

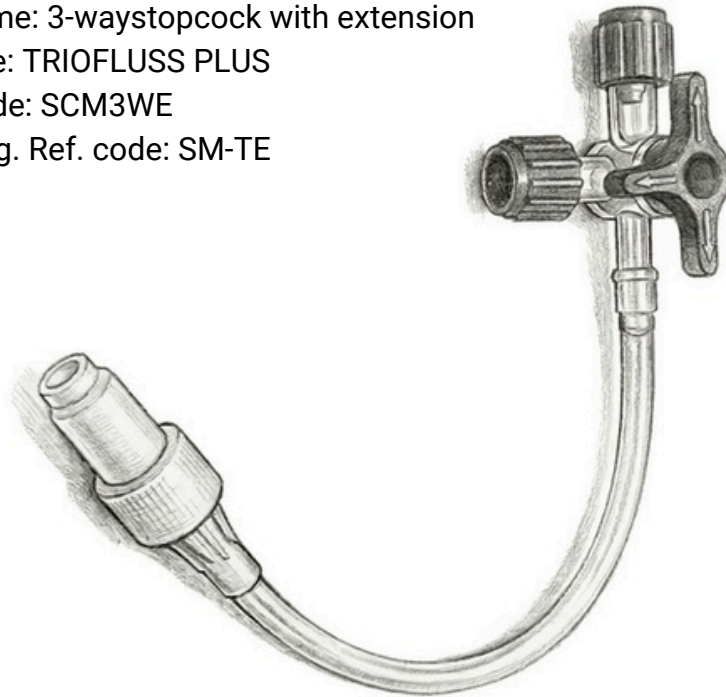
TRIOFLUSS PLUS ^(™)

Generic name: 3-way stopcock with extension

Brand name: TRIOFLUSS PLUS

Product code: SCM3WE

Product Mfg. Ref. code: SM-TE



TRIOFLUSS PLUS is a sterile device used to manage multiple fluid lines through a single intravenous access point. It consists of a three-port valve (the stopcock) integrated with a length of flexible tubing that connects to the patient's catheter.

Key Functions

- **Multiple Infusions:** Allows the simultaneous administration of two different medications or fluids (e.g., a primary IV bag and a secondary "piggyback" medication).
- **Rapid Administration:** Essential for "bolus" doses or "adenosine slams," where a medication must be pushed quickly followed immediately by a saline flush without disconnecting any lines.
- **Pressure Monitoring:** Used in critical care for invasive hemodynamic monitoring, such as measuring arterial blood pressure.
- **Blood Sampling:** Enables clinicians to draw blood samples directly from the IV line without needing to stick the patient with another needle.

Components & Safety

- **Rotating Handle:** The handle controls the direction of flow. Crucially, the port the handle (or the "OFF" tab) points toward is typically the one that is closed.
- **Luer Lock Connectors:** Standardized, screw-on connections ensure the system is leak-proof and secure.

- Extension Tube: Available in various lengths (e.g., 10cm to 200cm), this tube adds flexibility and keeps the manipulation site away from the insertion site to reduce the risk of irritation or infection.
- Lipid Resistance: Specialized variants are available for administering fat-based (lipid) solutions, which can degrade standard plastic components.

Basic Setup Steps

- Aseptic Technique: Wash hands and wear gloves before handling the sterile packaging.
- Priming: Flush the entire system with sterile saline to remove all air bubbles, which prevents the risk of an air embolism.
- Connection: Securely attach the male luer lock to the patient's catheter and connect the infusion lines to the female ports.
- Verification: Always double-check the handle position to ensure the correct path is open before starting any infusion.

Preparation and Priming

Before connecting to a patient, the entire system must be "primed" (filled with fluid) to remove all air.

- Aseptic Setup: Wash hands and wear gloves. Open the sterile packaging and maintain the sterility of the luer lock ends.
- Connect Flush Syringe: Attach a saline-filled syringe to one of the female ports.
- Systematic Priming:
 1. Turn the stopcock handle so it is "OFF" to the patient (the extension tube side).
 2. Flush saline through the other female port to clear air from the stopcock body.
 3. Rotate the handle to open the path to the extension tube and flush until fluid exits the end of the tube without bubbles.
- Cap Unused Ports: Ensure all ports not in immediate use are capped with sterile "dead-end" caps to maintain a closed system.

Connection and Operation

- Secure Attachment: Clean the patient's IV access site (cannula) and securely screw on the male luer lock of the extension tube.
- Understanding the Handle:
 - The "OFF" Indicator: On most stopcocks, the handle or a specific "OFF" tab points toward the port that is currently closed.
 - Flow Path: Ports not indicated by the "OFF" tab are open and can communicate with each other.

- All Open: Positioning the handle at a 45-degree angle (between ports) can sometimes open all three ports at once.
- Administration: To give a medication "bolus," turn the tap "OFF" to the primary IV fluid bag and "OPEN" to the syringe and the patient.

Safety and Maintenance

- Monitor for Leaks: Regularly check connections, especially if multiple stopcocks are "chained" together, as joints can loosen and cause leaks.
- Use Only: These devices are sterile for one-time use; never attempt to re-sterilize or reuse them.
- Flush After Use: After administering medication through a port, always flush the line with saline to ensure the full dose reaches the patient and to prevent blood from clotting in the extension tube.
- Labeling: Clearly label which medications are attached to which ports to avoid confusion during rapid interventions.

Contraindications

- Highly Viscous Fluids: While TRIOFLUSS is designed for lipid-resistant fluids, thicker medications like blood products or some contrast dyes might not flow smoothly through the narrow tubing. Alternative methods for administering these fluids might be preferred.
- Suspected Catheter Issues: If there are concerns about blockage or malfunction in the IV catheter, TRIOFLUSS might not effectively troubleshoot the problem.
- Damaged TRIOFLUSS: Always inspect TRIOFLUSS for cracks, leaks, or loose connections before use. A damaged TRIOFLUSS can compromise sterility and proper fluid flow.