

**PERITONEAL DIALYSIS (PD) – INTRAPERITONEAL ADDITIVES AND ANTIBIOTICS**

<p><b>Cross References</b> (including NSW Health/ SESLHD policy directives)</p>	<p>Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare: Guidelines for use of the National Inpatient Medication Chart (NIMC) July 2009                  NHMRC Australian Guidelines for the prevention and control of Infection in Healthcare. 2010. Available: <a href="http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/node/30290">http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/node/30290</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hand and wrist jewellery and fingernail enhancements</li> <li>• Hand hygiene and hand care</li> <li>• Personal protective equipment</li> </ul> <p>NSW Health PD2013_043 - Medication Handling in NSW Public Health Facilities                  NSW Health PD2007_036 - Infection Control Policy                  NSW Health PD2012_007 - User applied Labelling of Injectable Medicines, Fluids and Lines                  NSW Health PD2014_024 Patient Identification Bands                  SESLHD SESLHNP/126 Antiseptics and Disinfectants Procedure                  SESLHD SESLHDP/140 Waste management                  SGSHHS CLIN191 Labelling injectable medicines, fluids and lines                  SGH-TSH CLIN027 - Aseptic Technique - Competency and Education Requirements                  SGH CLIN Peritoneal Dialysis (PD) Catheter Infection – Exit Site and Tunnel Infection Management and Treatment                  SGH CLIN Peritoneal Dialysis (PD) – Peritonitis Management and Treatment  <a href="#">SGH CLIN379 Intraperitoneal Actilyse (Alteplase) Administration</a>  <a href="#">SGH CLIN380 Intraperitoneal Heparin Administration</a>  <a href="#">SGH CLIN364 Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter (PDC) – Heparin lock</a>  <a href="#">SGH CLIN381 Intraperitoneal Potassium Administration</a>  <a href="#">SGH CLIN Intraperitoneal Lignocaine Administration</a>  <a href="#">SGH CLIN 357 Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter (and Extension set) – Management of Contamination</a></p>
<p><b>1. What it is</b></p>	<p>A guideline summarising the responsibilities of registered nurses (RN), medical officers (MO) and pharmacists in relation to intraperitoneal (IP) additives and antibiotics. It also describes the processes which must be complied with for the intraperitoneal administration of additives and antibiotics via the peritoneal dialysis catheter (PDC) route according to best practice guidelines to optimise safety of patients and staff.</p>
<p><b>2. Risk Rating</b></p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p><b>3. Employees it Applies to</b></p>	<p>Registered Nurses (RN)                  Medical Officers (MO)                  Pharmacists</p>

**4. Process**

Intraperitoneal (IP) administration of additives and antibiotics is recommended for the localised delivery of some medications for PD patients.

List of medications recommended for IP administration are:

1. Actilyse according to [SGH CLIN379 Intraperitoneal Actilyse \(Alteplase\) Administration](#)
2. Heparin according to [SGH CLIN380 Intraperitoneal Heparin Administration](#) and [SGH CLIN364 Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter \(PDC\) – Heparin lock](#)
3. Potassium according to [SGH CLIN381 Intraperitoneal Potassium Administration](#)
4. Lignocaine according to [SGH CLIN Intraperitoneal Lignocaine Administration](#)
5. All antibiotics listed in the [SGH CLIN PD – Peritonitis Management and Treatment](#), [SGH CLIN PD Catheter Infection – Exit Site and Tunnel Infection Management and Treatment](#) and [SGH CLIN 357 Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter \(and Extension set\) – Management of Contamination](#)

#### **4.1 RESPONSIBILITIES/LIMITATIONS FOR PRACTICE and ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS**

- The following accreditation for RNs must be successfully achieved prior to administration of IP additives and antibiotics:
  1. Intra-Peritoneal (IP) Additive Loading and Administration as per assessment form (Appendix A)
  2. Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) Freeline Solo Exchange as per assessment for (Appendix B)
- PD accredited RNs administering IP additives and antibiotics must refer to NSW Health PD2013\_043 - Medication Handling in NSW Public Health Facilities and must ensure the medication is administered according to the specific drug related recommendations in the:
  1. PD Clinical Business Rules (CBR) or renal department protocols approved by the Drug and Therapeutics Committee.
  2. Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook 6th edition or the latest edition
  3. MIMs pharmaceutical product information
  4. Product information supplied from the manufacturer with the drug
- All medications for IP administration must be prescribed on the National Inpatient Medication Chart (NIMC)
- All medications for IP administration must be double checked and counter signed prior to and/or during the administration
- All dialysis fluid used for the delivery of IP additives and antibiotics must be double checked prior to administration and documented on the designated PD chart and/or clinical notes.
- Accreditation requirements must be complied with for the delivery of IP additives and antibiotics
- IP additives and antibiotics can only be administered by PD accredited RNs or RNs under the supervision of PD accredited RNs

