

Bridging the Gap in Traditional PIVC Placement: An Evaluation of Operation STICK Vascular Access Outcomes

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Objective: Education and training is core to improving peripheral intravenous access outcomes. This study aimed to show that a vascular access training program (Operation STICK) in the emergency department (ED) improves the outcomes of traditionally placed peripheral intravenous catheters (PIVC).

Methods: This was a pre-post quasi-experimental study of traditionally placed PIVCs at a large ED in southeastern Michigan, United States. A control group (non-OSTICK) was compared to an experimental group (OSTICK) using a 3:1 propensity score matched analysis. Groups were comprised of ED patients with traditional PIVC placements in two separate six-month periods: non-OSTICK PIVCs from April to September 2021 and OSTICK PIVCs (placed by an OSTICK graduate) from October 2022 to March 2023. The primary outcome was PIVC functionality. The secondary outcome was adherence to best practices.

Results: A total of 6512 PIVCs were included in the study; 4884 (75.0%) were in the non-OSTICK group, while 1628 (25.0%) were in the OSTICK group. 68.1% of OSTICK PIVCs and 59.7% of non-OSTICK PIVCs were placed by ED technicians ($p < 0.001$). 91.3% of OSTICK PIVCs were placed on the first attempt, and 98.5% were placed within two attempts. A subgroup analysis of admitted patients (2540 PIVCs; 553 (21.8%) OSTICK-trained and 1987 (78.2%) non-OSTICK-trained) revealed 87.6% of OSTICK PIVCs and 80.3% of non-OSTICK PIVCs were 20 gauge ($p < 0.001$). The median proportion of dwell time to hospital length of stay was 94% for OSTICK PIVCs, compared to 88% for non-OSTICK PIVCs ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: This study underscores the value of education and training in enhancing vascular access outcomes. Implementing Operation STICK, a comprehensive vascular access training program, at a large ED has led to high first-stick success, adherence to best practice recommendations for site and device selection, and improved PIVC functionality for traditionally placed catheters.

Keywords: peripheral intravenous catheter, venous access, vascular access score, traditional insertion, operation stick, palpation method

Introduction

Among the 100 million emergency department (ED) visits in the United States annually, an estimated 60% of the patients will require peripheral intravenous catheter (PIVC) placement.¹⁻³ For patients admitted to the hospital for further care, this number approaches nearly 90%.^{2,4} Given the vast need for this technology in the hospital setting, PIVC placement is the most frequently conducted invasive procedure globally.^{2,4,5}

PIVC placement by threading a plastic cannula over a needle was first introduced nearly 100 years ago.⁶ Over time, despite some enhancements to this technology, such as safety features, catheter composition, and variety of sizes and lengths,⁷ PIVC outcomes have remained consistently poor with high complication and failure rates.⁵ In fact, up to 63% of PIVCs fail prior to the completion of their intended therapy, with complications including phlebitis, infiltration, extravasation, and bloodstream infections being common occurrences.⁵ While these complications will trigger a simple re-insertion in most cases, some will

require more aggressive measures such as intensive care admission or operative intervention.^{8,9} Ultimately, PIVC shortfalls may also lead to patient care delays and operational inefficiencies characterized by longer hospitalizations.¹⁰ Given the vast use of PIVCs and the frequency of complications, there are heavy costs to poor PIVC outcomes, and the economic burden in the United States is conservatively estimated to be \$1.5 billion annually.¹¹

Despite best practice guidelines for vascular access being readily available, there is limited compliance with recommendations and a lack of uniformity in PIVC placement among clinicians.¹² As this procedure is foundational to delivering most therapies in hospitalized patients, such as medications, fluids, and blood products, strategies must be explored to reduce complications and improve functionality. One critical gap that likely has substantially influenced PIVC outcomes is the paucity of investment in education and training programs in vascular access. Only two-thirds of healthcare institutions reported delivering PIVC education to their staff, according to one survey of 611 institutions.¹³ This is a common theme as many emergency medical services (EMS) training programs, nursing schools, and hospitals provide very little education and training regarding PIVC insertion, with the predominant method being the “see one, do one, teach one” approach.¹⁴

This “accepted but unacceptable” culture⁵ of PIVC inadequacy led the authors, a multidisciplinary group of clinicians, to create Operation STICK in the Fall of 2021. The aim of this comprehensive program is to overhaul the approach to PIVC insertion, including incorporating best practice guidelines, infection prevention practices, venous assessment methodologies, administrative oversight and surveillance, and best-in-class education and training for both traditional and advanced access techniques. The program includes a self-paced video series, interactive lectures, simulation, and supervised one-on-one training with live patients. Since the program’s inception, over 164 ED technicians, nurses, physicians, and students have participated in the training program. This study aimed to demonstrate the improved PIVC outcomes of traditionally placed PIVCs after implementing a vascular access educational and training program in the ED setting.

