Peritoneal Dialysis: PD Transfer Set Change (Baxter)

Site Applicability

PHC Renal Program Inpatient and Ambulatory Care settings

Practice Level

Registered Nurses and Licensed Practical Nurses who have successfully completed the Nephrology Nursing Orientation to Peritoneal Dialysis (6B or 6C) and have reviewed this Decision Support Tool. The first Transfer set change should be completed with supervision by a nurse who is competent in the procedure.

Need to Know

The PD Transfer Set is an extension tubing that attaches the indwelling PD catheter to the PD Dialysis solution.

Transfer sets are changed:

- Routinely every 6 months according to manufacturers recommendation
- When there is a recall due to malfunctioning
- When the transfer set is damaged (example, a leak, a hole, crack, etc.) or malfunctioning

Equipment and Supplies

1.	Sterile dressing tray	6.	2% CHG – alcohol free large wipes x 3 (CHG –
2.	MiniCap with Povidone-Iodine Solution		chlorhexidine gluconate)
	(Baxter - 5C4466P)	7.	Sterile Gloves
3.	Sterile Kelly Forceps (x 2)	8.	Hair Cover
4.	Blue Plastic Scissor Clamp	9.	Surgical face Mask (x 2)
5.	Transfer Set		

Procedure

Steps

Steps	Rationale
Explain procedure to patient	

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2.	Perform hand hygiene and gather needed supplies at the bedside	
3.	Check the expiry date on the new MiniCap and transfer set. Note the LOT number and expiry date in documentation as nursing narrative note	Information is required for investigation of faulty transfer sets
4.	Don surgical face mask. Apply second mask to patient	
5.	Remove PD catheter from patients PD belt or StatLock. Ensure current patient transfer set clamp is in the closed position.	Prevents leaking of PD fluid during procedure
6.	Clamp the PD catheter approximately 4 inches away from the titanium adapter with the blue plastic scissor clamp close to the patient.	Do not use a metal clamp as the teeth can damage the catheter
7.	Perform hand hygiene	
8.	Add the following equipment to the sterile dressing tray using aseptic technique a. Sterile Kelly forceps x 2 b. Sterile transfer set	
	c. Sterile MiniCap	
	d. Chlorhexidine Gluconate 2% wipes (x3)	
9.	Place sterile drape on patient's abdomen, exposing the PD catheter and transfer set.	Create sterile field for transfer set change
10.	Don sterile gloves	
11.	Prepare the NEW sterile transfer set by removing the clear plastic cap and light blue protector at both ends. Apply the MiniCap to exposed dark blue end. Close the clamp. Unfold 3 chlorhexidine wipes and place them on the sterile tray.	
12.	CLEANSE the connection site (titanium adapter and transfer set) with chlorhexidine wipes as follows. a. Using non-dominant hand, with sterile 4x4 gauze, lift the PD catheter near the blue clamp and hold. With the dominant hand, take the first chlorhexidine wipe; WRAP it around the connection site, SCRUB for 1	Use friction to ensure cleaning and disinfection. The friction is the cleaning, the application of chlorhexidine is the disinfection.

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b. c.	CLEAN the catheter from the connection site 3 inches toward the patient and discard the second chlorhexidine wipe.	As per, the manufacturer's recommendation, do not apply hydrogen peroxide, alcohol or antiseptic agents containing alcohol to the connectors. Do not allow bleach to come in contact with the transfer set tubing.
flat	e the first Kelly forceps securely around the edge of the adapter close to the connection hold firmly in one hand.	
14. With the second hand, use the 2 nd sterile Kelly forceps to twist off the old transfer set and discard.		Maintain sterility of PD catheter during procedure
tray the	up the new transfer set from the sterile and connect it to the titanium adapter on PD catheter. Use the Kelly forceps to tighten connection.	It is important to make the connection secure, as infection can occur if the PD catheter is disconnected from the transfer set accidentally.
	nove the blue plastic scissor clamp from the catheter.	
арр	form exit site care and PD dressing change if licable. Continue with patient's current PD scription.	See <u>Peritoneal Dialysis: Exit Site Dressing</u> <u>Changed for a Healed Exit Site</u> or
18. Secure PD catheter and transfer set to patient's PD belt or StatLock		Securing the PD catheter reduces risk of exit site trauma which can increase risk of infection

Documentation

Document assessment and interventions in PowerChart, Interactive View and I&O >> Dialysis Management>> Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter >> Catheter Care/action. Transfer set change.

Include:

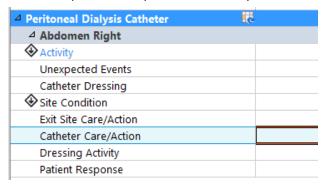
- Date and time of transfer set change procedure completed
- Reason for transfer set change
- Transfer set LOT number and expiry date
- Dressing change if performed and condition of exit site, any signs and symptoms of infection

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- Peritonitis or contamination protocol, if initiated
- Appearance of dialysate
- Education provided to patient and family



Patient and Family Education

- Patient to inspect their PD catheter adapter and transfer set for damage or malfunction daily
- Patient to report any signs of damage or malfunction immediately to the PHC clinic (or nephrology inpatient unit on weekends and nights) for intervention
- If a leak in PD catheter or transfer set is noted, patient should stop dialysis and clamp the catheter proximal to the damaged area. Cover with sterile gauze and go to the closest emergency room
- Use approved soaps and cleaning solutions (e.g. Sea-Clens spray, Chlorhexidine Skin Cleanser
 4%) for catheter care
- Keep sharp objects and scissors away from the catheter

Related Documents

- 1. B-00-12-10027 Peritoneal Dialysis: PD Adapter Change
- 2. B-00-12-10083 Peritoneal Dialysis: Exit Site Dressing Change for a Healed Exit Site
- 3. <u>B-00-12-10085</u> Peritoneal Dialysis: Blocking of Peritoneal Dialysis (PD) Tube with Heparin

References

- 1. Baxter Healthcare Corporation. (2023). PD Transfer Set with Twist Clamp Instructions for Use. Deerfield, IL, USA.
- 2. British Columbia Provincial Renal Agency Practice Standard. (2018). PD Procedures –Transfer Set Change.
- 3. Bodin, S. (2022) Peritoneal Dialysis Access. In Contemporary nephrology nursing (4th Ed.) pp439-454

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Groups/Persons Consulted:

Peritoneal Dialysis Nurse, Renal Program

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Peritoneal Dialysis Nurse Educator Nephrology Nurse Educator

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