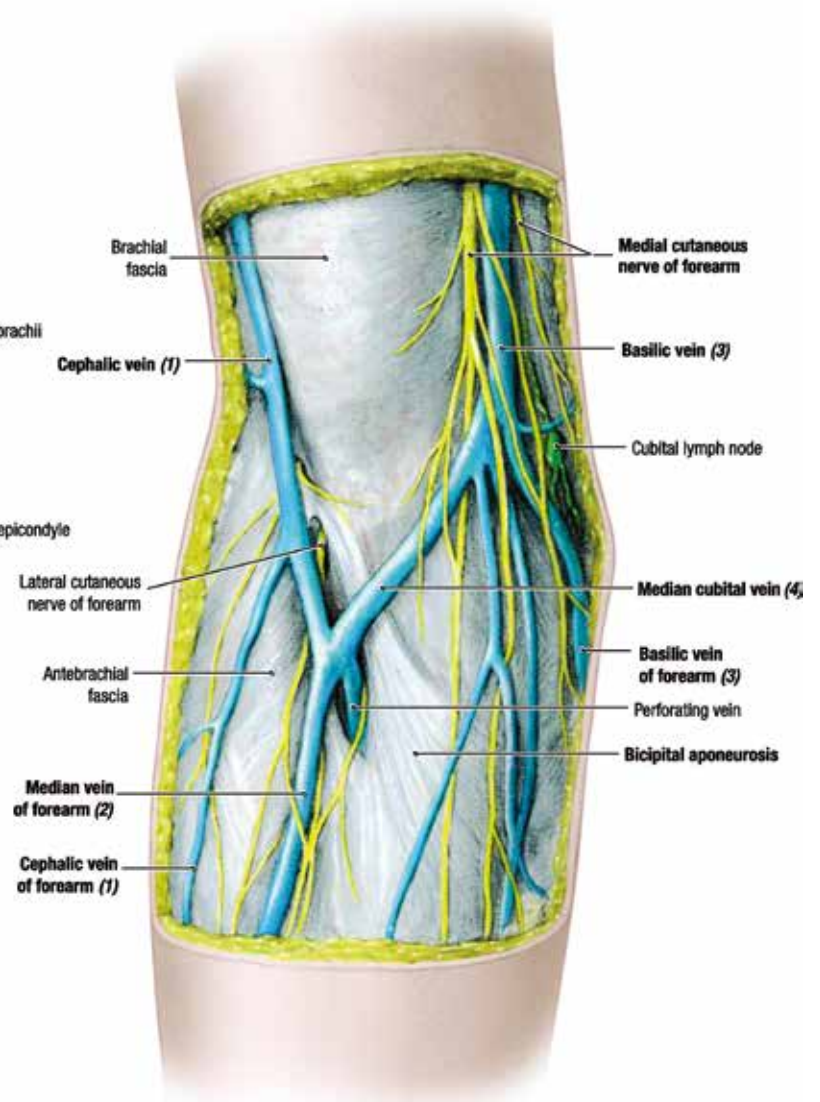


Anterior View

**Figure 3** Veins of axilla. The basilic vein joins the brachial veins to become the axillary vein near the inferior border of teres major, the axillary vein becomes the subclavian vein at the lateral border of the first rib, and the subclavian joins the internal jugular to become the brachiocephalic vein posterior to the sternal end of the clavicle. Numerous valves, enlargements in the vein, are shown. The cephalic vein in this specimen bifurcates to end in the axillary and external jugular veins. From Agur AMR, Dalley AF. *Grant's Atlas of Anatomy*. 13th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer/ Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2013:509. Used with permission.

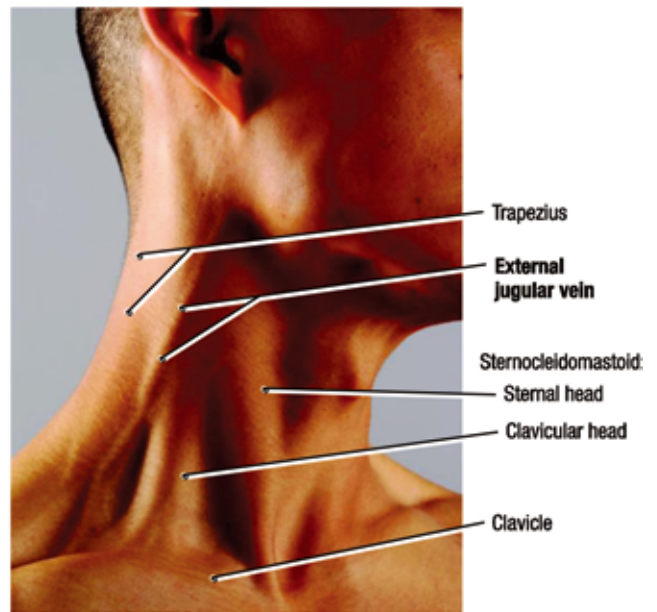
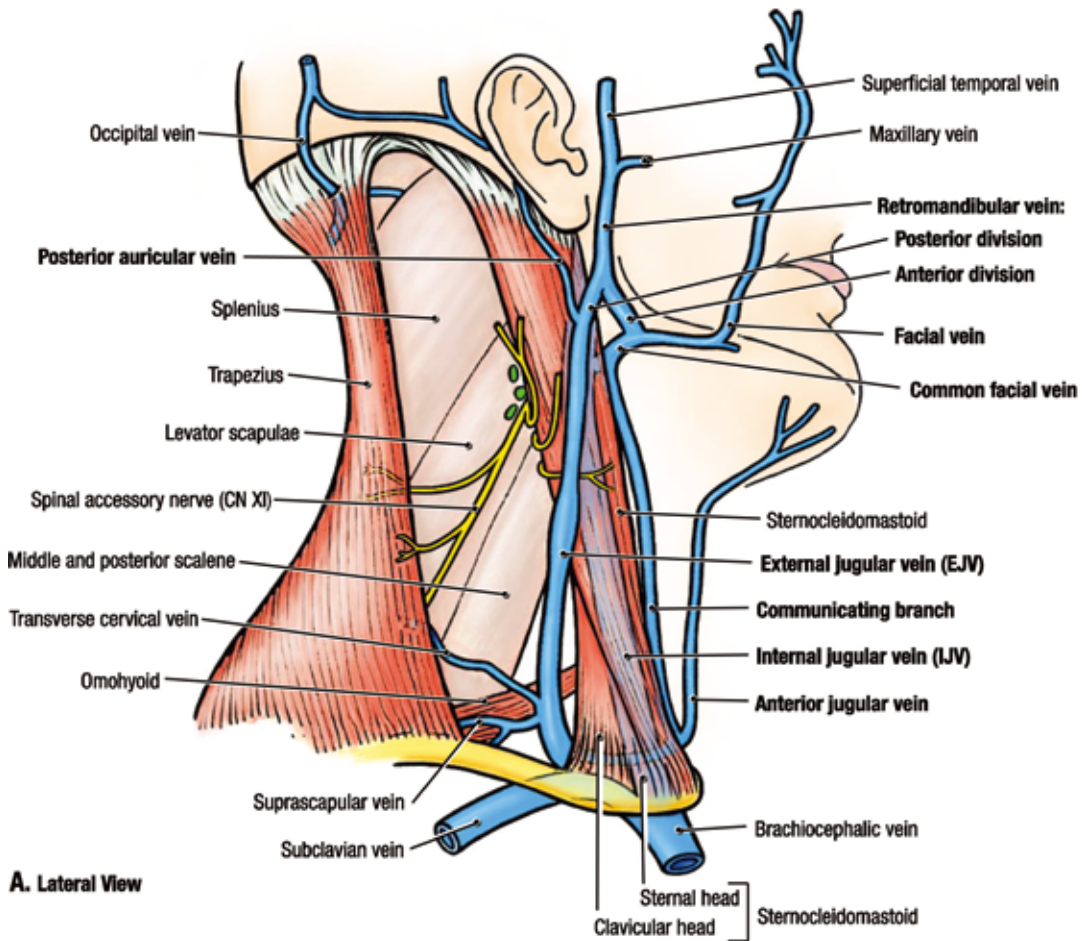


