

# Establishing Intravenous Access in an Ambulatory Surgery Center

Kelsey Wood, BSN, RN, SRNA-DNP Student

## Introduction

- Several factors can cause difficulty securing peripheral intravenous (PIV) access in ambulatory surgery center (ASC) patients<sup>1</sup>
- Difficult intravenous access (DIVA) can lead to higher healthcare costs, delays in care, and patient anxiety or discomfort<sup>2</sup>
- Although ultrasound guidance for PIV placement is within nursing scope of practice, zero perioperative nurses at this site had ever received training or education to utilize this tool

## Purpose

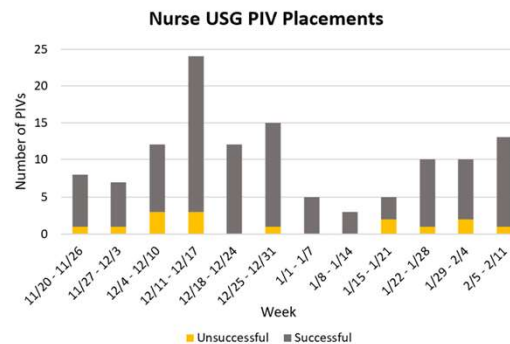
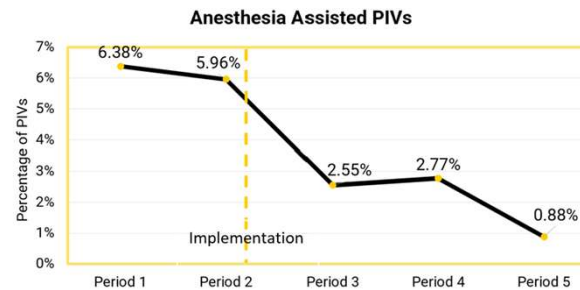
To implement evidence-based recommendations for use of ultrasound guidance to place PIVs in the ASC

- 1 Objective 1: Train nurses to use ultrasound to competently place PIVs
- 2 Objective 2: Preoperative PIV placement by nurses will be successful 95% of the time within 2 attempts
- 3 Objective 3: Eliminate case start delays, cancellations, and all issues related to PIV placement in the ASC

## Methods

- Project was deemed not human subjects research
- Population & Setting: pediatric and adult patients at a busy ambulatory surgery center
- Mastery based learning checklist used to assess competence developed using Modified Delphi method

## Outcomes



Year	Case Delays	Cancellations
2022	19	1
2023	26*	0
2024	0	0

\*Only 1 case delay after USG PIV training was completed in November 2023

## Evaluation

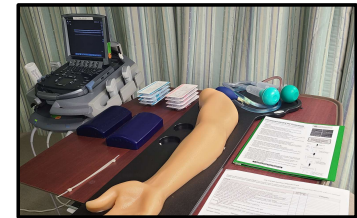
- Five nurses were trained to competency in USG PIV placements, and have since placed 124 successful ultrasound-guided PIVs
- Press-Ganey patient satisfaction scores reflected a 2.39% increase in ratings for "skill of nurse starting PIV" less than two months after training was completed (this is up 6.23% from pre-project scores)
- Less than 4% of ASC patients have endured >2 attempts for successful IV placement since Fall 2022, with an average of 2.4% of patients requiring >2 attempts in 2023

## Limitations

- Time constraints and scheduling needs presented obstacles to training higher numbers of staff
- Patients not stratified based on predicted difficulty of IV access

## Conclusions

- Train the trainer model used to create sustainability of project
- Interrater reliability established among future trainers, including department educator and assistant nurse manager
- Disseminated at department grand rounds, Iowa Association of Nurse Anesthetists state meeting, and open access digital repository



## References

1. Yalçınli, S., Karbek Akarca, F., Can, Ö., Uz, İ., & Konakçı, G. (2022). Comparison of standard technique, ultrasonography, and near-infrared light in difficult peripheral vascular access: A randomized controlled trial. *Prehospital and Disaster Medicine, 37*(1), 65-70. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X21001217>
2. Sou, V., McManus, C., Mifflin, N., Frost, S. A., Ale, J., & Alexandrou, E. (2017). A clinical pathway for the management of difficult venous access. *BMC Nursing, 16*(1), 64. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12912-017-0261-z>

## Acknowledgments

Thank you to Donna Dolezal, Jess Berding-Wheat, Katie Trautman, Stephanie White, Kathy Fear, and Cormac O'Sullivan for your instrumental guidance throughout this project.