ClearVUE™ Care & Maintenance

Designed with nurses and patients in mind

PowerPort™ ClearVUE™
Implantable Port

Nurses Are Great Patient Advocates

With this role, there is an opportunity to educate patients on their implantable port and what to expect during and after treatment.

Efficient Access

Palpation bumps and triangular shape indicate power-injection and assist with septum identification.

Long-Term Device Life

208 infusions and 36 power injections.[1]

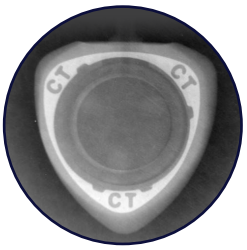
Training & Maintenance Resources

- Training in-services available nationwide
- PortReady™ educational material for both providers and patients
- Visit **PortReady.com** to learn more

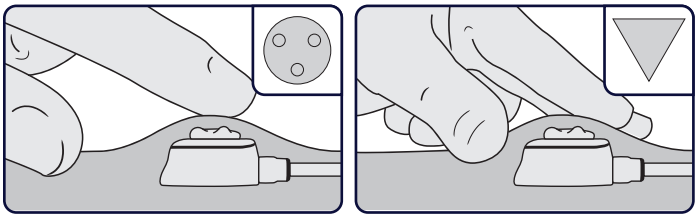
BD PowerPort™ Identifiers

PowerPort™ ClearVUE™ isp
Implantable Port

Radiopaque Identifiers

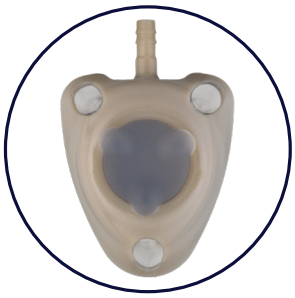


Physical Identifiers

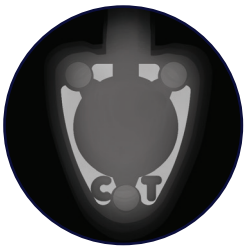


Palpation Bumps | Triangular Shape

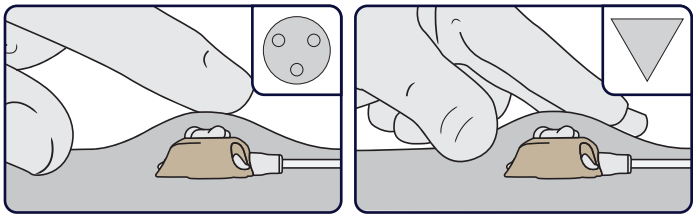
PowerPort™ ClearVUE™ Slim
Implantable Port



Radiopaque Identifiers



Physical Identifiers



Palpation Bumps | Triangular Shape

1 Bench test data on file. BD, Tempe, AZ. Test results may not correlate to actual clinical performance. Different test methods may yield different results.

Frequently Asked Questions

Why do BD ports have palpation bumps?

- The bumps indicate power-injection
- The bumps aid the nurse in identifying the port septum during access
- The bumps are found only on BD ports[1]

How are ClearVUE ports designed with the patient in mind?

- ClearVUE™ Ports have a lightweight design and are power-injectable
- The PowerPort™ ClearVUE™ isp has a silicone overmolded port body for a softer feel[2]
- The PowerPort™ Slim is low-profile in size, which allows for small incisions and makes it ideal for thin or cosmetically-minded patients

What resources does BD have for nurses about ports?

- PortReady.com offers FAQ's, PortReady™ kits, and brochures for patient education
- Training in-services available nationwide
- 24/7 support for clinical product information
- Nursing product procedural manuals
- Port Access Wall Chart

How do I know if my patient's BD port is power-injectable?

- You can feel the palpation bumps on the port septum
  - Note: Not all power-injectable ports have palpation bumps
- You can feel the port's triangular shape
  - Note: Not all power-injectable ports are triangular
- The patient has an identification card showing that their port is power-injectable
- The patient's chart contains information about their port
- X-ray images of the port show "CT" radiopaque identifiers

How do I know if my patient's BD port is MR Safe or MR Conditional?

- The patient has an identification card showing either the MR Safe symbol (MR) or the MR Conditional symbol (MR)
- The patient's chart might contain information about their port:
  - All PowerPort™ ClearVUE™ ports are MR Safe
  - All other PowerPorts™ are MR Conditional

[1] As of November 2023.

