Guidelines for Management of Nephrostomy Tubes
An information guide
Guidelines for Management of Nephrostomy Tubes

Background

The percutaneous nephrostomy tube has been inserted to allow urine to drain from an obstructed kidney. The tubes are designed to be able to stay in place for a period of 3 to 6 months. If the obstruction has not resolved in that time, you will be seen at the hospital for a change of tube.

The type of nephrostomy tube used has a locking system to hold it in place in the pelvis of the kidney. At the bottom end of the tube there is an attachment that has “open” and “lock on it. This refers to the locking mechanism holding the tube in place and is not a valve to control the flow of urine.

The locking system means that the tube should not move out of the kidney. However, the tube should be checked for signs of movement each time the bag is changed.

If you notice that there is no drainage of urine from the tube and that there has not been an increase in the amount of urine passed urethrally then the nephrostomy tube may need flushing.

If the nephrostomy is prone to blocking on a regular basis then it may be appropriate to flush the tube prophylactically twice a week.
Nephrostomy Care

1. Equipment needed: dressing pack; new bag cut to accommodate the tap off the nephrostomy tube and warm water.

2. Gently peel used bag off the skin, taking care not to pull the tube

3. Protect the end of the tube/tap with sterile gauze or sterile towel

4. Clean skin gently with warm water and gauze

5. Dry skin well as new bag will not stick to wet skin

6. Peel the backing paper off the new bag to expose adhesive

7. Carefully insert the tube into the urostomy bag and position the tap so it is easily accessible to the patient. (Optimum position is with the end of the bag coming around the side of the patient towards their front)

8. Press down gently to make sure there are no creases in the adhesive

9. Check the tap is in the 'closed' position or, if required, the bag can be attached to a leg bag or a night drainage system

10. Wrap all rubbish up well and throw in the dustbin.

If the changing of the bag is carried out by a nurse it is important that Aseptic Non Touch Technique (ANTT) is used.

The bag needs emptying when 1/3 or 1/2 full – four to five times per day.

The District Nurse or the patient can change the bag twice weekly.
The GP / District Nurse will provide a prescription for the equipment which is dispensed by a local chemist, if in the hospital please contact the Urology ward.

Order more bags when you are down to half a box.

**Nephrostomy equipment**

Hollister Compact Urostomy Pouches - 1 box of 10 pouches/size 13mm - 64 mm - Code 1401

Simpla S4 leg drainage bags - 500 ml long tube - Code 21574

Simpla S4 night drainage bags - Code no 21576

**Seek medical advice immediately if :**

The tube stops draining
The tube becomes dislodged
The patients urine smells offensive or is blood stained
Fig 1. Nephrostomy tube

Fig 2. Close up of 'open' and 'lock'
Flushing the Tube – to be carried out by a nurse

Equipment: -
Sterile dressing pack (including sterile gloves)
10ml syringe
5-10mls sterile normal saline
Sanicloth CHG 2%

Clean urostomy (nephrostomy) bag

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<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
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<td>Check the tube and bag to make sure that there are no kinks that may be causing mechanical obstruction to the drainage of urine. or Check the end of the tube to see if it has got a luer lock cap on it.</td>
<td>If there is physical obstruction that can be easily resolved the flush will not be necessary. Occasionally tubes have been occluded by the use of a luer lock cap.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Open dressings pack, prepare equipment and draw the saline into the syringe, using ANTT</td>
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<td>Remove the urostomy bag for access to the distal end of the tube.</td>
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<td>Wash hands and place sterile gloves on, wipe around the port with a Sanicloth CHG 2%.</td>
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<td>Gently applying even pressure instil the saline into the nephrostomy tube.</td>
<td>Although gentle aspiration of the tube may help to dislodge the blockage, excessive force may cause bleeding.</td>
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<td>Allow the saline/urine to flow out of the tube.</td>
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<td>Apply a clean urostomy bag and wash hands</td>
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If there is still no drainage of urine from the nephrostomy after 24 hours then please contact the urology on-call team on 0161 624 0420.

(Adapted from The Christie Leaflet – information for District Nurses)
If English is not your first language and you need help, please contact the Ethnic Health Team on 0161 627 8770.

For general enquiries please contact the Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) on 0161 604 5897.

For enquiries regarding clinic appointments, clinical care and treatment please contact 0161 624 0420 and the Switchboard Operator will put you through to the correct department / service.

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