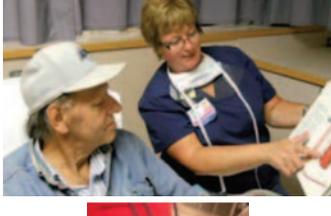


# VENOUS NEEDLE DISLODGEEMENT (VND)

## HOW TO MINIMIZE RISKS

### Recommendations for Nephrology Nurses

<b>1</b>	<b>AWARENESS</b>	Education materials for staff, patients, and care providers.
<b>2</b>		An area around the arteriovenous vascular access large enough for taping should be cleaned and allowed to dry before cannulation.
<b>3</b>		Hemodialysis units should follow their organization's policy and procedure for: 1. Taping needles and bloodlines. The ANNA <i>Core Curriculum for Nephrology Nursing</i> , 7th edition, is a resource for information on the secure taping of access needles. 2. Securing CVC connections.
<b>4</b>		Bloodlines should be looped loosely to allow movement of the patient but prevent bloodlines from pulling on the needles.
<b>5</b>		If it is necessary to reposition a needle or flush a CVC, all taping should be replaced and needles secured with fresh/new/clean tape.
<b>6</b>		Vascular access and needles/connections should be visible at all times during hemodialysis.
<b>7</b>		Checking the vascular access and connections should be part of the monitoring routine during the hemodialysis treatment.
<b>8</b>		All patients should be assessed for the level of risk of VND following the "Assessment of the Risk for a Serious Venous Needle Dislodgement Incident." If indicated, an alarm device intended for monitoring a VND (wetness/blood) may be used.
<b>9</b>		When the venous pressure alarm is activated, the vascular access, needle sites, access-bloodline connection, and bloodline positions should always be inspected prior to resetting the alarm and/or alarm limits.
<b>10</b>		The lower limit of the venous pressure alarm should be set as close as possible to the current venous pressure, as allowed by the dialysis equipment.
<b>11</b>		Staff members, patients, and care partners should be aware that the venous pressure monitoring system of the hemodialysis machine can often fail to detect VND and access-bloodline separation.
<b>12</b>		Additional protection can be provided by devices intended to detect blood loss from the needle site to the environment.

Note: This poster was developed by the European Dialysis and Transplant Nurses Association/European Renal Care Association and adapted with permission by the American Nephrology Nurses Association.

Sponsored by an educational grant

