

Hemo-Flow® LONG-TERM HEMODIALYSIS CATHETER INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Hemo-Flow® Long-Term Hemodialysis Catheter 長期透析導管使用說明

Hemo-Flow® 长期透析导管使用说明

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENGLISH	. 1
CHINESE (Traditional)	11
CHINESE (Simplified)	18

INDICATIONS FOR USE:

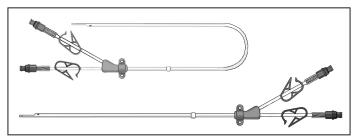
- The Hemo-Flow® Dialysis Catheter is indicated for use in attaining Long-Term vascular access for Hemodialysis and Apheresis.
- It may be inserted percutaneously and is primarily placed in the internal jugular vein of an adult patient.
- Alternate insertion sites include subclavian vein as required.
- The curved Hemo-Flow® Catheter is intended for internal jugular vein insertion.
- Catheters greater than 40cm are intended for femoral vein insertion.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

This catheter is intended for Long-Term vascular access only and should not be used for any purpose other than indicated in these instructions.

DESCRIPTION:

The Hemo-Flow® Dialysis Catheter is manufactured from soft radiopaque polyurethane material which provides increased patient comfort while providing excellent biocompatibility.



POTENTIAL COMPLICATIONS:

- Air Embolus
- Bacteremia
- Brachial Plexus Injury
- Cardiac Arrhythmia Cardiac Tamponade
- Central Venous Thrombosis
- Endocarditis
- Exit Site Infection
- Exsanguination
- Femoral Artery Bleed
- Femoral Nerve Damage
- Hematoma
- Hemorrhage
- Hemothorax
- Inferior Vena Cava Puncture
- Laceration of the Vessel
- Lumen Thrombosis
- Mediastinal Injury
- Perforation of the Vessel
- Pleural Injury
- Pneumothorax
- Retroperitoneal Bleed
- Right Atrial Puncture
- Septicemia
- Subclavian Artery Puncture
- Subcutaneous Hematoma
- Superior Vena Cava Puncture
- Thoracic Duct Laceration
- Tunnel Infection
- Vascular Thrombosis
- Venous Stenosis
- Before attempting the insertion, ensure that you are familiar with the potential complications and their emergency treatment should any of them occur.

WARNINGS:

- In the rare event that a hub or connector separates from any component during insertion or use, take all necessary steps and precautions to prevent blood loss or air embolism and remove catheter.
- Do not advance the guidewire or catheter if unusual resistance is encountered.
- Do not insert or withdraw the guidewire forcibly from any component. The wire may break or unravel. If the guidewire becomes damaged, the introducer needle or Vascu-Sheath® introducer and guidewire must be removed together.
- Federal Law (USA) restricts the device to sale by or on the order of a physician.
- This catheter is for Single Use Only.
- Do not re-sterilize the catheter or accessories by any method.
- Re-Use may lead to infection or illness/injury.
- The manufacturer shall not be liable for any damages caused by reuse or re-sterilization of this catheter or accessories.
- Contents sterile and non-pyrogenic in unopened, undamaged package.

STERILIZED BY ETHYLENE OXIDE



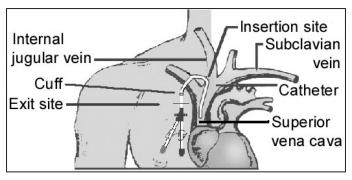
- Do not use catheter or accessories if package is opened or damaged.
- Do not use catheter or accessories if any sign of product damage is visible.

CATHETER PRECAUTIONS:

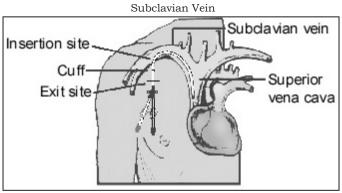
- Do not use sharp instruments near the extension tubing or catheter lumen.
- Do not use scissors to remove dressing.
- Catheter will be damaged if clamps other than what is provided with this kit are used.
- Clamping of the tubing repeatedly in the same location may weaken tubing. Avoid clamping near the luers and hub of the catheter.
- Examine catheter lumen and extensions before and after each treatment for damage.
- To prevent accidents, assure the security of all caps and bloodline connections prior to and between treatments.
- Use only Luer Lock (threaded) Connectors with this catheter.
- Repeated over tightening of bloodlines, syringes, and caps will reduce connector life and could lead to potential connector failure.

INSERTION SITES:

 The patient should be in a modified Trendelenburg position, with the upper chest exposed and the head turned slightly to the side opposite the insertion area. A small rolled towel may be inserted between the shoulder blades to facilitate the extension of the chest area.



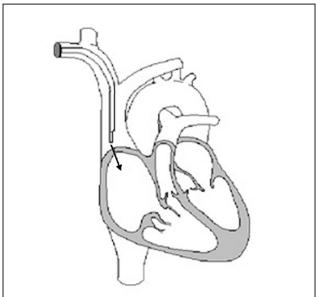
 Have patient lift his/her head from the bed to define the sternomastoid muscle. Catheterization will be performed at the apex of a triangle formed between the two heads of the sternomastoid muscle. The apex should be approximately three finger breadths above the clavicle. The carotid artery should be palpated medial to the point of catheter insertion.



 Note the position of the subclavian vein, which is posterior to the clavicle, superior to the first rib, and anterior to the subclavian artery. (At a point just lateral to the angle made by the clavicle and the first rib.)

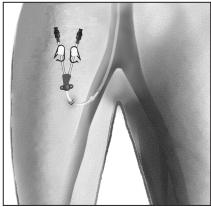
WARNING:

- Patients requiring ventilator support are at increased risk of pneumothorax during subclavian vein cannulation, which may cause complications.
- Extended use of the subclavian vein may be associated with subclavian vein stenosis.



Tip Placement

Femoral Vein



• The patient should lie completely on his/her back. Both femoral arteries should be palpated for site selection and consequence assessment. The knee on the same side of the insertion site should be flexed and the thigh abducted. Place the foot across the opposite leg. The femoral vein is then posterior/medial to the artery.

<u>Caution:</u> The incidence of infection may be increased with femoral vein insertion.

- Confirm final position of catheter with chest x-ray. Routine x-ray should always follow the initial insertion of this catheter to confirm proper tip placement prior to use.
- Femoral catheter tip placement is recommended at the junction of the iliac vein and the inferior vena cava.¹

DIRECTIONS FOR SELDINGER INSERTION

- Read instructions carefully before using this device. The
 catheter should be inserted, manipulated, and removed by
 a qualified, licensed physician or other qualified health care
 professional under the direction of a physician.
- The medical techniques and procedures described in these instructions for use do not represent all medically acceptable protocols, nor are they intended as a substitute for the physician's experience and judgement in treating any specific patient.
- Use standard hospital protocols when applicable.
- Strict aseptic technique must be used during insertion, maintenance, and catheter removal procedures. Provide a sterile operative field. The Operating Room is the preferred location for catheter placement. Use sterile drapes, instruments, and accessories. Shave the skin above and below the insertion site. Perform surgical scrub. Wear gown, cap, gloves, and mask. Have patient wear mask.
- 2. The selection of the appropriate catheter length is at the sole discretion of the physician. To achieve proper tip placement, proper catheter length selection is important. Routine x-ray should always follow the initial insertion of this catheter to confirm proper placement prior to use.
- 3. Administer sufficient local anesthetic to completely anesthetize the insertion site.
- 4. Make a small incision at the exit site on the chest wall approximately 8-10cm below the clavicle. Make a second incision above and parallel to the first, at the insertion site. Make the incision at the exit site wide enough to accommodate the cuff, approximately 1cm.
- 5. Use blunt dissection to create the subcutaneous tunnel opening. Attach the catheter to the trocar (a slight twisting motion may be helpful). Slide catheter tunneling sleeve over the catheter making certain that the sleeve covers the arterial holes of the catheter. Insert the trocar into the exit site and create a

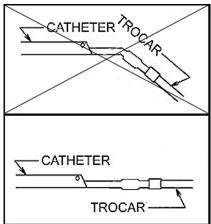
short subcutaneous tunnel. Do not tunnel through muscle. The tunnel should be made with care in order to prevent damage to surrounding vessels.

