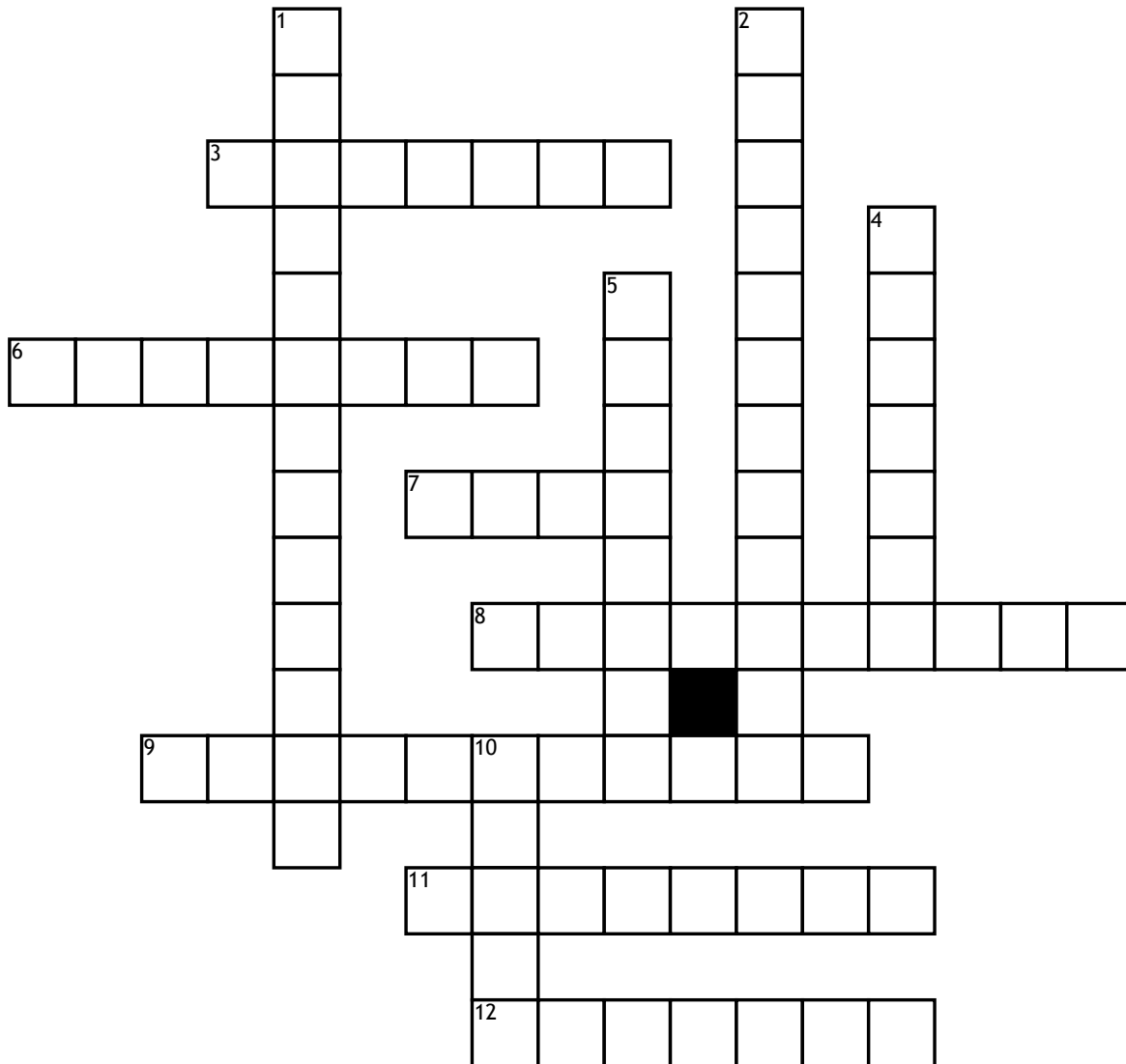


Venous Access Devices - Complications



Across

3. Done every shift to assess if the catheter position has changed.

6. Fever, hypotension and tachycardia are signs of this type of infection.

7. Applying _____ compresses to the venous pathway may provide relief for phlebitis.

8. The _____ may be visible if the tunnelled catheter has been dislodged.

9. Complication caused by air entering the vascular system.

11. A damaged catheter must be labelled. (3 words)

12. Leaking of infusing solution and swelling at the site could indicate that the catheter is _____.

Down

1. How should your resident be positioned if you think they have an air embolism?

2. A catheter that migrates could cause the resident to feel _____ due to cardiac arrhythmia.

4. Technique used to prevent infection.

5. Infusion of vesicant medications could be the cause of this type of phlebitis.

10. A loose needlessly connector could be the cause of _____ in the catheter.