A. Anterior View



B. Anterior View

**Figure 4** Cubital fossa: surface anatomy and superficial dissection—anterior view. Cutaneous nerves and superficial veins. From Agur AMR, Dalley AF. *Grant's Atlas of Anatomy*. 13th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2013:546. Used with permission.



**Figure 5** Superficial veins of the neck—lateral view. The superficial temporal and maxillary veins merge to form the retromandibular vein. The posterior division of the retromandibular vein unites with the posterior auricular vein to form the external jugular vein (EJV). The facial vein receives the anterior division of the retromandibular vein, forming the common facial vein that empties into the internal jugular vein. From Agur AMR, Dalley AF. *Grant's Atlas of Anatomy*. 13th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2013:754. Used with permission.



## Glossary

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### A

**Add-on Device.** Additional component, such as an in-line filter, stopcock, Y-site, extension set, manifold set, and/or needleless connector, that is added to the administration set or vascular access device.

**Administration Set.** A tubing set composed of plastic components that is used to deliver infusions and that typically includes a spike, a drip chamber, injection ports, and a male luer-lock end. Variations may include a Y-set, integrated filter, and microbore tubing.

**Admixture.** To mix; to combine 2 or more medications.

**Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN).** A nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, nurse anesthetist, or nurse midwife.

**Adverse Event.** Any unintended or untoward event that occurs with a patient receiving medical treatment that is related to a medication, product, equipment, procedure, etc.

**Air Embolism.** The presence of air in the vascular system that obstructs venous blood flow primarily to the lungs or brain.

**Airborne Precautions.** A type of isolation precaution to reduce the risk of infection from airborne transmission of airborne droplet nuclei that may remain suspended in the air.

**Allen Test.** A test performed on the radial and ulnar artery of the hand prior to arterial puncture to ascertain adequate arterial perfusion.

**Alternative Site.** A health care setting outside of the acute care hospital that includes, but is not limited to, the home, long-term care and assisted living facility, outpatient center/clinic, and physician office.

**Ambulatory Infusion Device.** Infusion device specifically designed to be worn on the body to promote patient mobility and independence.

**Amino Acids.** Organic components of protein.

**Ampoule.** Hermetically sealed glass medication container that must be broken at the neck to access the medication.

**Anti-Free-Flow Protection.** Administration set technology that prevents intravenous solutions from flowing into the patient when the administration set is removed from the flow-control device.

**Anti-infective CVAD.** Central vascular access device coated or impregnated with antiseptic or antimicrobial agents.

**Antimicrobial Locking Solutions.** Solutions using suprathreshold concentrations of antibiotic, or a variety of antiseptic agents, to lock the central vascular access device (CVAD) lumen for a prescribed period of time for prevention or treatment of catheter-related bloodstream infection (CR-BSI).

**Antineoplastic Agent.** Medication that prevents the development, growth, or proliferation of malignant cells.

**Antiseptic.** A substance used to reduce the risk of infection by killing or inhibiting the growth of microorganisms.

**Apheresis.** Process of separating blood into 4 components: plasma, platelets, red blood cells, and white blood cells, removing 1 of the components and then reinfusing the remaining components.

**Arterial Pressure Monitoring.** Monitoring of arterial pressure through an indwelling arterial catheter connected to an electronic monitor.

**Arteriovenous (AV) Fistula.** Surgical anastomosis between an artery and vein.

**Arteriovenous (AV) Graft.** Surgical structure created between an artery and a vein, usually of a manufactured synthetic material.

**Aseptic No-Touch Technique.** A theoretical framework for safe and effective aseptic practice that can be applied to all clinical procedures.

**Aseptic Technique.** A primary infection prevention method to maintain objects and areas maximally free from microorganisms (eg, through use of sterile supplies, barriers, and absolute separation of sterile items from those that are not sterile).

**Assent.** Agreement by an individual not competent to give legally valid informed consent (eg, a child or cognitively impaired person).

**Authorized Agent-Controlled Analgesia.** A competent person authorized and educated by the prescriber to activate the analgesic dose when a patient is not able to do so.



