

APPENDIX B

Authorization Test: Establishment of Peripheral Vascular Access Device (PVAD)

1. Reasons for establishing a Peripheral Vascular Access Device (PVAD) include the following:
 - a. To maintain or replace body stores of water, electrolytes and vitamins
 - b. To replenish blood loss or administer blood component
 - c. To provide a route for administration of medications
 - d. All of the above

2. What isotonic fluid is infused with a blood transfusion?
 - a. Dextrose 5% in water
 - b. Lactated Ringers
 - c. Sodium Chloride 0.9%
 - d. All of the above

3. An example of a hypertonic solution is:
 - a. Sodium Chloride 0.45%
 - b. Dextrose 5% in water
 - c. Dextrose 10% in water
 - d. 3.33% Dextrose in 0.3% sodium chloride (2/3 & 1/3)

4. The tourniquet can be left on for a maximum of 2 minutes.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Factors affecting site selection include:
 - a. Size of PVAD required
 - b. Patients activity level
 - c. Duration of the intravenous therapy
 - d. Condition of the patient's veins
 - e. All of the above

6. Initiation of a PVAD in areas of flexion increases the risk for phlebitis, infiltration and excessive vessel damage.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. TKVO rate is _____ mL/hr. unless ordered otherwise by the physician.

8. Match the PVAD complication with the symptoms:

Phlebitis	Swelling, cool skin, decreased flow rate
Infiltration	SOB, tachypnea, crackles, Increased BP
Infection	Pain, erythema
Fluid Overload	Pain , erythema, purulent drainage

9. A PVAD should not be left in place longer than _____ hours.

10. The PVAD site should be assessed for inflammation, infiltration, tenderness, discoloration and integrity:

- a. Hourly
- b. Q2h
- c. Q Shift
- d. When a new bag is hung