

APPLICATION FOR CPUI PICC CERTIFICATION

This form establishes CPUI PICC Certification by documentation and does not establish competency.

Competency must be established by the employer and facility.

1-17-1-50	ant Name (print)					
Home A	Address					
City				State	Zip	
Email _						
Phone	contact					
Employ	/er			City/State		
Employ	er Address					
Practice	e Setting: (circle) H	Hospital	Home Health	Clinic/ MD Office	Radiology	Independent
Other _						
9	Survey: Does your h	hospital re	equire and annu	al Competency Asses	sment?	ſes □ No
CHECKI	LIST – FORMS REQU	IRED FOR	PICC CERTIFICA	TION		
Excelle	ence, Inc. Then not	tify the A	dministrator an	ng them into you d he/she will revie or application is ap	w your submi	ssion. You may
	•		•	ss to the CPUI 200 (•	•
	•	or will pro	ovide you acces		•	•
Certific	cation Administrat	or will pro	ovide you acces		•	•
Certific	cation Administrat	or will pro PICC Certinier of the properties of	ovide you acces	ss to the CPUI 200 (•	•
Certific	cation Administrate Application for P Checklist of requ	or will pro PICC Certi- lired form Insertion	ovide you acces fication ns Competency A	ss to the CPUI 200 (•	•
Certific	Application for P Checklist of requ Supervised PICC Verification of PI Notarized Applic	or will provided prov	ovide you accessification Is Competency A ience	ss to the CPUI 200 (•	•
Certific	Application for P Checklist of requ Supervised PICC	or will provided or will provided formal sertion and State CC Training or will provide the contract of the con	ovide you accessification ns Competency A ience ment ng Certificate (8	ss to the CPUI 200 (•	•

NOTE: You will need a Driver's License or an official picture id to take the online exam. At the beginning of the online exam, you will be asked to take a picture of yourself as well as your official picture id. The Proctor must be able to read your id and match your photo to it.

PERIPHERALLY INSERTED CENTRAL CATHETER (PICC) INSERTION MODIFIED SELDINGER TECHNIQUE COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT

NAME	DATE	
INITIAL ASSESSMENT DATE		

PR	OCEDURE	Initials of Preceptor	
1.	Verify MD order, creatinine level (must be under 2.0), diagnosis, medications, reasons for PICC,		
	pertinent patient history, use of blood thinners		
2.	Ensure all supplies needed for procedure are readily available including PICC insertion kit with,		
	gloves, saline, ultrasound sterile cover and gel, anesthetic as needed, additional drapes, gauze, syringes, universal protection equipment		
3.	Wash hands and apply cleangloves		
4.	Perform time out to confirm patient ID (two forms of identification)		
5.	Complete patient education and informed consent		
6.	Cleanse table surfaces with disinfecting solution. Place supplies on table. Set bed to correct height		
	for comfort of the inserter; ensure ultrasound unit is positioned for easy visualization.		
7.	Have an observer present to complete insertion checklist throughout the procedure, monitoring		
	adherence to aseptic technique and providing an enhanced degree of safety for the patient		
8.	Perform vein assessment. Locate veins, arteries, and nerves (basilic, median, cephalic, brachial)		
	with ultrasound. Select most appropriate vein based on size and vein health. Consider vein size in		
	comparison to catheter French size with/without a tourniquet (Don't exceed 1:3 ratio). Mark site		
9.	Apply fresh gel to probe head in preparation for insertion procedure		
10.	Estimate catheter length using external tape measure technique (insertion site, clavicular area,		
	right third intercostal) or use fluoroscopy for exact wire measurement. Measure upper arm		
	circumference and document baseline		
11.	Wash hands using surgically thorough scrubbing action, 3-5 minutes		
12.	Establish sterile field either around patient's arm or separate from the patient		
13.	Open tray; fold back outer wrap. Using sterile technique, add additional items not in kit including		
	flushes lidocaine and extra supply items onto sterile field		
14.	Place poly-lined pad under patient arm		
15.	Don cap, mask, shield, sterile gown, and sterile gloves in a sterile fashion		
16.	Prep a large area (8-10 inches or more) around vein selected using Chlorhexidine. Use back and		
	forth fictional scrub for 30 seconds or more. Do NOT wipe off; allow to air dry		
17.	Drape arm and body with sterile, full body drapes. Turn patient head away from insertion site or		
	provide patient with a mask to prevent breathing on field		
18.	Apply sterile cover to ultrasound probe in sterile fashion. Secure with included rubber bands or		
	sterile tape. Have sterile gel ready for insertion procedure on sterile field		
19.	Arrange catheter and supplies in a sterile, organized fashion for easy reach and access,		
	keeping items toward center of the sterile field.		



