Peripheral Intravenous Catheter Care in Hospitalised Cats & Dogs

Jess Ashby FdSc, RVN

1) According to the article what are reported to be the most common causes of nosocomial infections?
   a) Urinary catheters
   b) Bandages
   c) Intravenous Catheters
   d) Kennels

2) What, according to the article, should be worn when placing an intravenous catheter?
   a) Mask
   b) Sterile gloves
   c) Non-Sterile Gloves
   d) Apron

3) PIVC stands for
   a) Percutaneous indwelling catheter
   b) Peripheral Intravenous catheter
   c) Permeate Intravenous catheter
   d) Placed intravenous catheter

4) What conclusion did the study contacted in 2014 by Young et al, about skin preparation, reach?
   a) Povidone Iodine works well
   b) A 50% solution of 45 Chlorhexadine should be used
   c) Alcohol should be sprayed before placement
   d) The use of 2% Chlorhexadine Gluconate with 70% Isopropyl alcohol is advocated in human medicine.

5) The study by Casey at Al in 2002 suggested that?
   a) All catheters should be removed after 3 days
   b) Needless connectors could potentially reduce infection
   c) Chlorhexadine 2% is the best solution for a skin prep
   d) Dressing applications help reduce site contamination
6) Dougherty and Lister 2008 suggested that?
   a) Bandages are suitable to prevent patient interference
   b) Bandages reduce contamination
   c) PIVCs can be left for 5 days
   d) **Within human medicine research opposes the use of bandages.**

7) Who conducted the study that suggested flushing PIVCs with Saline 0.9% was just as effective as Heparinised saline?
   a) Casey et al 2002
   b) Ueda, Odunayo and Mann 2013
   c) Taylor et al 2011
   d) Davies 2015

8) Within human research what has been suggested to reduce infection rates?
   a) **Care Bundles**
   b) WHO hand washing after placement
   c) Clear Dressings
   d) SOPs