## B

**Bacteria.** Microorganisms that may be nonpathogenic (normal flora) or pathogenic (disease causing).

**Beyond-Use Date (BUD).** The date added to a product label during the compounding process after which a product may not be used, based on the fact that the manufacturer's original container has been opened, exposed to ambient atmospheric conditions, and may not have the integrity of the original packaging.

**Biofilm.** A thin coating, usually a resistant layer, of microorganisms that form on and coat the surfaces of an implanted or indwelling device.

**Biologic Therapy.** Treatments for disease by the administration of substances that produce a biological reaction in the organism and include the use of sera, antitoxins, vaccines, cells, tissues, and organs. Examples of biologic therapies include immunoglobulins, monoclonal antibodies, interferons, interleukins, and vaccines.

**Biological Safety Cabinet (BSC).** Used during drug compounding; a ventilated cabinet that has an open front with inward airflow to protect personnel, downward high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA)-filtered laminar flow to protect the product, and HEPA-filtered exhausted air to protect the environment.

**Blood Return.** A component of VAD patency assessment; blood that is the color and consistency of whole blood upon aspiration.

**Blood/Fluid Warmer.** An electronic device with adequate temperature controls that raises refrigerated blood or parenteral solutions to a desired temperature during administration.

**Body Surface Area.** Surface area of the body expressed in square meters. Used in calculating pediatric dosages, managing burn patients, and determining radiation and many classes of drug dosages.

**Bolus.** Concentrated medication and/or solution given rapidly over a short period of time.

## C

**Catheter.** A hollow tube made of thermoplastic polyurethane, silicone elastomer, or metal; inserted into the body and used for injecting or evacuating fluids.

**Catheter-Associated Venous Thrombosis (CAVT).** A secondary vein thrombosis related to the presence of a CVAD; includes the presence of an extraluminal fibrin sheath encompassing all or part of the CVAD's length, with a mural or veno-occlusive thrombosis overlying the fibrin sheath; may be located in deep veins or superficial veins when placed for CVAD use.

**Catheter Clearance.** The process to reestablish catheter lumen patency using medications or chemicals instilled into the lumen for a specific period of time.

**Catheter Dislodgment.** Catheter movement into or out of the insertion site indicating tip movement to a sub-optimal position.

**Catheter Exchange.** Replacement of existing central vascular access device (CVAD) with a new CVAD using the same catheter tract.

**Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infection (CR-BSI).** A clinical definition used when the catheter is identified through specific laboratory testing to be the source of the bloodstream infection.

**Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection (CLABSI).** A laboratory-confirmed, primary bloodstream infection in a patient with a central line in place for more than 2 calendar days before the development of the bloodstream infection (BSI), and the BSI is not related to an infection at another site. The CLABSI definition is used for surveillance purposes and may overestimate the true incidence of catheter-related bloodstream infection (CR-BSI). Refer to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) for the current CLABSI surveillance criteria.

**Central Vascular Access Device (CVAD).** Catheter inserted into a peripheral or centrally located vein with the tip residing in the superior or inferior vena cava.

**Central Vascular Access Device (CVAD) Malposition.** CVAD tip located in an aberrant position and no longer located in the original vena cava or cavoatrial junction.

**Extravascular Malposition.** CVAD tip located outside of the vein in nearby anatomical structures such as mediastinum, pleura, pericardium, or peritoneum.

**Intravascular Malposition.** CVAD tip located in a suboptimal or aberrant position inside a vein; occurs as primary or secondary malposition.

**Primary CVAD Malposition.** CVAD tip positioned in a suboptimal or unacceptable location occurring during the insertion procedure.

**Secondary CVAD Malposition.** CVAD tip found to be in a suboptimal or unacceptable location at any time during the catheter dwell time; commonly referred to as tip migration.

**Certification/Board Certification.** A voluntarily earned credential that demonstrates the holder's specialized knowledge, skills, and experience within a given specialty; awarded by a third-party, nongovernmental entity or association, such as the Infusion Nurses Certification Corporation (INCC), after the individual has met predetermined and standardized criteria.

**Chemical Incompatibility.** Change in the molecular structure or pharmacological properties of a substance that may or may not be visually observed when a solution or medication contacts an incompatible solution or medication within the vascular access device (VAD) lumen, administration set, or solution container.

**Cleaning.** The removal of visible soil (eg, organic and inorganic material) from objects and surfaces. Thorough cleaning is essential before performing disinfection and sterilization procedures because inorganic and organic materials that remain on the surfaces interfere with the effectiveness of these processes.

**Closed System Drug Transfer Device.** A drug transfer device that mechanically prohibits the transfer of environmental contaminants into the system and the escape of hazardous drugs or vapor concentrations outside the system; used in compounding and administering sterile doses of chemotherapy and other hazardous drugs.

**Closed System Transfer.** The movement of sterile products from one container to another in which the containers, closure system, and transfer devices remain intact through the entire transfer process, compromised only by the penetration of a sterile, pyrogen-free needle or cannula through a designated closure or port to effect transfer, withdrawal, or delivery.

**Color Coding.** System that identifies products and medications by the use of a color system.

**Compatibility.** Capable of being mixed and administered without undergoing undesirable chemical and/or physical changes or loss of therapeutic action.

**Competence.** Capability of the individual to apply knowledge, critical thinking, interpersonal, decision-making, and psychomotor skills to the performance of infusion therapy.

**Competency.** An integration of behaviors in the varied circumstances of the work environment demonstrating the individual's ability to perform the desired job-related activities and tasks.

**Competency Assessment.** The process of reviewing and documenting the individual's demonstrated ability to perform a job, role, specific tasks, or other patient care activities.

**Compounding.** The act of preparing, mixing, assembling, packaging, and labeling a drug, drug delivery device, or device according to a practitioner's prescription for an individual patient or based on a professional agreement between the practitioner, patient, and pharmacist.

**Compounding Aseptic Containment Isolator (CACI).** Used during drug compounding to provide health care worker protection from exposure to undesirable levels of airborne drugs and to provide an aseptic environment when compounding sterile preparations.

