

# Lpn Scope Of Practice For Iv Therapy

## LPN Scope of Practice: Intravenous Therapy for LPNs

### Definitions:

1. Adult: anyone 18 years old or older.
2. Antibiotic: means a medication, including an anti-infective or anti-fungal, administered to inhibit the growth of, or destroy, microorganisms in the treatment or prevention of infectious disease.
3. Initiate: means to start or to begin.
4. Maintain: means to administer or regulate an intravenous infusion according to the prescribed flow rate.
5. Piggyback means an intermittent or secondary intravenous infusion.

### An LPN shall NOT:

1. Initiate or maintain:
  - Blood or blood components.
  - Solutions for TPN.
  - Cancer chemotherapy or antineoplastic agents.
  - Investigational or experimental medications.
  - An intravenous piggyback, except an antibiotic.
2. Initiate or discontinue any catheter longer than 3 inches.
3. Discontinue a central venous, arterial, or any other line that does not terminate in a peripheral vein.
4. Program or set any function of a Patient Controlled Analgesic (PCA).
5. Mix, prepare or reconstitute any medication for intravenous therapy, except an antibiotic additive.
6. Administer medications by a direct intravenous route except to inject Heparin or normal saline to flush an intermittent infusion device or Heparin lock.
7. Change tubing on an arterial line.
8. Change the intermittent infusion device (or caps) on a central line (includes PICCs), and therefore is not allowed to draw blood from central lines or PICCs.

### An LPN may do the following:

(For individuals 18 years old and older and under the direction of a licensed physician, dentist, optometrist, podiatrist, or registered nurse.)

1. Administer the following solutions per a peripheral or central IV line:
  - 5% dextrose and water (D5W)
  - 5% dextrose and lactated ringers (D5/LR)
  - 5% dextrose and normal saline (D5/NS)
  - Normal Saline, (NS), (0.9%NaCl)
  - Lactated Ringer's

Updated per Connie Champ April 2020

## LPN Scope of Practice for IV Therapy

The role of a Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) has evolved significantly in recent years, particularly concerning intravenous (IV) therapy. As healthcare demands grow, LPNs are increasingly expected to deliver care that includes advanced procedures such as IV therapy. Understanding the scope of practice for LPNs regarding IV therapy is crucial for ensuring patient safety and compliance with legal and professional standards. This article explores the responsibilities, limitations, and regulations governing LPNs in the context of IV therapy.

## Understanding the Role of LPNs

Licensed Practical Nurses play a vital role in the healthcare system. They work under the

supervision of Registered Nurses (RNs) and physicians, providing basic nursing care and assisting with various medical procedures. The LPN's scope of practice encompasses a range of responsibilities, including:

- Administering medications
- Monitoring patient vital signs
- Assisting with daily activities
- Providing wound care
- Educating patients and families about health management

As medical technologies advance, LPNs are often trained to perform additional tasks, including IV therapy. However, the extent to which LPNs can engage in IV therapy is influenced by state regulations, institutional policies, and their training.

## **IV Therapy in Healthcare**

IV therapy is a critical component of patient care, allowing for the administration of fluids, electrolytes, medications, and blood products directly into a patient's bloodstream. This method of delivery is essential in various clinical settings, including:

- Hospitals
- Outpatient clinics
- Long-term care facilities
- Home healthcare

The responsibilities associated with IV therapy can include:

- Initiating and maintaining IV lines
- Administering IV medications and fluids
- Monitoring patients for adverse reactions
- Educating patients about IV therapy procedures

## **Legal and Regulatory Framework**

The scope of practice for LPNs, particularly concerning IV therapy, is determined by state nursing boards and regulatory agencies. Each state has its own nursing practice act, which outlines what LPNs can and cannot do. Generally, the following factors influence LPNs' ability to perform IV therapy:

### **State Regulations**

1. **Specific State Laws:** Each state has its own laws governing nursing practice. Some states allow LPNs to perform a broad range of IV therapy tasks, while others have more restrictive practices.
2. **Training Requirements:** Many states require LPNs to complete specific training or certification

programs in IV therapy before they can perform these tasks.

3. Scope of Practice Documentation: LPNs must reference their state's nursing practice act and any relevant regulations to understand their legal responsibilities.

## **Institutional Policies**

In addition to state regulations, individual healthcare facilities may have their own policies regarding LPNs and IV therapy. These policies can include:

- Competency assessments for LPNs
- Protocols for specific IV medications
- Guidelines for monitoring and reporting adverse reactions

LPNs must be familiar with both state laws and their workplace policies to ensure compliance and patient safety.

