

Introduction:

Your doctor has requested that a JACC be inserted for your medical treatment. This booklet has been given to you to provide information about the Arrow® JACC. Use it in addition to the directions you have received from your nurse or doctor.

JACC stands for a “Jugular Axillo-Subclavian Central Catheter”. It is a small tube that is placed into a blood vessel and the tip is advanced to a position that is close to your heart. Medications or nutritional fluids can be given through the catheter for an illness that requires treatment over a period of time. A JACC is an alternative to having repeated needle sticks or surgery to place another kind of intravenous (IV) device.

This JACC has a special infection protection coating of chlorhexidine. Chlorhexidine has been shown to be effective against viruses and bacteria that cause infection. The JACC consists of a long, hollow tube (lumen) with one (or more) holes at the tip that lies within the body and a hub at the other end that is outside of the body on the chest or neck surface (refer to Figure 1). Medications or fluids can be given through the hub continuously or injected periodically.

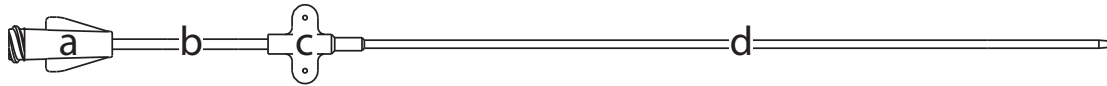


Figure 1: a) Infusion Hub b) Extension Line c) Anchoring Hub d) Catheter Tube (Lumen)

Catheter Care and Maintenance:**Dressings:**

The insertion site and external portion of the JACC should be covered with a protective dressing. The dressing will help to hold the catheter in place and keep the area clean and protected from germs.

Because the catheter is small and pliable, the catheter body can be anchored in place by using stitches, sterile tape strips or a special anchoring device. The special anchoring device consists of a catheter clamp and a crescent-shaped adhesive strip. The strip is placed on the arm and the catheter clamp that has been applied to the catheter is snapped into place (refer to Figures 2 and 3). Another dressing, either gauze or a transparent sheet, is placed over the site as a final protective measure.

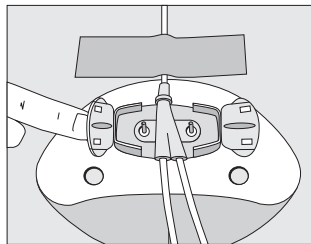


Figure 2

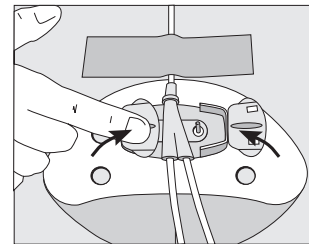


Figure 3

If you or a family member have been trained to redress your catheter, follow the directions given by your doctor or nurse. Be sure to wash your hands prior to starting the procedure and use sterile technique as you have been instructed. As a safeguard, do not use sharp instruments such as scissors during the dressing change to avoid accidentally cutting your catheter. Inspect the insertion site regularly for any redness or drainage, and watch the catheter to make sure it does not move in or out further than when it was inserted. If the dressing becomes loose, make sure that it is changed. If your catheter is accidentally removed, immediately cover the site with an occlusive dressing and contact your nurse or doctor.

Flushing:

To keep your JACC open to flow, it may be flushed and filled with sterile normal saline or an anti-clotting solution. The solution keeps blood from backing up into the lumen and forming a clot. If you or a family member are caring for your catheter, follow the directions given by your doctor or nurse. They will tell you what solution should be used as well as the amount that should be given and how often the catheter should be flushed.

Complications:

Although you should not expect a problem to occur that is related to your JACC, it is important that you become familiar with the signs and symptoms that might signal such a problem. See the following table.

Signs and Symptoms	Possible Cause	Directions	Prevention
Your JACC has the special infection protection coating of chlorhexidine, you need to be aware of the possible allergic reaction(s) associated with the use of chlorhexidine Redness at insertion site, hives, itching, anxiety, chest discomfort or tightness, cough, difficulty breathing, difficulty swallowing, abnormal (high-pitched) breathing sounds, dizziness or light-headedness, flushing or redness of the face, nausea or vomiting, palpitations, swelling of the face, eyes, or tongue, unconsciousness, wheezing	Allergic reaction to chlorhexidine Most severe allergic reactions occur within seconds or minutes after catheter insertion when you will be in the presence of the nurse or doctor, however, some reactions can occur after several hours Anaphylaxis is the severest reaction which can occur It occurs suddenly and within minutes of catheter insertion and immediate medical attention is needed	Tell the nurse or doctor about any of these symptoms while the catheter is being inserted or as they occur	Inform the doctor or nurse of any allergies associated with chlorhexidine before having the catheter inserted
Drainage, redness, pain, swelling around insertion site, fever and chills	Infection	Call doctor or nurse	Use sterile technique Keep sterile dressing over site Wash hands prior to procedures
Arm or shoulder swelling, swishing in ear on same side of body where catheter is located while medication given	Catheter position change	Call doctor or nurse Do not inject any solutions into catheter until talking with doctor or nurse	Inject flushing/locking solution slowly
Inability to inject	Catheter clotted or kinked	Call doctor or nurse	Completely fill catheter lumen with locking solution between treatments Flush catheter well before and after medications
Leaking from external catheter	Break in catheter material, hub separation	Call doctor or nurse Fold catheter together below leaking area and tape securely	Do not use alcohol or acetone (as in nail polish or tape remover) on catheter Do not pull on catheter
Pain on injection	Inflammation of vein	Call doctor or nurse	Medications should be given slowly

Questions:

The following questions cover topics concerning your daily routine while your JACC is in place. You may want to discuss these and other topics with your doctor or nurse.

- May I bathe/shower and swim while my catheter is in place? ***It is recommended that you do not submerge your catheter site in water. An occlusive dressing should be used to ensure the site remains dry.***

- How often should my dressing be changed? ***Your dressing should be changed every 7 days or immediately if soiled or wet.***

- How often should my catheter be flushed and what solution should be used? ***Your catheter should be flushed before and after each use. Or at a minimum of once per week when not in use.***

Length of catheter inserted: _____

Notes:



Symbol Glossary: Symbols are in compliance with ISO 15223-1. Some symbols may not apply to this product. Refer to product labeling for symbols that apply specifically to this product.							
Patient Name	Healthcare Institution	Implant Date	Medical Device	Manufacturer	Patient Information Website	Lot Number	Unique Device Identifier

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Qualitative and quantitative information on materials and substances to which patients can be exposed:

%	Material/Substance	Role/Notes
balance	Polyurethanes	Device body
2.0 - 2.7%	Bismuth Oxchloride	Radiopacity Agent
0.1 - 0.5%	Chlorhexidine	Active Antimicrobial Agent
<0.1%	Colorants	FDA 21CFR Exempt (Safe for Medical Device Use)
<0.1%	Poly (Methyl Methacrylate)	Printing

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