**Computerized Prescriber Order Entry (CPOE).** A system in which clinicians directly enter medication, test, or procedure orders into a computer system; medication orders are transmitted directly to the pharmacy.

**Conscious Sedation.** Minimally depressed level of consciousness in which the patient retains the ability to

maintain a patent airway independently and continuously and to respond appropriately to physical stimulation and verbal commands. The drugs, doses, and techniques used are not intended to produce loss of consciousness.

**Contact Precautions.** Strategies implemented to prevent the transmission of infectious agents such as wound drainage, which are spread by direct or indirect contact between the patient and environment.

**Contamination.** Introduction or transference of pathogens or infectious material from one source to another.

**Cross Contamination.** The indirect movement of pathogens or other harmful substances from one patient to another patient.

**Cultural Competency.** The delivery of infusion services that are respectful of and responsive to the beliefs, culture, practices, and linguistic needs of patients and their families served by the health care organization.

## D

**Dead Space.** As applied to needleless connectors, this is the internal space outside the intended fluid pathway into which fluid can move.

**Decontamination.** The removal of pathogenic microorganisms from objects so they are safe to handle, use, or discard.

**Deep Sedation.** Drug-induced depression of consciousness; the patient responds persistently to repeated or painful stimulation; the capacity to preserve respiratory function may be diminished and support to maintain the airway and spontaneous respiration may be required. Cardiovascular function is generally preserved.

**Delegation.** The process by which a registered nurse (RN) directs another person to perform tasks or activities not commonly performed by that person; the RN retains accountability for the outcome of the delegated tasks or activity.

**Difficult Vascular Access.** Multiple unsuccessful venipuncture attempts (ie, maximum of 4) to cannulate a vein; the need for special interventions to establish venous cannulation based on a known history of difficulty due to diseases, injury, and/or frequent unsuccessful venipuncture attempts.

**Dilution.** To add a diluent (eg, 0.9% sodium chloride, sterile water) to a solution of medication in order to make it less concentrated or to provide additional solution for ease of administration and titration, or to decrease the tissue irritation of a medication.

**Disclosure.** The process of revealing to the patient and family all the facts necessary to ensure understanding of what occurred when a patient experiences a significant complication from a medical error or mistake; information that is necessary for the patient's well-being or relevant to future treatment.

**Disinfectant.** Agent that eliminates all microorganisms except bacterial spores.

**Disinfection.** A process that eliminates many or all pathogenic microorganisms, except bacterial spores, on inanimate objects.

**Disinfection Cap.** Plastic cap containing an antiseptic solution placed on top of the connection surface of a needleless connector to disinfect the surface and provide protection between intermittent uses.

**Distal.** Farthest from the center, or midline, of the body or trunk, or from the point of attachment; opposite of proximal.

**Doppler Flow Study.** A form of ultrasound technology that produces audible sounds to determine characteristics of circulating blood.

**Dose-Error Reduction System.** Electronic infusion devices (EIDs) manufactured with drug libraries containing drug name and soft and hard infusion limits; EIDs designed to prevent errors in solution and medication delivery, often called “smart pumps.”

**Droplet Precautions.** A type of isolation precaution to reduce the risk of infection from pathogens spread through close respiratory or mucous membrane contact with respiratory secretions.

## E

**Electronic Infusion Device (EID).** Device that is powered by electricity or battery to regulate infusion rate; may be either a positive-pressure pump or controller (gravity fed) used to regulate the flow rate of the infusion therapy.

**Embolus.** Mass of undissolved matter present in blood or lymphatic vessel; an embolus may be solid, liquid, or gaseous.

**Engineered Stabilization Device.** A device or system placed subcutaneously or topically; specifically designed and engineered to control movement at the catheter hub.

**Engineering Controls.** Devices that isolate or remove the blood-borne pathogens hazard from the workplace, such as sharps disposal containers, self-sheathing needles, needleless systems, and sharps with engineered protections.

**Epidural Space.** Space surrounding the spinal cord and its meninges; contains fatty tissue, veins, spinal arteries, and nerves; considered a potential space that is not created until medication or air is injected.

**Erythema.** Redness of skin along a vein track that results from vascular irritation or capillary congestion in response to irritation; may be a precursor to or indication of phlebitis.

**Evidence-Based Practice.** Application of the best available synthesis of research results in conjunction with clinical expertise and with attention to and inclusion of patient preferences.

**Expiration Date.** The date and time, when applicable, beyond which a product should not be used; the product should be discarded beyond this date and time; assigned on the basis of both stability and risk level, whichever is the shorter period.

**Extravasation.** Inadvertent infiltration of vesicant solution or medication into surrounding tissue; rated by a standard tool.

**Extrinsic Contamination.** Contamination that occurs after the manufacturing process of a product.

## F

**Fat Emulsion (Intravenous Fat Emulsion [IVFE]).** Combination of liquid, lipid, and an emulsifying system formulated for intravenous use.

**Filter.** A special porous device used to prevent the passage of air or other undesired substances; product design determines size of substances retained.

**Flow-Control Device.** Instrument used to regulate infusion flow rate; includes categories of manual devices (eg, slide, roller clamp, screw), mechanical infusion devices (see definition), and electronic infusion devices (see definition).

**Flushing.** The act of moving fluids, medications, blood, and blood products out of the vascular access device into the bloodstream; used to assess and maintain patency and prevent precipitation due to solution/medication incompatibility.

## G

**Gap Analysis.** Assessment of the difference(s) between actual and required knowledge, skill, or performance; may be done on an individual, department, or organizational level.

**Guidewire.** A long, flexible metal structure, composed of tightly wound coiled wire in a variety of designs; contains safety mechanisms that allow it to be inserted into the vein or artery.

## H

**Hazardous Drugs.** Drugs exhibiting 1 or more of the following 6 characteristics in humans or animals: carcinogenicity, teratogenicity or other developmental toxicity, reproductive toxicity, organ toxicity at low doses, genotoxicity, and structure and toxicity profiles of new drugs that mimic existing drugs determined hazardous by the above criteria.

**Hazardous Waste.** In the context of this document, hazardous waste is differentiated from medical waste and refers to that generated from administration of hazardous drugs (eg, containers and intravenous supplies used to administer hazardous drugs).

