

PICC100: Indications and Patient Selection for PICC Lines

Worksheet - Practice Activities

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Completion education. No accredited nursing contact hours awarded.

Name: _____

Date: _____

How to use this worksheet. These are hands-on practice activities, not the post-test. Work through them using the study guide: define the terms you'll use at the bedside, work the case, and self-rate the actual steps of the skill.

Part 1 — Key Terms

Fill in a plain-language definition for each term the way you would explain it to a new colleague.

Term	Your definition
Single-lumen PICC	
Double-lumen PICC	
Power-injectable PICC	

Part 2 — Applied Case Work

Scenario. You are caring for a patient whose plan of care directly involves **Indications and Patient Selection for PICC Lines**. Working from this module's content, document (a) your initial assessment, (b) the technique or decision you would choose and the rationale, (c) the complications you are watching for, and (d) the key documentation points. Reference the lesson sections that informed your reasoning.

Part 3 — Skills & Decision Self-Check

For each action from this module, mark how confident you are. Anything you mark “Review” is where to focus before the post-test and at the bedside.

#	Key action / decision	Got it	Review
1	Single-lumen PICC: One lumen for infusion; used for antibiotics, TPN, or chemotherapy		
2	Double-lumen PICC: Two separate lumens; allows simultaneous infusions of incompatible medications		
3	Triple-lumen PICC: Three lumens; provides maximum flexibility for complex medication regimens		
4	Power-injectable PICC: High-pressure rated catheter (up to 325 psi); supports rapid contrast infusion for CT imaging and bolus medications		
5	Long-term IV antibiotics: Therapy lasting >14 days (e.g., endocarditis, osteomyelitis requiring 4-6 weeks of IV therapy)		
6	Chemotherapy: Cancer treatment agents requiring central access for vesicant drug administration		
7	Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN): High osmolarity solutions (>900 mOsm/L) requiring central venous placement		
8	Vesicant medications: Irritating drugs (vancomycin, nafcillin) best infused centrally to prevent peripheral vein damage		
9	Frequent blood draws: Patients requiring repeated labs; reduces needle sticks and preserves peripheral veins		
10	CKD with eGFR Per KDOQI guidelines, peripheral veins must be preserved for future hemodialysis access; PICC placement risks vein thrombosis and loss of vital dialysis access		
11	Bilateral mastectomy: Vascular insufficiency post-surgery prevents safe catheter placement bilaterally		
12	Skin infection at insertion site: Risk of bacteremia and catheter-related bloodstream infection (CRBSI)		
13	Upper extremity DVT history: Increased thrombotic risk; may indicate thrombophilia		
14	Small vessel disease: Compromised vascular supply increases occlusion and ischemia risk		

Part 4 — Notes & Questions for Your Educator

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