



Learning Objectives

- 1.了解静脉注射法的定义及目的
- 2.掌握静脉注射的操作要领▲
- 3.熟悉静脉注射的常见失败原因▲ ★
- 4.说出提高静脉注射成功率的方法

Intravenous Injection 静脉注射法

一: Concept概念:

An intravenous injection is the introduction of a medication into a patient's vein directly.



二、Purposes目的

- 1.To instill medication into a vein when the medication is not suitable for oral, subcutaneous and muscle route, or when a rapid effect is required.
 将药液注入静脉,用于不宜口服、皮下及肌内 注射的药物,或需迅速发挥药效时。
- 2.To aid in the diagnosis which requires the injection of medications intravenously.
 静脉注入药物以协助诊断。
- 3.For intravenous nutritional therapy.
 静脉营养治疗。

三.IV的操作流程图 → 查阅.了解目的.洗手.戴口罩,备物<u>.</u> 1.准备 - 杳 吸药排气、查对. 2.吸药 评估解释、核对1、划本/签名 3.选静脉 垫小枕、选择V. 4.消毒皮肤→ 碘酊--上止血带--脱碘-握拳 二査 亥对2、排气、进针,见回 5.注射 血、二松、固定、注药. · 干棉签按压,拔针,再次核对3 6.拔针 三査 ·整理病床单位及用物、观察药物作用 7.整理



IV我校与录像的差异:

- 门诊病人:注射室抽吸药液后,再准备静脉, 以免病人扎止血带时间过长引起肢端麻木 感。
- 住院病人:一般在治疗室抽吸药液,再到病人床边执行注射。
- 抽吸药液方法见相应的差异说明。
- 需两人床边查对。
- 锐器与非锐器应分开放置,于操作时或操作 后分别放入锐器箱或医疗垃圾袋。
- 一般用头皮针穿刺血管,药量较多或需慢推的可采用静脉注射泵。

检测目标: Comparison of Injections ▲★							
类别	目的	注射 器	注射	皮肤 消毒	进针角 度、深度	回抽	拔针 要点
까		奋	部位	作母	及、冰及	畑	
皮内口	药敏 预防 局麻	1ml	前臂掌侧下段	酒精	5° 斜面进 入皮内	不必	不按压
皮下H	接称形成	1ml 4½, 2ml 5½	上臂三角下缘 大腿前或外侧 两侧腹壁	碘酊 酒精 ノ 安尔碘	30 ~40° 1/2-2/3	无回血	按压
肌内™	不口静注	2ml 5½, 5ml 6号	上臂三角肌 臀大中小肌 股外侧肌、		90° 2/3	无回血	按压
静脉Ⅳ	快不其途 診 が	按需	四肢浅静脉 头皮静脉 股静脉	碘酊— 止血带 酒精	15~30		

四、注意事项

1.Follow the checking procedure; use aseptic techniques, safety injection techniques and standard precautions strictly.

严格执行查对制度、无菌技术、安全注射和标准预防的操作原则。

2. Prepare the IV solution right before injection. Make sure that the medication and solutions are compatible and no medication incompatibilities exist.

药物应现配现用。确保药物与溶液兼容且无药 物配伍禁忌。

四、注意事项

3. Select an appropriate venipuncture site. Area should be free of lesions or scars and away from joints and venous valves or bifurcation.

选择合适的静脉穿刺部位,避免在局部有损伤、疤痕处进针,避开关节和静脉瓣或静脉分叉处。 4.If a hematoma occurs at the venipuncture site, withdraw the needle immediately and apply pressure to the site, then select another vein for venipuncture. 一旦出现穿刺局部血肿,立即拔出针头,按压局部,另选其他静脉重新穿刺。

四、注意事项

5. Administer the medication at an appropriate speed according to the patient's age, health condition and medication property.

根据患者的年龄、病情及药物性质,掌握合适的药液推注速度。

(1)An infant's veins are small and fragile, an elderly patient's veins are generally more fragile than those of a younger patient, so rapid injection can cause infiltration.

嬰幼儿的静脉较小且脆,老年患者的静脉比年轻患者的静脉脆性大,因此推注速度过快易导致药液渗出。

四、注意事项

(2)For heart and lung failure patients, medications need to be injected intravenously slowly.
心肺功能不全患者的推注速度宜慢。

(3)For special medications such as Cedilanid and Aminophylline, dilute the medications before injecting and inject these medications intravenously slowly. 特殊药物如西地兰、氨茶碱等,应稀释后静脉注射,且推注速度宣慢。



四、注意事项

(4) For some special medications or critically ill patients, a micro-injection pump is recommended when time and speed need to be controlled strictly.

对一些特殊药物或危重患者需严格控制时间、速度 时,建议使用微量注射泵。

四、注意事项

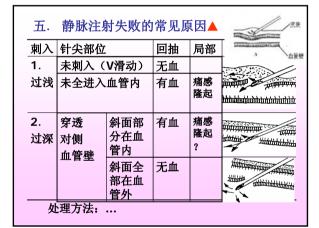
6.For irritating medications such as chemotherapy medications, do not inject the medication until you double check that the needle is in the vein to avoid tissue damage due to infiltration. Inject the medication slowly and steadily and observe the IV site closely for sudden swelling to ensure that the medication enters vein and not surrounding tissue.

对组织刺激性大的药物如化疗药,一定要确认针头 在静脉内后方可推药,以免药液外溢导致组织坏 死。缓慢且均匀地推注药液并严密观察局部有无肿 胀,确保药液进入静脉内而非进入外周组织。

四、注意事项

7. After the intravenous injection, avoid recapping the needle. Discard the needle-syringe unit into the sharps container immediately to avoid needlestick injuries and contamination. Make sure the venipuncture site has no bleeding before you leave the patient. For patients with poor blood coagulation function, apply pressure to the venipuncture site for a longer period of time.

静脉注射完毕,避免回套针头帽。不分离针头与注射器,整套立即放进锐器盒,以防针刺伤及被污染。离开患者时,应确保静脉穿刺部位不出血。对有凝血功能障碍的患者要延长按压时间。





六. 特殊患者的静脉穿刺要点 (自学)

- 1) 肥胖病人:消毒左手指,加大角度、V上方刺入
- 2) 水肿病人: 推开皮下组织间液
- 3) 脱水/休克病人: 向近心端推柔
- 4) 老年病人: 滑动---两端固定; 脆、表浅---二次进针
- 5) 天气寒冷时:热敷、按摩局部