5a. For Femoral Vein Insertion: Create subcutaneous tunnel with the catheter exit site in the pelvic region.

Warning: Do not over-expand subcutaneous tissue during tunneling. Over-expansion may delay/prevent cuff in-growth.

 Lead catheter into the tunnel gently. Do not pull or tug the catheter tubing. If resistance is encountered, further blunt dissection may facilitate insertion. Remove the catheter from the trocar with a slight twisting motion to avoid damage to the catheter.

<u>Caution:</u> Do not pull tunneler out at an angle. Keep tunneler straight to prevent damage to catheter tip.



Note: A tunnel with a wide gentle arc lessens the risk of kinking. The tunnel should be short enough to keep the Y-hub of the catheter from entering the exit site, yet long enough to keep the cuff 2cm (minimum) from the skin opening.

- Irrigate catheter with saline, then clamp catheter extensions to assure that saline is not inadvertenly drained from lumens. Use clamps provided.
- 8. Insert the introducer needle with attached syringe, or into the target vein. Aspirate to insure proper placement.
- 9. Remove the syringe, and place thumb over the end of the needle to prevent blood loss or air embolism. Draw flexible end of guidewire back into advancer so that only the end of the guidewire is visible. Insert advancer's distal end into the needle hub. Advance guidewire with forward motion into and past the needle hub into the target vein.

Caution: The length of the wire inserted is determined by the size of the patient. Monitor patient for arrhythmia throughout this procedure. The patient should be placed on a cardiac monitor during this procedure. Cardiac arrhythmias may result if guidewire is allowed to pass into the right atrium. The guidewire should be held securely during this procedure.

- 10. Remove needle, leaving guidewire in the target vein. Enlarge cutaneous puncture site with scalpel.
- 11. Thread Vascu-Sheath® introducer over the proximal end of the guidewire. Once the Vascu-Sheath® introducer is in the target vein, remove the guidewire leaving the sheath and dilator in position.

<u>Caution:</u> DO NOT bend sheath/dilator during insertion as bending will cause the sheath to prematurely tear. Hold sheath/dilator close to the tip (approximately 3cm from tip) when initially inserting through the skin surface. To progress the sheath/dilator towards the vein, regrasp the sheath/dilator a few centimeters (approximately 5cm) above the original grasp location and push down on the sheath/dilator. Repeat procedure until sheath/dilator is fully inserted.

<u>Note:</u> For alternate sheath method, see Micro Puncture Insertion Method Section.

Caution: Never leave sheath in place as an indwelling catheter. Damage to the vein will occur.

 Install injection cap over dilator opening to prevent blood loss or air embolism.

Caution: Do not clamp the dual lumen portion of the catheter. Clamp only the extensions. Do not use serrated forceps, use only the in-line clamps provided.

- 13. Remove dilator and injection cap from sheath.
- 14. Insert distal tip of catheter into and through the sheath until catheter tip is correctly positioned in the target vein.
- 15. Remove the tear-away sheath by slowly pulling it out of the vessel while simultaneously splitting the sheath by grasping the tabs and pulling them apart (a slight twisting motion may be helpful).

<u>Caution:</u> Do not pull apart the portion of the sheath that remains in the vessel. To avoid vessel damage, pull back the sheath as far as possible and tear the sheath only a few centimeters at a time.

16. Make any adjustments to catheter under fluoroscopy. The venous distal tip should be positioned at the level of the caval atrial junction or beyond into the right atrium to ensure optimal blood flow.

Note: Femoral catheter tip placement is recommended at the junction of the iliac vein and the inferior vena cava.¹

- 17. Attach syringes to both extensions and open clamps. Blood should aspirate easily from both arterial and venous sides. If either side exhibits excessive resistance to blood aspiration, the catheter may need to be rotated or repositioned to obtain adequate blood flows.
- 18. Once adequate aspiration has been achieved, both lumens should be irrigated with saline filled syringes using quick bolus technique. Assure that extension clamps are open during irrigation procedure.
- 19. Close the extension clamps, remove the syringes, and place an injection cap on each luer lock connector. Avoid air embolism by keeping extension tubing clamped at all times when not in use and by aspirating then irrigating the catheter with saline prior to each use. With each change in tubing connections, purge air from the catheter and all connecting tubing and caps.
- 20. To maintain patency, a heparin lock must be created in both lumens. Refer to hospital heparinization guidelines.

<u>Caution:</u> Assure that all air has been aspirated from the catheter and extensions. Failure to do so may result in air embolism.

- 21. Once the catheter is locked with heparin, close the clamps and install injection caps onto the extensions' female luers.
- 22. Confirm proper tip placement with fluoroscopy. The distal venous tip should be positioned at the level of the caval atrial junction or into the right atrium to ensure optimal blood flow (as recommended in current NKF DOQI Guidelines).

Note: Femoral catheter tip placement is recommended at the junction of the iliac vein and the inferior vena cava.¹

<u>Caution:</u> Failure to verify catheter placement may result in serious trauma or fatal complications.

CATHETER SECUREMENT AND WOUND DRESSING:

23. Suture insertion site closed. Suture the catheter to the skin using the suture wing. Do not suture the catheter tubing.

Caution: Care must be taken when using sharp objects or needles in close proximity to catheter lumen. Contact from sharp objects may cause catheter failure.

- 24. Cover the insertion and exit site with an occlusive dressing.
- Catheter must be secured/sutured for entire duration of implantation.
- Record catheter length and catheter lot number on patient's chart.

HEMODIALYSIS TREATMENT

- The heparin solution must be removed from each lumen prior to treatment to prevent systemic heparinization of patient.
 Aspiration should be based on dialysis unit protocol.
- Before dialysis begins all connections to catheter and extracorporeal circuits should be examined carefully.
- Frequent visual inspection should be conducted to detect leaks to prevent blood loss or air embolism.
- If a leak is found, the catheter should be clamped immediately.

Caution: Only clamp catheter with in-line clamps provided.

 Necessary remedial action must be taken prior to the continuation of the dialysis treatment.

Note: Excessive blood loss may lead to patient shock.

Hemodialysis should be performed under physician's instructions.

HEPARINIZATION

- If the catheter is not to be used immediately for treatment, follow the suggested catheter patency guidelines.
- To maintain patency between treatments, a heparin lock must be created in each lumen of the catheter.
- Follow hospital protocol for heparin concentration.
- Draw heparin into two syringes, corresponding to the amount designated on the arterial and venous extensions. Assure that the syringes are free of air.
- 2. Remove injection caps from the extensions.
- Attach a syringe containing heparin solution to the female luer of each extension.
- Open extension clamps.
- 5. Aspirate to insure that no air will be forced into the patient.
- 6. Inject heparin into each lumen using quick bolus technique.

