## SGH CLIN364 Clinical Business Rule

#### PERITONEAL DIALYSIS CATHETER (PDC) – HEPARIN LOCK

Cross References (including NSW Health/ SESLHD policy directives)	NSW Health PD2013_043 Medication Handling in NSW Public Health   Facilities   NSW Health PD2017_013 Infection Prevention and Control Policy   NSW Health PD2016_058 User applied Labelling of Injectable Medicines,   Fluids and Lines   NSW Health PD2017_026 Clinical and Related Waste Management for   Health Services   SGH-TSH CLIN027 Aseptic Technique   SGH CLIN538 Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter - Poor Flow or No Flow   Management   SGH Renal WPI 137 Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter (PDC) – Simple/Small   Flush on a Peritoneal Dialysis	
1. What it is	A guideline and procedure for the safe administration of a anticoagulant lock in a peritoneal dialysis catheter	
2. Risk Rating	Low	
3. Employees it Applies to	Registered Nurses (RN) trained in peritoneal dialysis RN trained in accessing peritoneal dialysis catheters Medical Officers (MO) trained in accessing peritoneal dialysis catheters	

#### 4. Process

#### 4.1 RECOMMENDED HEPARIN LOCK DOSE AND USAGE

- A heparin lock is recommended for the following situations:
  - Weekly to maintain the patency of new PD catheter (< 3 weeks from insertion)
  - $\circ$  Weekly or fortnightly to maintain the patency of a PD catheter not in use
  - $\circ~$  To resolve a blocked or poor flowing PD catheter
- Heparin lock dose is 5000units/5mL mixed with 15mL 0.9% sodium chloride.
- Heparin lock must be prescribed on a medication chart, it is not nurse initiated.
- Heparin lock is *not recommended* for:
  - Patients with or at risk of heparin induced thrombocytopenia and thrombosis syndrome (HITTS)
  - Patients with signs of acute bleed from a non-compressible site, including postoperative, cerebral, GI, haemothorax and haemorrhagic pericarditis.
  - o Patients with known allergy or hypersensitivity to heparin or pork products

#### 4.2 DEVICES

#### 4.2.1 Equipment

- Trolley
- Dressing pack
- Sterile gloves

## 4.2.2 Key parts

- Drawing-up needle (18G)
- 20mL syringe
- 0.9% Sodium chloride 10mL ampoules x 2
- Minicap
- Heparin 5000units/5mL ampoule

## 4.2.3 Key site

- Abdominal PD catheter

## 4.3 PROCEDURE

- 1. Educate the patient and/or carer on the importance of PDC heparin lock
- 2. Perform hand hygiene
- 3. Identify and gather equipment and key parts for procedure
- 4. Check expiry dates on all equipment and key parts
- 5. Clean trolley/work surface with detergent
- 6. Perform hand hygiene
- 7. Don gloves
- 8. Prepare general aseptic field equipment and key parts at the patient's bedside
- 9. Prepare the heparinised saline lock using aseptic technique ensuring all the key parts are protected:
  - a. Attach drawing up needle to 20mL syringe;
  - b. Alcohol swab the Heparin and saline ampoules;
  - c. Open the 5000units/5mL ampoule and aspirate all content into the 20mL syringe;
  - d. Open normal saline ampoules and aspirate 15mL into the 20mL syringe
- 10. Place the PD catheter over sterile towel
- 11. Perform the PDC heparin lock using aseptic technique ensuring all the key parts are protected:
  - a. Using dry gauze, remove minicap from PDC
  - b. Connect the Heparinised saline syringe to end of PDC
  - c. Open the PDC valve
  - d. Push all the Heparinised saline solution into the PD catheter
  - e. Close the PDC valve
- 12. Disconnect syringe from PDC and apply new minicap
- 13. Secure the end part of the PD catheter to the abdomen with a micropore tape
- 14. Discard used equipment as per <u>NSW Health PD2017\_026 Clinical and Related Waste</u> <u>Management for Health Services</u>
- 15. Remove gloves
- 16. Perform hand hygiene
- 17. Clean trolley after use and perform hand hygiene
- 18. Document procedure on clinical notes
- 19. Handover to the next shift

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5. Keywords	Peritoneal dialysis, Peritoneal dialysis catheter, Heparin lock		
6. Functional Group	Renal, Peritoneal Dialysis		
7. External References	Firanek, C. & Guest, S. (2011). Hand Hygiene in Peritoneal Dialysis. Peritoneal Dialysis International. 31(4):399-408		
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	Margetts, P. (2009). Heparin And The Peritoneal Membrane. <i>Peritoneal Dialysis International, 29</i> (1), 16-19.		
	Ross, L. A., & Labato, M. A. (2013). Current techniques in peritoneal dialysis. <i>Journal of Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care, 23</i> (2), 230-240. doi: 10.1111/vec.12035		
	Schmidt, R.J. and Holley, J.L. (2012). Noninfectious complications of Peritoneal Dialysis Catheters. <i>Up to Date Online</i> .		
	Szeto, CC., Li, P. KT., Johnson, D. W., Bernardini, J., Dong, J., Figueiredo, A. E., Brown, E. A. (2017). ISPD Catheter-Related Infection Recommendations: 2017 Update. <i>Peritoneal Dialysis International, 37</i> (2), 141-154. doi: 10.3747/pdi.2016.00120		
8. Consumer Advisory Group (CAG) approval of patient information brochure (or related material)	Not Applicable		
9. Implementation	Inservices		
and Evaluation Plan	Learning Packages		
Including education, training, clinical notes audit, knowledge evaluation audit etc	Publication on SGSHHS CIBR intranet page		
10. Knowledge	Q1: When is heparin lock required in a PD catheter?		
Evaluation	A: Post insertion of a new PD catheter		
	Weekly or fortnightly when the PD catheter is not being used		
	For blocked or poor flowing PD catheters		
	Q2: Why do you instill a heparin lock into a PD Catheter?		
	A: To maintain the patency and to resolve the blockage of a PD catheter		
	Q3: How is heparin lock instilled into a PD catheter?		
	A: Using aseptic technique according to the procedure for		
	administration described in this clinical business rule		
11. Who is	Director of St George and Sutherland Renal Service.		
Responsible	Nursing Unit Manager, Dialysis Unit		

## SGH CLIN364 Clinical Business Rule

Approval for Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter (PDC) – Heparin Lock			
Specialty/Department Committee	Committee title: Peritoneal Dialysis Committee Chairperson name/position: Franziska Pettit, Staff Specialist Date: 03.04.19		
Nurse Manager	Name/position: Christine Day, Nurse Manager Medicine Date: 02.04.19		
Medical Head of Department	Name /position: Dr George Mangos, Department Head Renal Services Date: 04.04.19		
Safe Use of Medicines Committee (SGH)	Chairperson's Name: A/Prof Winston Liauw Winston Liauw Date: 31.10.19		
Contributors to CIBR development e.g. CNC, Medical Officers (names and position title/specialty)			

# **Revision and Approval History**

Date	Revision number	Author (Position)	Revision due
Jun 2016	0	(Anna) Claire Cuesta (PD CNC)	Jun 2019
Sept 2019	1	(Anna) Claire Cuesta (PD CNC)	Sep 2022

General Manager's Ratification		
Name: Vicki Weeden (A/GM)	Date: 01.10.19	