Methods

Study Setting

This study was conducted at a large, 1100 beds, tertiary care center located 20 miles (32.2 km) north of Detroit, Michigan, United States. The 160+ bed ED has level one trauma status and serves as the training ground for emergency medicine residents and fellows. These clinicians serve a diverse metropolitan community that encapsulates over two million people.

Operation STICK Overview

ED-based clinicians (nurses, ED technicians, physicians, advanced practice providers, and select medical students) were invited to enhance their PIVC placement skills by participating in additional PIVC training through the Operation STICK program. Participation was optional and not a condition of employment. This program began in October 2021 and has been ongoing. Typically, 6–8 new trainees enroll in the program every month and graduate once they show proficiency in both traditional and ultrasound-guided insertions. This generally takes between 5 and 12 PIVC placements on live patients.

Operation STICK Training Pathway

Operation STICK is a comprehensive PIVC training curriculum that consists of three main components: educational video series, didactic and simulation training, and supervised one-on-one training sessions with live patients. The online, self-paced modules feature interactive videos, quizzes, and case-based learning to establish a foundation for the learner. These modules serve as an introduction to venous access, offering a comprehensive review of assessment strategies with special attention to site, vein, and device selection, infection prevention measures, fundamental and advanced insertion methodologies, relevant equipment and supplies, and necessary documentation protocols. This is followed by a supplemental, in-person lecture and simulation training in a small group environment. During this component, trainees become familiarized with advanced visualization technologies (eg, ultrasound and near-infrared) and practice the mechanics of traditional and ultrasound-guided PIVC placement. Lastly, a specially trained advanced preceptor meets with the trainee individually and assesses their skill level. The advanced preceptor supervises the trainee to place PIVCs on ED patients

that require venous access. Each PIVC placement is carefully monitored by the advanced preceptor through an evidence-based checklist that details every component of PIVC insertion. Once the trainee can confidently place the PIVC while meeting all checklist criteria, they are deemed “competent” by the advanced preceptor and may place PIVCs (both traditional and ultrasound-guided techniques) independently. At six months post competency, graduates are required to demonstrate continued proficiency via a competency audit. This audit includes traditional and advanced placements. These audits are then conducted annually.

Operation STICK Vascular Access Score

One of the key goals of the OSTICK program is to standardize the process of the assessment to benefit the masses rather than applauding the outlier who can skillfully establish access in a suboptimal location and poor quality vein. Instead of focusing on the skillset of the individual inserter, this program highlights the needs of the patient by teaching the skills and knowledge to elevate all clinicians to make better choices consistently. The OSTICK program prioritizes patient needs by equipping all clinicians with the necessary skills and knowledge for this approach. To accomplish this, one innovative aspect of OSTICK is the incorporation of an evidence-based venous scoring system,^{15–17} which the program refers to as the “vascular access score”. For each potential venous target, OSTICK-trained clinicians evaluate the palpability, visibility, and distension of the vein by assigning a score. This scoring system aids clinicians in efficiently assessing the vasculature, helping distinguish between patients suitable for conventional venipuncture and those who may require an escalated approach involving advanced visualization technologies such as ultrasound guidance. As OSTICK training equips clinicians with expertise in both traditional and advanced techniques, they develop the full skillset to effectively address each patient’s individual needs.

Study Design and Participants

Two groups comprised this pre-post quasi-experimental observational study: non-OSTICK and OSTICK. Propensity score matching was implemented to create a non-OSTICK group, where each OSTICK PIVC was matched with three non-OSTICK PIVCs. Both groups consisted of ED patients who >18 years of age that underwent traditional PIVC placement during separate six-month time periods; non-OSTICK PIVCs were placed between April 1st, 2021, and September 30th, 2021 (prior to the inception of Operation STICK), while OSTICK PIVCs were placed between October 1st, 2022, and March 31st, 2023, by a graduate of Operation STICK. The period of time between the two groups serves as a time in which the program could grow and mature. All patient data was collected retrospectively via data queries from the electronic health record (EHR) system. The local institutional review board (IRB) approved the study. A waiver of informed consent was granted by the IRB as the study meets exemption based on design and objectives.

Data Sources/Measurement

The data retrieval process involved querying electronic health records using EPIC (Verona, Wisconsin, USA). Among the collected data, two specific elements, namely the number of attempts and vascular access score, were exclusively reported for the OSTICK group. These variables were not recorded during the non-OSTICK period.

