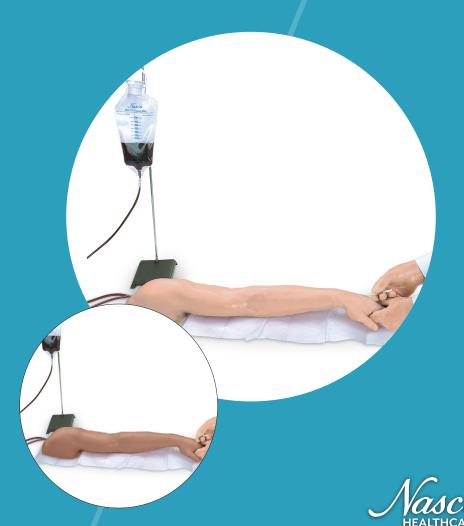
INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Multi-Venous IV & Injection Arm

LF01271 - Light, LF01272 - Medium



About the Simulator

The Multi-Venous IV & Injection Arm duplicates the human condition as closely as modern plastics technology allows. This unit is the simulation of the entire human arm from the shoulder to fingertips. Externally, the skin texture is realistic to touch.

Although this arm will provide you with long trouble-free usage, the skin and veins can be easily removed and replaced when needed, providing literally, a brand new arm. The life of the replaceable skin and veins will be prolonged by utilizing smaller needle sizes (such as 20- to 25-gauge). However, if instruction with larger needle sizes is required, this can be done; the skin and veins will merely need to be replaced sooner. The Skin and Vein Kits are available through Nasco Healthcare (see list of supplies).

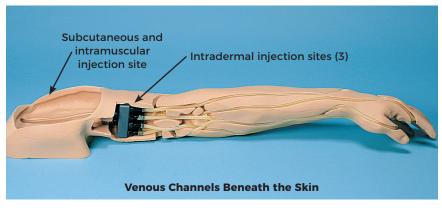
List of Components

- A. Multi-Venous IV & Training Arm (LF01271-LIGHT, LF01272-MEDIUM)
- B. 3 cc Syringe with Needle
- C. 12 cc Syringe with Needle
- D. Case
- E. 2 Fluid Supply Bags
- F. Infusion Butterfly
- G. Pinch Clamp
- H. 2 Small Towels
- I. Infusion Needle
- J. 2 Pint Bottles with Blood Powder
- K. Skin Sealant
- L. Arm Stand included but not pictured



Internal Structure

Internally the vascular structure (dry natural rubber tubing) includes the basilic, median, accessory cephalic, and metacarpal veins. This venous system is constructed of special self-healing dry natural rubber tubing, with the lumen being the approximate size of a human vein. The lumen changes diameter in the arm to simulate rolling or disappearing veins. This vascular structure has inlet tubing and outlet tubing at the shoulder, and it is via these tubes that the venous system is filled. Thus, the techniques of blood drawing and starting intravenous infusions may be practiced on the Multi-Venous & Injection Arm.



Realism

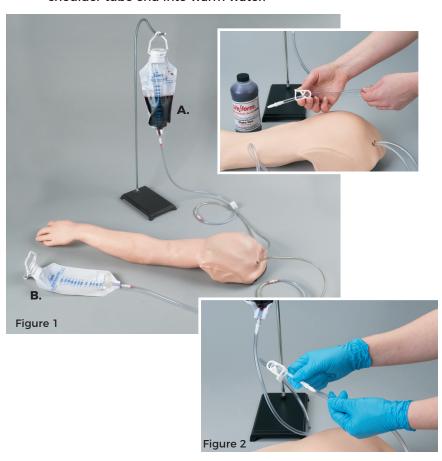




General Instructions For Use

A. Pressurizing the Veins with Synthetic Blood:

- 1. Add 1 pint of distilled water to the pint bottle with blood powder; shake it to mix.
- Be sure the clamp on the fluid supply bag A tubing is closed, fill it with the blood and hang the bag no more than 18" above the level of the arm. (See Figure 1 and inset.) (Fluid Supply Stand shown sold separately.)
- 3. Attach the fitting end of the fluid supply bag A tubing to one of the shoulder tubes. (Make sure the arm is palm down at this point.) (See Figure 2.)
 - Note: Connecting the fluid supply bag to the shoulder tube may require a small amount of water soluble lubricant, heating the shoulder tube end in the palm of a warm hand, or dipping the shoulder tube end into warm water.



