

Policy

A registered nurse who has successfully completed the peritoneal dialysis education program may replace a Transfer Set.

Rationale

Contamination can lead to peritonitis. If contamination occurs by accidental disconnection during a PD treatment or if equipment failure (e.g. hole in the solution bag, transfer set disconnection) occurs, treatment should consist of both a sterile transfer set change and antibiotic prophylaxis as soon as possible to reduce the risk of peritonitis.

Supplies

70% alcohol and paper towel
Red clamp
Transfer Set
Minicap
Dressing Tray
Chlorhexidine 2% Solution
Sterile gauze
Sterile Gloves

Procedure:

Immediately CLAMP catheter with red clamp (PINCH catheter if clamp not available).

WRAP end of catheter in sterile gauze while you prepare.

GATHER supplies.

IDENTIFY the patient and EXPLAIN the procedure.

CLOSE curtains around bed or door to room.

PLACE a clean towel or a blue pad at the end of the catheter.

CLEAN the working surface using 70% alcohol and a paper towel.

PREPARE supplies using aseptic technique.

POUR Chlorhexidine 2% solution onto gauze in sterile dressing tray.

MASK and WASH hands for 1 minute.

DON sterile gloves.

CLOSE clamp on new Transfer Set.

APPLY sterile drape over patient and EXPOSE the catheter.

WRAP first chlorhexidine soaked gauze around the exposed adapter of the catheter, SCRUB for 1 minute, and HOLD in place.

CLEAN with second chlorhexidine soaked gauze from the exposed adapter of the catheter towards the patient up to the red clamp, and DISCARD.

ATTACH new Transfer Set to patient's catheter.

REMOVE red clamp and OPEN Transfer Set twist clamp and, if possible, allow fluid to drain into it, displacing the air.

CLOSE the twist clamp of the Transfer Set.

ATTACH Minicap to Transfer Set.

After the new Transfer Set has been applied, FOLLOW procedure for "Treatment of Accidental Disconnect or Leak".

DOCUMENT procedure in Nurse's Notes.

References:

1. Bender F, Bernardini J, Piraino B. Prevention of infectious complications in peritoneal dialysis: best demonstrated practices. *Kidney International*. 2006;70 (Suppl 103):S44-S54.
2. (ISPD Pediatric Peritonitis Guidelines 2011)
3. Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for the Prevention of Intravascular Catheter-Related Infections. *MMWR 2002*; 51(No. RR-10) Retrieved June 13, 2007, from www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5110.pdf