A Midline Catheter (MC) is a vascular access device (VAD) inserted into a peripheral vein (basilic, cephalic, or brachial) to provide infusion therapy. A MC requires ultrasound-guidance by a qualified provider.

Guidelines for the Prevention of Intravascular Catheter-related Infections

- Use a midline catheter instead of a peripheral intravenous (PIV) catheter when the duration of IV therapy will likely exceed six days
- Assess daily whether a midline catheter is needed
- Evaluate the catheter insertion site daily and document
- Stop the infusion and notify practitioner if the patient develops signs of phlebitis (warmth, tenderness, erythema, or palpable venous cord), infection, or a malfunctioning catheter

Care and Maintenance

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Change dressing every 7-10 days, or when it gets dirty or becomes loose. The following will be performed:

- Wash hands and use aseptic technique
- Check position, reflux, catheter status and insertion point
- Flush with 10 ml of saline solution (push-stop technique with positive pressure)
- Seal with saline solution or citrate according to protocol (with the same technique as above)
- Use alcohol-chlorhexidine gluconate (CHG) cleanser per manufacturer's instructions to cleanse the insertion site
- Change dressing and connector per protocol
- Label dressing with date and time of dressing change, and initials of staff performing change
- Document the procedure

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Injection Caps

- Clean injection caps/hubs with 70% alcohol or alcohol based CHG swab pads with every port access following manufacturer's instruction
- Caps used as passive disinfection should be replaced every time a port is accessed
- Flush ports with 0.9% Sodium Chloride (NACL) or Heparin per protocol/order
- When midline is not used for continuous infusion, flush ports with 10mL of 0.9% NACL before and after administration of medications and solutions
- When infusion is continuous, needleless connector tubing should be changed every 4 days (96 hours)
- Needleless connectors should be changed as soon as possible when soiled or compromised

Catheter Tubing

Change IV tubing every 4 days (96 hours) when the midline is continually in use

· Label tubing with the date, time, and initials of staff replacing tubing

The most common midline catheter complications include phlebitis, infection, occlusion, thrombosis, and extravasation.



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Guidelines for the Prevention of Intravascular Catheter-Related Infections | CDC



Midline Catheter: Placement and Maintenance Protocol | Vascufirst



The Use of Midline Catheters in the Adult Acute Care Setting | ResearchGate



ICCs and Midline Catheters | **UWMedicine**





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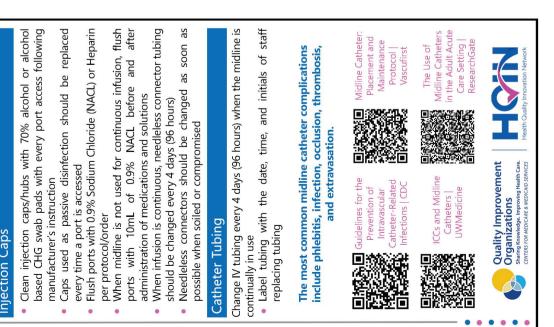
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