- 4. With the other shoulder tube attached to the second (empty) fluid supply bag B, (See Figure 3.) gradually "flush" the vascular system with synthetic blood by slowly opening the clamp on fluid supply bag A. (See Figure 4.) (The pinch clamp on fluid supply bag B should be open.) Allow same "blood" to pass through the system until the air bubbles have been eliminated.
- 5. Close the clamp on bag A and then turn the arm over so it is palm up. Slowly open the clamp on bag A to allow some blood to pass through and to remove any remaining air that is trapped in the system. (See Figure 5.)
 Note: It may be necessary to swap the positions of the fluid supply bags A and B during the filling process in order to prevent bubbles in the tubing. If bag A runs out of blood before the arm is fully prepped, simply remove it from its hanging position and replace it with (full) bag B.
- Once the system is filled, close the clamp on (resting) fluid supply bag B and leave (hanging) fluid supply bag A clamp open. The arm is now fully pressurized and can be used palm up or down.





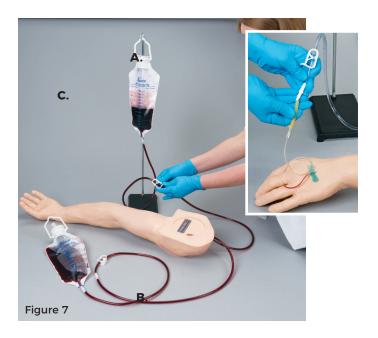




B. IV Injection and Withdrawal

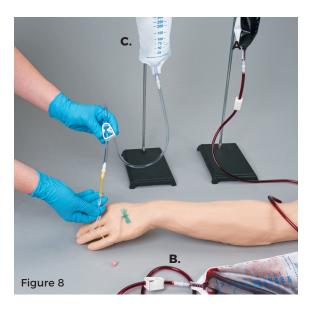
- Start with a fully pressurized arm. See procedure A under General Instructions for Use.
- 2. Close the clamp on Fluid Supply Bag B.
- 3. Open the clamp on Fluid Supply Bag A.

The arm is now ready to perform injections or withdrawals along any of the 8 fluid lines present in the arm. Nasco Healthcare recommends the use of small diameter needles for these procedures; 20 to 25 gauge. Use only distilled water to prep the injection sites and as an injection. A realistic flashback will occur when the vein has been properly punctured. (See Figure 6.)



C. Intravenous Infusions

- Begin with a fully pressurized arm. See procedure A under General Instructions for Use.
- Select the appropriate intravenous infusion needles or butterfly included. Nasco Healthcare recommends small gauge needles 20-25 gauge.
- Make sure the arm is palm down and the clamps on Bags A and B are closed.
- Simulate cleansing the injection site with distilled water, alcohol, or iodine solution.
- 5. Insert the IV needle or butterfly into a vein. Flashback will indicate proper insertion.
- 6. Attach the needle or butterfly to the tubing from the infusion solution (not supplied) or fluid supply bag C (sold separately) with the latex adapter if needed. (See Figure 7 and inset.)
- 7. Open the clamps on fluid supply bag B.



8. Open the clamp on the infusion solution or fluid supply bag C. Proof of proper procedure will be evidenced by the flow of fluid from the infusion solution or fluid supply bag C. (See Figure 8.) Note: This procedure may dilute your simulated blood solution.





D. Intramuscular Injections

The procedure for administering intramuscular injections can be practiced in the area of the deltoid. (See Figure 9.) Prep the site with distilled water, alcohol, or iodine solution. Injections can be done utilizing the appropriate needle and syringe. ½ cc of distilled water may be injected, however, we recommend utilizing air as injectant since the distilled water cannot be drained, but must evaporate from the arm. Synthetic blood must NEVER be used for injections.

E. Intradermal/Intracuetaneous Injections

Use a 3 cc syringe with a 25-gauge needle for this procedure. Internal Structure of the the arm features three locations. All are located on the outer aspect of the upper arm. (See Figure 10.) If fluid is properly injected, a characteristic skin welt will form. The welt is removed by drawing the fluid after practice. We recommend you use distilled water as an injection fluid.

Care and Maintenance

The Multi-Venous IV & Injection Arm should be completely drained of fluid and dry before storing. Simulated blood can be reused.

A. Draining and Rinsing the Simulator

- 1. Disconnect the fluid supply bags and drain simulated blood into the supplied pint bottles.
- 2. Fill one bag with water and reconnect to a shoulder tube.
- Reconnect the other rinsed fluid supply bag to the open shoulder tube.
- 4. Open both clamps and allow the system to flush.
- Repeat with clean water until the water runs clear from the arm.
- Drain the fluid supply bags and leave the caps open to allow the inside to air dry as much as possible.
- Excess water may be removed from the arm by raising the hand, lowering the shoulder, and draining it into a sink or basin.
- 8. Remove the clamps from the fluid supply bag tubing as they can cause permanent kinks and restrict fluid flow.

B. Cleaning the Simulator

 Wash the outside of the arm with mild liquid detergent and water.