#### **4.2 PRESCRIBING AND DOCUMENTATION OF INTRAPERITONEAL ADDITIVES AND ANTIBIOTICS**

- IP additives and antibiotics must be prescribed in writing by a MO on the NIMC
- Emergency telephone orders are permitted according to NSW Health PD2013\_043
- If prescription varies from these information sources, consult the MO prior to IP administration. It is the responsibility of the MO to clarify the order
- Any variation to medication administration recommended by a pharmacist should be documented by the pharmacist in the patient's clinical notes or RN may transcribe in the clinical notes stating the pharmacist's name.
- Dialysis fluid used for the delivery of IP additives and antibiotics must be documented on the designated PD chart and/or clinical notes.

#### **4.3 PREPARATION OF IP ADDITIVE AND ANTIBIOTICS**

- Infection control and occupational health and safety principles must be followed
- Aseptic non touch technique must be followed in preparation and administration
- Medications may only be given into a compatible dialysis fluid and with other compatible medications at a concentration recommended in the specific PD CBRs or renal department protocols
- Ensure medication added into the dialysis fluid is not trapped in the port and mixed thoroughly by inverting and shaking the bag several times
- Mandatory requirements related to user-applied labels on injectable medicines, fluids and lines to be complied with – refer to SGSHHS\_CLIN191.

#### **4.4 CHECKING IP ADDITIVE AND ANTIBIOTICS PRIOR TO ADMINISTRATION**

The following must be checked by two staff. First check must be by a RN and double checked by another RN, EEN, MO or Pharmacist (Note: IP additive and antibiotics can only be administered by a PD accredited RN or RN under the supervision of PD accredited RN)

- Prescription
- Recommended references (refer to PD Clinical Business Rules or renal department protocols, MIMS, product information sheet and/or Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook)
- Correct drug, diluent, time, expiry date, dose and route
- Correct dialysis fluid strength, volume, expiry date, colour and for leakage
- Correct patient – check identification and adverse reaction history
- All checks above must be carried out by the bedside with both staff members and must be administered immediately to ensure medication is administered to the correct patient

#### **4.5 LABELLING IP ADDITIVE AND ANTIBIOTICS PRIOR TO ADMINISTRATION**

- An additive label is to be completed and signed by the two people who have checked the IP medication and dialysis fluid.
- The additive label must be affixed to the dialysis bag in a way that the contents label may be inspected.

As a minimum, the label must include:

- Patient's name and ward
- Name of medication and the dose added
- Date and time of preparation
- Signature of person making the addition and the person checking.

#### **4.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ADVERSE MEDICATION REACTION**

- The first prescriber on the NIMC must obtain the patient's allergy/drug reaction history from the patient/NOK
- When an adverse reaction is identified the specific nature of the reaction must be documented in the designated section of the NIMC e.g. nausea and vomiting, erythematous rash, anaphylaxis, laryngeal oedema
- The allergy is NOT to be written on the red patient identification band as these bands are used as a code to identify the presence of an allergy only. Specifics are documented in the clinical notes and on the NIMC
- Name of the medication is documented on the NIMC by the prescribing MO
- RN and pharmacists may also document allergies/adverse events on the NIMC.

#### **4.7 INFECTION CONTROL**

- Hand hygiene **MUST** be performed before and after preparation of IP additives and antibiotics
- Hand hygiene must be performed before donning and after removal of gloves
- A clean trolley must be used for preparation of IP additives and antibiotics and a clean kidney dish must be used to carry prepared medications
- Sharps must be discarded into a designated sharps container close to point of use
- Aseptic non touch technique must be maintained at all times
- The additive port must be swabbed with alcohol or chlorhexidine swabs and allowed to dry, prior to injecting the medication
- Empty dialysis bags and dispose into general waste if not contaminated with blood. If contaminated, they must be disposed into clinical waste.