Study Definitions

The comorbidity burden was assessed via the Charlson Comorbidity Index.¹⁸ Furthermore, the selection of vesicant and irritant intravenous medications was guided by the standards delineated in the Infusion Nurses Society Standards of Practice.^{12,19} The term “PIVC dwell time” refers specifically to the interval from PIVC placement to its eventual removal. Concurrently, “hospital length of stay” is defined as the period commencing from the patient’s arrival at the ED to either their discharge from the ED or the hospital entirely. The vascular access score is an evidence-based venous scoring system specifically designed to aid graduates of the OSTICK program in objectively determining an optimal target for PIVC placement.^{15–17} Lastly, “number of attempts” is a term designated to quantify the instances where a clinician punctures the patient’s skin, with the count including both successful and unsuccessful PIVC placements.

Outcomes and Measurements

The primary outcome was functionality of the PIVC. This was measured as the proportion of dwell time to hospital length of stay. The secondary outcome was adherence to best practices in site and device selection as defined by the Infusion Nursing Society.¹² Specifically, the green zone of the forearm is the optimal site and 20 gauge is the best catheter size that reduces complication risk and improves functionality.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive analysis was conducted to provide an overview of the clinical characteristics. Continuous variables were summarized using means and standard deviations, as well as medians and interquartile ranges. Categorical variables were presented as frequencies and percentages. The Kruskal–Wallis test was used to compare continuous variables between groups, while the Chi-square test was employed for categorical variables.

Propensity score matching was implemented to create a non-OSTICK PIVC group, where each OSTICK PIVC was matched with three non-OSTICK PIVCs. Matching was based on patients' age, sex, race, and Charlson Comorbidity Index. This approach aimed to establish comparable groups for assessing the impact of the OSTICK program.

Linear mixed-effects regression analysis was utilized to evaluate the effect of the OSTICK program on the proportion of PIVC dwell time to hospital length of stay. The analysis incorporated patients' age, sex, race, and Charlson Comorbidity Index as fixed effects. Additionally, the propensity score matching grouping factor was included as a random effect to account for any inherent clustering or variability within the matched groups.

The estimated results were reported with corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) and p-values for the linear regression analysis. All statistical tests were two-sided, and statistical significance was determined using a p-value threshold of less than 0.05. The analysis was conducted using R-4.2.1, provided by the R Foundation for Statistical Computing.

Results

A total of 6512 PIVCs met inclusion criteria, of which 4884 (75.0%) were placed by non-OSTICK trained clinicians and 1628 (25.0%) were OSTICK trained. The majority of the population was female (58.4%), the average age was 53.85 years, and 45.1% of the population had a Charlson Comorbidity Index of 0. There was no difference in the use of irritant/vesicant administration between the two groups (all $p > 0.05$). Regarding PIVC placement location, 39.1% of OSTICK PIVCs were placed in the forearm, compared to 19.9% of non-OSTICK PIVCs ($p < 0.001$). The most common inserter type was an ED technician in both groups. 68.1% of OSTICK PIVCs were placed by ED technicians, compared to 59.7% of non-OSTICK PIVCs ($p < 0.001$). First stick success was 91.3% and 98.5% were placed within two attempts of the OSTICK PIVCs (Table 1).

The subgroup analysis of admitted patients included 2540 PIVCs, with 553 (21.8%) placed by OSTICK-trained and 1987 (78.2%) placed by non-OSTICK-trained clinicians. The average age was 63.52 years and 50.4% were female. 10.7% of the population required intensive care unit (ICU)-level care, while 62.3% remained on the regular medical floor. 87.6% of OSTICK PIVCs were 20 gauge, compared to 80.3% of non-OSTICK PIVCs ($p < 0.001$). OSTICK PIVCs were predominantly placed in the forearm (46.3%) and antecubital fossa (43.4%), while 59.2% of non-OSTICK PIVCs were placed in the antecubital fossa and 24.6% were in the forearm ($p < 0.001$). The median proportion of dwell time to hospital length of stay was 94% for OSTICK PIVCs, compared to 88% for non-OSTICK PIVCs ($p < 0.001$) (Table 2).

The proportion of PIVC dwell time to hospital length of stay was further analyzed via a linear mixed effects regression analysis of the admitted patient subpopulation. When compared PIVCs placed by non-OSTICK clinicians, PIVCs placed by OSTICK clinicians exhibited a statistically significant increase in the proportion of catheter dwell time relative to hospital length of stay, with an estimate of 0.0431 (95% confidence interval (CI): 0.0105, 0.0758; $p = 0.0096$). An increase in age was associated with an estimate of -0.0013 (95% CI -0.0021 , -0.0006 ; $p = 0.0004$). The male population, compared to the female population, had an estimate of 0.0526 (95% CI 0.0246, 0.0806; $p = 0.0002$) (Table 3).