Note: Each lumen should be completely filled with heparin to ensure effectiveness.

7. Close extension clamps.

<u>Caution:</u> Extension clamps should only be open for aspiration, flushing, and dialysis treatment.

- 8. Remove syringes.
- Attach a sterile injection cap onto the female luers of the extensions.
- In most instances, no further heparin is necessary for 48-72 hours, provided the lumens have not been aspirated or flushed.

SITE CARE

- Clean skin around catheter. Chlorhexidine gluconate solutions are recommended; however, iodine-based solutions can also be used.
- Cover the exit site with occlusive dressing and leave extensions, clamps, and caps exposed for access by staff.
- Wound dressings must be kept clean and dry.

Caution: Patients must not swim, shower, or soak dressing while bathing.

 If profuse perspiration or accidental wetting compromises adhesion of dressing, the medical or nursing staff must change the dressing under sterile conditions.

CATHETER PERFORMANCE

Caution: Always review hospital or unit protocol, potential complications and their treatment, warnings, and precautions prior to undertaking any type of mechanical or chemical intervention in response to catheter performance problems.

Warning: Only a physician familiar with the appropriate techniques should attempt the following procedures.

INSUFFICIENT FLOWS:

The following may cause insufficient blood flows:

- Occluded arterial holes due to clotting or fibrin sheath.
- Occlusion of the arterial side holes due to contact with vein wall.

Solutions include:

Chemical intervention utilizing a thrombolytic agent.

MANAGEMENT OF ONE-WAY OBSTRUCTIONS:

One-way obstructions exist when a lumen can be flushed easily but blood cannot be aspirated. This is usually caused by tip malposition.

One of the following adjustments may resolve the obstruction:

- Reposition catheter.
- Reposition patient.
- Have patient cough.
- Provided there is no resistance, flush the catheter vigorously with sterile normal saline to try to move the tip away from the vessel wall.

INFECTION:

<u>Caution</u>: Due to the risk of exposure to HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) or other blood borne pathogens, health care professionals should always use Universal Blood and Body Fluid Precautions in the care of all patients.

- · Sterile technique should always be strictly adhered to.
- Clinically recognized infection at a catheter exit site should be treated promptly with the appropriate antibiotic therapy.
- If a fever occurs in a patient with a catheter in place, take a minimum of two blood cultures from a site distant from catheter exit site. If blood culture is positive, the catheter must be removed immediately and the appropriate antibiotic therapy initiated. Wait 48 hours before catheter replacement. Insertion should be made on opposite side of original catheter exit site, if possible.

MICRO PUNCTURE INSERTION METHOD

- Once an .018" guidewire has been introduced into the target vein, the 4F sheath dilator should be threaded over the proximal end of the wire and inserted into the target vein.
- When the 4F sheath dilator is located in the target vein, remove the guidewire and dilator one at a time.
- Insert an .038" guidewire into and through the sheath until it is located in the target vein.
- Remove the sheath and continue following directions starting at #11.

CATHETER REMOVAL

Warning: Only a physician familiar with the appropriate techniques should attempt the following procedures.

<u>Caution:</u> Always review hospital or unit protocol, potential complications and their treatment, warnings, and precautions prior to catheter removal.

- 1. Palpate the catheter exit tunnel to locate the cuff.
- Administer sufficient local anesthetic to exit site and cuff location to completely anesthetize the area.
- Cut sutures from suture wing. Follow hospital protocol for removal of skin sutures.
- 4. Make a 2cm incision over the cuff, parallel to the catheter.
- Dissect down to the cuff using blunt and sharp dissection as indicated.
- 6. When visible, grasp cuff with clamp.
- 7. Clamp catheter between the cuff and the insertion site.
- Cut catheter between cuff and exit site. Withdraw internal portion of catheter through the incision in the tunnel.
- Remove remaining section of catheter (i.e. portion in tunnel) through the exit site.

Caution: Do not pull distal end of catheter through incision as contamination of wound may occur.

- Apply pressure to proximal tunnel for approximately 10-15 minutes or until bleeding stops.
- 11. Suture incision and apply dressing in a manner to promote optimal healing.
- Check catheter integrity for tears and measure catheter when removed. It must be equal to the length of catheter when it was inserted.

14.5F x 28cm PRESSURE

	200 ml/MIN	300 ml/MIN	400 ml/MIN
VENOUS	65 mmHg	90 mmHg	130 mmHg
ARTERIAL	-35 mmHg	-55 mmHg	-85 mmHg

FLOW RATE TESTING REPRESENTS OPTIMUM LABORATORY CONDITIONS.

WARRANTY

Medcomp® WARRANTS THAT THIS PRODUCT WAS MANUFACTURED ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. PATIENT CONDITION, CLINICAL TREATMENT, AND PRODUCT MAINTENANCE MAY EFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS PRODUCT. USE OF THIS PRODUCT SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED AND AS DIRECTED BY THE PRESCRIBING PHYSICIAN.

Because of continuing product improvement, prices, specifications, and model availability are subject to change without notice. Medcomp® reserves the right to modify its products or contents without notice.

Medcomp®, Vascu-Sheath®, and Hemo-Flow® are registered trademarks of Medical Components, Inc.

References:

 Zaleski GX, Funaki B, Lorenz JM, Garofalo RS, Moscatel MA, Rosenblum JD, Leef JA. Experience with tunneled femoral hemodialysis catheters. Am J Roentgenol. 1999 Feb; 172(2):493-6.

適應症:

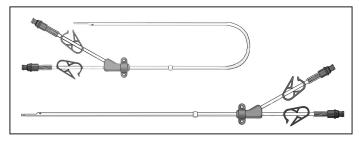
- · Hemo-Flow® 透析導管用於為血液透析和血漿分離建立長期血管通路。
- 本產品可採用經皮穿刺方式放置,對於成人病人而言首選頸內靜脈置入。
- 其它可選穿刺部位包括鎖骨下靜脈。
- · 彎曲的Hemo-Flow 導管適用於頸內靜脈置入。
- · 長於40cm的導管適用於股靜脈穿刺。

禁忌症:

 此導管只能用於建立長期血管通路,不適用於除適應症以外的其它任何 用途。

描述:

· Hemo-Flow® 透析導管由軟不透射線的聚亞安酯材料製成。



潛在併發症

- 空氣栓塞
- 菌血症
- 臂神經叢損傷
- 心律不整
- 心包填塞
- 中央靜脈栓塞
- 心內膜炎
- 插管處感染
- 大量出血
- 股動脈出血
- 股神經損傷
- 血腫
- 出血
- 血胸
- 下腔靜脈穿刺
- 血管破裂
- 管腔栓塞
- 縱膈損傷
- 血管穿破胸肋膜損傷
- 氣胸
- 腹膜後出血
- 右心房穿刺
- 敗血症
- 鎖骨下動脈穿刺
- 皮下血腫
- 上腔靜脈穿刺
- 胸管裂傷
- 皮下通道感染症
- 血管栓塞
- 靜脈狹窄
- 插管前請熟悉上述可能併發症及其緊急治療方式。

警告事項:

- 導管連接埠或連接頭若於插管或使用時鬆脫,請採必要之預防性步驟以 防失血或空氣栓塞,並移除導管。
- 如遇阻力請勿強行插入導引線或導管。
- 插入或移除導引線時勿過度施力,以免斷裂或線圈鬆脫。若導引線損壞 請一併移除導管及導引線。
- 本產品僅遵醫囑販售。
- 本產品僅限單次使用。
- 請勿將導管及配件重複滅菌。
- 本產品若經重複使用或滅菌而引發任何損害,製造商將不負擔任何責任。

- 若包裝完好未經開封,則為無菌且無致熱原產品。
- 本產品經EO滅菌。
- 請勿使用包裝已開封或損壞之產品。
- 若產品有任何損壞跡象則請勿使用。

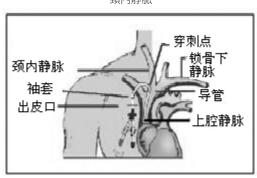
導管使用注意事項

- 勿將尖銳物靠近延長管及導管腔。
- 請勿以剪刀移除敷料。
- · 若使用非包裝內提供之管夾可能損壞導管。
- 若於同一位置重複夾住管身可能使材質弱化,並應避免夾住接頭及連接 埠處。
- 使用前後皆須檢查導管腔及延長管是否有損壞。
- 使用前及使用期間皆須檢查注射帽及血管通路是否緊密連接,以免意外。
- 本導管僅能使用路厄式連接頭。
- 重複地過度旋緊管路、空針筒或注射帽會縮短連接頭壽命,可能造成連接頭損壞。

插管部位:

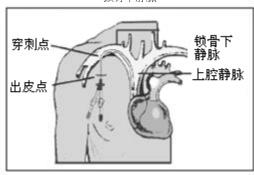
患者須呈垂頭仰臥姿,上胸敞開且頭部些微往插管處反方向轉,肩胛骨中間可墊毛巾使胸部伸展開。

頸內靜脈



 使患者在床上抬頭以找出胸鎖乳突肌,插管處位於兩條肌肉形成的三角 頂處,此頂點約位於距鎖骨三指寬處。應觸診確定頸動脈位於插管處中 間。

鎖骨下靜脈

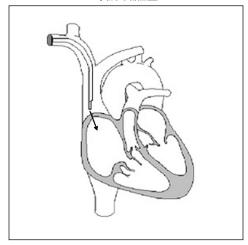


鎖骨下靜脈位於鎖骨下、第一肋骨之上、鎖骨下動脈之前。(鎖骨和第一肋骨之間的夾角側面)

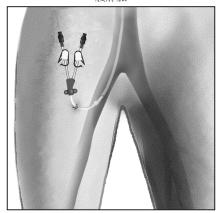
警告:

- 使用呼吸機的患者在進行鎖骨下靜脈插管時,發生氣胸及其併發症之風 險較高。
- 長期留置導管可能導致鎖骨下靜脈狹窄。

導管尖端位置



股靜脈



 患者須平躺,應以觸診確認兩側股動脈最適當的插管位置。插管側的 膝蓋應彎曲、大腿朝外放、腳放在另一側腿上。股靜脈位於動脈的後側 中間處。

注意:股靜脈插管的感染機率較高。

- 完成插管後須以胸腔X光確認導管位置,每次使用前亦應檢查導管尖端 位置。
- 建議將股骨導管尖端置於髂靜脈和下腔靜脈交界處。

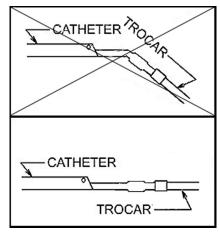
Seldinger穿刺技術說明

- 使用本產品前請詳閱使用說明。植入、使用與移除導管之步驟皆須由合格醫師或其監督下由合格的醫療照護人員進行。
- 本說明書所載之醫療技術與程序無法代表所有醫學認可的方法,亦無法 替代醫師個別的治療經驗與判斷。
- 請使用醫院標準程序。
- 插管、例行維護與移除導管時均應嚴格採無菌技術。準備無菌操作區域,最好於手術室進行插管,使用無菌手術巾、器材與配件,為插管處周圍皮膚除毛,進行外科刷手消毒,穿戴手術衣、帽、手套及面罩,並為患者戴上口罩。
- 應由醫師判斷選用之導管長度,導管長度將決定導管尖端位置是否適當。每次使用前應例行以X光檢查導管位置。
- 3. 插管處應注射足量的麻醉劑。
- 4. 在鎖骨下約8-10釐米的胸壁上做一個小切口作為出口點。在第一個切口 的平行上方做第二個切口作為插入點。出口點的切口寬度要讓固定環套 能通過,約1釐米。
- 5. 使用鈍性分離製造皮下通道口。將導管連接到套管針上(輕微的旋轉能 更好的連接上),沿著導管滑動套管針的套管,使得套管覆蓋住導管與 動脈隔開。將套管針插入出口點,並且製造一個短的皮下通道。通道不 要通過肌肉,並且在製造通道時要小心,以防止對周圍血管造成損害。
- 5a. 對於股靜脈穿刺:在盆骨區域在導管出口部位製造皮下通道。

警告:在建立通道時,不要過度擴張皮下組織。過度擴張可能延遲/阻止固定 環套向內生長。

6. 把導管輕輕導人皮下通道。不要拉拽導管。如果遇到阻力,則可能需要執行進一步鈍器解剖,以便插管。通過輕微的扭轉運動把導管從皮下通道穿刺器內取出,以免導管損壞。

注意:切勿傾斜拉出皮下通道穿刺器。保持皮下通道穿刺器垂直,以免導管 尖端損壞。



提示:具有輕微弧度的皮下通道可以降低扭結風險。皮下通道應該足夠短, 以防導管延長管進入出口部位,但是又應該足夠長,以確保固定環套到皮膚 開口的距離至少2cm。

- 向導管內輸注鹽水,然後使用包裝內所提供的夾子夾緊導管延長管,確保鹽水不會因疏忽而從管腔內排除。
- 8. 連導引針帶針筒一起穿刺進入目標靜脈,回抽以確認穿刺位置正確。
- 移去針筒,用姆指堵住導引針尾端以防止出血或空氣栓塞。把導引線的 彎曲端退入推送架內,只露出導引線末端。把推送架遠端插入導引針 截。通過針轂把導引線向前推送進入目標靜脈內。

注意:導引線置人的長度根據病人的體型決定。在此過程中應監測病人是否 出現心律失常的跡象。此過程中病人應處於心臟監護之下。導引線進入右心 房可能導致心律失常。在此過程中應牢固把握導引線。

- 10. 移除導引針,導引線留置血管內,並以刀片擴張皮膚穿刺點。
- 將擴張器穿進導引線,擴張皮下組織及血管壁,使導管可順利進入血管。

注意:組織擴張不足可能使導管腔壓迫導引線,造成插管或移除導引線困難,導致導引線彎折。初始插入時,抓握在導管鞘/擴張器靠近尖端的地方(距尖端約3 cm處),使之穿透皮膚表面。朝靜脈方向推進導管鞘/擴張器。然後,抓握在原始抓握位置上方數釐米處(約5cm)並向下推導管鞘/擴張器。重複上述步驟,直至導管鞘/擴張器完全插入。

