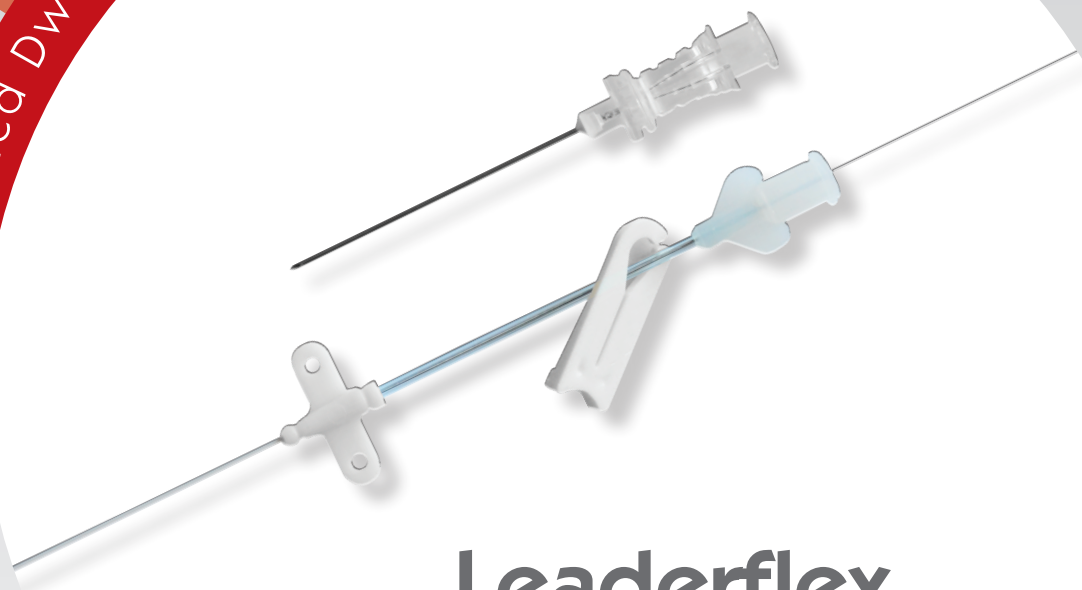
Vascular Access

Extended Dwell Peripheral Catheter



Leaderflex

Easy to insert catheter for
patients who require IV therapy
for more than three days

VYGON

Value Life

We should purposefully reduce venous depletion for **ALL** patients because...

- 60-90% of patients require an IV during their hospital stay, making it the most common invasive procedure.[1,2]
- First-attempt insertion is unsuccessful in 12-54% of patients.[1,3]
- Repeated insertion attempts lead to vessel trauma and increases subsequent catheter failure, the risk of phlebitis and MRSA bloodstream infections.[1,4]
- Studies indicate overall IV failure rate lies between 35-56%, including ultra-sound guided placements.[1,4]
- Up to 92% of catheters fail before therapy is complete.[1,2]
- PICCs are known to be inappropriately used, up to 43%, when a PIV is difficult to access or maintain, increasing risk of CLABSI and DVT.[1,5,6]

Current care, requiring additional needlesticks for patients, increased work for clinicians and higher health care costs, is confirmation that an acceptable solution to the problem of optimal peripheral IV care has yet to be found.[1,2]

A new tool in the toolbox, the extended dwell peripheral IV catheter is the solution for...

- Reducing Repeated Venipunctures
- Vein Preservation
- Infusion of Antibiotics, Hydration & Pain Medications
- Therapy for 3 - 29 Days
- Difficult Venous Access
- Reduces Risk Associated with PICC lines (CLABSI & DVT)
- Does Not Require X-Ray
- Reduces Patient Discomfort & Increases Satisfaction

EPIVs are a practical and safe bridge between PIVs and PICC lines.[7]

leader**flex**

a 22 Ga **E**xtended Dwell **P**eripheral **IV** Catheter (EPIV)

Leaderflex

LeaderFlex is a thermosensitive polyurethane catheter that can be used as a peripheral venous catheter in any patient population with consideration given to adequacy of vascular anatomy and appropriateness of procedure.