Table 1 Demographics, Comorbidities, Hospitalization Course, Medication Administration, PIVC Characteristics, and OSTICK-Specific Variables for All ED Patients with Traditional PIVC Placement

Variables*	All	Non-OSTICK [†]	OSTICK	p value
		(4/1/21-9/30/21)	(10/1/22-3/31/23)	
n	6512	4884 (75.0%)	1628 (25.0%)	
Demographics				
Age, years				0.759 ^a
Mean	53.85 (20.89)	53.81 (20.87)	53.97 (20.96)	
Median	54.00 (35.00, 71.00)	54.00 (35.00, 71.00)	54.00 (35.00, 71.00)	
Age Group				0.865 ^b
18–64	4250 (65.3%)	3196 (65.4%)	1054 (64.7%)	
65–80	1500 (23.0%)	1121 (23.0%)	379 (23.3%)	
80+	762 (11.7%)	567 (11.6%)	195 (12.0%)	
Sex				0.684 ^b
Female	3800 (58.4%)	2857 (58.5%)	943 (57.9%)	
Male	2712 (41.6%)	2027 (41.5%)	685 (42.1%)	
Race				0.500 ^b
Black or African American	2096 (32.2%)	1574 (32.2%)	522 (32.1%)	
White or Caucasian	3823 (58.7%)	2877 (58.9%)	946 (58.1%)	
Other	593 (9.1%)	433 (8.9%)	160 (9.8%)	
BMI, kg/m ² (n=6376/4781/1595)				0.006 ^a
Mean	29.09 (7.87)	29.26 (7.98)	28.57 (7.49)	
Median	27.50 (23.62, 32.95)	27.63 (23.74, 33.17)	27.37 (23.24, 32.41)	
Comorbidities & Hospitalization Course				
Charlson Comorbidity Index				0.703 ^b
0	2936 (45.1%)	2208 (45.2%)	728 (44.7%)	
1–2	959 (14.7%)	720 (14.7%)	239 (14.7%)	
3–4	341 (5.2%)	251 (5.1%)	90 (5.5%)	
≥5	219 (3.4%)	156 (3.2%)	63 (3.9%)	
N/A	2057 (31.6%)	1549 (31.7%)	508 (31.2%)	
Highest level of care (n=6054/4515/1539)				<0.001 ^b
Emergency care	3203 (52.9%)	2311 (51.2%)	892 (58.0%)	
Intensive care unit	235 (3.9%)	202 (4.5%)	33 (2.1%)	
Progressive care unit	584 (9.6%)	455 (10.1%)	129 (8.4%)	
Regular medical floor	2032 (33.6%)	1547 (34.3%)	485 (31.5%)	
Mode of Arrival (n=6481/4864/1617)				<0.001 ^b
Air ambulance	8 (0.1%)	8 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	
Car	5124 (79.1%)	3743 (77.0%)	1381 (85.4%)	
EMS	1349 (20.8%)	1113 (22.9%)	236 (14.6%)	
Emergency Severity Index (n=6493/4872/1621)				<0.001 ^a
Mean	2.66 (0.55)	2.64 (0.56)	2.71 (0.50)	
Median	3.00 (2.00, 3.00)	3.00 (2.00, 3.00)	3.00 (2.00, 3.00)	
Irritant & Vesicant Medication Administration				
Number of Vesicant Doses				0.597 ^b
1	591 (55.8%)	480 (56.4%)	111 (53.1%)	
2	117 (11.0%)	95 (11.2%)	22 (10.5%)	
3	50 (4.7%)	37 (4.3%)	13 (6.2%)	
4+	302 (28.5%)	239 (28.1%)	63 (30.1%)	
None	5452	4033	1419	
Number of Red Vesicant Doses				0.748 ^b
1	624 (75.5%)	500 (74.7%)	124 (78.5%)	
2	79 (9.6%)	66 (9.9%)	13 (8.2%)	
3	19 (2.3%)	15 (2.2%)	4 (2.5%)	
4+	105 (12.7%)	88 (13.2%)	17 (10.8%)	
None	5685	4215	1470	

(Continued)

Table I (Continued).

