VASCULAR ACCESS DEVICE (VAD) GUIDE	Device	PIV Peripheral Intravenous Catheter	MC Midline Catheter	PICC Peripherally Inserted Central Line Catheter
	Site	Inserted into a peripheral vein and ends just proximal to the insertion site.	Inserted into a peripheral vein (basilic, cephalic, or brachial vein) and ends at the mid-chest.	Inserted into a peripheral vein (usually basilic or brachial) and ends at the superior vena cava.
	Insertion	A vein that can support an IV catheter.	Ultrasound-guided insertion by a qualified provider.	Chest x-ray to ensure proper placement.
	Indications	Administration of m collect blood specir Access needed short term.	edications, fluids, blo nens. Access needed for 2-4 weeks.	Access needed long-term (> 4 weeks), TPN, chemotherapy, and irritant therapies that can cause chemical phlebitis (e.g., Vancomycin and Nafcillin).
	(CMS),	site, bruising (hema Blood clot formation around the catheter (thrombosis), catheter dislodgement, and/or blown vein.	Artery, vein, or nerve damage, air embolism, device fragment embolization, and catheter dislodgement. h Quality Innovators (HQI), a Quadre contract with the Center ent of Health and Human Sen	Peripheral or DVT. Because the PICC line is deep within the bloodstream, it can provide a pathway for bacteria to enter the body causing bloodstream infections. Quality Innovation Network-Quality s for Medicare & Medicaid Services (see) (HSV). Views expressed in this
>	 material do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of CMS or HHS, and any reference specific product or entity herein does not constitute endorsement of that product or entity by CM HHS. 1250W/HQI/QIN-QIO-0612-09/07/23 			

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AD) G	Insertion	A vein that can support an IV catheter.	Ultrasound-guided insertion by a qualified provider.	Chest x-ray to ensure proper placement.
$ \dot{z} $		Administration of medications, fluids, blood products and to collect blood specimens.		
S DEVICE	Indications	Access needed short term.	Access needed for 2-4 weeks.	Access needed long-term (> 4 weeks), TPN, chemotherapy, and irritant therapies that can cause chemical phlebitis (e.g., Vancomycin and Nafcillin).
ES!	ks	Infiltration, inflammation of vein (phlebitis), infection at insertion site, bruising (hematoma), or bleeding at insertion site.		
VASCULAR ACCESS DEVICE (VAD) GUIDE	Complications/Risks	Blood clot formation around the catheter (thrombosis), catheter dislodgement, and/or blown vein.	Artery, vein, or nerve damage, air embolism, device fragment embolization, and catheter dislodgement.	Peripheral or DVT. Because the PICC line is deep within the bloodstream, it can provide a pathway for bacteria to enter the body causing bloodstream infections.
VASC	This material was prepared by Health Quality Innovators (HQI), a Quality Innovation Network-Quality Innovation (QIN-QIO) under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Service (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Views expressed in thi material do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of CMS or HHS, and any reference to specific product or entity herein does not constitute endorsement of that product or entity by CMS or HHS. 12SOW/HQI/QIN-QIO-0612-09/07/23			

This ma	Complications/Risks	Indications	Insertion	Site	Device
This material was prepared by Health Quality Innovators (HQI), a Quality Innovation Network-Quality	Infiltration, inflammation of vein (phlei site, bruising (hematoma), or bleeding Blood clot formation around the catheter (thrombosis), catheter dislodgement, and/or blown vein.	Administration of medications, collect blood specimens. Access needed	A vein that can support an IV catheter.	Inserted into a peripheral vein and ends just proximal to the insertion site.	PIV Peripheral Intravenous Catheter
h Ouglity Innovator (UON a	ation of vein (phlebiti toma), or bleeding at Artery, vein, or nerve damage, air embolism, device fragment embolization, and catheter dislodgement.	nedications, fluids, blood mens. Access needed for A 2-4 weeks. Access needed for Ic weeks. Access needed for Ic weeks. Access needed for A Ic weeks.	Ultrasound-guided insertion by a qualified provider.	Inserted into a peripheral vein (basilic, cephalic, or brachial vein) and ends at the mid-chest.	Midline Catheter
	Infiltration, inflammation of vein (phlebitis), infection at insertion site. Blood clot Artery, vein, or formation around formation around retree (thrombosis), embolism, device and/or blown vein. Blood clot Artery, vein, or formation around nerve damage, air seasuse the PICC line is deep within the bloodstream, it can provide a pathway for bacteria to enter the body causing bloodstream infections.	od products and to Access needed long-term (> 4 weeks), TPN, chemotherapy, and irritant therapies that can cause chemical phlebitis (e.g., Vancomycin and Nafcillin).	Chest x-ray to ensure proper placement.	Inserted into a peripheral vein (usually basilic or brachial) and ends at the superior vena cava.	Picc Peripherally inserted Central Line Catheter

		PIV	МС	PICC
ASCULAR ACCESS DEVICE (VAD) GUIDE		Limitations to arm due to surgery (e.g., mastectomy or AV graft/fistula in same extremity) or skin conditions affecting the insertion area. Local skin/tissue factors which will prevent device stabilization or device access.		
	Contraindications	Local skin infection, inflammation, trauma or burns, need for long-term IV access, lymphedema, or deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in the extremity of the intravenous device.	Continuous infusions with a substance that can cause tissue blistering, sloughing, or necrosis when it escapes from the vein into surrounding tissue, total parenteral nutrition (TPN), chemotherapy, history of venous thrombosis, restricted blood flow to extremities, peripheral circulatory impairment, peripheral neuropathy, or lymph node dissection.	History of venous thrombosis and/or vascular surgical procedures at the prospective placement site.
	Advantages	Easier to place. Does not require ultrasound or chest x-ray for verification.	Reduces the risk of infection and venous stenosis. Reduces repeated venipunctures.	Preserves peripheral veins, reduces risk of phlebitis, infiltration, and air embolism, eliminates complications such as pneumothorax and great vessel perforation associated with central line insertions in the neck or chest, allows central venous pressure (CVP) monitoring.
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