**Healthcare Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (HFMEA).** A systematic, proactive method used to evaluate a process or device for the purposes of

identifying where and how a process might fail; results are used to identify and prioritize the most needed process changes.

**Health Literacy.** The degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health care information and services needed to make appropriate decisions.

**Hemodynamic Pressure Monitoring.** A general term for determining the functional status of the cardiovascular system as it responds to acute stress such as myocardial infarction and cardiogenic or septic shock. A pulmonary artery catheter is used to directly measure intracardiac pressure changes, cardiac output, blood pressure, and heart rate.

**Hemolysis.** Destruction of the membrane of the red blood cells resulting in the liberation of hemoglobin, which diffuses into the surrounding fluid.

**Hemostasis.** An arrest of bleeding or of circulation.

**Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia (HIT).** An acute, transient prothrombotic disorder caused by heparin-dependent, platelet-activating antibodies; a hypercoagulable state with a strong association to venous and arterial thrombosis.

**High-Alert Medication.** Medications that possess a heightened risk of causing significant patient harm when used in error.

**Hospital Disinfectant.** A disinfectant registered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for use in hospitals, clinics, dental offices, and any other medical-related facility.

**Hypertonic.** Solution of higher osmotic concentration than that of a reference solution or of an isotonic solution; having a concentration greater than the normal tonicity of plasma.

**Hypodermoclysis.** The treatment of dehydration by infusing fluids into the subcutaneous tissues at rates greater than 3 mL/hour; solutions are isotonic or near-isotonic.

**Hypotonic.** Solution of lower osmotic concentration than that of a reference solution or of an isotonic solution; having a concentration less than the normal tonicity of plasma.

## I

**Immediate-Use Compounded Sterile Preparations (CSPs).** Used in emergent situations or in situations where adhering to low-risk compounding procedures would add additional risk due to delays in patient care (eg, medications with short stability that must be prepared immediately before administration outside health care facilities, such as in home infusion). Immediate-use CSPs do not need to be compounded in an ISO Class 5 environment, and garbing and gowning are not required, as long as *all* of the following criteria are met:

1. Hand hygiene per Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations.
2. Aseptic technique is followed.
3. No hazardous drugs are used.
4. Only simple transfer of no more than 3 sterile, nonhazardous drugs in the manufacturers' original containers are involved in the compounding, and no more than 2 entries into any 1 container occur.
5. No more than 1 hour elapses from the time compounding begins to the time of administration to the patient begins. (No intervening steps between compounding and administration should occur.)
6. No batching or storage of CSPs occurs.
7. The preparation is labeled with patient identification, names, and amounts of all ingredients, name or initials of preparer, and exact 1-hour beyond-use date (BUD) and time.

**Immunocompromised.** Having an immune system with reduced capability to react to pathogens or tissue damage.

**Implanted Pump.** A catheter surgically placed into a vessel, body cavity, or organ attached to a subcutaneous reservoir that contains a pumping mechanism for continuous medication administration.

**Implanted Vascular Access Port.** A catheter surgically placed into a vessel, body cavity, or organ attached to a reservoir located under the skin.

**Incompatible.** Incapable of being mixed or used simultaneously without undergoing chemical or physical changes or producing undesirable effects.

**Independent Double Check.** A process whereby 2 people working apart from each other verify each component of a work process.

**Infection.** The presence and growth of a pathogenic microorganism(s) having a local or systematic effect.

**Infiltration.** Inadvertent administration of a nonvesicant solution or medication into surrounding tissue; rated by a standard tool.

**Informed Consent.** A person's voluntary agreement, based upon adequate knowledge and understanding of relevant information, to participate in research or to undergo a diagnostic, therapeutic, or preventive procedure.

**Infusate.** Parenteral solution administered into the vascular or nonvascular systems; infusion.

**Infusion Team.** A group of nursing personnel centrally structured within an acute health care facility charged with the shared mission of outcome accountability for the delivery of infusion therapy. While this team may not be directly providing each infusion, they provide the advanced knowledge for safe practices to support the primary care staff. Thus the roles of infusion team members include direct care providers, educators, consultants, coaches, mentors, advocates, coordinators, and managers. This team is led by infu-



sion nurse specialists (eg, CRNI®s) and may contain a staff mix of registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and unlicensed assistive personnel. Unlicensed team members work under the direction of the licensed professional infusion nursing staff. (See Appendix A).

**Instill/Instillation.** Administration of a solution or medication into a vascular access device (VAD) intended to fill the VAD rather than systemic infusion; examples include locking solutions to maintain catheter patency, thrombolytic medications, and medications/solutions used to dissolve precipitate.

**Interprofessional/Interprofessional Collaboration.** A cooperative approach to patient care that depends upon the overlapping knowledge, skills, and abilities of each professional health team member.

**Intraosseous (IO).** The spongy, cancellous bone of the epiphysis and the medullary cavity of the diaphysis, which are connected; the vessels of the IO space connect to the central circulation by a series of longitudinal canals that contain an artery and a vein; the Volkmann's canals connect the IO vasculature with the major arteries and veins of the central circulation.

**Intrathecal.** Within the brain or spinal canal in the space under the arachnoid membrane.

**Intraventricular Access Device.** An access device consisting of a reservoir (or port) that is attached to a catheter placed in a lateral ventricle of the brain. Used for aspiration of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) or to deliver medications into the CSF.

**Intrinsic Contamination.** Contamination that occurs during the manufacturing process of a product.

**Irritant.** An agent capable of producing discomfort (eg, burning, stinging) or pain as a result of irritation in the internal lumen of the vein with or without immediate external signs of vein inflammation.

**Isotonic.** Having the same osmotic concentration as the solution with which it is compared (eg, plasma).

## J

**Joint Stabilization.** The practice of using a device to support and stabilize a joint when veins or arteries in or near that joint must be used for VAD placement; should not be considered as a physical restraint.

**Just Culture.** A model of shared accountability in health care based on the premise that organizations are accountable for the systems they design and for how they respond to staff behaviors fairly and justly; a just culture understands that individuals should not be held responsible for system failure.

