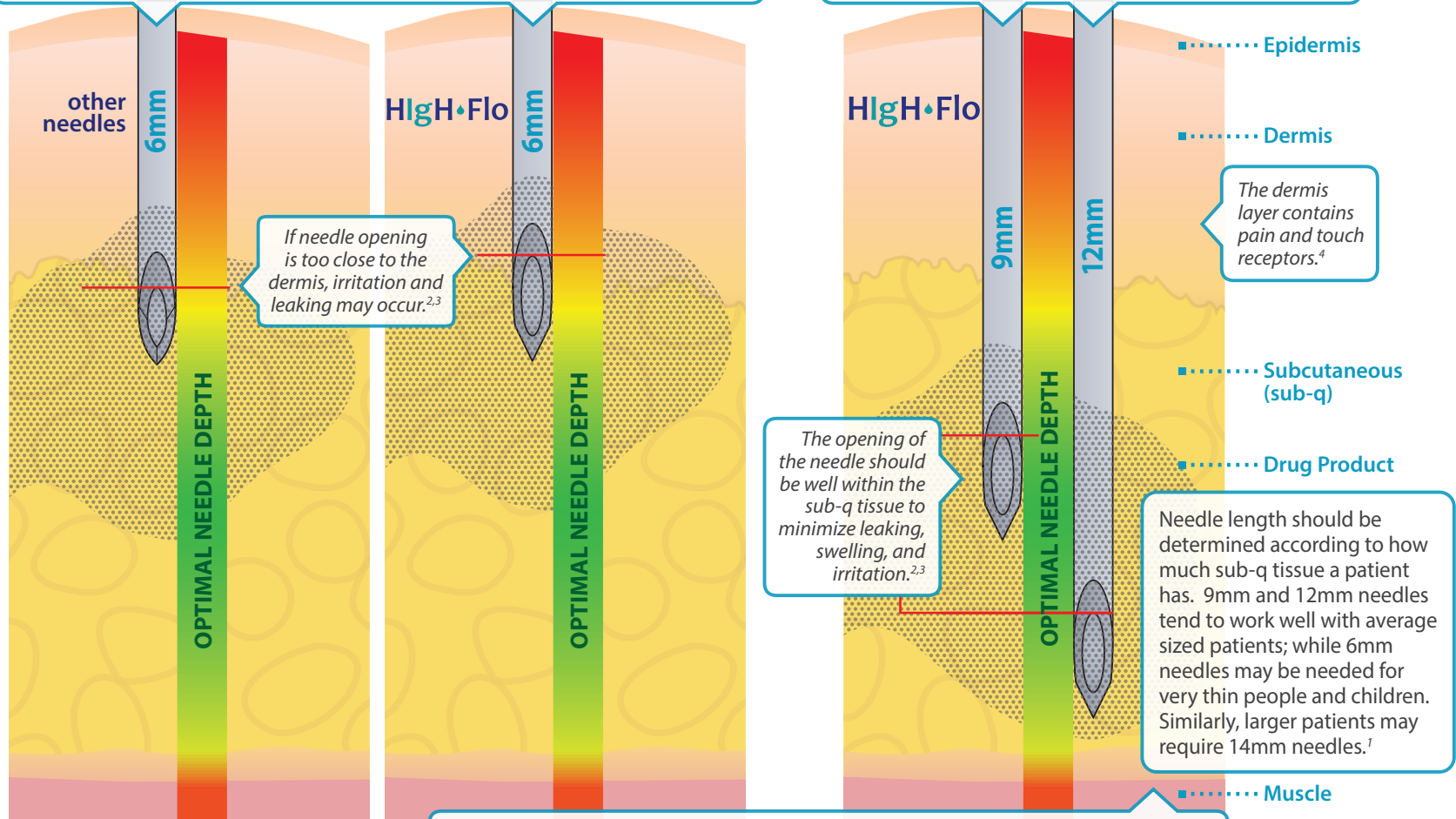




# Longer Needles... Better for Subcutaneous Infusions\*

**✗** 6mm needles are typically reserved only for patient sites with extremely low body fat.<sup>1</sup>

**✓** When in doubt, or to address leaking and irritation, select the next longest needle for more positive outcomes.<sup>2,3</sup>



*If a patient goes "too deep" and hits muscle, there is usually an immediate pain that is rapidly relieved by withdrawing the needle. In this case, this patient may want to choose an insertion site with greater body fat. If unavailable, then a shorter needle would be appropriate.<sup>1,3</sup>*

1) Younger ME, Aro L, Blouin W, Duff C, Epland KB, Murphy E, Sedlak D; Nurse Advisory Committee Immune Deficiency Foundation. Nursing guidelines for administration of immunoglobulin replacement therapy. J Infus Nurs. 2013 Jan-Feb;36(1):58-68.  
2) Duff C, Ochoa D, Riley P, Murphy E, Zampelli A. Importance of ancillary supplies for subcutaneous immunoglobulin infusion: management of the local infusion site. J Infus Nurs. 2013 Nov-Dec;36(6):384-90.  
3) Ehlers, A. Overcoming SCIG Needle Anxiety. 2013. [http://bit.ly/1kxJcvi]  
4) SEER Training Modules, Layers of the Skin. U. S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute. 2014. [http://1.usa.gov/1jQW5Mi]

\* These statements are based on observations made by RMS Medical Products and the RMS Clinical Advisory Panel. This reference piece is to be used as general educational information only, and is not intended to influence specific clinical decisions. Patients should work with their clinical care team in the case of making specific clinical decisions. Drawings not to scale. For illustrative purposes only.