#### **4.8 PROCEDURE**

##### **Devices**

- **Equipment**

- Trolley
- Recommended diluent for IP additives or antibiotics
- Alcohol or chlorhexidine swabs
- Blue clamp

- **Key Parts**

- Prescribed additive or antibiotic
- Drawing up needle (18G)
- Injection needle (21G)
- Syringe
- Peritoneal dialysis fluid

- **Key Site**

- Rubber bung or opening of additive or antibiotic vial or ampoule
- Rubber bung on PD fluid
- PD catheter

##### **Procedure**

1. If PD fluid is required to deliver the IP additive or antibiotic, select the appropriate PD fluid strength by conducting a fluid assessment and warm the selected PD fluid using a warmer 30 minutes prior to procedure
2. Ensure the “5 Rights” of Principles for Safe Medication Administration is observed with second person check
3. Perform hand hygiene
4. Identify and gather equipment and key parts for procedure
5. Check expiry dates on additives/antibiotics ampoules/vials, recommended diluent and PD fluid
6. Clean trolley/work surface with detergent
7. Perform hand hygiene
8. Don gloves
9. Prepare general aseptic field equipment and key parts at the bedside
10. If PD fluid is required to deliver the IP additives or antibiotics:

- a. Open the outer pouch of the dialysis bag using the sharp edge of the blue clamp. **DO NOT USE SCISSORS OR KNIVES**
- b. Place the opened bag on top of the clean trolley and ensure the lines are facing up
- c. Recheck the dialysis bag strength, volume, expiry, colour and for leakage
11. Prepare the additive/antibiotic using aseptic technique ensuring all the key parts/sites are protected by:
  - a. Swabbing the opening or rubber bung of additives/antibiotics ampoules/vials with alcohol or chlorhexidine swabs;
  - b. Using a draw up needle to dilute medication and aspirate
  - c. Swabbing the additive port with alcohol or chlorhexidine swabs and wait to dry prior to injecting medication.
  - d. Use a new needle with smaller bore to carefully inject medication into the dialysis bag  
Note: Discard dialysis bag if bag or side of the additive port is accidentally pierced or leaking
12. Administer the correct dosage/volume of IP medication directly or via dialysis bag as per specific PD CBR
13. After completion, wear PPE and discard equipment as per SESLHD SESLHDPD/140 Waste management
14. Remove gloves and PPE
15. Perform hand hygiene
16. Clean trolley after use and perform hand hygiene
17. Sign and co-sign the NIMC/medication chart
18. Document procedure on the PD chart and clinical notes
19. Handover to the next shift and inform PD team

**4.9 Appendices**

**Appendix A**

**Intra-Peritoneal (IP) Additive Loading and Administration  
Assessment Form**

**Limitations for Practice:** Registered Nurse  
Clinical Nurse Specialist  
Clinical Nurse Consultant

**Objective:**

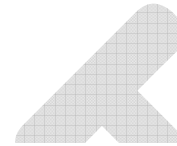
To ensure IP additive loading and administration is performed according to best practice guidelines reducing the risk of infection and ensuring patient safety.

**Background:**

- IP additive loading and administration assessment and competency is compulsory for 4S and ED nursing staff prior to attending to the procedure.
- Nursing staff with no exposure to IP additive loading and administration must observe the procedure then practice under supervision by a PD competent nurse.
- The assessor will advise the number of practice sessions the nursing staff requires prior to a final assessment.
- Simulated practice sessions are encouraged until technique is safe and satisfactory for a final assessment.
- Final assessment is to be performed on a patient.
- Final assessment is to be carried out by a PD competent nurse.
- IP additive loading and administration competency is to be renewed every 5 years.
- A reassessment may be necessary in line with protocol revisions.

**Note:**

- Keep the original copy of your completed assessment form for your record.
- Forward a copy of the completed assessment form to the CNE and PD unit.



