

For more information:

- ask your hospital doctor or nurse
- ask your GP or Practice Nurse
- look on NHS Choices www.nhs.uk
- or Health Protection Agency www.hpa.org.uk or Public Health England www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england

Surrey & Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust

Trust Headquarters, East Surrey Hospital, Canada Avenue,
Redhill, Surrey RH1 5RH Telephone: **01737 768511**

Web: www.surreyandsussex.nhs.uk

The Patient Advice & Liaison Service can be contacted on
telephone **01737 231958**.

**This leaflet can be provided in other languages and formats
upon request. Tel. 01737 231958 or email: pals@sash.nhs.uk**

THIS INFORMATION CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE IN OTHER LANGUAGES AND FORMATS, INCLUDING
LARGER TEXT. CONTACT 01737 231958 FOR HELP.

我們可以提供這些資料的中文譯本和其他版本，包括大字體版。請致電01737231958要求協助。

CHINESE

આ જાણકારી મોટાં લખાણ સહિત, અન્ય ભાષાઓમાં અને ફોર્મેટમાં ઉપલબ્ધ થઈ શકશે.

મદદ માટે 01737231958 પર સંપર્ક કરો.

GUJARATI

NINIEJSE INFORMACJE MOŻNA OTRZYMAĆ W INNYCH JĘZYKACH I FORMATACH, NP. DUŻYM DRUKIEM
DZWONIĄC POD NUMER 01737231958

POLISH

PODEMOS DISPONIBILIZAR ESTA INFORMAÇÃO NOUTRAS LÍNGUAS E NOUTROS FORMATOS, INCLUINDO
TEXTO GRANDE CONTACTE O 01737 231958 PARA RECEBER AJUDA

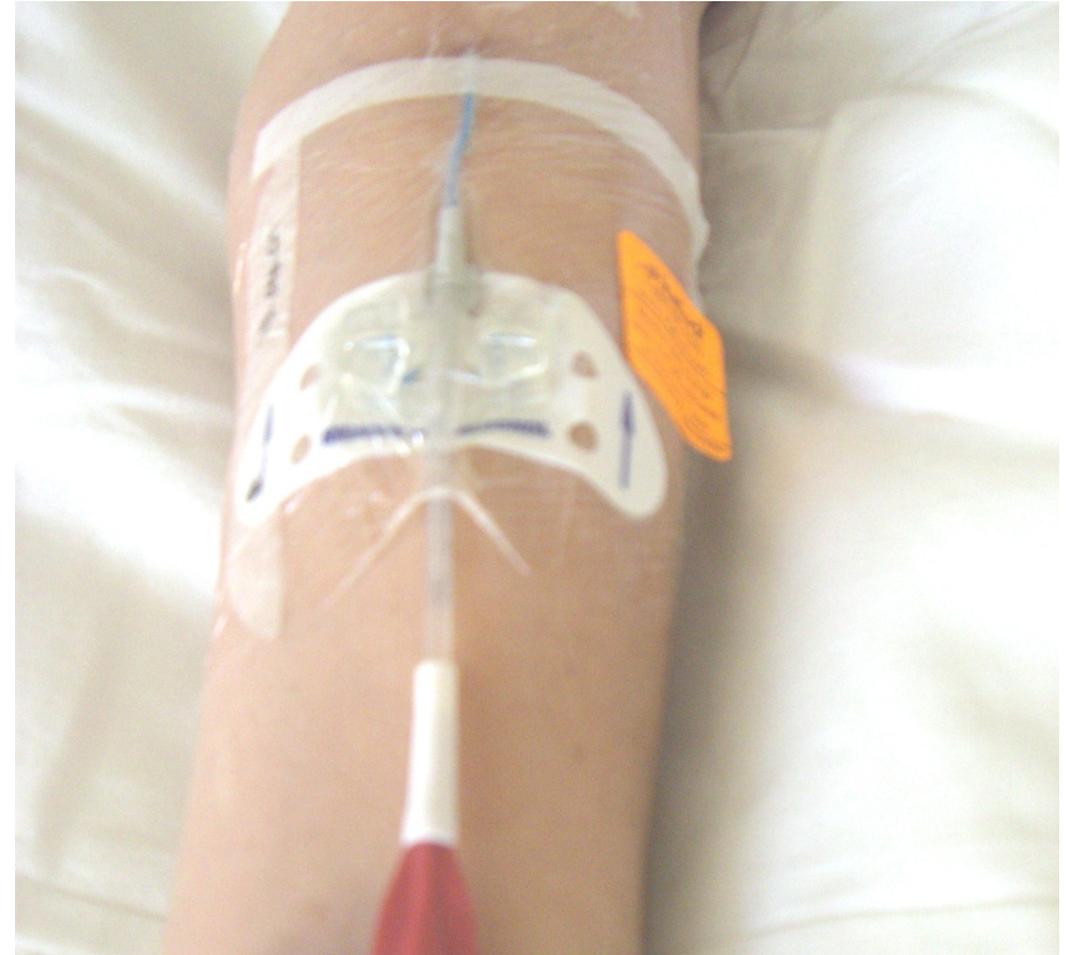
PORTUGUESE

یہ معلومات دوسری زبانوں اور صورتوں میں مل سکتی ہے، جس میں بڑے حروف میں
عبارت شامل ہے۔ مدد کے لئے 01737 231958 پر فون کریں۔

URDU

Care of your Midline

a guide for patients and their carers



Why do I need a Midline?

