

## TENNESSEE BOARD OF NURSING POSITION STATEMENT

Practice
Licensed Practice Nurse Role in Intravenous Access and Infusions in Peripheral Lines
Board position statements do not have the force of law, but are a means for providing guidance on issues of concern to the board relevant to protection of the public. Board position statements are reviewed annually for relevance and accuracy to current practice, statutes and rules.
Board Approved: 8/24/2017

**PURPOSE:** To guide LPN practice regarding intravenous access and infusions in peripheral lines.

**POLICY:** LPNs are educated in their basic vocational program to start, maintain, flush, and administer medications [limited by the list in rule 1000-02-.15(1) (c)] through peripheral lines located in the arms and hands.

**AUTHORITY:** Tennessee Code Annotated §63-7-108. "Practice of practical nursing" defined. The "practice of practical nursing" means the performance for compensation of selected acts required in the nursing care of the ill, injured or infirm and/or carrying out medical orders prescribed by a licensed physician or dentist under the direction of a licensed physician, dentist or professional registered nurse. The licensed practical nurse shall have preparation in and understanding of nursing, but shall not be required to have the same degree of education and preparation as required of a registered nurse.

1000-02-.09 SCHOOLS - CURRICULUM, INSTRUCTION, EVALUATION.

(2) Curriculum Content. Minimum instruction and clinical experience:

(c) Areas of learning:

1. Area I: Supporting Content. This area should include personal, family and community health, vocational relationships, basic anatomy and physiology, basic nutrition, and basic nursing skills including pharmacology and the administration of medication.

1000-02-.14 STANDARDS OF NURSING COMPETENCE. The Board requires all nurses to document evidence of competence in their current practice role. The Board believes that the individual nurse is responsible for maintaining and demonstrating competence in the practice role whether the recipient of the nursing intervention is the individual, family, community, nursing staff, nursing student body, or other.

(1) Standards of Nursing Practice for the Licensed Practical Nurse.

(b) Standards Relating to the Licensed Practical Nurse's Responsibilities as a Member of the Health Team

- The Licensed Practical Nurse shall:

2. Demonstrate personal responsibility for individual nursing actions and currency of competence.
3. Consult with Registered Nurses and/or other health team members and seek guidance as necessary.
4. Identify practice abilities and limitations and obtain instruction and supervision as necessary when implementing essential functions of the practice role.

1000-02-.15 SCOPE OF PRACTICE.

(1) Intravenous (IV) Push Medications - The administration of intravenous push medications refers to medications administered from a syringe directly into an ongoing intravenous infusion or into a saline or heparin lock. Intravenous push does not include saline or heparin flushes.

(a) Licensed Practical Nurses may deliver selected intravenous push medications when prescribed by a licensed health care professional who has legal authority to prescribe such medications, and when under the

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supervision of a licensed physician, dentist or registered nurse pursuant to T.C.A. § 63-7-108 provided:

1. the Licensed Practical Nurse has a minimum of six (6) months experience as a licensed nurse; and
2. the Licensed Practical Nurse has successfully completed a course of study developed from the Infusion Nurse Society Standards; or
3. has successfully completed a formal (institutional/agency-based) intravenous therapy training and competency program prior to January 1, 2007; and
4. the Licensed Practical Nurse practices under the supervision (defined as “overseeing with authority”) of a licensed physician, dentist, or registered nurse pursuant to T.C.A. § 63-7-108. The supervisor shall maintain accountability for the delegation while the Licensed Practical Nurse is accountable for his/her acts; and
5. the Licensed Practical Nurse administers IV push medications in peripheral lines only; and
6. competency is demonstrated to the chief nursing officer or the chief nursing officer’s representative when the Licensed Practical Nurse is employed by a facility required to be licensed pursuant to T.C.A. § 68-11-204, or competency is demonstrated to the supervising physician or dentist when the Licensed Practical Nurse is not employed by a facility required to be licensed pursuant to T.C.A. § 68-11-204; and
7. Documentation of competence is maintained in the Licensed Practical Nurse’s personnel file, signed and attested to by the facility’s chief nursing officer; and
8. the Licensed Practical Nurse administers IV push medications only to adults weighing over eighty (80) pounds.

(b) Licensed Practical Nurses shall not administer IV push medications to pediatric or prenatal and ante partum obstetrical patients.

(c) Licensed Practical Nurses shall not administer the following fluids/medication/agents or drug classifications in the context of intravenous therapy:

1. Chemotherapy; and
2. Serums; and
3. Oxytocics; and
4. Tocolytics; and
5. Thrombolytics; and
6. Blood or blood products; and
7. Titrated medications and dosages calculated and adjusted by the nurse based on patient assessment and/or interpretation of lab values and requiring the nurse’s professional judgment; and
8. Moderate sedation; and
9. Anesthetics; and
10. Paralytics; and
11. Investigative or experimental drugs.