Variables*	All	Non-OSTICK [†]	OSTICK	p value
		(4/1/21-9/30/21)	(10/1/22-3/31/23)	
Number of Yellow Vesicant Doses				0.702 ^b
1	25 (7.1%)	22 (7.9%)	3 (4.0%)	
2	71 (20.2%)	55 (19.9%)	16 (21.3%)	
3	31 (8.8%)	24 (8.7%)	7 (9.3%)	
4+	225 (63.9%)	176 (63.5%)	49 (65.3%)	
None	6160	4607	1553	
PIVC Characteristics				
PIVC Gauge				<0.001 ^b
18	620 (10.2%)	501 (11.3%)	119 (7.4%)	
20	5128 (84.7%)	3683 (82.9%)	1445 (89.8%)	
22	305 (5.0%)	260 (5.9%)	45 (2.8%)	
24	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	
Not documented	458	440	18	
Orientation				0.474 ^b
Left	3147 (49.1%)	2336 (48.8%)	811 (49.8%)	
Right	3265 (50.9%)	2449 (51.2%)	816 (50.2%)	
Not documented	100	99	1	
Location				<0.001 ^b
Upper arm	203 (3.1%)	105 (2.2%)	98 (6.0%)	
Antecubital	4056 (62.4%)	3212 (65.9%)	844 (51.8%)	
Forearm	1607 (24.7%)	970 (19.9%)	637 (39.1%)	
Hand/Wrist	185 (2.8%)	165 (3.4%)	20 (1.2%)	
Other	452 (7.0%)	423 (8.7%)	29 (1.8%)	
Not documented	9	9	0	
Credentials of Inserter				<0.001 ^b
APP/Physician	7 (0.1%)	6 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	
ED Technician	3271 (62.1%)	2235 (59.7%)	1036 (68.1%)	
EMS	315 (6.0%)	315 (8.4%)	0 (0.0%)	
Nurse	1661 (31.5%)	1177 (31.4%)	484 (31.8%)	
Other	14 (0.3%)	13 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	
Not documented	1244	1138	106	
OSTICK-specific variables				
Number of attempts				
1	1336 (91.3%)	-	1336 (91.3%)	
2	106 (7.2%)	-	106 (7.2%)	
3	15 (1.0%)	-	15 (1.0%)	
4	4 (0.3%)	-	4 (0.3%)	
5	2 (0.1%)	-	2 (0.1%)	
Not documented	165	-	165	
Vascular Access Score				
1	877 (61.8%)		877 (61.8%)	
2	361 (25.5%)		361 (25.5%)	
3	180 (12.7%)		180 (12.7%)	
Not documented	210		210	

Notes: *For continuous variables, means (standard deviations) and medians (interquartile ranges, IQRs) were presented. For categorical variables, frequencies (percentage) were presented. ^aKruskal–Wallis test, ^bChi-square test. [†]Propensity score matching was implemented to create a non-OSTICK group, where each OSTICK PIVC was matched with three non-OSTICK PIVCs. Matching was based on patients' age, sex, race, and Charlson Comorbidity Index.

Abbreviations: PIVC, peripheral intravenous catheter; ED, emergency department; BMI, body mass index; EMS, emergency medical services; APP, advanced practice provider.

Table 2 Demographics, Comorbidities, Hospitalization Course, Medication Administration, PIVC Characteristics, and OSTICK-Specific Variables for Admitted Patients with Traditional PIVC Placement

Variables*	All	Non-OSTICK	OSTICK	p value
		(4/1/21-9/30/21)	(10/1/22-3/31/23)	
n	2540	1987 (78.2%)	553 (21.8%)	
Demographics				
Age, years				0.023 ^a
Mean	63.52 (19.23)	63.05 (19.44)	65.21 (18.40)	
Median	67.00 (51.00, 78.00)	66.00 (51.00, 77.00)	69.00 (52.00, 79.00)	
Age Group				0.042 ^b
18–64	1163 (45.8%)	934 (47.0%)	229 (41.4%)	
65–80	863 (34.0%)	667 (33.6%)	196 (35.4%)	
80+	514 (20.2%)	386 (19.4%)	128 (23.1%)	
Sex				0.460 ^b
Female	1280 (50.4%)	1009 (50.8%)	271 (49.0%)	
Male	1260 (49.6%)	978 (49.2%)	282 (51.0%)	
Race				0.887 ^b
Black or African American	693 (27.3%)	542 (27.3%)	151 (27.3%)	
White or Caucasian	1648 (64.9%)	1292 (65.0%)	356 (64.4%)	
Other	199 (7.8%)	153 (7.7%)	46 (8.3%)	
BMI, kg/m ² (n=2532/1979/553)				<0.001 ^a
Mean	28.88 (8.09)	29.13 (8.12)	28.01 (7.91)	
Median	27.26 (23.49, 32.72)	27.46 (23.81, 32.91)	26.57 (22.45, 32.17)	
Comorbidities & Hospitalization Course				
Charlson Comorbidity Index				0.150 ^b
0	1222 (48.1%)	965 (48.6%)	257 (46.5%)	
1–2	510 (20.1%)	402 (20.2%)	108 (19.5%)	
3–4	229 (9.0%)	174 (8.8%)	55 (9.9%)	
≥5	169 (6.7%)	120 (6.0%)	49 (8.9%)	
NA	410 (16.1%)	326 (16.4%)	84 (15.2%)	
Highest level of care (n=2188/1706/482)				0.010 ^b
Emergency care	18 (0.8%)	14 (0.8%)	4 (0.8%)	
Intensive care unit	235 (10.7%)	202 (11.8%)	33 (6.8%)	
Progressive care unit	572 (26.1%)	451 (26.4%)	121 (25.1%)	
Regular medical floor	1363 (62.3%)	1039 (60.9%)	324 (67.2%)	
Mode of Arrival (n=2523/1975/549)				<0.001 ^b
Air ambulance	8 (0.3%)	8 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	
Car	1689 (66.9%)	1262 (63.9%)	427 (77.8%)	
EMS	827 (32.8%)	705 (35.7%)	122 (22.2%)	
Emergency Severity Index (n=2530/1980/550)				0.004 ^a
Mean	2.48 (0.56)	2.46 (0.56)	2.55 (0.54)	
Median	2.00 (2.00, 3.00)	2.00 (2.00, 3.00)	3.00 (2.00, 3.00)	
Irritant & Vesicant Medication Administration				
Number of Vesicant Doses				0.658 ^b
1	357 (46.2%)	296 (47.0%)	61 (42.7%)	
2	93 (12.0%)	76 (12.1%)	17 (11.9%)	
3	41 (5.3%)	31 (4.9%)	10 (7.0%)	
4+	282 (36.5%)	227 (36.0%)	55 (38.5%)	
None	1767	1357	410	

