



## PRE-EXISTING VASCULAR ACCESS DEVICES (PVAD)

**Adult**

**Pediatric**

### Indication

Patients in extremis where no other vascular access is available and 1 or more of the following is present:

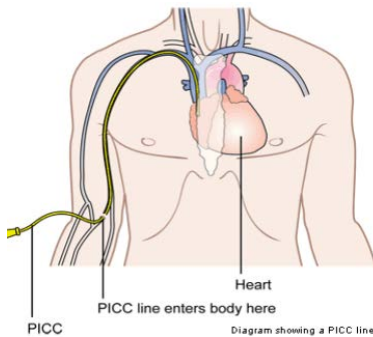
- Cardiopulmonary arrest
- Extremis due to circulatory shock
- Critical need for pharmacological intervention

### Types of Catheters

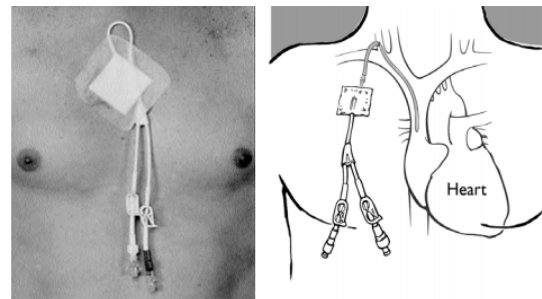
Devices with externally visible access ports such as:

- Peripherally Inserted Central Catheters (PICC lines) – **Figure 1**
- Tunneling catheters such as Broviac, Hickman, and Groshong – **Figure 2**
- Non-tunneled, dual lumen catheters used for temporary dialysis access.

**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Devices that would require puncture of the skin shall NOT be used.**

## ALS

### Patient in extremis

- Prepare medication or normal saline by expelling all air from the syringe or IV tubing
- Use sterile gloves
- Prep injection port and surrounding skin with alcohol and allow to dry
- Flush with **NS 5 mL**
- Follow all medications with **NS 5 mL** to avoid clots
- Do not remove the injection cap
- Do not inject medications or fluids if resistance is met when establishing patency
- Do not allow IV fluids to run dry
- Do not manipulate or remove an indwelling catheter under any circumstances
- Do not administer benzodiazepines (i.e. Valium or Versed)



# Yolo County Emergency Medical Services Agency

## Procedures

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### **ALS *cont.***

### **Consider**

- EMS personnel should consider other routes of medication administration such as IM, IO, or IN before using pre-existing vascular access devices.
- The PVAD provides a direct line into the central circulation; introduction of air into these devices can be hazardous.

### **Direction**

- Contact Receiving ED Physician with concerns or additional treatment