21. Pre-flush to confirm patency. 22. Apply tourniquet now (and change gloves) or have an assistant apply tourniquet. 23. Prepare ultrasound probe with sterile cover and gel. Position on skin and scan area to identify selected vein. 24. Administer subcutaneous anesthetic. 25. Using ultrasound guidance, access vein with a small (21g) introducer needle or cannula. With ultrasound, angle of insertion is acute (60-90 degrees) depending on depth indicated by ultrasound assessment. Watch for needle penetration into vein on ultrasound screen. Look for dimpling, then penetration of vessel. Do not advance needle through back side of vein. 26. Confirm blood return/flashback in hub. 27. Advance short guidewire through introducer needle approximately 10-20cm, maintaining control of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through steel needle. 28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator's eparately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advance	PROCEDURE	Initials of preceptor
22. Apply tourniquet now (and change gloves) or have an assistant apply tourniquet. 23. Prepare ultrasound probe with sterile cover and gel. Position on skin and scan area to identify selected vein. 24. Administer subcutaneous anesthetic. 25. Using ultrasound guidance, access vein with a small (21g) introducer needle or cannula. With ultrasound, angle of insertion is acute (60-90 degrees) depending on depth indicated by ultrasound assessment. Watch for needle penetration into vein on ultrasound screen. Look for dimpling, then penetration of vessel. Do not advance needle through back side of vein. 26. Confirm blood return/flashback in hub. 27. Advance short guidewire through introducer needle approximately 10-20cm, maintaining control of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through steel needle. 28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (Lom/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to p	20. Draw up flushing solution(s) or use prefilled syringes marked for sterile field use.	
23. Prepare ultrasound probe with sterile cover and gel. Position on skin and scan area to identify selected vein. 24. Administre subcutaneous anesthetic. 25. Using ultrasound guidance, access vein with a small (21g) introducer needle or cannula. With ultrasound, angle of insertion is acute (60-90 degrees) depending on depth indicated by ultrasound assessment. Watch for needle penetration into vein on ultrasound screen. Look for dimpling, then penetration of vessel. Do not advance needle through back side of vein. 26. Confirm blood return/flashback in hub. 27. Advance short guidewire through introducer needle approximately 10-20cm, maintaining control of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through steel needle. 28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufa	21. Pre-flush to confirm patency.	
selected vein. 24. Administer subcutaneous anesthetic. 25. Using ultrasound guidance, access vein with a small (21g) introducer needle or cannula. With ultrasound, angle of insertion is acute (60-90 degrees) depending on depth indicated by ultrasound assessment. Watch for needle penetration into vein on ultrasound screen. Look for diimpling, then penetration of vessel. Do not advance needle through back side of vein. 26. Confirm blood return/flashback in hub. 27. Advance short guidewire through introducer needle approximately 10-20cm, maintaining control of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through steel needle. 28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to incik skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Fl	22. Apply tourniquet now (and change gloves) or have an assistant apply tourniquet.	
24. Administer subcutaneous anesthetic. 25. Using ultrasound guidance, access vein with a small (21g) introducer needle or cannula. With ultrasound, angle of insertion is acute (60-90 degrees) depending on depth indicated by ultrasound assessment. Watch for needle penetration into vein on ultrasound screen. Look for dimpling, then penetration of vessel. Do not advance needle through back side of vein. 26. Confirm blood return/flashback in hub. 27. Advance short guidewire through introducer needle approximately 10-20cm, maintaining control of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through steel needle. 28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath position catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread ca	23. Prepare ultrasound probe with sterile cover and gel. Position on skin and scan area to identify	
25. Using ultrasound guidance, access vein with a small (21g) introducer needle or cannula. With ultrasound, angle of insertion is acute (60-90 degrees) depending on depth indicated by ultrasound assessment. Watch for needle penetration into vein on ultrasound screen. Look for dimpling, then penetration of vessel. Do not advance needle through back side of vein. 26. Confirm blood return/flashback in hub. 27. Advance short guidewire through introducer needle approximately 10-20cm, maintaining control of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through steel needle. 28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen again for brisk blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull she	selected vein.	
ultrasound, angle of insertion is acute (60-90 degrees) depending on depth indicated by ultrasound assessment. Watch for needle penetration into vein on ultrasound screen. Look for dimpling, then penetration of vessel. Do not advance needle through back side of vein. 26. Confirm blood return/flashback in hub. 27. Advance short guidewire through introducer needle approximately 10-20cm, maintaining control of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through steel needle. 28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position.	24. Administer subcutaneous anesthetic.	
