

CHEST DRAIN – INSERTION AND REMOVAL OF INTERCOSTAL CATHETER USING SAFE-T-CENTESIS

This Local Operating Procedure is developed to guide safe clinical practice in Newborn Care Centre (NCC) at The Royal Hospital for Women. Individual patient circumstances may mean that practice diverges from this Local Operating Procedure.

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INTRODUCTION

Intercostal catheters are sometimes required in newborn infants to allow air or fluid to drain from the pleural space.

1. AIM

- To guide the safe insertion of the Safe-T-Centesis intercostal catheter

2. PATIENT

- Newborns

3. STAFF

- Medical and nursing staff

4. EQUIPMENT

Insertion

- Hat & mask
- Sterile gown and gloves (x2)
- Safe-T-Centesis™ 6.0 Fr or 8.0 Fr
- Needlefree Luer Activated Valve (x1) [red bung]
- Dressing pack
- Sterile scissors (x1)
- Sterile gauze packets (x2)
- Sterile green drapes (x2)
- Sterile plastic drape (small)
- Sterile plastic drape (large)
- Large Tegaderm dressings (x2)
- Small steristrips (x2)
- Large steristrips (x1)
- 2 mL syringe and 25G needle
- Xylocaine 1% ampoule
- 0.5% Chlorhexidine foam swabstick x3
- Blue inco-pad
- Neutral detergent (for environmental cleaning)

Removal

- Hat & mask
- Sterile gloves
- Dressing pack
- Sterile plastic drape (large)
- Large Tegaderm dressing (x1)
- Small steristrips (x2)
- 0.5% Chlorhexidine foam swabstick x3
- Blue inco-pad



Picture 1



CHEST DRAIN – INSERTION AND REMOVAL OF INTERCOSTAL CATHETER USING SAFE-T-CENTESIS CONT'D

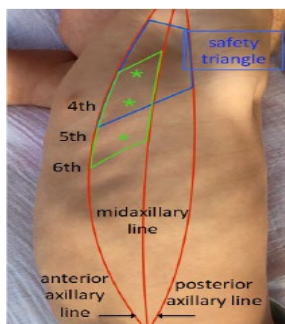
5. CLINICAL PRACTICE

Procedure

1. Provide explanation to parent/s (may need to be discussed after procedure if performed emergently).
2. Check the following before starting procedure: 1) Informed consent; 2) Correct patient; 3) Correct procedure; 4) Correct site.
3. Check that suction and resuscitation equipment is available for emergency.
4. Perform hand hygiene.
5. Collect equipment.
6. Clean work surface with neutral detergent.
7. Insert a blue inco-sheet under the infant.
8. Ensure infant is in the semi-lateral or lateral position with the arm above the head, exposing the insertion site.
9. Give oral sucrose prior to starting the procedure (and prior to administration of local anaesthetic).
10. Give a bolus dose of prescribed morphine infusion if in progress.
11. Identify landmarks and site for insertion of Safe-T-Centesis needle (Picture 2).

NOTE:

Usually placed in the anterior or mid axillary line in line with the nipple (approximately in the 4th intercostal space)



Picture 2



Picture 3

12. Don hat, goggles and mask.
13. Perform a surgical scrub for 2 minutes.
14. Dry hands with sterile paper towel.
15. Don sterile gown and sterile gloves (double-gloved).
16. Drape the cleaned procedure trolley with sterile plastic drape.
17. Assistant to open packets of equipment for proceduralist to assemble (Picture 3).

CHEST DRAIN – INSERTION AND REMOVAL OF INTERCOSTAL CATHETER USING SAFE-T-CENTESIS CONT'D

- 18. Cut a hole in the sterile plastic drape (Picture 4).
- 19. Assistant to assemble the water seal chest drain and connect tubing to suction (refer to nursing LOP “Chest Drain - set up”; Picture 5).



Picture 4



Picture 5



Picture 6

- 20. Check and prepare local anaesthetic.
- 21. Remove the plastic tube from introducer (Picture 6).
- 22. Insert introducer into the silicone coated catheter via the white self-sealing valve (Pictures 7 & 8).

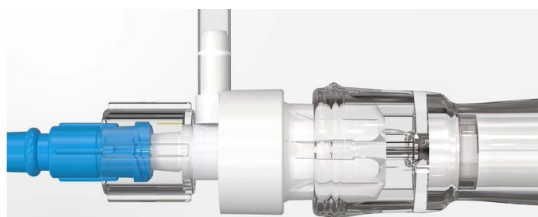


Picture 7

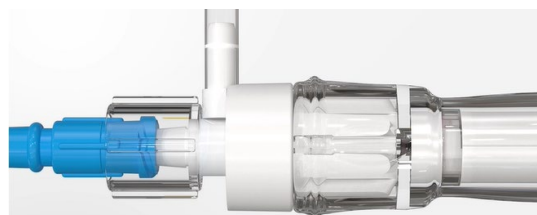


Picture 8

- 23. Push introducer into the white self-sealing valve to lock introducer to catheter (Pictures 9 & 10). Do not twist the introducer.



