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To Stick or Not to Stick: Peripheral IV Insertion in the Pediatric Population

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To Stick or Not to Stick: Peripheral IV Insertion in the Pediatric Population

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BACKGROUND

- Therapy can be delayed aChildren can be more difficult to initiate a peripheral intravenous (PIV) line compared to adults, and frequent PIV sticks can cause increased trauma to the child.
- s a result of unsuccessful PIV attempts.
- No pediatric specific guidelines in current network policy for beginning intravenous access.
- PIV often mentioned by parents in satisfaction surveys after discharge. One parent recalled, "It took 4 staff and over an hour" to place a PIV and that it was "full of tears" and "excruciating to watch". Another parent suggested a pediatric IV team because of 5 or 6 unsuccessful PIV attempts on his or her child.

PURPOSE//PICO QUESTION

- PICO Question: On a pediatric unit does the use of a scoring tool for peripheral intravenous (PIV) access verses no scoring tool decrease the number of unsuccessful IV insertion attempts?
- **Pediatric Population P-**
- Scoring tool -
- **C-**No scoring tool
- Decreased unsuccessful attempts 0-

EVIDENCE

- The difficult intravenous access (DIVA) scoring tool is a clinical prediction rule that successfully predicts unsuccessful/successful IV insertion (Yen, Riegert, & Gorelick, 2008).
- Children with a DIVA score of 4 or more were more than 50% likely to have a failed first attempt at IV insertion (Riker et al., 2011).
- DIVA may aid healthcare staff in informing families about the likelihood of multiple sticks (Yen et al., 2008).
- DIVA can determine which children may need special interventions that are too expensive or time consuming to use on everyone (Yen et al., 2008).
- Multiples sticks are associated with diminished satisfaction with care (Larsen et al., 2010).
- The cost of unsuccessful IV attempts in a two-week period totaled \$10,392.00 (Frey, 1998 p. 164).
- Successful IV placements required an average of 2 venipunctures over 28 minutes. Total time can range from 2 minutes to 90 minutes (Frey, 1998 p. 164).

METHODS					DIVA Scoring Tool Utilization (2 week period)				
 Completed a pediatric-specific literature review. Collected data on unsuccessful PIV attempts on an inpatient Pediatric unit in a two week period, noting number of attempts and interventions utilized. Educated Inpatient Pediatric nurses on the DIVA tool. 						Number of Unsuccessful PIV Attempts	Total number of PIV Attempts (Successful/ Unsuccessful)	Percent Unsuccessful PIV Attempts	
					Pre-DIVA scoring tool utilization	14	19	73.6% of total PIV attempts were unsuccessful	
 Collected data on an Inpatient Pediatric Unit using the DIVA tool Compared data collected without use of DIVA tool and data collected with use of DIVA tool. 					Post-DIVA scoring tool utilization	12	23	52.2% of total PIV attempts were unsuccessful	
RESULTS					 The total number of unsuccessful PIV attempts decreased after nurses began using the DIVA Scoring Tool. 				
DIVA Scoring Tool					 Results showed that for patients who scored a six, 64% of PIV attempts were unsuccessful & one patient with this score never 				
Predictor	0 Points	1 Point	2 Points		received an I\				
Visible Vein	Visible		Not Visible			NEX	F STEPS		
VISIBLE VEIII	VISIDIE		NOT VISIBLE		 Create an algorithm highlighting the DIVA tool and available interventions for the Inpatient Pediatric Unit. Present the DIVA tool to the Pediatric Performance Improvement council to further involve physicians. Review network PIV policy for the pediatric population. 				
Palpable Vein	Palpable		Not Palpable						
Age	>/= 36 Months	12-35 Months	<12 Months		 Find ways to involve the family within the PIV access proce Receive author permission to implement the DIVA tool into network policy. 				
Source: (Riker e	et al, 2011)								
 Using the DIVA Scoring Tool, a list of interventions were generated based on the child's individual score. This was as follows: Score of 0 = the primary RN attempted stick. Score 1-2 = primary RN attempt stick with interventions such as hot packs, vein viewer, box light 					 REFERENCES Frey, A. (1998). Success rates for peripheral IV insertion in a children's hospital. <i>Journal Of Intravenous Nursing</i>, <i>21</i>(3), 160-165. Larsen, P., Eldridge, D., Brinkley, J., Newton, D., Goff, D., Hartzog, T., & Perkin, R. (2010). Pediatric peripheral intravenous access: does nursing experience and competence really make a difference?. <i>Journal Of Infusion Nursing</i>, <i>33</i>(4), 226-235. doi:10.1097/NAN.0b013e3181e3a0a8 				
									 Score 3-4 = contact charge RN or Clinical Resource Specialist (CRS) for assistance Score 5-6 = contact specialized RN (charge, CRS, NICU or PICU RN, leadership team)
					Yen, K., Riegert, A., & Gorelick, M. (2008). Derivation of the DIVA score: a clinical prediction rule for the dentification by clinical prediction rule for the dentification of children with difficult intravenous access. <i>Pediatric Emergency Care</i> , <i>24</i> (3), 143-147.				
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