LeaderFlex is inserted using Seldinger Technique and has a dwell time up to 29 days.

Flexible .018" Guidewire

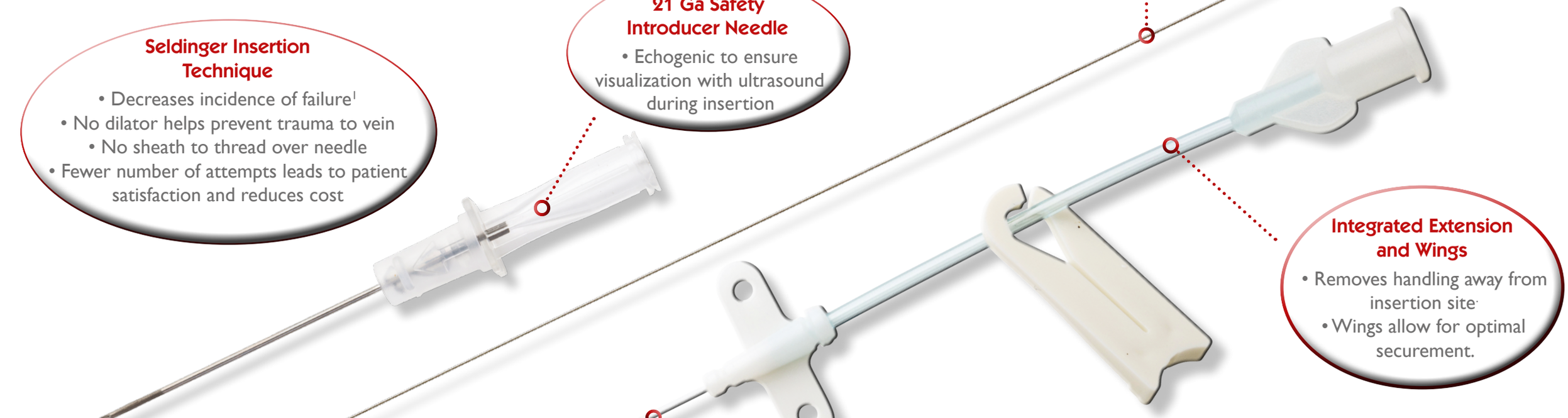
- Reduces risk of vein trauma.

21 Ga Safety Introducer Needle

- Echogenic to ensure visualization with ultrasound during insertion

Seldinger Insertion Technique

- Decreases incidence of failure[1]
- No dilator helps prevent trauma to vein
- No sheath to thread over needle
- Fewer number of attempts leads to patient satisfaction and reduces cost



Integrated Extension and Wings

- Removes handling away from insertion site
- Wings allow for optimal securement.

Small Gauge Catheter (22Ga)

- Greater hemodilution in vessel
- Lower phlebitis rate[1]
- Lower incidence of occlusion

Thermosensitive Polyurethane Catheter

- Improved performance and lower failure rates than catheters made of other plastics[1]
- Decreases rate of mechanical phlebitis
- Lower incidence of infiltration
- 29 day indication enables dwell times exceeding 72-96 hours

Multiple Lengths (4cm, 6cm, 8cm, 20cm)

- Longer catheters have shown decreased failure relative to shorter catheters[1]
- Greater hemodilution
- Patient considerations
- Trimming not needed
- Lower arm placement without entering AC space (area of flexion)

Dedicated Securement Device Grip-Lok

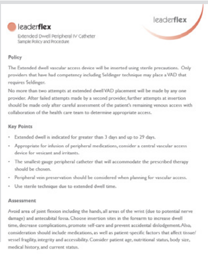
- Increases longevity of catheter and improves outcomes[1]
- Specially designed to fit wings
- Comfortably fits any patient
- Mitigates leaking[7]
- Limits catheter movement

Training, Education
and value analysis support tools

Vygon provides a range of tools designed to **support best practice** in reducing venous depletion.