## **Training and Competency Requirements**

To effectively perform IV therapy, LPNs must undergo appropriate training and demonstrate competency in various skills. This training often includes:

- Basic IV Skills: Understanding the anatomy and physiology relevant to IV therapy, including veins and blood flow.
- IV Insertion Techniques: Learning to insert IV catheters, including proper site selection, aseptic techniques, and catheter securement.
- Medication Administration: Gaining knowledge about different medications that can be administered via IV, including dosage calculations and potential side effects.
- Monitoring and Troubleshooting: Developing skills to monitor IV sites for complications such as infiltration, phlebitis, or infection.

Many states require LPNs to complete a formal IV therapy course that includes both theoretical and practical components. Following this, LPNs may need to pass a competency exam before they are permitted to perform IV therapy in a clinical setting.

## **IV Therapy Procedures for LPNs**

Once trained and certified, LPNs can perform several IV therapy procedures, depending on state regulations. Common procedures may include:

1. Initiating IV Access: LPNs can insert peripheral IV catheters in compliant states, provided they have received the necessary training.
2. Administering IV Fluids: LPNs may administer isotonic, hypertonic, and hypotonic IV fluids according to orders and protocols.

3. **Administering IV Medications:** Depending on state laws, LPNs may be allowed to administer certain IV medications, including antibiotics and pain management medications.
4. **Maintaining IV Lines:** This includes changing IV bags, flushing lines, and monitoring for complications.
5. **Discontinuing IV Access:** LPNs can safely remove IV catheters and apply appropriate dressings.

## **Limitations and Restrictions**

While LPNs play an essential role in IV therapy, there are limitations to their practice. These may include:

- **Complex IV Therapies:** LPNs may not be permitted to initiate or manage complex IV therapies, such as central lines or blood transfusions, unless specifically authorized by state regulations.
- **Assessment and Diagnosis:** LPNs should not perform assessments that require advanced clinical judgment or make diagnoses, as these tasks are typically reserved for RNs or physicians.
- **Administration of Certain Medications:** Some states restrict LPNs from administering certain high-risk medications or IV push medications due to potential complications.

## **Patient Safety and Ethical Considerations**

Ensuring patient safety is paramount in any nursing practice, especially with procedures as sensitive as IV therapy. LPNs must adhere to ethical standards and safety protocols, including:

- **Informed Consent:** Patients should be informed about the procedure, risks, and benefits of IV therapy. LPNs should ensure that consent is obtained before proceeding.
- **Monitoring for Reactions:** LPNs must closely monitor patients for any adverse reactions during and after IV therapy, reporting any concerns to supervising RNs or physicians.
- **Documentation:** Accurate documentation of IV therapy procedures, patient responses, and any complications is crucial for maintaining high standards of care.

## **Conclusion**

The scope of practice for LPNs concerning IV therapy is an evolving area within the nursing profession, shaped by state regulations, institutional policies, and ongoing advancements in healthcare. While LPNs are increasingly able to perform IV therapy tasks, it is essential for them to maintain their knowledge of legal requirements, training certifications, and ethical considerations.

As healthcare continues to progress, LPNs who are well-trained in IV therapy will play a critical role

in ensuring comprehensive patient care. By understanding their responsibilities and limitations, LPNs can contribute effectively to the healthcare team and enhance outcomes for their patients. Continuous education and adherence to best practices will ensure that LPNs remain competent and confident in their role in IV therapy.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is the scope of practice for LPNs when it comes to IV therapy?**

LPNs are allowed to initiate and maintain IV therapy in many states, including administering certain types of IV medications and fluids, following the guidelines set by their state's nurse practice act and institutional policies.

### **What types of IV medications can LPNs administer?**

LPNs can typically administer specific IV medications such as antibiotics, electrolytes, and certain hydration fluids, but they must be trained and follow their state's regulations regarding the administration of these drugs.

### **Are LPNs allowed to start IVs?**

Yes, in many states, LPNs are permitted to start IVs after receiving proper training and certification, but this can vary by state and institution, so it's essential to check local regulations.

### **What training is required for LPNs to perform IV therapy?**

LPNs must complete a state-approved IV therapy training course, which typically includes both theoretical and hands-on components, and may also require ongoing education to maintain competency.

### **How do state regulations affect LPNs' ability to perform IV therapy?**

State regulations significantly impact LPNs' scope of practice regarding IV therapy; some states have more restrictive laws, while others allow a broader range of IV therapy practices based on the LPN's training.

### **What are the potential risks or complications LPNs should be aware of when administering IV therapy?**

LPNs should be aware of potential risks such as infection, phlebitis, infiltration, and allergic reactions, and must be trained to recognize and respond to these complications promptly.

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