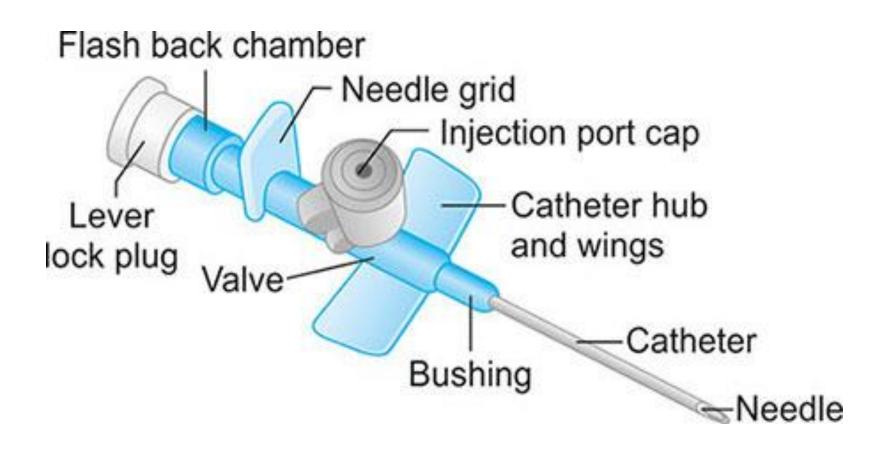
IV CANNULA

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USE

- IV fluid administration
- drug administration
- needle thoracotomy for tension pneumothorax
- needle cricothyroidotomy
- blood sampling

PARTS OF CANNULA



SIZES

COLOR CODE	GAUGE	EXT. DIA. mm	LENGTH mm	FLOW RATE mL/min
ORANGE	14G	2.1 mm	45 mm	240 mL/min (1 liter ± 4 menit)
GREY	16G	1.8 mm	45 mm	180 mL/min (1 liter ± 5.5 menit)
GREEN	18G	1.3 mm	32 / 45 mm	90 mL/min (1 liter ± 11 menit)
PINK	20G	1.1 mm	32 mm	60 mL/min (1 liter ± 17 menit)
BLUE	22G	0.9 mm	25 mm	36 mL/min (1 liter ± 28 menit)
YELLOW	24G	0.7 mm	19 mm	20 mL/min (1 liter ± 50 menit)
VIOLET	26G	0.6 mm	19 mm	13 mL/min (1 liter ± 77 menit)

PREPARATION

Cannulation





- Remove the cannula from the packaging and check all parts are operational
- Loosen the white cap and gently replace it
- Apply tourniquet
- Identify vein
- Clean the site over the vein with alcohol wipe, allow to dry

METHOD OF INSERTION

superficial veins of the upper limbs are preferred. □ veins are filled by use of a tourniquet and the vein immobilized by finger traction on the adjacent skin. □ cannula is **held at ~20°** to the skin and the vein punctured needle is inserted far enough that the tip of the cannula also enters the vein (i.e. advance 1-2 mm following flashback) cannula is advanced and the needle pulled back. □ needle is disposed of in a sharp container once the cannula is advanced to the hub □ PIVC is secured with adhesive dressing

COMPLICATIONS

- Failed cannulation
- Hematomas/damage to underlying structures
- Extravasation of fluids/drugs
- Thrombophlebitis
- Insertion site infection
- Septicemia
- Inadvertent arterial puncture
- operator needle stick injury

NOTES

- Many centers have a policy of routine replacement of peripheral IV cannula at 72-96h (with the intention of decreasing complications such as infection)
- Replacement causes additional discomfort to patients and is nontrivial in patients with difficult IV access

