



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)