It has been recommended that you have a Midline inserted because you need long-term intravenous (IV) antibiotic therapy or access.

A Midline can be left in for several weeks and this makes it possible for you to complete your treatment without the need for repeated injections.

You can go home with the Midline in place and a district nurse will visit you to administer your antibiotic treatment.

This leaflet aims to provide you with information about the care and management of Midlines. Additional information may be given by your nurse.

We advise you make sure you are aware of the contents of this leaflet.

If you have any worries, or require further information, please contact a member of staff or your district nurse.

Thank you.

Information for other professionals

Date inserted:

.....

Insertion site:

.....

Tip location:

.....

External length of Midline:

.....

Internal length of Midline:

.....

Notes



For more information about Midlines, please contact your doctor or nurse in the first instance.

You can also contact the IV Nurse Specialist at East Surrey Hospital on 01737 768511 ext 6651 - bleep 296

- **Blocked Midline:**

Sometimes your line may block; this will prevent the Midline from being used. It may be possible to unblock your Midline, but if this is not possible it may need to be removed.

A nurse will always flush your Midline after medication has been given.

- **Irritation of the vein**

(phlebitis): Some patients experience pain and redness along the length of the vein in which the Midline sits. This tends to occur within the first seven days following placement.

If the vein with the Midline in it becomes red or painful, please inform your doctor or nurse immediately.

Living with your Midline

The dressings and access port are usually changed on a weekly basis, unless they are loose or soiled when they should be changed immediately.

It is advised that you do not get the Midline dressing or bung wet as this is an infection risk. Swimming is not recommended under any circumstances, although you can shower with further protective covering over the waterproof dressing and bung.

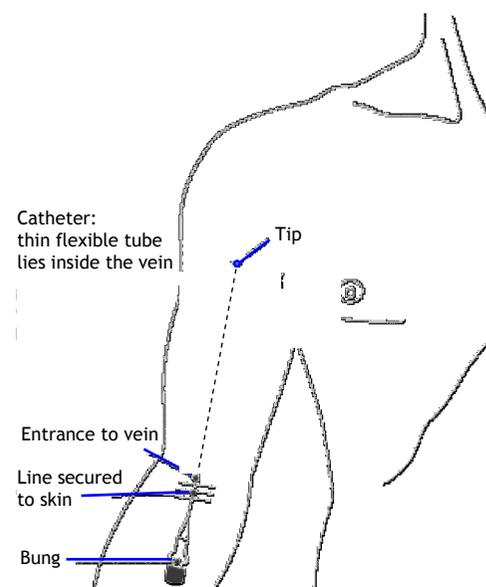
You can move your arm normally after the Midline is inserted, but avoid doing any strenuous work.

When you no longer need a Midline it will be taken out. This is a painless procedure that takes only a few minutes. ●

What is a Midline?

A Midline is a long, thin, flexible tube. It is made of silicone or polyurethane and is inserted into one of the large veins of the upper arm or near the bend of the elbow.

It is then threaded into the vein until the tip is located in the upper arm. They can simply be described as a long cannula.



Midline insertion

Your Midline will be put in by a specially trained nurse or doctor (anaesthetist). The insertion of a Midline is not an operation, but the person inserting your line will treat it as a very clean procedure. A Midline is usually inserted on the ward.

The skin in the area where the Midline will be inserted is numbed using an injection of a local anaesthetic. This means you can eat and drink normally beforehand.

When the skin is numb the Midline is inserted via a needle, similar to one used for setting up a drip. ►

An ultrasound scanner is used to help locate the most suitable vein. Once the Midline is in position the needle is removed.

The Midline will be held in place by a securing device attached to the skin and a transparent dressing.

Inserting the Midline should not take long — about 30 minutes. You may feel some minor discomfort similar to having a cannula inserted.

Possible problems

If your veins are small, it may be difficult to put the Midline in.

You may experience minor bleeding around the entry site just after the Midline has been put in — this usually stops after a few hours and causes no problems. The risk of bleeding is increased if you have a blood clotting disorder or you are on medicines which affect the blood clotting. Some bruising may also occur.

Although a Midline is a very fine tube, it can sometimes irritate the inside of the vein wall in your arm during the first few days.

Are there any risks?

Many patients complete their treatment without having any problems with their Midline, but there are certain risks involved.

- **Infection:** The nurse or doctor using the Midline to administer medication will use a very clean technique, which involves hand washing, wearing gloves and using an antiseptic swab to clean the access port before use. However, a Midline is a direct route into your body and sometimes an infection may develop. This may result in additional medical treatment, and possible removal of the Midline.

If you have a temperature, fever or chills or if you feel generally unwell, please inform your nurse or doctor immediately.

- **Blood clot:** On rare occasions it is possible for a blood clot (thrombosis) to form in your vein. This would normally result in additional medical treatment.

If your arm with the Midline becomes painful or swollen, or you notice any discoloration, please inform your doctor or nurse immediately.

- **Dislodged Midline:** If the length of the visible section of your Midline changes, please inform your nurse. Measurements will have been taken and recorded so we can check the position of your line. ►