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Variables*	All	Non-OSTICK	OSTICK	p value
		(4/1/21-9/30/21)	(10/1/22-3/31/23)	
Number of Red Vesicant Doses				0.616 ^b
1	390 (69.8%)	317 (68.8%)	73 (74.5%)	
2	59 (10.6%)	50 (10.8%)	9 (9.2%)	
3	14 (2.5%)	11 (2.4%)	3 (3.1%)	
4+	96 (17.2%)	83 (18.0%)	13 (13.3%)	
None	1981	1526	455	
Number of Yellow Vesicant Doses				0.819 ^b
1	22 (6.7%)	19 (7.3%)	3 (4.4%)	
2	66 (20.1%)	51 (19.5%)	15 (22.1%)	
3	27 (8.2%)	22 (8.4%)	5 (7.4%)	
4+	214 (65.0%)	169 (64.8%)	45 (66.2%)	
None	2211	1726	485	
PIVC Characteristics				
PIVC Gauge				<0.001 ^b
18	303 (13.0%)	252 (14.1%)	51 (9.3%)	
20	1909 (82.0%)	1430 (80.3%)	479 (87.6%)	
22	116 (5.0%)	99 (5.6%)	17 (3.1%)	
Not documented	212	206	6	
Orientation				0.662 ^b
Left	1242 (49.5%)	964 (49.3%)	278 (50.4%)	
Right	1265 (50.5%)	991 (50.7%)	274 (49.6%)	
Not documented	33	32	1	
Location				<0.001 ^b
Upper arm	85 (3.4%)	51 (2.6%)	34 (6.1%)	
Antecubital	1409 (55.6%)	1169 (59.0%)	240 (43.4%)	
Forearm	743 (29.3%)	487 (24.6%)	256 (46.3%)	
Hand/Wrist	85 (3.4%)	77 (3.9%)	8 (1.4%)	
Other	211 (8.3%)	196 (9.9%)	15 (2.7%)	
Not documented	7	7	0	
Credentials of inserter				<0.001 ^b
APP/Physician	4 (0.2%)	4 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	
ED Technician	1033 (53.0%)	710 (49.2%)	323 (63.6%)	
EMS	215 (11.0%)	215 (14.9%)	0 (0.0%)	
RN	693 (35.5%)	508 (35.2%)	185 (36.4%)	
Other	5 (0.3%)	5 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	
Not documented	590	545	45	
Dwell Time, hours				0.246 ^a
Mean	72.89 (56.79)	72.21 (56.26)	75.33 (58.64)	
Median	57.17 (32.47, 95.29)	57.07 (31.91, 95.00)	57.40 (36.73, 96.32)	
Length of Stay, hours				0.135 ^a
Mean	146.12 (161.12)	150.82 (172.52)	129.24 (109.31)	
Median	98.45 (57.08, 174.03)	99.87 (57.76, 176.63)	94.03 (55.60, 167.08)	
Prop of Dwell Time to LOS				0.042 ^a
Mean	0.68 (0.35)	0.67 (0.36)	0.72 (0.34)	
Median	0.90 (0.34, 0.99)	0.88 (0.31, 0.99)	0.94 (0.43, 0.99)	

