



T34 Syringe Driver

Information for patients and carers

Palliative Care - Patient Information Leaflet

What is a syringe driver?

A syringe driver is a small, portable, battery operated device which administers medicine directly under the skin. Medication is pumped continuously over a 24 hour period.

A syringe driver consists of:

- The machine
- Syringe (which contains medication)
- Tubing with a soft, thin, plastic needle at the end
- Plastic locked box

The soft, plastic needle of the syringe driver is inserted just under the skin on the chest, abdomen, top of the arm or top of the leg and once inserted, cannot be felt

How will a syringe driver help?

The syringe driver is designed to give medication over 24 hours and is often used to control symptoms such as pain, vomiting and breathlessness, when there is difficulty swallowing tablets and/or to avoid multiple injections.

Each day the syringe driver will be checked by a nurse and a new syringe containing medication will be attached. Your symptoms will be regularly reviewed and your medication adjusted accordingly.

It is common for there to be more than one medication in the syringe at a time. Additional doses of medicines may be given if required.

The length of time a syringe driver is needed is individual to each patient.

It is important that you let your doctor or nurse know if your symptoms are not controlled, or if new symptoms develop.

Sometimes people use a syringe driver for a short time and are then able to take medication by mouth again.



How will a syringe driver affect daily routine?

The syringe driver should not restrict most day to day activities, but there are some things to consider/avoid:

Bathing:

- If the syringe driver gets wet it will not work and the needle site needs to remain dry. Please seek advice from the nursing team who will need to apply a waterproof dressing over the needle site and give advice on how to keep the syringe driver dry and safe during bathing/showering. (This will be dependent on the facilities available in hospital or in your home).

Going out:

- The syringe driver can be carried in a bag.
- Advice from a doctor should be sought before driving.

Eating:

- There are no specific restrictions on what you can eat or drink, unless there are particular instructions from your doctor.

Heat:

- If the syringe driver were to become too warm, this can affect the medication in it; avoid putting it near extra heat sources such as a heat pad, hot water bottle, electric blanket, or in direct sunlight.

Holidays:

- Professional nursing support would be required if planning to be away for more than 24 hours. District Nursing teams outside the local area may be able to assist if planned in advance. Liaison with the local GP practice would be needed.

Clothes:

- There are no specific restrictions so long as the clothing does not impede access to the syringe driver and the needle site is easily accessed (e.g. loose clothing and, for example a cardigan would be easier to remove than a jumper).

Troubleshooting

Syringe driver alerts:

The syringe driver is a very reliable machine. If there are any problems or faults an alarm will sound and there will be an LCD screen message displayed which will indicate what the problem is.

For example:

- Low battery
- Occlusion (twisted/kinked tubing)
- Syringe displacement
- Clouding or sediment in the syringe

In all cases the nursing team is responsible for ensuring the syringe driver is working effectively. In hospital it will be regularly checked and at home it will be checked every day. However, if problems arise between nurse visits you do not need to do anything apart from informing your nurse right away; you will have been provided with 24 hour contact numbers.

Please do not interfere with the line or pump, and do not press the buttons on the control panel.

Damage:

A syringe driver in its protective box is quite strong, but if it were to be dropped or crushed please inform the nursing team who can ensure it is still working, or replace it if not.

Things to look out for:

If the skin around the needle becomes red, swollen or painful, the nursing team need to be notified and they will arrange to remove the needle and replace it with a new one in a new site.

If the syringe driver has been exposed to heat, i.e. accidental exposure to the sun, inform the nursing team as this can compromise the effectiveness of the medication.

Contact us [if not included elsewhere]

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