注意:穿刺鞘各種方法,見微穿刺插入方法部分。

警告:不要把鞘當作導管留置在血管內,這樣做會導致血管穿通。

12. 將注射帽裝在開口的擴張器上,以防止出血或氣栓情況的發生。

警告:不要夾閉導管的管腔部分。只能夾閉延長管部分。不要使用帶齒的鉗 子,只能使用包裝內提供的導管夾。

- 13. 將擴張器和注射帽從鞘上移除。
- 14. 將導管插入鞘內並向前推進直至準確到達目標靜脈內。
- 15. 移除鞘時,可緩慢的將鞘從血管中拉出,同時抓住鞘的兩邊將其撕裂,或者將鞘緩慢的從導管上脫下(輕微的旋轉有助於操作)。

警告:當鞘還在血管時不要將其撕開。為了避免血管損失,盡可能的將鞘拉出,每次只撕開鞘幾釐米。

16. 通過螢光檢查法對導管位置做適當的調整,靜脈導管的尖端應置於心房 腔連接處或右心房處。 注意:推薦的股靜脈導管尖端放置在髂靜脈和下腔靜脈聯合處。

- 17. 在兩個延長管尾端連接針筒並打開導管夾。應該能夠很容易從動靜脈兩 側延長管中抽出血液。如果任何一側抽血過程中發現有較大阻力,需要 旋轉導管或重新調整導管位置以獲得充足的血流量。
- 18. 一旦能夠抽出足夠血流,倆個管腔都應該使用充滿生理鹽水的針筒採用 快速彈丸沖洗技術進行沖洗。請確認在沖洗過程中延長管上的夾子都處 於開放狀態。
- 19. 關閉延長管上的夾子,移去針筒,在每個厄式旋鎖接頭上安放一個肝素帽。在不使用時,請隨時保持延長管處於夾閉狀態以避免空氣栓塞,並且每次回抽之後都要用生理鹽水沖洗導管。每次變更導管連接時,都要把空氣從導管或所有連接管和封帽中排出。
- 20. 為維持導管開放,導管的兩個管腔內必須充滿肝素 ("肝素鎖")。請 參照醫院的肝素化指導規定。

警告:請確認導管及延長管內的空氣都已被排出。否則可能會導致空氣栓 塞。

- 21. 一旦導管內建立好肝素鎖,夾閉導管夾並在延長管的陰性厄式接頭上安 裝好肝素帽。
- 22. 透視確認導管尖端處於正確的位置。導管尖端應正好位於上腔靜脈與右心房的連接處上方,確保最佳的血液流量。

注意:推薦的股靜脈導管尖端放置在髂靜脈和下腔靜脈聯合處。

警告:未確認導管位置可能會導致嚴重創傷或致命併發症。

導管固定和敷料加蓋:

23. 將導管以固定翼縫合於皮膚上,勿直接縫合導管。

注意:使用尖銳物或針頭時請小心,避免損壞導管。

- 24. 用敷料覆蓋穿刺處。
- 25. 導管植入期間皆應縫合固定。
- 26. 請將導管長度及導管批號標註於病歷上。

血液透析療法

- 每次使用前應將管腔內之肝素溶液排除,以免影響患者凝血系統。請以 血液透析科室程序進行回抽。
- 進行血液透析前請仔細檢查所有導管和體外循環管路的連接。
- 隨時檢查是否有滲漏情形以免出血或空氣栓塞。
- 如果發現洩漏,應立即夾閉導管。

注意:請使用包裝內提供的管夾。

繼續血液透析治療前須採取必要之改善措施。

注意:大量失血會導致病人休克。

應遵照醫師指示進行血液透析。

肝素生理食鹽水封管

- 如無需立即使用導管,請遵循建議的導管維護規範。
- 為維持管路通暢,導管各管腔皆須以肝素封管。
- 肝素濃度請依照醫院規範。
- 以兩個針筒分別抽取動脈端和靜脈端延長管上所標示容積之肝素溶液, 確認內無空氣殘留。
- 2. 取下延長管上的注射帽。
- 3. 將含肝素溶液之針筒接上延長管的母路厄端。

- 4. 打開延長管夾。
- 5. 回抽以防空氣進入患者體內。
- 快速的將肝素溶液注入管腔。

注意:各個腔室皆須注滿肝素溶液以確保有效性。

7. 扣上導管夾。

注意:只有在回抽、灌沖與輸液時可打開管夾。

- 移除針筒。
- 9. 將無菌的注射帽蓋回延長管的母路厄接頭。
 - 若未進行回抽或灌沖,則肝素封管通常可維持48-72小時。

患部護理

- 清潔導管周圍皮膚,以封閉性敷料覆蓋穿刺點,保持延長管、管夾與注射帽外露以方便操作。
- 傷口敷料須保持乾燥清潔。

注意:患者不可游泳、淋浴或使敷料泡水。

 若大量出汗或意外弄濕敷料導致影響黏貼,醫護人員須於無菌狀態下更 換敷料。

導管問題

注意:若導管有問題而需要進行任何形式之機械性或化學性介入處置前,請 先熟悉醫院科室規範、潛在併發症及其處置方式、警告與注意事項。

警告:以下步驟僅可由技巧純熟的醫師進行。

流量過小:

可能造成血流過小的原因如下:

- 動脈端開口有凝血或纖維蛋白鞘阻塞。
- 動脈端側孔與血管壁接觸而堵塞。

解決方式:

以去血栓劑作化學性介入處置。

導管單向堵塞:

單向阻塞即為導管腔可進行灌沖,但無法順利回抽血液,通常因導管尖端位置不正確引起。

可藉由以下調整方式解決:

- 重新調整導管位置。
- 重新調整患者姿勢。
- 使患者試著咳嗽。
- 若灌沖時完全無阻力,可用無菌生理食鹽水大量灌沖導管使導管尖端與血管壁分開。

感染:

注意:基於暴露於HIV及其他血原性病原體的風險,醫療人員照護患者時應隨時執行全面性血液和體液防護措施。

- 必須嚴格執行無菌技術。
- 插管位置發生感染應立即採取適當的抗生素治療。
- 若插管患者發燒,請在距插管點較遠處採取至少兩組血樣進行血液培養,若呈陽性反應則須立刻移除導管並給予適當的抗生素治療。48小時後再重新插管,應盡可能於原插管處對側插管。

微孔穿刺方法

- 一旦0.18 "的導引線被引導進入目標靜脈內,4F擴張鞘應從導引線的近端套入然後插入靜脈。
- 當4F擴張鞘被置入目標靜脈後,請一併移除導引線和擴張器。

- 通過擴張鞘,插入0.38"的導引線,直至到達目標靜脈。
- 移除鞘,然後按照之前所述的說明從第11步開始繼續操作。

導管移除

警告:以下步驟僅可由技巧純熟的醫師進行。

注意:移除導管前請先熟悉醫院科室規範、潛在併發症及其處置方式、警告 與注意事項。

- 1. 觸摸導管出口通道以確定固定環套的位置。
- 2. 向出口部位和套環所在位置注射足量局部麻醉劑,以完全麻醉該區。
- 3. 切斷固定翼上的縫線。根據醫院相關規定去除皮膚上的縫線。
- 4. 在固定環套上方切一個與導管平行的2 cm切口。
- 按照指示,利用鈍器和銳器解剖法向下解剖至套環位置。
- 6. 當固定環套可見時,利用管夾夾住固定環套。
- 7. 夾住位於固定環套和插入口中間的導管。
- 切斷固定環套和出口處之間的導管。通過切口撤回位於皮下通道內的部分導管。
- 9. 通過出口處取出導管剩餘部分(即皮下通道內的部分)。