C. Maintaining the Simulator

Nasco Vein Tubing Sealant Kit (LF01099U) will extend the useful life of the tubing.

Note: Nasco Vein Tubing Sealant cannot be shipped outside of the United States.

D. IV Arm Compatibility with Tapes and Bandages

The Multi-Venous IV & Injection Arm has skin texture realistic to touch thanks to modern plastics technology. Nasco Healthcare has tested and recommends the following adhesives that will alleviate challenges in adhesion: 3M Kind Removal Adhesive Tape, Safe N Simple Silicone Adhesive Tape, Curad Silicone Band-Aid, Safe N Simple Simpurity IV Derm Silicone (Tegaderm equivalent)

Cautions

- This synthetic blood is specially formulated to be compatible with the self-sealing veins and plastics used in manufacturing the arm.
- 2. NEVER use synthetic blood for intramuscular injection.
- DO NOT use dull or burred needles, as these will cause leaks in the system. Burred needles will cause permanent damage. Use smaller needles (20- to 25-gauge).
- 4. DO NOT allow "blood" to dry on simulator it may stain the skin.
- 5. Use only 500 cc of infusion fluid, as a larger amount will also increase the pressure of the venous system, resulting in leaks.
- DO NOT clean the simulator with solvents or corrosive material as they will damage it.
- 7. Newsprint, similar printed paper, or plastic will permanently stain the simulator if prolonged contact occurs.

Troubleshooting

PROBLEM: Cannot get blood to flow or flashback.

If you are unable to get blood flow through your IV Arm, there is most likely a restriction somewhere within the system. Restrictions can be caused by air bubbles, kinks (either in the veins or supply and drain tubing), or dried blood within the system.

- Check for kinks in the tubing of the fluid supply bags: If a clamp has been located in one spot of the tube for a long period of time, the tube can become kinked, restricting flow even when the clamp is open. Massage the tube where the clamps have been to open the tubing again. Change positions of clamps often to keep this from reoccurring.
- 2. Fluid supply bag height: Is the supply bag hung at the appropriate height according to the instruction manual? Hanging the supply bags slightly higher for the arms that are not producing enough pressure can create just enough gravity on the fluid to facilitate flow.
- Vein connection: Are the veins/tubes connected to the manifold correctly? Check correct positions in the instruction manual for LF01274 Advanced IV Arm Skin and Vein Replacement Kit. Contact Nasco for a FREE instructional video.
- 4. Check for air bubbles: Make sure you purge the arm of air bubbles. Gradually "flush" the system with synthetic blood by slowly opening the supply clamp. Allow some blood to pass through the system until the air bubbles have been eliminated in the drain bag. Close the clamp on the supply bag and then turn the arm over so it is palm up. Slowly open the clamp to allow some blood to pass through and to remove any remaining air that is trapped in the system.
- 5. Dried blood left in veins from previous uses: If these are veins that have been used before, you could try running a couple of bags of clear warm water through them. There may be some sediment from previous uses lodged within the veins/tubing.
- 6. Check vein tubing for kinks: Following a skin/vein replacement, it is possible that a vein rolled out of the track or there may also be a slight kink in the tubing. This is most likely in the underside of the fingers. Flexing the fingers will sometimes work out the kink. Try massaging the area of the arm (thumb and fingers) to relocate the vein back within the track of the arm core. Also, make sure you haven't pulled the skin on too tight, causing a restriction. Skins should be loose fitting, especially around the thumb and finger areas. Apply lubrication to help move the veins back into place.

Supplies and Replacement Parts

LF00845	Venous Blood, 1 quart		
LF00846	Venous Blood, 1 gallon		
LF00991	Injection Pad Replacement		
LF00993	Replacement Vein Manifold		
LF01099	Vein Tubing Sealant Kit*		
LF01274	Replacement Skin, Light		
LF01275	Replacement Skin, Medium		
LF01276	Replacement Skin, Dark		
LF01277	Vein Replacement Kit		
LF01130	Fluid Supply Bag		
LF01022	Fluid Supply Stand		

^{*}Not available outside the United States

Other Available Simulators

LF00698	Adult Venipuncture and Injection Training Arm,	LF01008	Intradermal Injection Simulator
	Light	LF01139	Advanced IV Hand, Light
LF00700	Portable IV Hand, Adult,	LF01162	Vebatech IV Trainer, Light
	Light	LF01184	Venatech IM & SubQ
LF00701	Portable IV Arm, Light		Simulator, Light
LF00952	Injection Training Model,	LF03637	Infant IV Arm
	Light	LF03636	Infant IV Leg
LF00958	Pediatric IV Arm		
LF00961	Intramuscular Injection		
	Simulator		
LF00995	Arterial Puncture Arm		



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