## L

**Laminar Flow Hood.** A contained workstation with filtered air flow; assists in preventing bacterial contamination and collection of hazardous chemical fumes in the work area.

**Latex Safe Environment.** A health care setting in which all products containing natural rubber latex intended for contact with mucosa or nonintact skin are removed or covered. The goal is to prevent contact between high-allergen and airborne latex with allergic individuals or those at risk for developing allergies. Dry, molded, or extruded rubber, such as medical vial stoppers and syringe plungers, create less risk of allergen exposure than those items formed by dipping forms in liquid latex (eg, gloves).

**Lean Six Sigma.** Refers to the 8 types of waste that organizations strive to eliminate as "DOWNTIME" ("defects, overproduction, waiting, nonutilized talent, transportation, inventory, motion, and extra processing"); resources that do not create value are wasteful and should be eliminated.

**Licensed Independent Practitioner (LIP).** A practitioner permitted by law and by the organization to provide care and services, without direction or supervision, within the scope of the practitioner license and consistent with individually assigned clinical responsibilities.

**Locking.** The instillation of a solution into a vascular access device (VAD) used to maintain patency in between VAD use and/or reduce risk of catheter-related bloodstream infection (CR-BSI).

**Long-term.** Referring to vascular access devices placed for anticipated need of greater than 1 month.

**Lumen.** The interior space of a tubular structure, such as a blood vessel or catheter.

## M

**Manual Flow-Control Device.** A device that controls fluid flow rate by manual adjustment of components such as a roller clamp or flow regulator; requires reliance on counting drops; is affected by factors such as dislodgment of the components or distance between the fluid container and the device; and therefore is the least accurate.

**Maximal Sterile Barrier Protection.** Equipment and clothing used to avoid exposure to pathogens, including sterile coverings for the clinicians and patient: mask, gown, protective eyewear, cap, gloves, large or full body drapes, and towels.

**Mechanical Infusion Device.** A device that uses a non-electronic method to regulate infusion flow rate; examples include the elastomeric balloon device and the spring-coil piston syringe device.

**Medical Adhesive-Related Skin Injury (MARSI).** Redness, tears, or erosion of the skin, or development of vesicles or bulla in an area exposed to medical adhesive and lasting for 30 minutes or more following adhesive removal.

**Medical Waste (Regulated).** Includes contaminated sharps; liquid or semiliquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would

release blood or other potentially infectious material in a liquid or semiliquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

**Medication Reconciliation.** The process of collecting and documenting complete and accurate medication information for each patient, including all medications—prescribed, over-the-counter, and herbals/nutritional supplements—that the patient is currently taking.

**Microaggregate Blood Filter.** Filter that removes microaggregates (includes platelets, leukocytes, and fibrin that are present in stored blood) and reduces the occurrence of nonhemolytic febrile reactions.

**Micron ( $\mu$ ).** A unit of length equal to 1 millionth of a meter, or 1 thousandth of a millimeter.

**Microorganism.** Extremely small living body not perceptible to the naked eye.

**Mid-arm Circumference.** Measurement of upper arm at a predetermined distance above the insertion site of a peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) or midline catheter.

**Midline Catheter.** A catheter inserted into the upper arm via the basilic, cephalic, or brachial vein, with the internal tip located level at or near the level of the axilla and distal to the shoulder.

**Milliosmoles (mOsm).** One thousandth of an osmole; osmotic pressure equal to 1 thousandth of the molecular weight of a substance divided by the number of ions that the substance forms in a liter of solution.

**Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC).** The lowest concentration of a drug that will inhibit bacterial growth.

**Moderate Sedation.** Drug-induced depression of consciousness in which a patient is able to persistently respond to verbal commands or light tactile stimulation; interventions are not needed to maintain a patient airway, and the cardiorespiratory functions are sufficient and also usually preserved.

**Multidrug-Resistant Organism (MDRO).** A microorganism, predominantly bacteria, resistant to 1 or more classes of antimicrobial agents. MDROs include, but are not limited to, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), and certain gram-negative bacilli (GNB) that have important infection control implications.

## N

**Near-Infrared Light Devices.** A device using near-infrared light, a range of 700 to 1000 nanometers on the electromagnetic spectrum; works by either transilluminating the extremity and projecting the

vessel image to a screen or by capturing an image of the superficial veins and reflecting it to the skin surface.

**Needleless Connector (NC).** A device that allows intermittent access to a vascular access device with an administration set or syringe without the use of needles; types are categorized by description (ie, simple or complex) and function (ie, negative, positive, or neutral) upon set or syringe disconnection.

**Anti-Reflux NC.** Contains a pressure-sensitive internal mechanism designed to prevent blood reflux into the catheter lumen when the flow of infusion solution has stopped.

**Complex NC.** Has a variety of moving internal components that allow fluid flow in both directions; eg, mechanical valves.

**Negative Displacement NC.** Allows blood reflux into vascular access device (VAD) lumen upon disconnection due to movement of valve mechanism or removal of syringe/set.

**Neutral NC.** Contains an internal mechanism designed to prevent blood reflux into the catheter lumen upon connection or disconnection.

**Positive Displacement NC.** Allows a small amount of fluid to be held in the device; upon set or syringe disconnection, this fluid is pushed through the catheter lumen to clear any blood that refluxed into the lumen.

**Simple NC.** Allows a straight fluid pathway through the center lumen without any internal mechanism to control flow; example is a prepierced septum accessed with either a blunt cannula or male luer device; eg, split septum.

**Needleless Systems.** A device that does not use needles for (1) the collection of bodily fluids or withdrawal of body fluids after initial venous or arterial access is established; (2) the administration of medication or solutions; or (3) any other procedure involving the potential for occupational exposure to blood-borne pathogens due to percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps.

**Neonate.** Pertaining to the first 4 weeks of life.

**Noncritical Equipment.** Items that come in contact with intact skin but not mucous membranes.

**Nonpermeable.** Prevents passage of fluid or gases.

**Nontunneled Central Venous Access Device.** A vascular or nonvascular access device inserted by puncture directly through the skin and the intended location without a portion of the device allowed to remain in a subcutaneous tract.

