BLOOD LEAK

The blood leak system utilises an optical sensor which detects non - transparency (blood) within the dialysate going from the dialyser to the drain. True blood leak alarms occur rarely but the most common reason for dialyser membrane rupture is due to the dialyser being dropped before use.

During a blood leak alarm the blood pump will stop, the arterial and venous clamps will close; the dialysate will bypass the dialyser.

Causes for a blood leak alarm

- Blood has crossed the membrane and entered the dialyser fluid compartment
- Air bubbles or debris has caused a false blood leak alarm

Procedure for assessing a blood leak alarm

Dialysate containing blood may not be obvious to the naked eye; therefore a blood leak alarm should be confirmed by testing the spent dialysate with a multistix strip.

Perform a multistix test from the arterial dialysate port.

- A **positive reading** for blood will show green and represent dialyser rupture - **the dialyser must be changed**
- A **negative reading** indicates a false blood leak alarm, reset blood leak alarm and continue dialysis
  If blood leak will not reset, unscrew the blood leak detector on the side of the machine and clean the lens with a soft no- fluffy cloth.
  If does not reset following this - contact the technician

Blood leak alarm override

Press the lit blood leak button for 3 seconds, the pump will run with the set BFR and the venous and arterial clamps will open. The dialysate will not be bypassed and the UF rate will be set to minimum UF rate. This will continue for 15 seconds and when the override time has passed, the blood leak alarm actions will automatically recur. When the fault has been rectified, the flashing blood leak button must be pressed in order to reset the alarm.

Machine cleaning following a positive blood leak

When a positive blood leak has occurred, the dialysis machine **MUST** be disinfected in the following way: **rinse drain the machine, clean cart C then clean cart A.**

Reference – AK200S Operator's Manual