



Saskatchewan
Health Authority

Peritoneal (Abdominal) Drainage

Using a PeritX™ Bag

Step-by-Step Instructions



CS-PIER-0360
AUGUST 2026



saskhealthauthority.ca

Directions for Peritoneal (Abdominal) Drainage

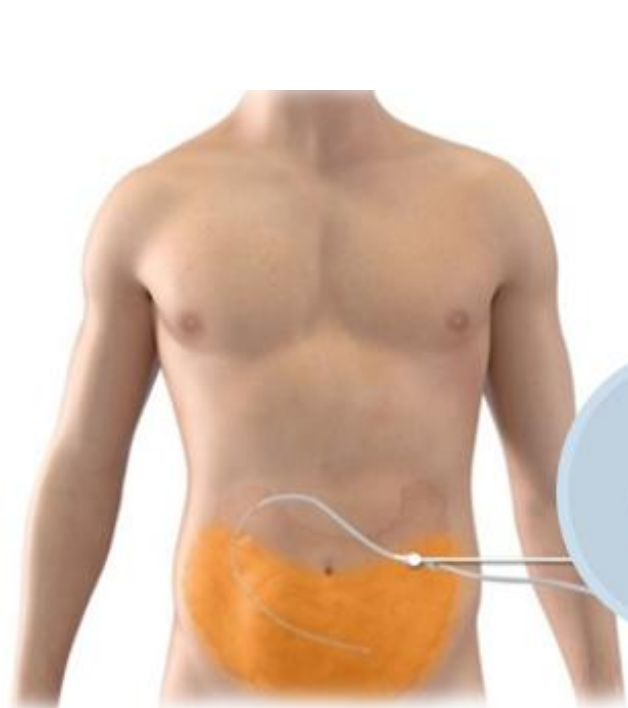


Figure 1. Peritoneal drain placement. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).



Figure 2. PeritX™ bag. SHA [Interprofessional Practice]. 2026.

- Follow your doctor's instructions. Drain your abdomen every _____ days and do not remove more than _____ mL each time.
- The abdominal drain can be drained using a bag or a vacuum bottle. This document focuses on drainage using the PeritX™ Bag.
- You should have a support person with you during all parts of your abdominal drainage.
- Your healthcare provider changes your dressing every week, or as needed.
- Check your blood pressure and heart rate before and after draining.
- If you feel unwell, call your doctor, nurse or healthcare provider to ask if you should still drain your abdomen.
- Please refer to [PleurX™/PeritX™ Catheters - Discharge Instructions \(CS-PIER-0362\)](#) for more information.
- Next dressing change due:
Date/Time: _____
Location of appointment: _____

☐ Transcribed information reviewed for accuracy and confirmed by healthcare provider

CS-PIER 0360

Directions for Peritoneal (Abdominal) Drainage

You **MUST** follow the PeritX™ bag drainage directions in the order they are listed. Doing this drainage incorrectly can cause serious and life-threatening problems.

1 Gather your supplies and place them on a clean surface or table.

2 Wash your hands well with soap and water or hand sanitizer for at least 30 seconds. Consider using a timer to help you wash for the full 30 seconds. Use a clean towel or disposable paper towel to dry your hands.

3 Remove only the dressing around the catheter cap. Gently remove the tape and unwrap the gauze so you can see the cap. **Do not remove the dressing where the tube goes into your body. Your healthcare provider changes that dressing every week, or sooner if needed.**

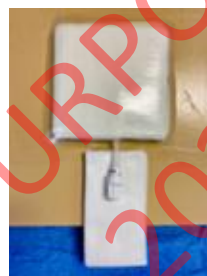


Figure 3 to 5. Removing partial dressing (pocket). SHA [Interprofessional Practice]. 2025.

4 Wash your hands again as described in Step 2.

5 Open the drainage kit and remove the procedure pack. Open the procedure pack and remove the wrapped blue cloth bundle. Place it on a clean surface.