**Nonvesicant.** Solutions and medications that do not produce tissue damage when inadvertently delivered into subcutaneous tissue.

**Nurse Practice Act.** Legislation that defines the practice of registered nurses and licensed practical or vocational nurses within each state.

**Nursing Diagnosis.** The patient problem identified for intervention by analysis of assessment findings in comparison to what is considered to be normal.

**Nursing Intervention.** In the nursing process, the step after planning; involves aspects of actual caring for the patient and requires full knowledge of assessment and planning stages of the nursing process.

**Nursing Process.** An orderly, logical approach to administering nursing care so that the patient's needs for such care are met comprehensively and effectively; includes steps of assessment, problem identification, outcome identification, planning, intervention, and evaluation.

## O

**Occlusion.** The state of being occluded; the inability to infuse or inject solution into a catheter; the inability to aspirate blood from a catheter or both.

**Off-Label Use (Extra-Label Use).** The use of an approved drug in the treatment of a condition or for a purpose for which it has not been approved or cleared for use by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

**Older Adult.** Greater than 65 years of age, as defined by the American Geriatric Society.

**Osmolality.** The characteristic of a solution determined by the ionic concentration of the dissolved substances per unit of solvent; measured in milliosmoles per liter.

**Osmolarity.** The number of osmotically active particles in a solution.

## P

**Palpable Cord.** A vein that is rigid and hard to the touch.

**Palpation.** Examination by application of the hands or fingers to the surface of the body in order to detect evidence of disease or abnormalities in the various organs; also used to determine location of peripheral superficial veins and their condition.

**Parenteral.** Administered by any route other than the alimentary canal, such as the intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, or mucosal route.

**Parenteral Nutrition.** The intravenous provision of total nutritional needs for a patient who is unable to take appropriate amounts of food enterally; typical components include carbohydrates, proteins, and/or fats, as well as additives such as electrolytes, vitamins, and trace elements.

**Paresthesia.** Pain associated with nerve injury including tingling, prickling, or shock-like sensations.

**Particulate Matter.** Unwanted matter relating to or composed of fine particles found in intravenous medication and solutions, including undissolved drugs or precipitate, rubber cores, glass particles, and plastic pieces.

**Pathogen.** A microorganism or substance capable of producing disease.

**Patient Care Setting.** Where patient care is provided; may include hospital, outpatient, or physician office setting, skilled nursing facility, assisted living facility, and the home.

**Pediatric.** Newborn to 21 years of age. (*Note:* the American Academy of Pediatrics states that pediatrics is actually the fetal period to 21 years of age.)

**Percutaneous.** Technique performed through the skin.

**Peripheral.** Pertaining to or situated at or near the periphery; situated away from a center or central structure.

**Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter (PICC).** A catheter inserted through veins of the upper extremity or neck in adults and children; for infants, may be inserted through veins of the scalp or lower extremity; catheter tip is located in the superior or inferior vena cava, preferably at its junction with the right atrium, regardless of insertion site.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).** The equipment worn to minimize exposure to a variety of hazards, including blood-borne pathogens; examples of PPE include items such as gloves, eye protection, gown, and face mask.

**pH.** The degree of acidity or alkalinity of a substance.

**Phlebitis.** Inflammation of a vein; may be accompanied by pain, erythema, edema, streak formation, and/or palpable cord; rated by a standard scale.

**Phlebotomy.** Withdrawal of blood from a vein by direct venipuncture or via a central vascular access device (CVAD).

**Physical Restraint.** Physical, mechanical, or manual device that immobilizes or decreases the ability of the patient to move arms, legs, body, or head freely.

**Pinch-off Syndrome.** A relatively rare but significant and often unrecognized complication; occurs when the central vascular access device (CVAD) enters the costoclavicular space medial to the subclavian vein and is positioned outside the lumen of the subclavian vein in the narrow area bounded by the clavicle, first rib, and costoclavicular ligament. Catheter compression causes intermittent or permanent catheter occlusion and, because of the "scissoring" effect of catheter compression between the bones, can result in catheter tearing, transection, and catheter embolism.

**Policy.** Written, nonnegotiable statement(s) that establish rules guiding the organization in the delivery of patient care.

**Pounds per Square Inch (psi).** A measurement of pressure; 1 psi equals 50 mm Hg or 68 cm H<sub>2</sub>O.

**Power Injectable.** A device (eg, vascular access device [VAD], extension set) capable of withstanding injections pressure used for radiology procedures, usually 300 to 325 pounds per square inch (psi).

**Practice Guidelines.** Provide direction in clinical care decisions based on the current state of knowledge about a disease state or therapy.

**Preanalytic Phase.** The period of time before a body fluid specimen reaches the laboratory; includes obtaining, labeling, and transporting the specimen to the laboratory.

**Precipitation.** The act or process of a substance or drug in solution to settle in solid particles; most commonly caused by a change in pH.

**Preservative-Free.** Contains no added substance capable of inhibiting bacterial growth. Free of any additive intended to extend the content, stability, or sterility of active ingredients, such as antioxidants, emulsifiers, or bacteriocides.

**Priming Volume.** Amount of fluid required to fill the fluid pathway of the vascular access device (VAD), any add-on devices, and administration set.

**Procedure.** Written statement of a series of steps required to complete an action.

**Process.** Actual performance and observation of performance based on compliance with policies, procedures, and professional standards.

**Product Integrity.** The condition of an intact, uncompromised product suitable for intended use.

**Proximal.** Closest to the center or midline of the body or trunk, nearer to the point of attachment; the opposite of distal.

**Psychomotor.** Characterizing behaviors that place primary emphasis on the various degrees of physical skills and dexterity as they relate to the preceding thought process.

**Pulsatile Flushing Technique.** Repetitive injection of short (eg, 1 mL) pushes followed by a brief pause for the purpose of creating turbulence within the vascular access device (VAD) lumen.

**Purulent.** Containing or producing pus.

## Q

**Quality Improvement.** An ongoing, systematic process for monitoring, evaluating, and problem solving.

## R

**Radiopaque.** Impenetrable to x-rays or other forms of radiation; detectable by radiographic examination.

**Reconstitute.** The act of adding diluent to a powder to create a solution.

**Risk Management.** Process that centers on identification, analysis, treatment, and evaluation of real and potential hazards.

