National Pediatric Nighttime Curriculum
Q&A for Peripheral IV Infiltrations

Questions

1. The first step in management of an infiltration of a peripheral IV is the following:
   a. Notify the attending on call
   b. Raise the affected extremity
   c. Place a cool compress over the affected area
   d. Stop the infusion
   e. Determine if the infusion is a vesicant

2. The following clinical criteria are seen in stage 4 infiltrations except:
   a. Edema 2.5 – 15cm
   b. Moderate pain
   c. Discolored skin
   d. Infiltration of a vesicant, irritant or blood products
   e. Impaired circulation

3. The IV should be removed promptly once it has infiltrated with a vesicant.
   a. True
   b. False

4. The following drug is an FDA approved antidote for anthracycline extravasations
   a. Hyaluronidase
   b. Phentolamine
   c. Dexrazoxane
   d. Sodium thiosulphate
   e. Topical glyceryl trinitrate

5. Which of the following signs/symptoms is not part of the INS Infiltration Scale?
   a. Skin color
   b. Edema
   c. Pain
   d. Fever
   e. Skin temperature

6. Each of the following drugs is a vesicant except:
   a. Normal saline
   b. Calcium chloride
   c. Norepinephrine
   d. Diazepam
   e. Vinblastine
Answers

1.  D.

2.  A.  Edema needs to be > 6

3.  B.  It needs to be left in place until determined that it’s not necessary for antidote administration

4.  C.  The other choices are antidotes for other types of infiltrations. Hyaluronidase is used for vincrisine or vinblastine; Phentolamine for vasopressors; Sodium thiosulfate for mustine; Topical glyceryl trinitrate for parenteral nutrition

5.  D.

6.  A.