6 Carefully unfold the blue cloth. You will see the sterile supplies. **Do not touch any items on the blue cloth with your bare hands as this is a sterile area.**



Figure 6. Opening sterile dressing kit. CareFusion. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).

7 Remove the drainage bag from the kit and place it on a disposable underpad. **Make sure the bottle is below the point where the tube enters the body so the fluid can flow easily.**

8 Wash your hands again as described in Step 2.

9

Put on the gloves from the blue cloth. **Be careful when unfolding the gloves.** The white cap is under the gloves.



Figure 7. Applying sterile gloves. CareFusion. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).

10

Open the alcohol swab pouches found on the blue cloth. Lay the open pouches down on the blue cloth.

11

Close the roller clamp completely by rolling the wheel down toward the bag. The roller clamp can move up and down the tube. Place it on the thin part of the tube or it will not close.

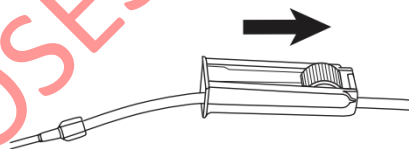


Figure 8. Closing rolling clamp. CareFusion. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).

12

Take the catheter cap off the tube that goes into your body by turning counterclockwise (left). **Do not let the catheter end touch anything when the cap is off.**

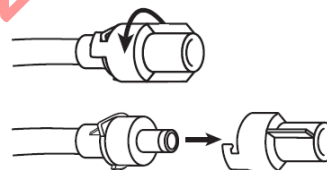


Figure 9. Removing valve cap. CareFusion. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).

13

Clean the end of the tube that goes into your body with an alcohol swab for 15 to 20 seconds. **Do not stick the alcohol swab in the tube as this can damage it.** Hold the tube and let it dry.

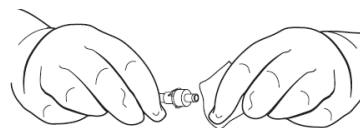


Figure 10. Cleaning catheter valve. Carefusion. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).

14

Remove the protective cover from the tube attached to the bag.

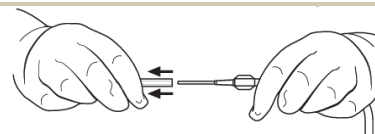


Figure 11. Removing sterile protective sheath. CareFusion. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).

- 15 Gently insert the bottle tubing tip into the tube that goes into your body. You will hear a “click.”

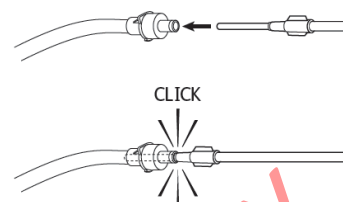


Figure 12. Connecting the drainage line. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).

- 16 You can now set the connected tubing down.

- 17 To start draining, slowly roll the wheel on the roller clamp away from the bag. **Roll the wheel up or down to make it drain faster or slower.**

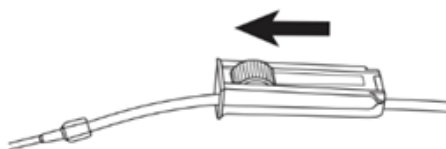


Figure 13. Opening roller clamp. CareFusion. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).

SLOW DOWN the drainage if you feel any discomfort or pain, by rolling the wheel down.

STOP the drainage if you can no longer tolerate it, by rolling the wheel completely closed.

Call your healthcare provider if you do not feel better after drainage.

- 18 When you are done draining, roll the wheel on the roller clamp toward the bag to close the tube. It will stop draining when there is no more fluid to be drained or when you reach 2000 mL. **Do NOT drain more than your doctor ordered.**

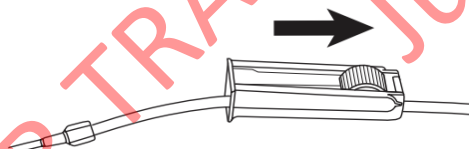


Figure 14. Closing rolling clamp. CareFusion. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).



