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The advertisement features a close-up of a SecurA catheter's orange locking mechanism. The mechanism has a central slot with the brand name 'securA cath.' and two side tabs labeled 'LIFT' and 'HOLD'. The catheter is shown inserted into a vein, with a cross-section of the vessel wall visible.



To identify clinical incidence, risk factors and treatment of peripherally inserted central venous catheters (PICCs)-related upper extremity venous thrombosis (UEVT) in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy” Kang et al (2016).

Abstract:

Purpose: To identify clinical incidence, risk factors and treatment of peripherally inserted central venous catheters (PICCs)-related upper extremity venous thrombosis (UEVT) in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy.

Methods: We performed a retrospective cohort study of breast cancer patients with PICC insertion undergoing chemotherapy. PICC-related UEVT was diagnosed by ultrasound. Patient-, catheter- and insertion-related factors were analyzed in univariable and multivariable logistic regression to identify significant independent risk factors for PICC-related UEVT. The incidence and treatment of PICC-related UEVT were also analyzed.

ReTweet if useful... Are breast cancer patients with a PICC at an increased risk of upper extremity DVT http://ctt.ec/XQF_7+ @ivteam #ivteam

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Results: A total of 568 breast cancer patients with PICC undergoing chemotherapy were included, for a total of 54,769 catheter days; 8 patients (1.4%) developed PICC-related UEVT. The median time of developing UEVT was 11 days (range of 3 to 79 days). In multivariable analysis, metastasis ($p = 0.002$) and malposition ($p = 0.013$) were shown to be significant risk factors for PICC-related UEVT. All patients were treated with low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) and followed until PICCs were removed. None of the patients developed pulmonary embolus.

Conclusions: Metastasis and malposition were significant risk factors for PICC-related UEVT in breast cancer patients. With early diagnosis and standardized anticoagulant treatment, a better clinical outcome could be achieved. Further prospective and large sample studies are needed.

Reference:

Kang, J., Sun, W., Li, H., Ma, E., Wang, K. and Chen, W. (2016) Peripherally inserted central catheter-related vein thrombosis in breast cancer patients. *The Journal of Vascular Access*. 17(1), p.67-71.

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