

Catheter Bandage:

Catheter not in use



Disclaimer

A series of booklets has been developed by the Clinical Skills Lab team (staff, recent graduates and students) from the School of Veterinary Sciences, University of Bristol, UK.

Please note:

- Each booklet illustrates one way to perform a skill and it is acknowledged that there are often other approaches. Before using the booklets students should check with their university or college whether the approach illustrated is acceptable in their context or whether an alternative method should be used.
- The booklets are made available in good faith and may be subject to changes.
- In using these booklets you must adopt safe working procedures and take your own risk assessments, checked by your university, college etc. The University of Bristol will not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from failure to adhere to such practices.

This work is under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License.



© The University of Bristol, 2017



University of
BRISTOL

Equipment list:

Catheter Bandage: Catheter not in use

Equipment for this station:

- A 'leg' with catheter, t-port and bung in situ
- A swab
- Padding bandage
- Cohesive bandage
- Scissors

Considerations for this station:

- Bandaging material is expensive. Please re-roll and re-use materials.

Anyone working in the Clinical Skills Lab must read the 'CSL_I01 Induction' and agree to abide by the 'CSL_I00 House Rules' & 'CSL_I02 Lab Area Rules'

Please inform a member of staff if equipment is damaged or about to run out.

Clinical Skills:

Catheter Bandage:

Catheter not in use



1 Start with the catheter, t-port and giving set in situ. The gate should be closed (a typical situation would be: a catheter has just been placed or a fluid set has been removed while an animal is moved).

It is important to wear gloves in certain cases e.g. immunocompromised patients.

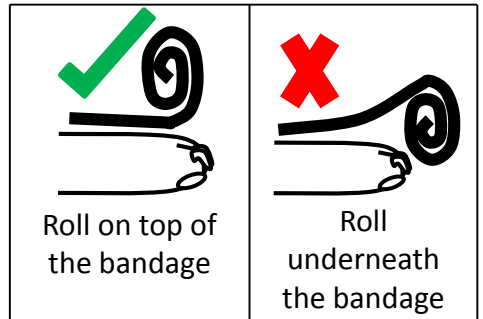
Always select all equipment and open any packaging before starting.



2 Place a folded swab under the connector. Ensure that any part of the catheter equipment that could cause pressure under a bandage has some padding underneath it.



3 Start the padding layer. Start over the top of the catheter/t-port connection.



4 Continue with several layers. End the bandage at the back of the leg.



5 Start the cohesive layer. Stretch it out before using it so it does not constrict the animal's leg.



6 Place the cohesive bandage over the top of the padding layer.



Clinical Skills: Catheter Bandage: Catheter not in use



Continue bandaging around the leg, including the bung and gate, between the padding and cohesive layers.



Finish the cohesive layer at the back of the leg, aligning the edge with the padding layer.



Now check that the bandage is not too tight (you should be able to put one finger between the animal's leg and the bandage) and that it won't come off too easily.

This booklet describes one way to bandage in a catheter that is not in use. Sometimes you may need to bandage it so that there is access the bung or gate.



University of
BRISTOL

Resetting the station: Catheter Bandage: Catheter not in use

1. Remove all bandages from the models by un-wrapping them; do not cut the bandage off.
2. Do not remove the bung, t-port or catheter.
3. Re-roll all the bandaging material. It can and will be re-used.
4. Place all the materials, scissors etc. in the tray or box on the table.

Station ready for the next person:



Please inform a member of staff if equipment is damaged or about to run out.



University of
BRISTOL

I wish I'd known: Catheter Bandage: Catheter not in use

- The Langford Vets protocol requires that all catheters must be bandaged in red. At other practices you may need to write on the bandage that it contains a catheter.
- You should record the date and time of catheter placement, as well as which vein it is in.