**Intra-Peritoneal (IP) Additive Loading and Administration  
Assessment Form**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Pay No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Print Signature

Please initial appropriate box

Action	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	C
1. Ascertains type of peritoneal dialysis and regimen						
2. Refers and follows the appropriate PD WPIs (i.e. APD or CAPD) to set-up						
3. Checks medication chart for IP additive/s order (Ensures IP additive is administered prior to PD fluid infusion)						
4. Refers to corresponding IP additive PD CBR or WPI						
5. Checks necessary blood levels as indicated						
6. Refers to PD CBR for IP additive compatibility (for multiple additives)						
7. Collects equipment and additive						
8. Counterchecks additive to medication chart with another RN						
9. Completes additive label						
10. Cleans trolley						
11. Performs small handwash						
12. Prepares additive/s as per PD CBR or WPI and places on top of cleaned trolley						
13. Disinfects the PD fluid bung/s with alcohol swab for 1 minute						
14. Performs 1 minute handwash						
15. Uses smaller gauge needle (21 G) to inject additive to the PD fluid bung/s						
16. Applies additive label to bag						
17. Continues with appropriate PD infusion procedure as per PD WPI						
18. Signs for additive on medication chart with another RN						
19. Discards used equipment appropriately						
20. Documents procedure done and hands over to the next shift						

Practice 1 (P1) Assessor's name & initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Practice 2 (P2) Assessor's name & initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Practice 3 (P3) Assessor's name & initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Practice 4 (P4) Assessor's name & initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Practice 5 (P5) Assessor's name & initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Competent (C) Assessor's name & initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by:

Date:

Appendix B

**Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD)  
Freeline Solo Exchange Assessment form**

**Limitations for Practice:** Enrolled Nurse  
Registered Nurse  
Clinical Nurse Specialist  
Clinical Nurse Consultant

**Objective:**  
To ensure CAPD Freeline Solo exchange procedure is performed according to best practice guidelines reducing the risk of infection and ensuring patient safety.

- Background:**
- CAPD assessment and competency is compulsory for 4S and ED nursing staff prior to attending to a CAPD procedure.
  - Nursing staff with no CAPD exposure must observe a CAPD procedure then practice under supervision by a CAPD competent nurse.
  - The assessor will advise the number of practice sessions the nursing staff requires prior to a final assessment.
  - Simulated practice sessions are encouraged until CAPD technique is safe and satisfactory for a final assessment.
  - Final assessment is to be performed on a patient.
  - Final assessment is to be carried out by a CAPD competent nurse.
  - CAPD competency is to be renewed every 5 years.
  - A reassessment may be necessary in line with CAPD protocol revisions.

- Note:**
- Keep the original copy of your completed assessment form for your record.
  - Forward a copy of the completed assessment form to the CNE and PD unit.

**Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD)  
Freeline Solo Exchange Assessment form**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Print. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Pay No: \_\_\_\_\_

Action	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	C
1. Selects appropriate fluid, checking for expiry date, volume and colour						
2. Warms fluid on warmer						
3. Cleans trolley and prepares equipment						
4. Washes and dries blue clamp. Performs small handwash						
5. Removes bag from outer pouch and places on trolley with lines facing upward-Checks bags						
6. Prepares the patient and positions the PD catheter away from clothing						
7. Performs 1 minute handwash and uses sterile gloves						
8. Connects line to catheter without contamination Note: non-touch connection technique						
9. Hangs bag on pole and places empty bag on floor						
10. Breaks the green stick to flush and prime the lines for 5 seconds						
11. Clamps the inflow line with blue clamp						
12. Twists the catheter valve to open and commence drain						
13. Ensures the drain volume is comparable or more than the previous fill vol						
14. When drain is complete, clamps drain line and releases the blue clamp on inflow line						
15. When fill is complete, twists the catheter valve to close, Opens new minicap						
16. Performs 1 minute handwash and uses sterile gloves						
17. Disconnects without contamination-Note:non-touch disconnection technique						
18. Applies new minicap- Note: non-touch technique						
19. Secures catheter in place with tape						
20. Weighs drain bag and records volume and quality of effluent						
21. Discard bag and lines appropriately						
22. Calculate and records UF and cumulative UF						
23. Documents procedure on CAPD chart and patient notes						
24. Hands over to next shift						

Practice 1 (P1) Assessor's name & initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Practice 2 (P2) Assessor's name & initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Practice 3 (P3) Assessor's name & initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Practice 4 (P4) Assessor's name & initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Practice 5 (P5) Assessor's name & initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Competent (C) Assessor's name & initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**4.10 Treatment Flowcharts**