ultrasound assessment. Watch for needle penetration into vein on ultrasound screen. Look for dimpling, then penetration of vessel. Do not advance needle through back side of vein. 26. Confirm blood return/flashback in hub. 27. Advance short guidewire through introducer needle approximately 10-20cm, maintaining control of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through steel needle. 28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove tourniquet. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if	25. Using ultrasound guidance, access vein with a small (21g) introducer needle or cannula. With	
dimpling, then penetration of vessel. Do not advance needle through back side of vein. 26. Confirm blood return/flashback in hub. 27. Advance short guidewire through introducer needle approximately 10-20cm, maintaining control of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through steel needle. 28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess f	ultrasound, angle of insertion is acute (60-90 degrees) depending on depth indicated by	
26. Confirm blood return/flashback in hub. 27. Advance short guidewire through introducer needle approximately 10-20cm, maintaining control of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through steel needle. 28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Oheck each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or n	ultrasound assessment. Watch for needle penetration into vein on ultrasound screen. Look for	
27. Advance short guidewire through introducer needle approximately 10-20cm, maintaining control of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through steel needle. 28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin	dimpling, then penetration of vessel. Do not advance needle through back side of vein.	
of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through steel needle. 28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive	26. Confirm blood return/flashback in hub.	
28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	27. Advance short guidewire through introducer needle approximately 10-20cm, maintaining control	
28. Remove tourniquet. 29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry.	of wire at all times. Wire should slide easily into vein. Do NOT retract wire back through	
29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire. 30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry.	steel needle.	
30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	28. Remove tourniquet.	
necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	29. Remove introducer needle by sliding out of skin and off wire while stabilizing guidewire.	
insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire. 31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath and the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 33. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	30. Inject anesthetic subcutaneously into skin around the wire if not previously performed. If	
31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	necessary, use blade to nick skin (2-3 mm) and expand cutaneous puncture site. Slide blade into	
wire at all times. 32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	insertion hole approximately 2-3 mm with sharp side facing outward from guidewire.	
extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	31. Slide sheath/dilator over the wire and into vein using a firm twisting motion. Maintain control of wire at all times .	
cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping. Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	32. Prepare catheter by pre-flushing all lumen with normal saline. Apply needleless connector to	
Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath 34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	extra lumen. Determine optimal catheter length, pull internal wire back to cut catheter without	
34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	cutting wire. Reposition wire almost to the end of the catheter and secure by bending or taping.	
reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary. 35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	Position catheter within ready access to thread into sheath	
35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	34. Remove the wire and dilator separately or together. Begin threading catheter immediately to	
insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	reduce blood loss and prevent air emboli. Cover with thumb if necessary.	
insertion site as catheter is advanced into chest. Advance catheter to predetermined level. If using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	35. Thread the catheter through the introducer slowly (1cm/second). Turn patient head toward	
using navigation or EKG positioning, follow manufacturer's steps to confirm P wave elevation. 36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.		
36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline. 37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	·	
final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	36. Aspirate each lumen to check for blood return. Flush all lumens with 10-20mL normal saline.	
final position. 38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	37. Pull sheath from insertion site and gently peel apart. It may be necessary to thread catheter to	
38. Check each lumen again for brisk blood return and flush with 10-20mL normal saline for injection. Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.		
Apply needleless connectors. Flush again. 39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	·	
necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.		
necessary if EKG or navigation system used). 40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.	39. Using ultrasound, assess for internal jugular tip malposition using a longitudinal view (not	
40. Disinfect skin again if blood is present and allow to air dry. 41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.		
41. Secure catheter and apply sterile, occlusive pressure dressing.		
ter it up positioning system was not asea, oraci radiographic committation of terminal up position	42. If tip positioning system was not used, order radiographic confirmation of terminal tip position	
	43. Document entire procedure and patient reaction to procedure in patient record.	