注意:切勿通過切口拉出導管遠端,因為可能污染傷口。

- 10. 按壓近端皮下通道約10-15分鐘,直至出血停止。
- 11. 縫合傷口和施用敷料,以達到最佳癒合。
- 12. 取出導管時,檢查導管的完整性並測量導管。導管的長度與當初插入時的長度必須相同。

產品保證

Medcomp®保證本產品遵循正常標準與規格製造。患者狀態、臨床治療及產品維護皆會影響本產品的使用效能。請按照使用說明及處方醫師的指示使用本產品。

為求產品持續進步,產品價格、規格與銷售型號如有更動恕不另行通知。

產品型號

HFS 24-C; HFS 28-C; HFS 32-C; HFS 36-C; HFS 40-C; HFS24PC-C;

HFS28PC-C; HFS32PC-C; HFS36PC-C

製造廠名稱:

藥商名稱:

Medical Components, Inc. DBA - MedComp, Inc. 景年國際有限公司

藥商地址:

臺北市中山區建國北路二段85號3樓之1

製造廠地址: 1499 Delp Drive, Harleysville, PA 19438, USA

适应症:

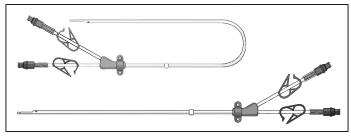
- Hemo-Flow®透析导管用于为血液透析和血浆分离建立长期血管通路。
- 本产品可采用经皮穿刺方式放置,对于成人病人而言首选颈内静脉置
- 其它可选穿刺部位包括锁骨下静脉。
- 弯曲的Hemo- Flow®导管适用于颈内静脉置入。
- 长于40cm的导管适用于股静脉穿刺。

禁忌症:

此导管只能用于建立长期血管通路,不适用于除适应症以外的其它任何

描述:

Hemo-Flow®透析导管由软不透射线的聚亚安酯材料制成。



潜在并发症

- 气栓
- 菌血症
- 臂丛神经损伤
- 心律不齐
- 心包填塞
- 中心静脉栓塞
- 心内膜炎
- 穿刺点发炎
- 换血
- 股动脉出血
- 股神经损伤
- 血肿
- 出血
- 血胸
- 下腔静脉穿刺
- 血管撕裂
- 血栓
- 纵膈损伤
- 血管穿孔
- 胸膜损伤
- 气胸 腹膜后出血
- 右心房穿刺
- 败血症
- 锁骨下动脉穿刺
- 皮下血肿
- 上腔静脉穿刺
- 胸导管破裂
- 隧道感染
- 血管内血栓 静脉血管狭窄
- 确保穿刺前,熟悉以上所列的禁忌症,并对各类禁忌症相对应的救护措 施做好准备。

警告

- 在极少数情况下, 如若发生穿刺或使用过程中导管接头与其他部分脱节 的情况,请采取所有必要措施来防止血液丢失或气栓,并移除导管。
- 如导丝推进过程中遇异常阻力,请勿进一步向前推进。
- 请勿将导丝插入任何部件或抽出,导丝有可能断裂或松开,假如导丝损 坏,请将穿刺针或带鞘扩张器和导丝必须一起取出。
- 美国联邦法律明今禁止医师销售设备。
- 导管为一次性使用器材。



- 请勿以任何方式对导管或附件进行再消毒使用。
- 重复使用导管可能导致感染或者损伤。

- 重复使用或消毒的导管, 如若发生损坏, 厂商不负任何责任。
- 物品为灭菌,无热源,未开封,外表完好包装。 产品由环氧乙烷进行灭菌处理

STERILE ΕO

- 假如外包装拆封或损坏,请勿使用导管及其附件。
- 假如外包装有任何损坏迹象,请勿使用导管及其附件。

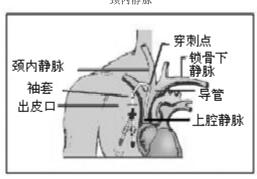
导管使用注意事项

- 请勿在延长管或导管腔附近使用利器。
- 请勿使用剪刀移除辅料
- 如果使用的夹钳不是与本套件一起提供的夹钳,则导管将会损坏。
- 重复钳夹导管同一位置,会降低导管性能。避免钳夹在导管的鲁尔接头 和接头附近。
- 治疗前后,必须检查导管腔和延长管有无损坏。
- 为了防止出现意外,在治疗之前或两次治疗期间,必须确保所有封盖和 输血管路连接牢固。
- 该导管只能与鲁尔滑扣式接头(带螺纹)配合使用。
- 重复紧固输血管路、注射器和封盖将会降低接头寿命,可能导致接头出 现故障。

穿刺点

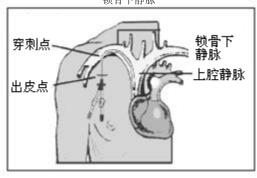
患者应处于Trendelenburg体位,头低脚高位并仰卧,且头部稍微偏向置 管区的反方向。肩胛骨之间可以插入一小卷卷筒纸巾,促使胸腔扩张。

颈内静脉



让患者把头部抬离病床,以确定胸锁乳突肌。在两胸锁乳突肌锁骨头之 间形成的三角形的顶点处执行导管插入术。顶点应在锁骨上方约三指宽 处。触摸时颈动脉应位于导管插入点内侧。

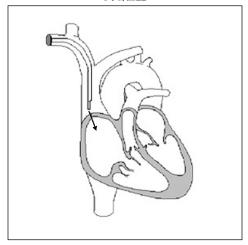




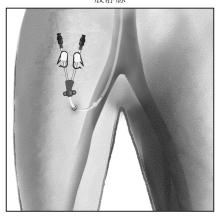
请注意锁骨下静脉位置,其位于锁骨后面、第一根肋骨上方、锁骨下动 脉前面 (所处点正好位于锁骨与第一根肋骨成角侧面)

警告:

- 使用呼吸机支持通气的病人在行锁骨下静脉穿刺时气胸风险增加,并可 能导致相应的并发症。
- 长期使用锁骨下静脉会导致锁骨下静脉狭窄。



股静脉



患者应该完全平躺,触摸两根股动脉,以选择插管部位并进行后续评估。与插管部位同侧的膝盖弯曲并且大腿外展。脚交叉放置在另一条腿上。股静脉位于动脉后面或内侧。

注意: 采用股静脉插管术可能会增大感染发生率。

- 利用X射线确认导管的最终位置。初次行使插管时,必须在使用之前执行常规X射线胸透,以确认导管尖端位置。
- 建议将股骨导管尖端置于髂静脉和下腔静脉交界处。

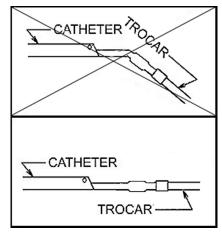
SELDINGER插管操作说明:

- 在使用本设备之前,请仔细阅读说明。导管必须由合格执牌医师或其他 符合资格的医疗保健专业人员在医师指导下插入、操纵和取出。
- 本说明书内所介绍的医疗技术和手术并不代表所有医学可接受方案,也不能取代医师的经验和医师根据患者作出的具体判断。
- 使用时去应执行医院标准的治疗方案。
- 在插管、管理和取出导管过程中必须采用严格的无菌技术。提供一个无菌手术区。手术室是导管置入的首选环境。使用无菌盖布、仪器和附件。剃尽插管部位上方和下方皮肤上的体毛。手术前,应刷手灭菌,穿手术服,戴手术帽、手套和面罩。患者也需戴面罩。
- 医师自行酌情决定导管长度。为了将导管的尖端置于正确合适的位置, 选择合适的导管长度非常重要。常规X射线胸透。初次行使插管时,必须 在使用之前执行常规X射线胸透,以确认导管尖端位置。
- 3. 在穿刺点注射足量局麻药,以使穿刺部位完全麻醉。
- 4. 在锁骨下约8-10厘米的胸壁上做一个小切口作为出口点。在第一个切口的平行上方做第二个切口作为插入点。出口点的切口宽度要让袖套能通过,约1厘米。
- 5. 使用钝性分离制造皮下通道口。将导管连接到套管针上(轻微的旋转能更好的连接上),沿着导管滑动套管针的套管,使得套管覆盖住导管与动脉隔开。将套管针插入出口点,并且制造一个短的皮下通道。通道不要通过肌肉,并且在制造通道时要小心,以防止对周围血管造成损害。
- 5a. 对于股静脉穿刺: 在盆骨区域在导管出口部位制造皮下通道。

警告:在建立通道时,不要过度扩张皮下组织。过度扩张可能延迟/阻止袖套向内生长。

6. 把导管轻轻导入隧道。不要拉拽导管。如果遇到阻力,则可能需要执行 进一步钝器解剖,以便插管。通过轻微的扭转运动把导管从隧道穿刺器 内取出,以免导管损坏。

注意:切勿倾斜拉出隧道穿刺器。保持隧道穿刺器垂直,以免导管尖端损坏。



提示: 具有轻微弧度的隧道可以降低扭结风险。隧道应该足够短,以防导管延长管进入出口部位,但是又应该足够长,以确保袖套到皮肤开口的距离至少2cm。

- 7. 向导管内输注盐水,然后使用包装内所提供的夹子夹紧导管延长管,确保盐水不会因疏忽而从管腔内排除。
- 8. 连穿刺针带注射器一起穿刺进入目标静脉,抽吸以确认穿刺位置正确。
- 移去注射器,用姆指堵住穿刺针尾端以防止出血或空气栓塞。把导丝的 弯曲端退入推送架内,只露出导丝末端。把推送架远端插入穿刺针毂。 通过针毂把导丝向前推送进入目标静脉内。

注意: 导丝置入的长度根据病人的体型决定。在此过程中应监测病人是否出现心律失常的迹象。此过程中病人应处于心脏监护之下。导丝进入右心房可能导致心律失常。在此过程中应牢固把握导丝。

- 10. 移去穿刺针,导丝留在血管内。用手术刀片扩大皮肤穿刺部位切口。
- 11. 将鞘/扩张器穿入导丝近端。一旦鞘/扩张器进入目标静脉,就拔出导丝 将鞘和扩张器留置。

警告:插管过程中切勿弯曲导管鞘/扩张器,因为弯曲会导致导管鞘过早撕裂。初始插入时,抓握在导管鞘/扩张器靠近尖端的地方(距尖端约3 cm处),使之穿透皮肤表面。朝静脉方向推进导管鞘/扩张器。然后,抓握在原始抓握位置上方数厘米处(约5cm)并向下推导管鞘/扩张器。重复上述步骤,直至导管鞘/扩张器完全插入。

注意: 穿刺鞘各种方法, 见微穿刺插入方法部分。

警告: 不要把鞘当作导管留置在血管内,这样做会导致血管穿通。

12. 将注射帽装在开口的扩张器上,以防止出血或气栓情况的发生。

警告:不要夹闭导管的管腔部分。只能夹闭延长管部分。不要使用带齿的钳子,只能使用包装内提供的导管夹。

- 13. 将扩张器和注射帽从鞘上移除。
- 14. 将导管插入鞘内并向前推进直至准确到达目标静脉内。
- 15. 移除鞘时,可缓慢的将鞘从血管中拉出,同时抓住鞘的两边将其撕裂,或者将鞘缓慢的从导管上脱下(轻微的旋转有助于操作)。

警告: 当鞘还在血管时不要将其撕开。为了避免血管损失,尽可能的将鞘拉出,每次只撕开鞘几厘米。

16. 通过荧光检查法对导管位置做适当的调整,静脉导管的尖端应置于心房腔连接处或右心房处。

注意:推荐的股静脉导管尖端放置在髂静脉和下腔静脉联合处。

- 17. 在两个延长管尾端连接注射器并打开导管夹。应该能够很容易从动静脉两侧延长管中抽出血液。如果任何一侧抽血过程中发现有较大阻力,需要旋转导管或重新调整导管位置以获得充足的血流量。
- 18. 一旦能够抽出足够血流,俩个管腔都应该使用充满生理盐水的注射器采用快速弹丸冲洗技术进行冲洗。请确认在冲洗过程中延长管上的夹子都处于开放状态。
- 19. 关闭延长管上的夹子,移去注射器,在每个鲁尔旋锁接头上安放一个肝素帽。在不使用时,请随时保持延长管处于夹闭状态以避免空气栓塞,并且每次抽吸之后都要用生理盐水冲洗导管。每次变更导管连接时,都要把空气从导管或所有连接管和封帽中排出。
- 20. 为维持导管开放,导管的两个管腔内必须充满肝素("肝素锁")。请参照医院的肝素化指导规定。

警告:请确认导管及延长管内的空气都已被排出。否则可能会导致空气栓 塞。

- 21. 一旦导管内建立好肝素锁,夹闭导管夹并在延长管的阴性鲁尔接头上安装好肝素帽。
- 22. 透视确认导管尖端处于正确的位置。导管尖端应正好位于上腔静脉与右心房的连接处上方,确保最佳的血液流量。

注意: 推荐的股静脉导管尖端放置在髂静脉和下腔静脉联合处。

警告:未确认导管位置可能会导致严重创伤或致命并发症。

导管固定和敷料加盖:

23. 将插入口缝合上,利用固定翼把导管缝在皮肤上。请勿缝在导管管身上。

注意:在导管管身的附近使用尖锐物品或针时要特别注意。触碰到尖锐物品可能会导致导管损坏。

- 24. 用封闭敷料覆盖插入点和出口点。
- 25. 在整个植入期间,导管都必须固定/缝好。
- 26. 在病人病例上记录导管长度和导管批号。

血液透析治疗

- 治疗之前应把肝素溶液从管腔中去除,以免造成病人的全身肝素化。抽吸肝素溶液应该依据透析的标准流程。
- 在透析之前应仔细检查所有接头。
- 经常检视有无泄漏,以防止出血或空气栓塞。
- 如果发现泄漏,应立即夹闭导管。