Figure 15. PeritX bag. SHA [Interprofessional Practice]. 2026

The PeritX™ drainage bag has a square marker that shows when the bag is full. When the bag fills to 2000 mL, an **air bubble** will line up with the marker. This shows that the bag is full and no more fluid should be drained.

- 19** Hold the tube that goes into your body in one hand and the tube attached to the bag in your other hand. Pull the bag tubing tip straight out.

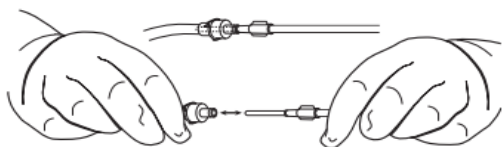


Figure 16. Removing access tip from bag. CareFusion. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).

- 20** Clean the end of the tube that goes into your body with an alcohol swab for 15 to 20 seconds. **Do not stick the alcohol swab in the tube as this can damage the tube.** Hold the tube and let it dry.

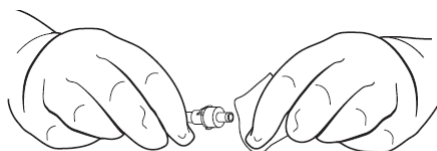


Figure 17. Cleaning catheter valve. CareFusion. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).

- 21** Place a new catheter cap on the tube that goes into your body. Turn the cap clockwise (right) to lock it in place. You will hear a “click.” **Do not force the cap on as this can damage the tube.**

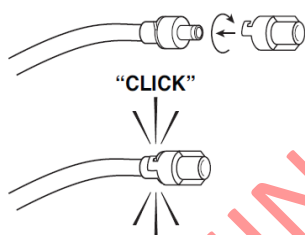


Figure 18. Applying sterile valve cap. CareFusion. Image used with permission from Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD).

- 22** Cover up the catheter cap by making a new gauze pocket:

- Fold a 4x4" gauze pad in half.
- Place the folded 4x4" gauze pad under the catheter line and cap vertically (up/down).
- Fold the gauze pad upward to cover the catheter line and cap so it cannot be accessed from the bottom.
- Use medical tape to hold the folded gauze pad in place. You can date and sign the tape, so that your healthcare provider knows when you last used your drain.

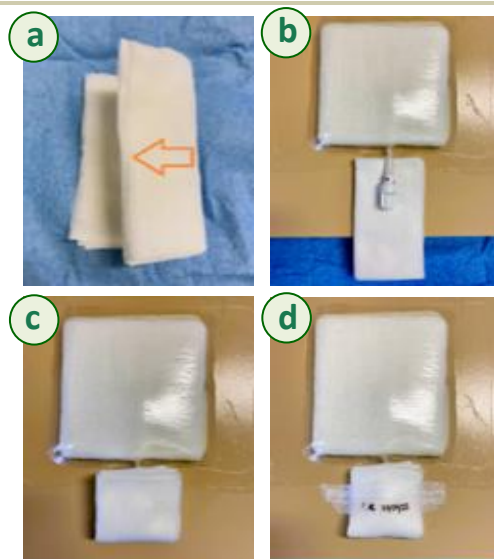


Figure 19 to 22. Partial dressing change (pocket). SHA [Interprofessional Practice]. 2025.

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|----|---|
| 23 | Place the drainage bag full of fluid into two garbage bags. Put it in the garbage or your hazardous waste bin. |
| 24 | Remove your gloves. |
| 25 | Wash your hands. |
| 26 | Write the date, time, amount, colour, and any comments on your drainage record (next page). Show the record to your healthcare provider at your next visit. |

If you have any questions or concerns, contact your healthcare provider.

This information is located on your Discharge Instructions.

Drainage Record

[illegible]

Drainage Record

[illegible]



CS-PIER-0360

Healthy People, Healthy Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Health Authority works in the spirit of truth and reconciliation, acknowledging Saskatchewan as the traditional territory of First Nations and Métis People.

PIER—Patient Information and Education Resource

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