Veinplicity clinical studies

A Feasibility Study of the Veinplicity Venous Access Device

PROTOCOL 292-13-272472-01 FEBRUARY 2015

The purpose of this feasibility study was to assess the Veinplicity® device as an adjunctive venepuncture tool on subjects with a history of difficult-to-access veins. The study collected information about the device, intravenous access, user/patient perceptions and device or procedural complications, as well as other adverse events.

The primary study endpoints were the first-attempt venous access rate and the rate of adverse events.

Twenty patients who had a history of difficult venous access received electrical stimulation from the Veinplicity device. Following a positive reaction (a visible or palpable vein) the nurse proceeded to undertake conventional venous access, using an 18-gauge cannula. The study population age ranged from 22 to 66, with a mean age of 45.1 years. The patients’ BMI ranged from 19.4 to 41.3 (mean 30.69 kg/m²). Note: Obesity deemed to be a BMI >30 kg/m².

Cannulation was achieved successfully in 70% of patients. Two subjects reported adverse events relating to the device, arthralgia and pain in extremity; both were resolved by the seven day follow-up.

This feasibility study confirmed the performance of Veinplicity as a useful tool for venous access when used on patients with a history of difficult-to-access veins.