

REF

PCS911

SurgiVet™

Pericardiocentesis Catheter Set

For Veterinary Use Only

www.surgivet.com

STERILE EO

Sterilized using ethylene oxide



Latex Free



Do not reuse. Single patient, single application use.

Rx
ONLY

For use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Description

The Pericardiocentesis Catheter Set consists of an 8.2Fr, 20cm (8") catheter with six distal side holes, and 18ga, 7cm (3") introduction needle and a 0.038" diameter, 50cm (20") wire guide.

Function

The Pericardiocentesis Catheter Set is used to drain fluid from the pericardial sac. It is a general purpose catheter made from fluorinated ethylene propylene copolymer (FEP) that can also be used for the drainage of pleural effusion in cats and small dogs, temporary drainage for larger dogs, and peritoneal lavage. It can also be used for the emergency drainage of a pneumothorax.

Instructions for Use


1. Inspect packaging for sterility. Remove product from package and visually inspect for any damage.

WARNING! Discard if product or packaging is damaged.

2. Obtain peripheral blood, check Packed Cell Volume (PCV) and whole blood clotting time.
3. Pre-medicate with an analgesic. Some patients may also require sedation. Place patient in left lateral recumbency. Attach an ECG monitor.
4. Clip and surgically prepare area of right cardiac apex, (ie: 5th to 6th intercostal space) just below costochondral junctions (confirm position by ultrasound examination if necessary).
5. Infiltrate local anesthesia into site of puncture and deep to the pleural membrane.
6. Make incision through skin and partially through intercostal muscle at site of local anesthesia. Attach a 20ml sterile syringe to needle. Insert needle through incision and into pleural cavity.
7. Redirect needle so that it is perpendicular to the pericardium – this usually means directing towards the center of the heart. Advance needle until pericardium is felt to scratch on the end of the needle.
8. Continue to advance needle, maintaining small vacuum on 20ml sterile syringe, until pericardial effusion (usually a bloody effusion) is withdrawn. If needle touches the heart it may result in ectopic beats or a change in the ST segment.
9. Holding needle in this position, remove the syringe and insert the wire guide (soft-end) through needle and into pericardium. Remove needle, leaving guide wire positioned in pericardium.
10. Thread catheter over wire guide, through skin and intercostal space and into pericardium. Remove wire guide, leaving catheter in the pericardium.
11. Attach 50ml sterile syringe and 3-way tap to catheter and withdraw pericardial effusion. If this is a bloody effusion, and you are not certain it is pericardial (versus cardiac blood), check PCV and clotting time of the effusion. PCV is usually lower in pericardial versus cardiac blood. Pericardial effusion does not clot.
12. Continue to gently withdraw all pericardial effusion and then remove catheter, suturing skin incision.

WARNING! Failure to properly immobilize patient during the procedure may result in serious injury and/or death.

WARNING! Follow local governing ordinances regarding disposal of sharps and biohazardous wastes.

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