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Variables*	All	Non-OSTICK	OSTICK	p value
		(4/1/21-9/30/21)	(10/1/22-3/31/23)	
OSTICK-specific variables				
Number of attempts				0.042 ^a
1	438 (90.3%)	-	438 (90.3%)	
2	39 (8.0%)	-	39 (8.0%)	
3	6 (1.2%)	-	6 (1.2%)	
4	2 (0.4%)	-	2 (0.4%)	
Not documented	68	-	68	
Vascular Access Score				
1	271 (58.0%)	-	271 (58.0%)	
2	136 (29.1%)	-	136 (29.1%)	
3	60 (12.8%)	-	60 (12.8%)	
Not documented	86		86	
Primary Outcome				
Proportion of Dwell Time to Hospital Length of Stay				
Median	0.90 (0.34, 0.99)	0.88 (0.31, 0.99)	0.94 (0.43, 0.99)	

Notes: *For continuous variables, means (standard deviations) and medians (interquartile ranges, IQRs) were presented. For categorical variables, frequencies (percentage) were presented. ^aKruskal–Wallis test, ^bChi-square test.

Abbreviations: PIVC, peripheral intravenous catheter; ED, emergency department; BMI, body mass index; EMS, emergency medical services; APP, advanced practice provider.

Table 3 Linear-Mixed Effects Regression Analysis of the Proportion of PIVC Dwell Time to Hospital Length of Stay for Admitted Patients

Terms	Estimate* (95% CI)	p value
Training Group		
Non-OSTICK	Reference	
OSTICK	0.0431 (0.0105, 0.0758)	0.001
Age	−0.0013 (−0.0021, −0.0006)	<0.001
Sex		
Female	Reference	
Male	0.0526 (0.0246, 0.0806)	<0.001
Race		
Black or African American	Reference	
White or Caucasian	0.0049 (−0.0276, 0.0374)	0.77
Other	0.0981 (0.0416, 0.1545)	<0.001
Charlson Comorbidity Index		
0	Reference	
1–2	−0.0328 (−0.07, 0.0043)	0.08
3–4	0.0158 (−0.0359, 0.0675)	0.55
≥5	−0.0432 (−0.1017, 0.0153)	0.15
N/A	−0.0166 (−0.0564, 0.0232)	0.41

Notes: *Linear mixed-effects regression analysis for admitted patients, age, sex, race, and Charlson Comorbidity Index were used as fixed effects, and the propensity score matching grouping factor was used as a random effect.

Abbreviation: PIVC, peripheral intravenous catheter; CI, confidence interval; OSTICK, Operation STICK.

Discussion

This paper provides an exploration of Operation STICK's impact on patient vascular access outcomes. After rigorous technical training and gaining knowledge of best practices, OSTICK clinicians followed a standardized method of insertion that led to improved vascular access outcomes. The combination of optimal site of PIVC placement, use of the suitable device,

and a proficiently trained OSTICK clinician all enhanced the chances of first stick success and the probability of a functioning, complication-free PIVC throughout its needed duration. In this study, the first stick success rate was 91.3%, and nearly 99% within two attempts by OSTICK-trained clinicians. This stands as a significant achievement among published training programs, aiming to reduce trauma and unnecessary needlesticks in emergency care patients.²⁰ Published evidence illustrates that first-stick success in adults has been reported to be much lower, ranging from 65% to 86%.^{21,22} While other interventional studies primarily focus on success rates during the insertion phase, most do not demonstrate the impact of initial vascular access care throughout hospitalization.^{11,23,24} This research suggests that a single PIVC can be achievable for the majority of hospitalized patients, as indicated by the 94% catheter dwell to duration of stay rate. These results are in contrast to other reports in which dwell times for traditionally placed PIVCs are substantially shorter. For instance, in a prospective analysis, only 79% of PIVCs achieved survival at 72 hours post insertion.²⁵ Additionally, across eight prospective randomized controlled studies, the median incidence of PIVC failure was an alarming 43%.⁵ In contrast, the strong results of this study emphasized the vital importance of proper education and training in shaping frontline ED clinicians to deliver the best vascular access outcomes for patients throughout their hospital stay.

This study illustrated the importance of comprehensive and systematic vasculature assessments prior to venipuncture which is responsible for the high first stick success. The program challenges the conventional standard and culture that allows clinicians two attempts at placement before escalating to advanced visualization technologies.²⁶ Instead, OSTICK uses the objective vascular access scoring system to guide decision-making. Rather than rigidly requiring two placement attempts before considering other options, the OSTICK method incorporates the vascular access score to determine if a site is appropriate to attempt. If no optimal site is present for traditional placement, the scoring system calls for immediate escalation to an ultrasound-guided approach and prevents unnecessary, and likely unsuccessful, punctures. A comprehensive assessment before any needle insertion ensures optimal placement from the beginning, reducing the need for additional needlesticks and mitigating the risk of complications. Additionally, this removes the need for specialty services or other resources, which could lead to delays in care, prolonged ED stays, and higher costs.