Picture 9



Picture 10

**CHEST DRAIN – INSERTION AND REMOVAL OF INTERCOSTAL CATHETER
USING SAFE-T-CENTESIS CONT'D**

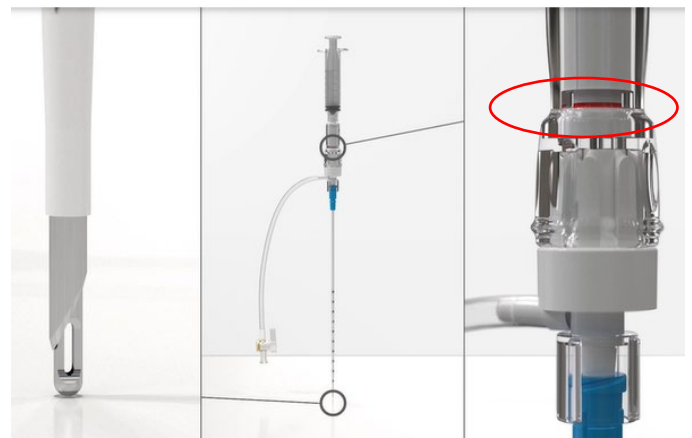
24. Remove the yellow cap and replace with a red IV bung on the port of the 3-way tap of the side-line of the extension line (Picture 11).
25. Turn the tap toward the infant to close the catheter (Picture 11).
26. Check the tip of introducer is visible at the catheter tip (Picture 12).
27. Insert pressure on the introducer (on sterile dressing tray) to check the introducer retracts and the red marker at the white self-sealing valve is visible (Picture 13).



Picture 11

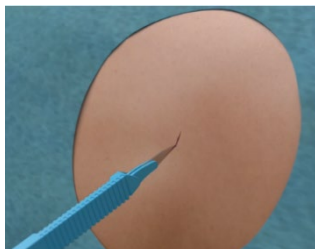


Picture 12



Picture 13

28. Clean insertion site with antiseptic solution. Repeat.
29. Apply sterile plastic drape and then sterile green drapes on infant.
30. Remove top pair of gloves.
31. Administer local anaesthetic.
32. Use the scalpel blade to make a small incision (0.2-0.3cm) on the nominated insertion site (Picture 14).
33. Hold the catheter firmly and insert it into the selected intercostal space with a 90 degree angle (Picture 15). Support catheter near the skin without touching the “key-part” of the catheter with the non-dominant hand.



Picture 14

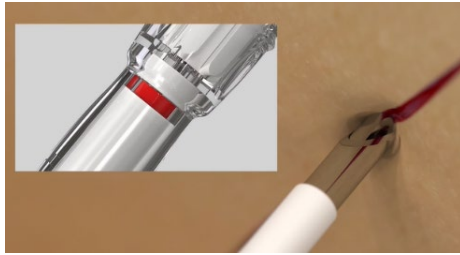


Picture 15

34. Enter the incision site with firm pressure applied to the catheter.
35. Advance the catheter anteriorly into the pleural space. A “pop” can sometimes be felt as the catheter enters the pleural space.

**CHEST DRAIN – INSERTION AND REMOVAL OF INTERCOSTAL CATHETER
USING SAFE-T-CENTESIS CONT'D**

36. Observe for the red flash indicator in the catheter as it moves through the intercostal tissue in “sharp mode” (Picture 16). Indicator will return back to white (blunt mode) when it is in the pleural space (Picture 17).

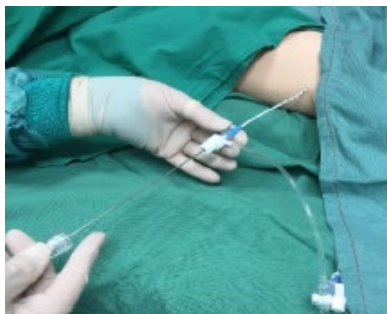


Picture 16

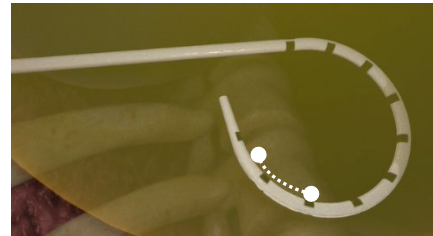


Picture 17

37. Stabilise the introducer and slide the catheter off the introducer and forward into the infant's chest wall (Picture 18).
38. Withdraw the introducer.
39. Ensure that the catheter is about 4-8 cm at the skin (depending on the size of the infant). The holes in the catheter are between 1.5 cm and the 3 cm marking (Picture 19).



