



IV catheter Protection



Potential IV Complications Properly Treated with Samaritan

Severe IV complications are largely preventable. It is important to identify and treat complications, and the goal is to prevent them by: The use of Samaritan

- ✓ Closely monitoring - while Samaritan cures as second skin
- ✓ Maintaining asepsis - with infused antiseptic with continued time release of medication
- ✓ Thorough assessment – Samaritan seal surrounding tissue spaces during intravenous
- ✓ Troubleshooting IV sites - Allows for Ultrasound through SAM, allows for palliation of vessels

Typical Complications

Infiltration / Extravasation: Dislodgment of cannula from the vein into the surrounding tissue / leakage

Site Infection: Infection at the IV insertion site /

Hematoma: Localized swelling filled with blood resulting from a break in a blood vessel

Phlebitis: Inflammation of the vein / most often caused by an intravenous catheter (IV) placed in a vein

Skin allergies: Tape is more painful and irritating to the skin, cause tissue destruction and / or blistering.

Samaritan Applications

• APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT

Approved patent - "Methods for Wound Treatment" All Ingredients FDA Certified

• PAEDIATRIC IV THERAPY

Assess child's comfort level ,once fully cured Samaritan numbs the area. Great for children and sensitive skin

• USES

IV Catheter Port Injection Seal, SPF Burn Protection -Topical / Anti-Sun Damage

• FEATURES

Anti-microbial Silver
Non-Stinging
Non-Staining
No Taping
No Irritation to the skin

TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS THAT WORK TO SAVE LIVES

IV Attributed Deaths Per Year Estimated 47,000 – 55,000

Infectious Diseases Society of America:
Practice Guidelines—Catheter-Related

Infections:
Is catheter-related infection a rare syndrome associated only with inexperience? No

Catheter-related infections remain among the top three causes of hospital-acquired infections, with an estimated incidence of 4–17%. * **In the United States.**

Approximately 250,000 CRBSIs are reported each year. The case-fatality rate for catheter-related infections is approximately 14%, and 19% of these deaths are directly attributed to the catheter infection.

Catheter-Related Infections and Associated Bacteremia
Carlos E. Girod MD, in Critical Care Secrets (Fourth Edition), 2007

Indications & Uses for IV Therapy

- Supply parenteral fluids to:
 - maintain daily requirements
 - restore losses
 - replace ongoing losses
 - maintain electrolyte balances
 - correct fluid & electrolyte disturbances
- Administer blood and its components
- Administer parenteral medication (e.g. antibiotics, chemotherapy, analgesics)
- Administer TPN (Total Parenteral Nutrition)
- Provide intravenous access in case of an emergency
- Provide access for diagnostic purposes (e.g. dye injection prior to a procedure)



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