Adult Peripheral Vascular Cannula | Name: CHI: | | Insertion and Maintenance | | Continuation Sheet | | Write or affix patient label | | Name: CHI: | | DOB: Address: | | Hospital: | |

Intravascular devices are associated with an increased risk of phlebitis, thrombosis, local infection and bacteraemia and therefore should only be used if essential for ongoing care. To help with this decision, please use the criteria listed below (DRIFT) to justify the need for your patient to continue to have a PVC. (Please see back of care plan for further information on DRIFT)

PVC Maintenance Check	Does the Patient require this PVC for any of the DRIFT criteria?	VIP score. (See Chart on back of care plan)	Is the PVC dressing intact?	If PVC used for IV antibiotics can these be switched to oral? (See IVOST Flowchart on back of care plan)	Initial			
	Diagnostics Resuscitation/ Chest Pain IV Drugs Fluids Transfusion	If ≥ 2 remove PVC and record reason*.						
Day 4 Check 1	Yes □ No □			V C N- C				
Day/	If No, remove PVC and record date and reason*.	VIP:	Yes □ No □	Yes □ No □ N/A □				
Day 4 Check 2	Yes □ No □			V. C. N. C.				
Night //	If No, remove PVC and record date and reason*.	VIP:	Yes □ No □	Yes □ No □ N/A □				
A PVC device should only be kept in if the patient needs one for any of the reasons listed in DRIFT. Please also check the IVOST guideline re switching from IV to oral antibiotics. If there is a clinical reason for requiring the PVC for longer than 3 days, please document your reason here.								
Date:/ Reason for keeping PVC in after 72 hrs/ 3 days:								
Day 5 Check 1	Yes □ No □			Yes □ No □				
Day/	If No, remove PVC and record date and reason*.	VIP:	Yes □ No □	N/A 🗆				
Day 5 Check 2	Yes □ No □			Voc 🗆 No 🗆				
Night //	If No, remove PVC and record date and reason*.	VIP:	Yes □ No □	Yes □ No □ N/A □				
A PVC device should only be kept in if the patient needs one for any of the reasons listed in DRIFT. Please also check the IVOST guideline re switching from IV to oral antibiotics. If there is a clinical reason for requiring the PVC for longer than 3 days, please document your reason here.								
Date:// Reason for keeping PVC in after 72 hrs/ 3 days:								
Day 6 Check 1 Day	Yes □ No □ If No, remove PVC and record date and reason*.	VIP:	Yes □ No □	Yes □ No □ N/A □				
// Day 6 Check 2	Yes □ No □							
Night	If No, remove PVC and record	VIP:	Yes □ No □	Yes □ No □				
/	date and reason*.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	163 2 110 2	N/A □				
A PVC device should only be kept in if the patient needs one for any of the reasons listed in DRIFT. Please also check the IVOST guideline re switching from IV to oral antibiotics. If there is a clinical reason for requiring the PVC for longer than 3 days, please document your reason here. Date:// Reason for keeping PVC in after 72 hrs/ 3 days:								
*Date PVC Removed:/								
*Reason For Removal:								

Modified Visual Infusion Phlebitis (VIP) Score

Modified V.I.P (Visual Infusion Phlebitis) Score					
IV site appears healthy		No phlebitis : Observe cannula			
One of the following is evident: slight pain or redness near site		Possible first signs : Observe cannula			
Two or more of the following are evident: pain, redness, swelling		Early stage of phlebitis : Remove & resite cannula			
All of the following are evident: pain, redness, hardening of surrounding tissue		Phlebitis/Thrombophlebitis: Remove & resite cannula Seek further advice			
As above including: palpable venous cord					
As above including: pyrexia					

DRIFT

Intravascular devices are associated with an increased risk of phlebitis, thrombosis, local infection and S. aureus bacteraemia. It is essential that you justify the need for your patient to have a PVC daily using the DRIFT mnemonic.

- ✓ **Diagnostics:** Does the patient need the cannula for a diagnostic procedure e.g. CT scan
- ✓ **Resuscitation:** Is the patient at risk of cardiac or respiratory arrest?
- ✓ Intravenous: Does the patient require IV medication? Could these be switched to oral?
- ✓ Fluids: Does the patient require intravenous fluids? Could this be switched to oral fluids?
- ✓ Transfusion: Does the patient require a transfusion of blood products?

Adult IV → Oral Antibiotic Switch Therapy (IVOST) Guideline → Can I switch my patient from IV to oral antibiotics? Review need for IV antibiotics DAILY: Review & document patient progress/the IVOST plan within 72 hours of antibiotic initiation Are all of the following IVOST criteria met? ✓ CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT in signs of infection e.g. temperature ≤ 37.9°C, reduction in the NEWS score, improving SEPSIS ✓ ORAL ROUTE is available reliably (eating/drinking and no concerns regarding absorption) ✓ UNCOMPLICATED INFECTION (specialist advice not required prior to IVOST). Certain infections need prolonged IV e.g. CNS infection, Cystic Fibrosis, S. aureus bacteraemia (min. 14 days IV), Endocarditis, Vascular graft or Bone/joint infection, Undrainable deep abcess CRP does NOT reflect severity of illness or the need for IV antibiotics & may remain elevated as the infection improves DO NOT use CRP in isolation to assess IVOST suitability. Most infections require 7 days TOTAL (IV + oral) therapy.

Record the intended duration on the medicine kardex

NO

medical staff and refer to the full IVOST Guideline.

This patient may be suitable for switch to oral antibiotics. Please discuss with

YES

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