

## Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) Freeline Solo Exchange Procedure

<b>Cross References</b>	Freeline Solo connection guide for home PD patients; Renal Department Protocol
<b>1. Purpose</b>	To ensure CAPD Freeline Solo exchange procedure is performed according to best practice guidelines reducing the risk of infection and ensuring patient safety
<b>2. Process</b>	
2.1 Devices	
2.1.1 Equipment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Trolley <input type="checkbox"/> Portable IV pole <input type="checkbox"/> Blue clamp <input type="checkbox"/> Micropore tape	
2.1.2 Key parts	
<input type="checkbox"/> Minicap <input type="checkbox"/> Peritoneal dialysis fluid (Freeline Solo bag)	
2.1.3 Key site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abdominal PD catheter	
2.2 Procedure	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Warm the selected peritoneal dialysis (PD) fluid (freeline solo bag) on the warmer             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Select appropriate PD fluid strength by conducting a fluid assessment on patient 30 minutes prior to CAPD procedure</li> <li>b. Note: PD fluid takes 30 minutes to warm.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Perform hand hygiene</li> <li>3. Clean trolley/work surface with detergent</li> <li>4. Identify and gather equipment for procedure</li> <li>5. Wash the blue clamp and dry thoroughly</li> <li>6. Perform hand hygiene</li> <li>7. Prepare general aseptic field with key parts and blue clamp</li> <li>8. Use the sharp edge of the blue clamp to open outer pouch of the dialysis bag. <b>DO NOT USE SCISSORS OR KNIVES</b></li> <li>9. Place the opened bag on top of the clean trolley and ensure the lines are facing up</li> <li>10. Check the bag strength, volume, expiry, colour and for leakage</li> <li>11. Prepare the patient:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Don non-sterile gloves</li> <li>b. Expose the PD catheter</li> <li>c. Keep PD catheter away from clothing</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	

12. Remove gloves and perform hand hygiene
13. Don sterile gloves
14. Perform connection procedure ensuring all key parts/sites are protected
  - a. Remove the coloured cap from the patient line and remove minicap from the catheter;
  - b. Use non-touch connection technique to connect catheter to the patient line;
  - c. Hang the full bag on an IV pole and place the empty drain bag on the floor;
  - d. Ensure all lines are not kinked or pulling from the exit site. Ensure catheter dressing remains intact;
  - e. Break the green stick to flush and prime the lines for 5 seconds then clamp the inflow line with a blue clamp;
15. Twist open the catheter valve to commence drain (drain time is approximately 15 to 20 minutes)
  - a. Compare drain volume to previous fill volume. Drain volume should be more than the previous fill volume
16. Remove gloves and perform hand hygiene
17. When the drain line is cool, fill the patient:
  - a. Close the blue clamp on the outflow line;
  - b. Remove the blue clamp on the inflow line;
  - c. Run PD fluid into the patient (fill time is approximately 10-15 minutes)
18. When fill is complete, twist close the catheter valve until it clicks
19. Open a new minicap
20. Perform hand hygiene
21. Wear PPE and don sterile gloves
22. Disconnect patient using non-touch disconnection technique
23. Apply a new minicap to catheter using non-touch technique
24. Secure the catheter in place with micropore tape
25. Weigh the drain bag, record the volume and PD effluent quality (i.e. colour, clarity and fibrin status)
26. Empty drain bag in the pan room sluice
27. Discard bag and lines in the clinical waste bin
28. Remove gloves and PPE
29. Perform hand hygiene
30. Clean trolley after use and perform hand hygiene
31. Calculate and document UF and cumulative UF
32. Document the procedure on the CAPD chart and patient notes
33. Handover to the next shift

**3. Network file location/reference, if applicable**

St George Hospital Renal Website:  
<http://stgrenal.med.unsw.edu.au/StGRenalWeb.nsf>

**4. External References / Further**

Dombros, N., Dratwa, M., Feriani, M., Gokal, R., Heimburger, O., Krediet, R., . . . Verger, C. (2005). European best practice guidelines for peritoneal dialysis. 4 Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis delivery systems. *Nephrology Dialysis*

<b>Reading</b>	<i>Transplantation, 20 Suppl 9</i> , ix13-ix15. doi: 10.1093/ndt/gfi1118  Bannister, K. (2014). The influence of peritoneal dialysis systems and solutions on the incidence of peritonitis and catheter-related infections. <i>The KHA-CARI Guidelines – Caring for Australasians with Renal Impairment</i> [cited 2014 June]; Available from: <a href="http://www.cari.org.au/Dialysis/dialysis%20peritonitis/dialysis_peritonitis.html">http://www.cari.org.au/Dialysis/dialysis%20peritonitis/dialysis_peritonitis.html</a>
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### **Revision and Approval History**

Date published	Revision number	Author/Contact Officer (Position)	Date due for revision
June 2014	1	Anna Claire Cuesta PD CNC	June 2017