Picture 18



Picture 19

40. Attach the extension line to the 3-way tap (Picture 20)..
41. Turn the tap toward the red bung.
42. Attach the white adaptor from the Safe-T Centesis pack to the extension line (Picture 21).
43. Cut the end of tubing of the Atrium drainage system (Picture 22).
44. Connect the white adaptor to the end of the Atrium tubing (Picture 23).



Picture 20



Picture 21

**CHEST DRAIN – INSERTION AND REMOVAL OF INTERCOSTAL CATHETER
USING SAFE-T-CENTESIS CONT'D**



Picture 22



Picture 23

45. Open the 3-way tap to the chest-drain.
46. Observe for intermittent bubbling and oscillation in the Atrium drainage system.
47. Clean the skin around the insertion site and allow to dry.
48. Secure the catheter with sterile surgical steristrips at the entry site to the skin.
49. Apply steristrips in a cross-over method as illustrated (Picture 24).
50. Perform a chest x-ray to check catheter position before dressing application.
51. Confirm catheter position with a senior medical officer.
52. Apply 2 tegaderms on opposite sides of the catheter to sandwich the catheter (Picture 25).
53. Ensure the dressing seals the insertion site.
54. Reinforce the edges of the tegaderm with large surgical steristrips (Picture 26).



Picture 24



Picture 25



Picture 26

55. Place a rectangle of comfeel onto the skin a centimetre from the edge of the dressing.
56. Anchor the catheter to the comfeel.
57. Remove and dispose all used equipment correctly.
58. Remove sterile gown and gloves.
59. Perform hand hygiene.
60. Document procedure in eMR, NICUS and infant's Observation Chart.

Removal

NOTE:

Chest drains can be removed by the medical or nursing team. The medical team should be present at the time of removal. If nursing team encounters any difficulty with removal, the procedure should be paused and the medical team should remove the catheter.

1. Consult with medical staff whether a CXR is required to confirm lung re-expansion prior to removal of chest tube.
2. Check that the chest drain tubing has been clamped for at least 6 hours prior to removal.
3. Explain the procedure to parent/s if present.

**CHEST DRAIN – INSERTION AND REMOVAL OF INTERCOSTAL CATHETER
USING SAFE-T-CENTESIS CONT'D**

4. Ensure suction and resuscitation equipment is available for an emergency.
5. Perform hand hygiene.
6. Collect equipment.
7. Clean work surface trolley with neutral detergent.
8. Position infant in a semi-lateral position with the chest drain side upward.
9. Insert a blue inco-pad under infant.
10. Perform hand hygiene, dry with sterile paper towels and don sterile gloves.
11. Request a RN/RM for assistance.
12. Drape work surface with sterile plastic drape.
13. Assistant to open packets of equipment for proceduralist.
14. Request for analgesia to be administered to the infant prior to the procedure eg. oral sucrose or increase morphine infusion dose.
15. Clean the Tegaderm dressing and catheter with antiseptic swabstick. Repeat.
16. Peel the edges of the tegaderm dressing towards the catheter.
17. Remove the dressing.
18. Clean around the insertion site area and 2cm of the tubing with the antiseptic swabsticks. Repeat.
19. Remove the steristrips.
20. Cover the insertion site with a piece of gauze and remove the catheter in a single motion.

NOTE:

If infant is ventilated: Attempt to time catheter removal with ventilator inspiration.

If the infant is not ventilated: Attempt to time catheter removal with early expiration phase.

21. Apply gentle pressure with a piece of sterile gauze.
22. Check the site is clean and dry before sealing the insertion site with Tegaderm. Steristrips may be used to secure the edges of the skin if the catheter site is wide.
23. Document removal of chest drain in eMR, Observation Chart and NICUS database.
24. Discard all equipment and clean work surface area.
25. Perform hand hygiene.

6. DOCUMENTATION

- eMR
- Medication Chart
- Neonatal Observation Chart
- NICUS database

7. RISK RATING

- Low

8. RELATED POLICIES/PROCEDURES/CLINICAL PRACTICE LOP

- RHW NCC Nursing LOP - Chest Drain - set up

9. NATIONAL STANDARD

- Standard 1 Clinical Governance
- Standard 3 Preventing and Controlling Healthcare-Associated Infection
- Standard 4 Medication Safety
- Standard 5 Comprehensive Care

NEONATAL SERVICES DIVISION

Approved by Safety & Quality Committee 18/11/21

**CHEST DRAIN – INSERTION AND REMOVAL OF INTERCOSTAL CATHETER
USING SAFE-T-CENTESIS CONT'D**

10. ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

NCC	Newborn Care Centre	LOP	Local Operating Procedure
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11. REFERENCES

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- Chan YH, Yu EL, Kwok HC, et al. Clamping of chest drain before removal in spontaneous pneumothorax. *J Cardiothorac Surg.* 2021;16:24.
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12. AUTHOR

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REVISION & APPROVAL HISTORY

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