[2] Compared to titanium port body.

PowerPort™ ClearVUE™ Implantable Ports

Indications for Use: The PowerPort™ Implantable Port is indicated for patient therapies requiring repeated access to the vascular system. The port system can be used for infusion of medications including anti-cancer medicines (chemotherapy), I.V. fluids, parenteral nutrition solutions, blood products, and for the withdrawal of blood samples. When used with a PowerLoc™ Brand Safety Infusion Set, the PowerPort™ device is indicated for power injection of contrast media. For power injection of contrast media, the maximum recommended rate is 5 mL/s.

Contraindications: 1.) Catheter insertion in the subclavian vein medial to the border of the first rib, an area which is associated with higher rates of pinch-off. Port may be placed in lateral subclavian vein based on evaluation by a qualified practitioner. **2.)** When presence of device-related infection, bacteremia, or septicemia is known or suspected. **3.)** When the patient's body size is insufficient for the size of the implanted device. **4.)** When the patient is known or is suspected to be allergic to materials contained in the device. **5.)** If severe chronic obstructive lung disease exists. **6.)** If the prospective insertion site has been previously irradiated. **7.)** If the prospective placement site has previously suffered episodes of venous thrombosis or vascular surgical procedures. **8.)** If local tissue factors will prevent proper device stabilization and/or access.

Precautions: 1.) Check patient's records, and ask patient, whether they have any known allergies to chemicals or materials that will be used during the placement procedure. **2.)** Fill (prime) the device with sterile normal saline solution to help avoid air embolism. **3.)** Carefully follow the connection technique given in the IFU to ensure proper catheter connection and to avoid catheter damage. **4.)** Care should be taken to avoid excessive force when accessing an implanted port.

Warnings: 1.) Avoid vessel perforation. **2.)** Do not power inject through a port system that exhibits signs of clavicle-first rib compression or pinch-off as it may result in port system failure. **3.)** PowerPort™ Implantable Ports are only power injectable when accessed with a PowerLoc™ Brand Safety Infusion Set. **4.)** Failure to ensure patency of the catheter prior to power injection studies may result in port system failure **5.)** Exceeding maximum flow rate may result in port system failure and/or catheter tip displacement. **6.)** PowerPort™ implantable port indication for power injection of contrast media implies the port's ability to withstand the procedure, but it does not imply appropriateness of the procedure for a particular patient nor for a particular infusion set. A suitably trained clinician is responsible for evaluating the health staus of a patient as it pertains to a power injection procedure and for evaluating the suitability of any infusion set used to access the port. **7.)** Do not exceed a 300 psi pressure limit setting on the power injection machine, or the maximum recommended flow rate on the PowerLoc™ needle, if power injecting through the PowerPort™ implantable port. **8.)** If local pain, swelling or signs of extravasation are noted during power injection, the injection should be stopped immediately. **9.)** Do not use a syringe smaller than 10 ml to access the port. Flushing occluded catheters with small syringes can create excessive pressure within the port system.

Possible Complications: The use of a subcutaneous port provides an important means of venous access for critically ill patients. However, the potential exists for serious complications, including the following: Air Embolism, Allergic Reaction, Bleeding, Brachial Plexus Injury, Cardiac Arrhythmia, Cardiac Puncture, Cardiac Tamponade, Catheter or Port Erosion Through the Skin, Catheter Embolism, Catheter Occlusion, Catheter or port-related Sepsis, Damage or Breakage due to Compression between the Clavicle and First Rib, Device Rotation or Extrusion, Endocarditis, Extravasation, Fibrin Sheath Formation, Guidewire Fragment Embolism, Hematoma, Hemothorax, Hydrothorax, Infection, including but not limited to, pocket, catheter tunnel, and/or blood stream, Inflammation, Necrosis, or Scarring of Skin Over Implant Area, Intolerance or Reaction to Implanted Device, Laceration of Vessels or Viscus, Pain at or Around Port Pocket Site, Perforation of Vessels or Viscus, Pneumothorax, Risks Normally Associated with Local or General Anesthesia, Surgery, and Post-Operative Recovery, Spontaneous Catheter Tip Malposition or Retraction, Thoracic Duct Injury, Thromboembolism, Vascular Thrombosis, Vessel Erosion.

Please consult product labels and inserts for indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, possible complications, and directions for use.

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