

Local Safety Standards for Invasive Procedures (LocSSIP)

Thoracocentesis and Intercostal Drain Insertion

Affix Bar Coded Patient Label Here

Sign In To Be Completed Prior to Scrubbing Start Time: : Date: / /	Time Out To be read out and completed by assistant prior to invasive part of procedure	Sign Out To be read out and completed by assistant before anyone leaves procedure area.
 □ Confirm patient's identity □ Thoracocentesis □ Intercostal Drain Clinical Setting: 	 Is the skin cleaned with Chloroprep or Iodine? Has the sterile drapes been applied appropriately? Is the marking still visible to operator AND assistant? 	 Has the guidewire been removed? Witnessed by assistant? IF GUIDEWIRE MISSING, URGENT CXR AND REVIEW
 □ Elective/Planned □ Emergency □ Written Consent If lacks capacity, best interest decision documentation □ 	Lidocaine: 1% 2% Expiry date checked Technique used:	Fluid description: Serous Haemoserous Blood Pus Specimens obtained? Yes No
Does patient have any allergies? No Yes, specify Is supervision required? Yes \Box No	Diagnostic Tap only (Size: N/A) Analysis: Rocket Aspiration □ PH □ Cytology Seldinger Drain Length Inserted: Diagnostic Tap only (Size: N/A) □ PH □ Cytology Diagnostic Tap only (Size: N/A) □ PH □ Cytology Diagnostic Tap only (Size: N/A) □ PH □ Cytology Diagnostic Tap only (Size: N/A) □ Biochemistry (Protein, LDH, Glucose)	
Is the patient on any anticoagulant or antiplatelet? □ No □ Yes, number of days stopped: Drug: □ Did not dolay as recommended, Why2 (see page 2)	□ Surgical Drain Size:	 ☐ Microbiology (MC&S/AAFB). ☐ Others: Has there been complications?
 □ Did not delay as recommended. Why? (see page 2) □ Blood Test within the last 7 days Platelet count: PT: APTT: 	If patient is in distress, communicate and consider withholding or stopping procedure. Maximum of 1.5 litre to be drained at a time. Clamp for 2 hours every 500ml drained.	□ No □ Yes, please comment: Has a CXR been requested?
Indication of Procedure: Pneumothorax Haemothorax Effusion (diagnostic / therapeutic)		 □ No (not needed) □ Yes (please, comment in the notes) Nursing Handover for Chest Drain (please see page 2):
USS Chest: Not Required (Pneumothorax) Left Right (Effusions) Did Not Perform Second set of equipment on standby		□ Yes □ No, why?
Name of Supervisor: Signature:	Name of Assistant: Signature:	Name of Operator: Signature: End Time: :



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National Safety Standard for Invasive Procedure (NatSSIP) recommended development of LocSSIP with the goal to prevent NEVER EVENTS and reduce procedural risks.

Following is a list of recommended actions:

- 1. Prevent NEVER EVENT of retained guidewire
 - a. Either end of guidewire must <u>be visible</u> at all times.
 - b. Either end of guidewire <u>held by operator</u> at all times.
 - c. Confirmation of removal of guidewire by assistant and recorded.
- 2. Prevent NEVER EVENT of wrong site
 - a. <u>Confirmation of patient</u>. Identify site of procedure in pre-existing imaging. Consent form for procedure also includes site of procedure.
 - b. Perform bedside ultrasound of thorax for locating optimal site (For pleural effusions only). Supervision if not yet independent in ultrasound.
- 3. Reduce risk of bleeding
 - a. Recommended delays if on anticoagulant or antiplatelet (<u>Clopidogrel</u> for 7 days. <u>NOAC/DOAC</u> for 2 days. <u>Warfarin</u> until INR <1.5, LMWH for 24 hours).
 - b. Check blood results prior to procedure and recorded. If abnormal, discuss with seniors to confirm appropriateness of procedure.
 - *c.* Consider intercostal drains to be inserted in the 'triangle of safety'. *Anteriorly: lateral border of pectoralis major. Posteriorly: anterior border of latissimus dorsi. Inferiorly: 5th rib.*
- 4. Reduce risk of infection
 - a. Maintain a sterile field. Hand washing. Use sterile gloves, gown and eye protection/face shield
 - b. Insertion site should be cleaned with two 2% Chloroprep (sticks) or iodine application. Apply sterile drapes after cleaning.
- 5. Reduce risk of pneumothorax (reaccumulating, tension or procedural complication).
 - a. Do not clamp drain unless advised from Respiratory SpR, Respiratory Consultant or Intensive Care Consultant.
- 6. Prevent Re-expansion Pulmonary Oedema (Nursing Handover).
 - a. <u>Controlled pleural drainage</u>:
 - i. Hold drainage if chest pain/discomfort during drainage.
 - ii. Hold drainage if persistent cough, worsening breathlessness or vagal symptoms during drainage.
 - iii. Hold drainage when 1500ml had been removed.
 - 1. Reopen tap after 2 hours, allowing no more than 500ml per hour after initial 1500ml.
 - 2. When less than 500ml per hour, leave on free drainage.
 - b. <u>Observations</u>: Every 15 minutes in the first hour (operator or assistant to stay with the patient to monitor for possible rapid drainage) → Every hour in the next 3 hours → 4-hourly until chest drain removed

Sources/Others:

3. https://arns.co.uk/national-patient-safety-alert-deterioration-due-to-rapid-offload-of-pleural-effusion-fluid-from-chest-drains/

^{1.} Compliant with Welsh Government PSA012/April 2021

^{2.} https://www.brit-thoracic.org.uk/quality-improvement/clinical-resources/interventional-procedures/national-safety-standards-for-invasive-procedures-bronchoscopy-and-pleural-procedures/