

MEDICAL CENTER

DIVISION OF TRAUMA AND SURGICAL CRITICAL CARE

Vasoactive Meds Via PIV

I. Purpose:

To define the standard processes for ordering, administering, and monitoring of vasoactive medications via a peripheral intravenous (PIV) line in the Surgical Intensive Care Unit (SICU) and Trauma Intensive Care Unit (TICU) at Vanderbilt University Adult Hospital (VUAH).

II. Process:

- A. Medication Ordering:
 - 1. Provider deems patient a candidate to receive vasoactive medications through a PIV and places a nursing order.
 - 2. The following vasoactive medications may be infused through a PIV when ordered as standard concentrations and maintained at the specified infusion rate:
 - a. Norepinephrine ≤ 15 mcg/min; and
 - b. Phenylephrine ≤ 75 mcg/min.

B. Peripheral IV (PIV)Line Requirements:

- 1. PIV is in the upper extremities, on the opposite arm of the blood pressure cuff or tourniquet.
- 2. Location of PIV is antecubital or a more proximal location no hands, wrist, or chest.
- 3. PIV size is a 20 gauge or larger; preferably placed by ultrasound guidance.
- 4. Prior to administering vasopressors through the PIV, the RN confirms a brisk blood return with no resistance when flushing the PIV.
- 5. PIV is dedicated to only the vasoactive medication and no other medications are infused through this access site, even if medications are compatible.
- 6. Only one vasoactive medication is infused through a PIV. If the patient requires a second vasopressor or intermittent pushes of another vasoactive medication, a central line is required.

C. Duration of Infusion:

- 1. Infusions via PIV are limited to a 48 hour duration, where possible.
- 2. When necessary, infusions may be renewed beyond 48 hours but require the use of a new PIV site. Each vein or peripheral site may only



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be used once, for no more than 48 hours.

- D. Administration and Monitoring:
 - 1. No other medications are administered via the PIV utilized for vasoactive medication infusion.
 - 2. PIV function is assessed every 2 hours including:
 - a. Site check and assessment for any signs of extravasation;
 - b. PIV has a brisk blood return; and
 - c. PIV flushes with no resistance.
 - 3. If signs of extravasation are identified, the provider team is immediately notified and the patient is treated as outlined in MM SOP -
 Infiltration/Extravasation Management and extravasation order set.
 - 4. Vasoactive medications cannot be infused through a PIV in the following situations:
 - a. Sluggish or no blood return from the PIV;
 - b. Resistance met when flushing the PIV;
 - c. Signs or symptoms of extravasation;
 - d. Any concern about the overall function of the PIV;
 - e. Patient reports pain or discomfort around the PIV site;
 - f. Patient receiving vasoactive infusion at a higher concentration than standard infusion concentrations;
 - g. Patient requires vasoactive doses higher than the approved rates of administration;
 - h. Patient requires a second vasopressor or an intermittent push of another vasoactive medication; or
 - i. Provider otherwise deems patient not an appropriate candidate for infusion of vasoactive medications via peripheral IV.

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IV. Endorsement:

Pharmacy, Therapeutics, and Diagnostics Committee

8/2021

Executive Policy Committee

8/2021

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V. References:

Cardenas-Garcia, J., Schaub. K. F., Belchikov, Y. G., Narasimhan, M., Koenig, S. J., Mayo, P. H. (2015). Safety of peripheral intravenous administration of vasoactive medication. *Journal of Hospital Medicine*. doi: 10.1002/jhm.2394

VUMC Infiltration/Extravasation Treatment Table – Non-Chemotherapy. (2021).

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Clinical Practice Category:

<u>Intravenous Therapy: Peripheral Vascular Access – Adult & Pediatrics</u>

Medication Management Category:

Medication Administration

MM SOP - Infiltration/Extravasation Management

MM SOP - Intravenous Medication Administration

Elsevier (formerly Mosby's) Clinical Nursing Skills