<b>5. Keywords</b>	Intraperitoneal, Peritoneal dialysis, Catheter, Peritonitis, Catheter contamination
<b>6. Functional Group</b>	Renal, Peritoneal Dialysis
<b>7. External References</b>	<p>Amirmokri, P., Morgan, P., &amp; Bastani, B. (2007). Intra-peritoneal administration of potassium and magnesium: a practical method to supplement these electrolytes in peritoneal dialysis patients. <i>Renal Failure</i>, 29(5):603-5. PMID: 17654324</p> <p>Ballinger, A. P., Suetonia; Wiggins, Kathryn; Craig, Jonathan; Johnson, David; Cross, Nicholas; Strippoli, Giovanni (2014). Treatment for peritoneal dialysis-associated peritonitis. <i>Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews</i>, 4. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD005284.pub3</p> <p>Bender F., Bernardini, J., Piraino, B. Prevention of Infectious Complications in Peritoneal Dialysis: Best Demonstrated Practices. <i>Kidney International</i> 70: S44-S54, 2006</p> <p>Campbell, D. J., Johnson, D. W., Mudge, D. W., Gallagher, M. P., &amp; Craig, J. C. (2014). Prevention of peritoneal dialysis-related infections. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i>. doi: 10.1093/ndt/gfu313</p> <p>Cho, Y., &amp; Johnson, D. W. (2014). Peritoneal Dialysis–Related Peritonitis: Towards Improving Evidence, Practices, and Outcomes. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i>, 64(2), 278-289. doi: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1053/j.ajkd.2014.02.025">http://dx.doi.org/10.1053/j.ajkd.2014.02.025</a></p> <p>Dombros, N., Dratwa, M., Feriani, M., Gokal, R., Heimbürger, O., Krediet, R., . . . Verger, C. (2005). European best practice guidelines for peritoneal dialysis. 4 Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis delivery systems. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i>, 20 Suppl 9, ix13-ix15. doi: 10.1093/ndt/gfi1118</p> <p>Li, P. K.-T., Szeto, C. C., Piraino, B., de Arteaga, J., Fan, S., Figueiredo, A. E., . . . Johnson, D. W. (2016). ISPD Peritonitis Recommendations: 2016 Update on Prevention and Treatment. <i>Peritoneal Dialysis International</i>, 36(5), 481-508. doi: 10.3747/pdi.2016.00078</p> <p>Li, P. K., Szeto, C., Piraino, B., Bernardini, J., Figueiredo, A., Gupta, A., Johnson, D., Kuijper, E., Lye, W., Salzer, W., Shaefer, F., and Struijk, D. G. (2010). Peritoneal Dialysis – Related Infections Recommendations 2010 Update. <i>Peritoneal Dialysis International</i>, 30(4), 393-423. doi: 10.3747/pdi.2010.00049</p> <p>Lo, M. W., Mak, S. K., Wong, Y. Y., Lo, K. C., Chan, S. F., Tong, G. M., . . . Wong, A. K. (2013). Atypical mycobacterial exit-site infection and</p>