Effective and efficient healthcare delivery, which is paramount for patient safety, hinges on proper education and training. Having knowledge of optimal care and its application to patient treatment is critical. Yet, the current state of education around PIVC placement is inadequate, as indicated by the high failure rate of up to 63%.⁵ This shortfall in PIVC education was highlighted in a survey conducted by Hunter et al, involving over 600 healthcare institutions. The findings showed that 92% of the trained staff had received five hours or less of instruction in PIVC insertion and care management.¹³

A majority of the inserters relied primarily on on-the-job training with little or no didactic content to provide an in-depth understanding of the core principles. The common approach of “see one, do one, teach one”, where a preceptor demonstrates a procedure before the novice attempts the next insertion, contributes to significant practice variability and less-than-ideal outcomes.²⁷ Instead, OSTICK uses a robust, standardized, and comprehensive education and training curriculum to ensure that clinicians have the knowledge, tools, and skills to treat the vascular access needs of all ED patients.

An important strength of the OSTICK program is that it has trained healthcare providers at all levels, including ED technicians, nurses, medical students, resident and attending physicians, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners. As the ED is plagued with nursing shortages and nearly all ED patients have vascular access needs, strategically shifting some of the vascular access responsibilities to non-nurse ED clinicians can better streamline ED operations in a cost-effective manner. Training ED technicians has proven successful in achieving the desired outcomes while managing resources effectively. In this study, approximately 68% of OSTICK insertions were performed by ED technicians, with a success rate of nearly 99% within two attempts. As they are often the first point of contact for ED patients, ED technicians represent a largely untapped resource. They are fully capable of initiating vascular access in urgent and emergent settings, which can prevent delays in diagnostic and therapeutic interventions. By leveraging this larger pool of potential staff, ED technicians can help mitigate staffing shortages while maintaining a high level of skill.

Limitations

This study has some limitations. Despite being a quasi-experimental investigation, the study design is limited in that randomization was not possible. However, the use of advanced statistics with propensity score matching approach allowed for adjusting of confounders to more precisely compare the interventional (OSTICK) group to a very large “control” (non-

OSTICK) group. Another limitation is reliance on the medical record for data. While capturing electronic health data allows for the evaluation of very large datasets, it is limited due to incomplete or missing data. For instance, over half the patients were missing data on removal assessment. Thus, using endpoints of failure or completion of therapy for PIVC functionality was not a robust and appropriate approach. Instead, the authors used a novel measure of dwell time relative to hospital length of stay to report on PIVC functionality. This approach accounts for data that is typically censored in survival analyses and gives a more accurate depiction of functionality. Further, individual inserter data was not captured during the study period. As this was a pre-post study design, it is possible that some of the same individuals inserted PIVCs in both phases of the study introducing a confounder. Also, individual experience data was not collected and this may have influenced the results. However, as nearly 400 clinical staff place PIVCs in our large department, the impact of the individual on influencing the global improvements in outcomes is unlikely. Lastly, it is not possible to show comparative data for some variables, such as the number of attempts or the vascular access score, as these variables were not part of the documentation worksheet prior to the implementation of OSTICK. Thus, comparisons for these elements were limited to the existing published evidence.

Conclusions

This study underscores the critical value of education and training in enhancing vascular access outcomes. Implementing Operation STICK, a comprehensive vascular access training program, at a large ED has led to high first-stick success, adherence to best practice recommendations for site and device selection, and improved PIVC functionality for traditionally placed catheters. Future research on dissemination of the Operation STICK model to other EDs and clinical settings is warranted.

Data Sharing Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available via a data access agreement. Please contact the corresponding author (AB) for this request.

Ethics Committee Approval

This study was approved by the Corewell Health Institutional Review Board. A waiver of informed consent was granted by the IRB as the study meets exemption based on design and objectives.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

AB, NM, ED, and SMG are founders of the Operation STICK vascular access program and are voting members of Operation STICK, LLC. Additionally, AB has research grant support from B. Braun Medical, Becton-Dickinson, Teleflex, Adhezion, Medline Industries, Moderna, and Access Vascular. AB is a paid consultant for B. Braun Medical, Teleflex, Lineus Medical and Interrad Medical. SMG is a paid consultant for Lineus Medical, Nexus Medical, PICC Excellence, and Fujifilm Sonosite. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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