ACTION PLAN/INDICATION OF PERFORMANCE
NAME OF PRECEPTOR (PRINT)
SIGNATURE OF PRECEPTOR
LICENSE #
PHONE
EMPLOYER
By signing this document, you attest that you have supervised the PICC insertion and confirm the participant's performance of each individual step. Inadequate performance by the participant
requires a repeat of the supervised insertion.
SIGNATURE OF PERFORMER
(Only one recent Competency Assessment is required for CPUI application purposes.)

PICC EXCELLENCE, INC. COPYRIGHT Page 4 of 7



VERIFICATION OF PICC EXPERIENCE

This form establishes PICC Certification by documentation and does not establish competency. Competency must be established by the employer and facility.

Verification of Requirements for PICC Certification ☐ I have successfully completed Basic PICC training. *Minimum of 8 CEs of basic training required. Date of initial training _____ ☐ I have Inserted PICCs within the last 12 months using ultrasound guidance. ☐ I have performed_____total PICC insertions using ultrasound guidance between _____and_____(dates). * *Must have at least 24 ultrasound guided insertions to qualify for CPUI™ PICC Certification. (Applicants' signature must be notarized in the space provided on the Notary page) **VERIFIER'S INFORMATION** and attest that all information I have verified the insertion history of___ is correct and has been presented to me in a manner confirming a specific number of insertions. I further verify the attendance and successful completion of the courses listed above. Person verifying information Employer_____Contact Number____ Professional License Type and # ______ Signature Email



APPLICANT STATEMENT
(print), verify that I have completed all the requirements listed for PICC Certification, am qualified to insert PICCs, and have completed a basic PICC training program including Modified Seldinger Technique. I attest that all documents and information provided are completely true, accurate, and are an honest representation of my credentials.
I have enclosed all the information required to apply for my CPUI PICC Certification.
I further agree to keep CPUI PICC Certification exam material confidential. I understand that PICC Excellence, Inc., may publish names of individuals who have been granted CPUI PICC Certification status. I may submit a request in writing to PICC Excellence, Inc. at the address above if I wish for my name to be omitted from the Registry.
SIGNATURE AND NOTARY
APPLICANT NAME (PRINT)
APPLICANT SIGNATURE
NOTARY NAME (PRINT)DATE
NOTARY SIGNATURESEAL



***CPUI PICC Certification cannot be granted without submission of all the items listed above. Incomplete or missing documentation will result in significant delays in processing. Please double check that all items are included.

SUBMIT APPLICATION

Please complete all pages of the CPUI application. Email the forms as pdfs to info@piccexcellence.com
Purchase your CPUI Program. The Certification Administrator will contact you with the next step in your process to become PICC Certified with CPUI.

Thank you for your interest in CPUI™ Certification and your dedication to safe PICC practice. If you have any questions or need any additional information, please contact us at:

PICC Excellence Inc.

18 East Johnson Street

Hartwell, GA 30643

888-714-1951 ♦ 706 377-3360

info@piccexcellence.com www.piccexcellence.com

