
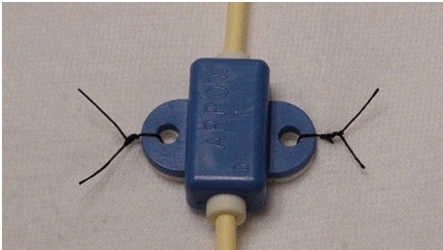


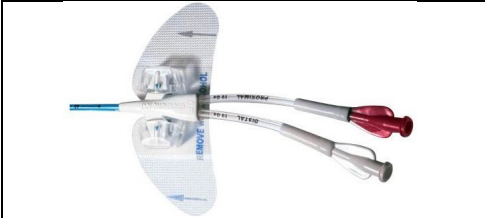




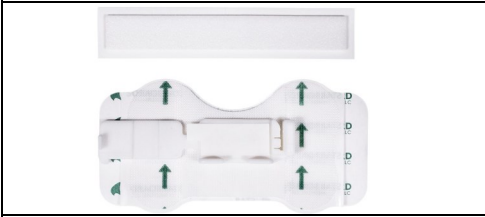



Guide to Central Venous Catheter Securement and Stabilization Devices

All central vascular access devices should be stabilized to prevent complications such as device movement or pistoning in the vessel that may cause phlebitis, cause the introduction of microorganisms into the vessel, and/or unintentional loss of venous access. The methods used to stabilize a device should not interfere with the assessment or monitoring of the site and should not impede vascular circulation or delivery of the prescribed therapy. Vascular securement can be grouped into 3 primary categories: sutures/staples, subcutaneous anchoring device, and cutaneous/adhesive based securement devices. Below is an overview of the securement and stabilization devices available on the market. You may click on the product links, where available, to learn more about the manufacturer and device.

Sutures and Staples	
Photo	Product
	Staples
	Sutures

Subcutaneous Anchoring Device	
Photo	Product
	<u>SecurAcath®</u>

Cutaneous/Adhesive Based Securement Devices	
Photo	Product
	<u>Centurion WingGuard®</u>
	<u>StatLock™ PICC Plus</u>
	<u>Grip-Lok®</u>
	<u>Centurion HubGuard Securement Device</u>
	<u>3M™ PICC/CVC Securement Dressing</u>
	<u>Centurion CVC Securement Anchor</u>
	<u>Braun Klik-FIX®</u>
	<u>The Bedal 2 PICC / CVC</u>