Insertion, Care and Maintence Classes

Classes designed to teach and support competency in placing and caring for extended dwell IV catheters.

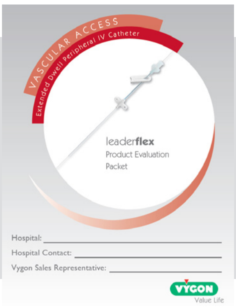


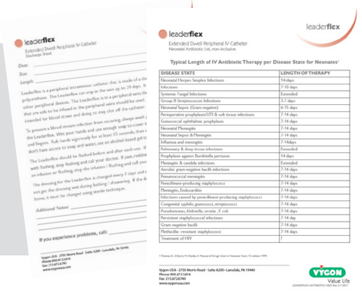
Instructional videos

Instructional video showing the insertion of a Leaderflex using sterile technique.

Evaluation Program

Structured Evaluation Program for evaluating and tracking the success of using extended dwell IV catheters.





Support for ALL Patients

Guides and documents available for use with Neonates to Adults to the Home.

Caregivers with specific education and training have a significantly higher first-time insertion success rate, which has been associated with a lower incidence of failure.[1]

Ordering Information

Product Code	Product Description	Quantity per Case
1212.04	4cm Leaderflex with Guidewire and Needle	20
VYLF2004	4cm Leaderflex with Guidewire, Needle, Grip-Lok®, and Nexus TKO	12
1212.06	6cm Leaderflex with Guidewire and Needle	20
VYLF2006	6cm Leaderflex with Guidewire, Needle, Grip-Lok®, and Nexus TKO	12
1212.08	8cm Leaderflex with Guidewire and Needle	20
VYLF2008	8cm Leaderflex with Guidewire, Needle, Grip-Lok®, and Nexus TKO	12
1212.20	20cm Leaderflex with Guidewire and Needle	20
VYLF2020	20cm Leaderflex with Guidewire, Needle, Grip-Lok®, and Nexus TKO	12
5804.08	Grip-Lok® Securement Device	20
AMS-9041CP	Leaderflex Insertion Kit	10
VY-NX4650	Nexus TKO-6P Luer Device	100
AMS-7200	Leaderflex Dressing Kit	20

References

1. Helm, R. E., Klausner, J. D., Klemperer, J. D., Flint, L. M., & Huang, E. (2015). Accepted but Unacceptable. Journal of Infusion Nursing, 38(3), 189-203.
2. Rickard, C. et al Routine versus clinically indicated replacement of peripheral intravenous catheters: a randomised controlled equivalence trial. The Lancet 2012 vol 380; 1066-1074.
3. Goff, D. A., Larsen, P., Brinkley, J., Eldridge, D., Newton, D., Hartzog, T., & Reigart, J. R. (2013). Resource Utilization and Cost of Inserting Peripheral Intravenous Catheters in Hospitalized Children. Hospital Pediatrics, 3(3), 185-191.
4. Bierman, S. (2017). A New Tool for the Vascular Access Toolbox. Infection Control Today, 30-32
5. Chopra V, Flanders SA, Saint S. et al. The Michigan Appropriateness Guide for Intravenous Catheters (MAGIC): Results from a Multispecialty Panel Using the RAND/UCLA Appropriateness Method. Annals of Internal Medicine 2015; 163(6): Supplement.
6. Chopra, V., Kuhn, L., Ratz, D., Lee, A., & Krein, S. (2014). Peripherally inserted central catheter-related deep vein thrombosis: contemporary patterns and predictors: reply. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 12(11), 1944-1947.
7. Anderson, J., Greenwell, A., Louderback, J., Polivka, B. J., & Behr, J. H. (2016). Comparison of Outcomes of Extended Dwell/Midline Peripheral Intravenous Catheters and Peripherally Inserted Central Catheters in Children. Journal of the Association for Vascular Access, 21(3), 158-164.
8. Infusion Nurses Society. Infusion nursing standards of practice. J Infus Nurs. 2016;39

For further information, please contact: customerservice@vygonusa.com

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