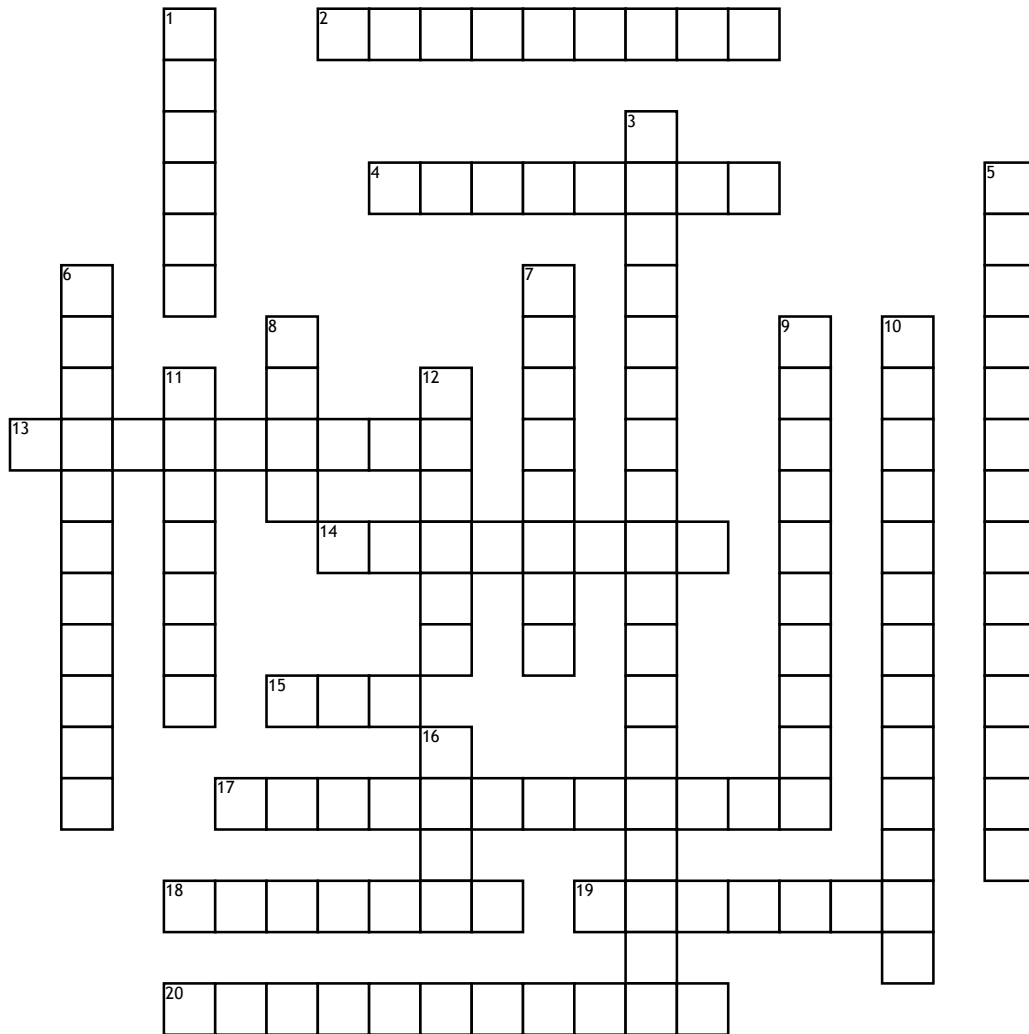


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Vascular Access



**Across**

- 2. The frequency of central line dressing changes
- 4. Epinephrine is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. A type of vascular access device that is completely under the skin
- 14. A tunneled catheter is a \_\_\_\_\_ procedure
- 15. A short vascular access device used for non-vesicant solutions
- 17. Late sign of phlebitis
- 18. Tip terminates in the Axilla
- 19. Number of seconds used to scrub access sites

20. The type of dressing preferred for a centra venous catheter

**Down**

- 1. frequency of IV site checks
- 3. The tip of a central venous catheter should terminate at the \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. type of precautions used when inserting and PICC
- 6. Does not confirm a healthy vein
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the cardinal sign of infiltration
- 8. All types of infusion permissible. Used for more than 5 days of therapy

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the standard of care when placing central venous catheters

- 10. Antiseptic used for skin asepsis during central catheter dressing changes
- 11. changing a central catheter dressing is a \_\_\_\_\_ procedure
- 12. A midline catheter can dwell for \_\_\_\_\_ days
- 16. Often the first sign of phlebitis is \_\_\_\_\_

**Word Bank**

- |             |              |                 |                      |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Port-a-cath | transparent  | Pain            | Sterile              |
| fifteen     | PIV          | maximum barrier | Swelling             |
| Surgical    | hourly       | Chlorhexidine   | Cavo-atrial junction |
| Vesicant    | Thirty       | palpable cord   | Midline              |
| PICC        | Blood return | seven days      | Ultrasound           |