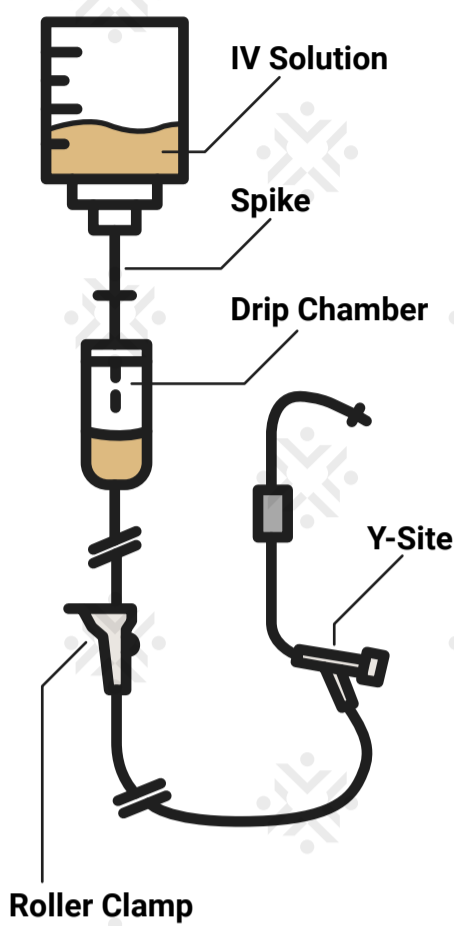


IV Therapy Equipment



Equipment	Purpose	Considerations
Tubing	Passageway for IV Solution	Ensure there are no air bubbles
Drip Chamber	Controls rate of IV solution	Fill 1/3 - 1/2
IV Bag	Holds IV solution	Check for particulates and discoloration
Clamp	Stops flow of IV solution	Always clamp before discharge
Y-Site	Allows for multiple bags to infuse into one IV site	Invert Y-site when priming tubing

Important things to remember

- Large diameter lumen (small gauge) allow **more fluid** with more solute **at a higher rate**
- For fat emulsion infusions 20-21 gauge small veins → 24-25 gauge lumen
- **Never write directly on an IV bag** because the ink can seep into the fluid
- Piggyback medications always **hang higher than the primary infusion**
- Types of drip chambers
 - Macro drip - 10-20 gtt/mL
 - Micro drip - 60 gtt/mL
- Avoid inserting an IV catheter into any edematous extremities, infected areas the same side as a mastectomy, or an arm with a shunt or fistula
- **Avoid taking BP** from an extremity with an IV catheter
- An IV solution should **never hang for more than 24 hours** at a time
- IV tubing and bags should **always be labeled with time, date, solution** and patient ID number