

# Points to Practice

## Before you start

Wash your hands and prep the patient's skin according to organization's policy.

## Priming...

To prime BD Saf-T-Intima™ Y port: remove the vent plug and prime with IV fluids according to hospital procedure. replace the vent plug after priming before insertion.

### 2A



### 2B



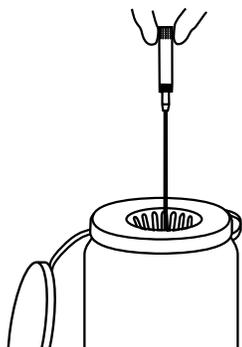
## Insertion

- Grasp the textured sides of wings and bring them together, pinching firmly. (Fig. 2A).
- Using thumb and index finger gently pinch the skin around selected site to identify the subcutaneous tissue. (Fig.2B).
- Insert the full length of the catheter and needle through the skin at a 30°-45° angle. (Fig. 2B).

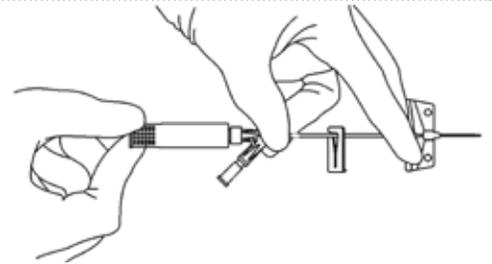
### 4

## Disposal

- Discard the needle immediately in a puncture resistant sharps container.



### 1



## Preparation

- Hold as shown (Fig. 1) and rotate the white safety shield to loosen the needle. (Fig. 1).
- Confirm that the needle bevel is facing up and that the catheter is not over the bevel before insertion.

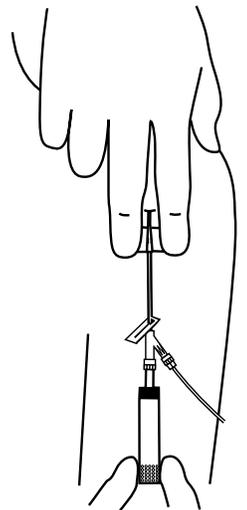
### 3



Make sure the cannula end is sitting well within the subcutaneous layer – which is just under the skin – 2mm thick<sup>1</sup>

## Needle Removal

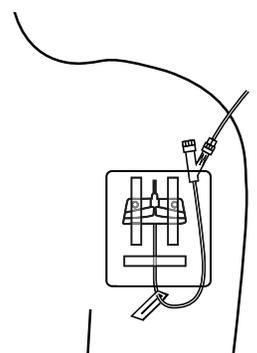
- Lay the wings flat on the skin surface and pull the white safety shield in a straight, continuous motion until the safety shield separates from the safety system. (Fig. 3).



### 5

## Stabilization

- Secure the catheter and apply a sterile dressing according to the organization's protocol.



1. Gibney MA, Arce CH, Byron KJ, Hirsch LJ. Skin and subcutaneous adipose layer thickness in adults with diabetes at sites used for insulin injections: implications for needle length recommendations. Curr Med Res Opin. 2010; 26 (6): 1519–1530.

Refer to package insert for full instructions and safety information.

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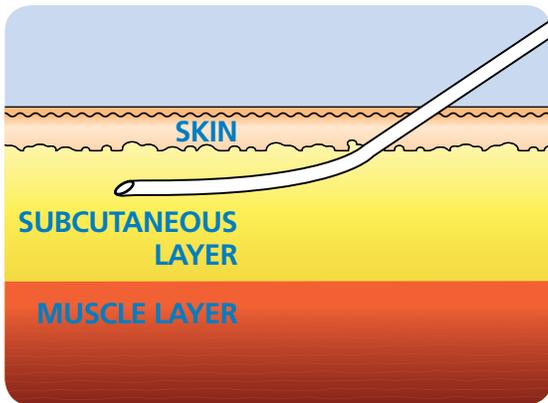


# Subcutaneous Infusion Therapy

Subcutaneous infusion, also known as “Hypodermoclysis”, is increasingly and widely used for the following therapies:

- Rehydration
- Pediatric care
- Palliative care
- Pain management

**With an aging population and global economic burdens, hypodermoclysis can offer a cost-efficient, effective alternative to intravenous therapy.**



**Appropriate sites for subcutaneous infusion include:**

- Scapula
- Subclavicular chest wall
- Anterior abdominal wall
- Anterior aspect of the upper arms
- Anterior aspects of the thighs

**When IV access is not required, possible or practical, hypodermoclysis is an effective alternative.**

**Early intervention in cases of dehydration can prevent serious complications<sup>1</sup>.**