警告: 只可使用导管自带的夹子夹闭导管。

在继续输液治疗之前必须采取必要的补救措施。

注意: 大量失血会导致病人休克。

必须在医生指导下进行血液透析。

肝素化

- 如果导管不会被立即用于治疗,请遵循下列维持导管开放的指导建议。
- 要在两次治疗之间维持导管开放,导管的每一个管腔内必须充满肝素 ("肝素锁")。
- 肝素的浓度选择请遵循医院的规定。
- 根据动脉和静脉延长管上标注的容量在注射器内吸入肝素。确认注射器 内没有空气。
- 2. 从延长管上移去注射帽。
- 3. 把充有肝素的注射器连接到每条延长管的阴性鲁尔接头上。

- 4. 打开延长管上的夹子。
- 5. 抽吸以确认不会有空气被输入到病人体内。
- 6. 用快速弹丸注射技术向每个管腔内推入肝素。

注意:每个管腔内必须充满肝素溶液以确保效果。

7. 关闭延长管夹。

警告: 延长管夹只有在抽吸、冲洗及透析治疗时可以打开。

- 8. 移去注射器。
- 9. 把一个灭菌肝素帽连接到延长管的阴性鲁尔接头上。
- 在大部分情况下,如果不需要抽吸或冲洗导管,48-72小时内不再需要更 多的肝素溶液。

穿刺点护理

- 清洁导管周围的皮肤。推荐使用洗必泰葡萄酸盐溶液,然而含碘的溶液 也可以使用。
- 使用密封敷料覆盖出口点,延长管、夹子及肝素帽暴露在外以方便医护人员操作。
- 敷料必须保持清洁与干燥。

注意: 病人禁止游泳、淋浴,洗澡时不要浸湿敷料。

如果出汗过多或偶然弄湿导致敷料粘性下降,医生或护理人员必须在无菌条件下及时更换敷料。

导管性能

注意:在执行任何类型的物理或化学干预治疗之前,必须回顾医院或科室的相关规定、可能的并发症及其治疗方案、警告及注意事项,以免在导管使用过程中出现问题。

警告: 只有熟知相关技术的医生可以执行下列操作过程。

血流不足:

下列情况可能导致血流不足:

- 由于血栓或纤维蛋白鞘导致的近端孔堵塞。
- 由于与静脉壁接触导致的侧孔堵塞。

解决方法包括:

• 使用溶栓剂进行化学干预。

单向堵塞的解决方法:

单向堵塞的现象,即冲洗管腔时非常顺畅,但不能抽到回血。这经常是由于 尖端异位造成的。

下列方法可能会解决这种堵塞问题:

- 调整导管位置。
- 调整病人体位。
- 让病人咳嗽。
- 如果没有阻力,用无菌生理盐水快速冲洗导管,以使导管尖端从血管壁上移开。

感染:

注意:因为有暴露在HIV(人类免疫缺陷病毒)或其它血媒性病原体下的风险,医务人员在护理病人时必须一直遵守常规血液和体液预防措施。

- 必须一直严格遵守无菌技术。
- 在导管出口处发现的临床感染必须迅速用合适的抗菌素进行治疗。
- 带有导管的病人如果出现发热,应该在远离导管出口处的地方采取血样,至少进行两个血培养。如果血培养结果呈阳性,必须立即拔除导管并使用合适的抗菌素进行治疗。在重新放置导管之前要等待48小时。如果可能,应该在原来导管出口处的对侧进行插管。

微孔穿刺方法

- "的导丝被引导进入目标静脉内, 4F扩张鞘应从导丝的近端套 一旦0.18 入然后插入静脉。
- 当4F扩张鞘被置入目标静脉后,请一并移除导丝和扩张器。
- 通过扩张鞘,插入0.38"的导丝,直至到达目标静脉。
- 移除鞘,然后按照之前所述的说明从第11步开始继续操作。

导管移除

警告: 只有熟知相关技术的医生可以执行下列操作。

注意: 在导管移除之前,必须回顾医院或科室的相关规定、可能的并发症及 其治疗方案、警告及注意事项。

- 触摸导管出口通道以确定袖套的位置。
- 2. 向出口部位和套环所在位置注射足量局部麻醉剂,以完全麻醉该区。
- 切断固定翼上的缝线。根据医院相关规定去除皮肤上的缝线。 3
- 在袖套上方切一个与导管平行的2 cm切口。 4.
- 按照指示,利用钝器和锐器解剖法向下解剖至套环位置。 5.
- 6 当袖套可见时,利用夹钳夹住袖套。
- 夹住位于袖套和插入口中间的导管。 7.
- 切断袖套和出口处之间的导管。通过切口撤回位于隧道内的部分导管。 8.
- 通过出口处取出导管剩余部分(即隧道内的部分)。 9.

注意: 切勿通过切口拉出导管远端, 因为可能污染伤口。

- 按压近端隧道约10-15分钟,直至出血停止。 10.
- 缝合伤口和施用敷料,以达到最佳愈合。 11.
- 取出导管时,检查导管的完整性并测量导管。导管的长度与当初插入时 12. 的长度必须相同。

14.5F x 28cm 压力

	200 ml/MIN	300 ml/MIN	400 ml/MIN
静脉	65 mmHg	90 mmHg	130 mmHg
动脉	-35 mmHg	-55 mmHg	-85 mmHg

流速测试描述的是最有利的实验室条件。

保证

Medcomp®保证此产品按照合适的标准和规则生产。病人情况、临床治疗和产 品护理会影响此产品的使用。此产品的使用必须遵从此产品使用说明,并需 在有处方权的医生指导下使用。

由于产品会不断改进,可能会在未通知的情况下改变价格、特征及型 号。Medcomp®保留改变产品或内容物而不给予通知的权力。



不可重复使用

STERILE EO 环氧乙烷灭菌



注意,见使用说明书

生产企业

名 称:

Medical Components, Inc. 1499 Delp Drive Harleysville, PA 19438 USA 1499 Delp Drive Harleysville, PA 19438 USA; 地 址: 生产地址:

Calle Mercurio N 46, Parque Industrial Mexicali 1

Mexicali, Baja California Norte, Mexico C.P. 20210.

电 215-256-4201 话: 真: 215-256-1787

售后服务

名 称: 上海久越医疗器械有限公司

地 址: 上海市长宁区延安西路1160号603室

话: 021-62239399 电 真: 021-62239297 传

特殊储存条件及方法: 应远离极端温度和湿度,储存在+10 - 40℃的环境范 围内。

灭菌方式: 环氧乙烷灭菌

见包装标示

医疗器械注册证书编号: 国食药监械(进)字2011第3452752号(更)

产品标准编号: YZB/USA 3081-2011《血液透析导管及附件》

产品型号:

HFS 24-C; HFS 28-C; HFS 32-C; HFS 36-C; HFS 40-C; HFS24PC-C;

HFS28PC-C; HFS32PC-C; HFS36PC-C

www.medcompnet.com

SYMBOL TABLE

SIMBOL	STMDOL TABLE				
5.1.1	Manufacturer*				
5.3.4	Keep Dry*				
5.4.2	Do Not Re-use *				
5.6.3	Non-pyrogenic *				
5.3.2	Keep Away from Sunlight*				
STERILE EO	Sterilized Using Ethylene Oxide *				
5.2.8	Do Not Use if Package is Damaged *				
5.1.4	Use-by Date *				
5.2.6 STEAL ZE	Do Not Resterilize *				
5.1.5 LOT	Batch/Lot Number *				
REF	Catalogue Number *				
5.1.3	Date of Manufacturer *				

^{*}This symbol is in accordance with ISO, 15223-1.

P/N 4937-C Rev. 9/16D