	<p>peritonitis in peritoneal dialysis patients on prophylactic exit-site gentamicin cream. <i>Perit Dial Int</i>, 33(3), 267-272. doi: 10.3747/pdi.2011.00184</p> <p>Mahoney, M. V. G. (2015). Clarification of Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole Dose in CAPD. <i>Peritoneal Dialysis International</i>, 35(1), 116-118. doi: 10.3747/pdi.2013.00173</p> <p>McGuire, A. L., Bennett, S. C., Lansley, S. M., Popowicz, N. D., Varano della Vergiliana, J. F., Wong, D., Lee, Y., and Chakera, A. (2015). Preclinical Assessment of Adjunctive tPA and DNase for Peritoneal Dialysis Associated Peritonitis. <i>PLoS ONE</i>, 10(3), e0119238. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0119238</p> <p>MIMS Online [Internet]. St Leonards (NSW): MIMS Australia Pty Ltd.; c2017. Aropax: Available from: <a href="https://www.mimsonline.com.au/Search/Search.aspx">https://www.mimsonline.com.au/Search/Search.aspx</a></p> <p>Piraino B., Baile, G., Bernardini, J. and et al. (2005). ISPD Guidelines/Recommendations Peritoneal Dialysis Related Infections Recommendations: 2005 Update. <i>Peritoneal Dialysis International</i> 25: 107-131, 2005</p> <p>Piraino, B., Bernardini, J., Brown, E., Figueiredo, A., Johnson, D. W., Lye, W.-C., . . . Szeto, C.-C. (2011). ISPD Position Statement on Reducing the Risks of Peritoneal Dialysis–Related Infections. <i>Peritoneal Dialysis International</i>, 31(6), 614-630. doi: 10.3747/pdi.2011.00057</p> <p>Rho, M., Bia, F., &amp; Brewster, U. C. (2007). Nontuberculous mycobacterial peritonitis in peritoneal dialysis patients. <i>Semin Dial</i>, 20(3), 271-276. doi: 10.1111/j.1525-139X.2007.00289.x</p> <p>Shea, M., Hmiel, S. P., &amp; Beck, A. M. (2001). Use of tissue plasminogen activator for thrombolysis in occluded peritoneal dialysis catheters in children. <i>Adv Perit Dial</i>, 17, 249-252.</p> <p>Sifil, A., Mermut, C., Yenicieroglu, Y., Cavdar C., Gumustekin, M., Celik, A., Yuksel, F., and Camsari, T. (2003). Intraperitoneal and subcutaneous pharmacokinetics of low molecular weight heparin in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis patients. <i>Advances in Peritoneal Dialysis</i>, 19; 28-30. PubMed PMID: 14763030</p> <p>Society of Hospital Pharmacists. Australian Injectable Dugs Handbook (7<sup>th</sup> edition or later)</p> <p>Szeto, C.-C., Li, P. K.-T., Johnson, D. W., Bernardini, J., Dong, J., Figueiredo, A. E., . . . Brown, E. A. (2017). ISPD Catheter-Related Infection Recommendations: 2017 Update. <i>Peritoneal Dialysis</i></p>
--	---

	<p><i>International</i>, 37(2), 141-154. doi: 10.3747/pdi.2016.00120</p> <p>Walker, A. (2014). Management of peritoneal dialysis-associated peritonitis in adults and children. <i>The KHA-CARI Guidelines – Caring for Australasians with Renal Impairment</i> [cited 2015 March]; 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></p>
<b>8. Consumer Advisory Group (CAG) approval of patient information brochure (or related material)</b>	N/A
<b>9. Implementation and Evaluation Plan</b> Including education, training, clinical notes audit, knowledge evaluation audit etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Included in the education tools developed to assist nurses in increasing their knowledge to the care of patients on peritoneal dialysis.</li> <li>- In-service education at ward/unit/department level</li> <li>- PD tutorial to Junior Medical Officers by the PD CNC at the beginning of renal rotation</li> </ul>
<b>10. Knowledge Evaluation</b>	<p>Q1: What medications may be administered through the intraperitoneal route?  A: Actilyse, Heparin, Lignocaine, Potassium and any antibiotic listed in the PD CBRs</p> <p>Q2: Who can administer IP additive/antibiotic?  A: PD accredited RNs or RNs under the supervision of PD accredited RNs</p> <p>Q3: What checks must take place prior to administering IP additive/antibiotic to a patient?  A: Correct prescription, patient, drug, dialysis fluid, diluent, expiry date, dose, route, time and adverse reaction history</p>
<b>11. Who is Responsible</b>	<p>Director of St George and Sutherland Renal Service.  Nursing Unit Manager, Dialysis Unit</p>

<b>Approval for Intraperitoneal Additives And Antibiotics</b>	
<b>*Specialty/Department Committee</b>	Committee title: Peritoneal Dialysis Committee Chairperson name/position: Franziska Pettit, Staff Specialist Signature _____ Date _____
<b>*Nursing/Midwifery Co-Director</b>	Name/position Christine Day, Nurse Manager Medicine Signature _____ Date _____
<b>*Medical Co-Director</b>	Name /position: Mark Brown, Department Head Renal Services Signature _____ Date _____
<b>*Drug and Therapeutics Committee (SGH)</b>	Chairperson's Name: Signature _____ Date _____
<b>Executive Sponsor</b>	Name/Position: Signature _____ Date _____
<b>Contributors to CIBR development</b> e.g. CNC, Medical Officers (names and position title/specialty)	

**Revision and Approval History**

Date	Revision number	Author (Position)	Revision due
August 2017	0	Anna Claire Cuesta (PD CNC)	August 2020

<b>General Manager's Ratification</b>		
Name Leisa Rathborne	Signature _____	Date _____