**Root Cause Analysis (RCA).** The process for identifying basic or causal factors that underlie variation in performance, including the occurrence or possible occurrence of a sentinel event; focuses primarily on systems and processes, not individual performance;

identifies potential improvements in processes or systems that would tend to decrease the likelihood of such events in the future, or determines, after analysis, that no such improvement opportunities exist.

## S

**Safety-Engineered Device (also known as Sharps with Engineered Sharps Injury Protections).** A nonneedle sharp or a needle device used for withdrawing body fluids, accessing a vein or artery, or administering medications or other solutions, with a built-in safety feature or mechanism that effectively reduces the risk of an exposure incident. Used to prevent percutaneous injuries and blood exposure before, during, or after use.

**Sentinel Event.** *See* Serious Adverse Event.

**Sepsis.** The systemic response caused by the presence of infectious microorganisms or their toxins in the bloodstream.

**Serious Adverse Event.** Any undesirable experience associated with the use of a medical product/medication in a patient; the event is serious and should be reported to the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) when the patient outcome is death, disability, life threatening, requires initial or prolonged hospitalization, or requires intervention to prevent permanent damage.

**Sharps.** Objects in the health care setting that can be reasonably anticipated to penetrate the skin and to result in an exposure incident; including, but not limited to, needle devices, scalpels, lancets, broken glass, or broken capillary tubes.

**Short-term.** When used in reference to a vascular access device, a time frame of less than 1 month.

**Site Protection.** Method or product used to protect the external vascular access device (VAD), insertion site, and dressing.

**Skill Validator.** Individual with documented competency in a specific skill who is qualified by training and education to objectively assess the performance of others.

**Smart Pump.** Electronic infusion device (EID) with an imbedded computer software aimed at reducing drug dosing errors through the presence and use of a drug library.

**Standard.** Authoritative statement enunciated and promulgated by the profession by which the quality of practice, service, or education can be judged.

**Standard Precautions.** Guidelines designed to protect workers with occupational exposure to blood-borne pathogens. All blood and body fluids are treated as potentially infectious.

**Statistics.** The systematic science of collecting, organizing, analyzing, and interpreting numerical data.

**Sterile.** Free from living organisms.



**Stylet.** A sharp rigid metal hollow-bore object within a peripheral catheter designed to facilitate venipuncture and catheter insertion.

**Stylet Wire.** A long wire guide inside the catheter lumen used to provide stiffness for advancement of a vascular access device (VAD) into the vein; may be multiple pieces welded together and is not intended for advancement into the vein alone.

**Subcutaneous Infusion.** Administration of medications into the tissues beneath the skin.

**Surrogate.** Also referred to as legally authorized representative; someone who acts on behalf of the patient when the patient cannot participate in the decision-making process; surrogates may be designated by the patient and know the patient's preferences or may be court appointed with or without this knowledge; without such knowledge a surrogate is required to make decisions that are in the patient's best interest.

**Surveillance.** Active, systematic, ongoing observation of the occurrence and distribution of disease within a population and of the events or conditions that increase or decrease the risk of such disease occurrence.

## T

**Tamper-Proof.** Unable to be altered.

**Therapeutic Phlebotomy.** Removal of a specific volume of blood from a patient as ordered by the licensed independent practitioner (LIP) for the treatment of a specific condition or disease.

**Thrombolytic Agent.** A pharmacological agent capable of lysing blood clots.

**Thrombophlebitis.** Inflammation of the vein in conjunction with formation of a blood clot (thrombus).

**Thrombosis.** The formation, development, or existence of a blood clot within the vascular system.

**Transducer.** A device that converts one form of energy to another.

**Transfusion Reaction.** Complication of blood transfusion where there is an immune response against the transfused blood cells or other components of the transfusion.

**Transillumination.** Shining a light at a specific body part (ie, extremity) to identify structures beneath the skin.

**Transmission-Based Precautions.** The use of Airborne, Droplet, and/or Contact Precautions, which are implemented in addition to Standard Precautions when strategies beyond Standard Precautions are required to reduce the risk for transmission of infectious agents.

**Transparent Semipermeable Membrane (TSM).** A sterile air-permeable dressing that allows visual inspection of the skin surface beneath it; water resistant.

**Tunneled Cuffed Catheter.** A central vascular access device (CVAD) with a segment of the catheter lying in a subcutaneous tunnel with the presence of a cuff into which the subcutaneous tissue grows to offer security for the catheter; indicates that the skin exit site and vein entry site are separated by the subcutaneous tunnel.

## U

**Ultrasound.** A device using sound waves at frequencies greater than the limit of human hearing; sound waves directed into human tissue to identify and display physical structures on a screen.

**Umbilical Catheter.** A catheter that is inserted into 1 of the 2 arteries or vein of the umbilical cord.

**Unlicensed Assistive Personnel (UAP).** A category of health care workers who work as assistants to and under the direction of licensed health care professionals, including both nursing and medical assistants.

**Unusual Occurrence (or Event).** An unexpected occurrence or event resulting in death, life-threatening, or serious injury to a patient that is not related to a natural course of the patient's illness or underlying condition. An unusual occurrence also includes an incident resulting in the abuse of a patient.

**USP Chapter <797>.** Chapter 797 "Pharmaceutical compounding—sterile preparations," in the United States Pharmacopeia (USP) National Formulary (NF) are enforceable sterile compounding standards issued by the USP that describe the guidelines, procedures, and compliance requirements for compounding sterile preparations and set the standards that apply to all settings in which sterile preparations are compounded.

## V

**Vascular Access Device (VAD).** Catheters, tubes, or devices inserted into the vascular system, including veins, arteries, and bone marrow.

**Vesicant.** An agent capable of causing tissue damage when it escapes from the intended vascular pathway into surrounding tissue.

**Visible Light Devices.** A device using light from 400 to 700 nanometers, or the middle of the electromagnetic spectrum, to transilluminate an extremity to locate superficial veins.

**Visualization Technology.** Device that employs the use of sound or light waves to allow for the location and identification of blood vessels.

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