## TENNESSEE BOARD OF NURSING POSITION STATEMENT

Practice
Licensed Practice Nurse Role in Intravenous Access and Infusions in Central Lines
Board position statements do not have the force of law, but are a means for providing guidance on issues of concern to the board relevant to protection of the public. Board position statements are reviewed annually for relevance and accuracy to current practice, statutes and rules.
Board Approved: 8/24/2017

**PURPOSE:** To guide LPN practice regarding intravenous access and infusions in central lines.

**POLICY:** LPNs are educated in their basic vocational program to perform dressing change, flush, and administer medications [limited by the list in rule 1000-02-.15(1) (c)] through central lines.

**AUTHORITY:** Tennessee Code Annotated §63-7-108. "Practice of practical nursing" defined. The "practice of practical nursing" means the performance for compensation of selected acts required in the nursing care of the ill, injured or infirm and/or carrying out medical orders prescribed by a licensed physician or dentist under the direction of a licensed physician, dentist or professional registered nurse. The licensed practical nurse shall have preparation in and understanding of nursing, but shall not be required to have the same degree of education and preparation as required of a registered nurse.

### 1000-02-.09 SCHOOLS - CURRICULUM, INSTRUCTION, EVALUATION.

(2) Curriculum Content. Minimum instruction and clinical experience:

(c) Areas of learning:

1. Area I: Supporting Content. This area should include personal, family and community health, vocational relationships, basic anatomy and physiology, basic nutrition, and basic nursing skills including pharmacology and the administration of medication.

1000-02-.14 STANDARDS OF NURSING COMPETENCE. The Board requires all nurses to document evidence of competence in their current practice role. The Board believes that the individual nurse is responsible for maintaining and demonstrating competence in the practice role whether the recipient of the nursing intervention is the individual, family, community, nursing staff, nursing student body, or other.

(1) Standards of Nursing Practice for the Licensed Practical Nurse.

(b) Standards Relating to the Licensed Practical Nurse's Responsibilities as a Member of the Health Team

- The Licensed Practical Nurse shall:

2. Demonstrate personal responsibility for individual nursing actions and currency of competence.
3. Consult with Registered Nurses and/or other health team members and seek guidance as necessary.
4. Identify practice abilities and limitations and obtain instruction and supervision as necessary when implementing essential functions of the practice role.

### 1000-02-.15 SCOPE OF PRACTICE.

(1) Intravenous (IV) Push Medications - The administration of intravenous push medications refers to medications administered from a syringe directly into an ongoing intravenous infusion or into a saline or heparin lock. Intravenous push does not include saline or heparin flushes.

(a) Licensed Practical Nurses may deliver selected intravenous push medications when prescribed by a licensed health care professional who has legal authority to prescribe such medications, and when under the supervision of a licensed physician, dentist or registered nurse pursuant to T.C.A. § 63-7-108 provided:

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1. the Licensed Practical Nurse has a minimum of six (6) months experience as a licensed nurse; and
  2. the Licensed Practical Nurse has successfully completed a course of study developed from the Infusion Nurse Society Standards; or
  3. has successfully completed a formal (institutional/agency-based) intravenous therapy training and competency program prior to January 1, 2007; and
  4. the Licensed Practical Nurse practices under the supervision (defined as “overseeing with authority”) of a licensed physician, dentist, or registered nurse pursuant to T.C.A. § 63-7-108. The supervisor shall maintain accountability for the delegation while the Licensed Practical Nurse is accountable for his/her acts; and
  5. the Licensed Practical Nurse administers IV push medications in peripheral lines only; and
  6. Competency is demonstrated to the chief nursing officer or the chief nursing officer’s representative when the Licensed Practical Nurse is employed by a facility required to be licensed pursuant to T.C.A. § 68-11-204, or competency is demonstrated to the supervising physician or dentist when the Licensed Practical Nurse is not employed by a facility required to be licensed pursuant to T.C.A. § 68-11-204; and
  7. Documentation of competence is maintained in the Licensed Practical Nurse’s personnel file, signed and attested to by the facility’s chief nursing officer; and
  8. the Licensed Practical Nurse administers IV push medications only to adults weighing over eighty (80) pounds.
- (b) Licensed Practical Nurses shall not administer IV push medications to pediatric or prenatal and ante partum obstetrical patients.
- (c) Licensed Practical Nurses shall not administer the following fluids/medication/agents or drug classifications in the context of intravenous therapy:
1. Chemotherapy; and
  2. Serums; and
  3. Oxytocics; and
  4. Tocolytics; and
  5. Thrombolytics; and
  6. Blood or blood products; and
  7. Titrated medications and dosages calculated and adjusted by the nurse based on patient assessment and/or interpretation of lab values and requiring the nurse’s professional judgment; and
  8. Moderate sedation; and
  9. Anesthetics; and
  10. Paralytics; and
  11. Investigative or experimental drugs.