

The body and quality of literature evaluating catheter-associated (CA) UEDVT have increased, yet strong evidence on screening, diagnosis, prevention, and optimal treatment is limited” Crawford et al (2016).

Abstract:

Central venous catheters or peripherally inserted central catheters are major risk factors for upper extremity deep venous thrombosis (UEDVT). The body and quality of literature evaluating catheter-associated (CA) UEDVT have increased, yet strong evidence on screening, diagnosis, prevention, and optimal treatment is limited.

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We herein review the current evidence of CA UEDVT that can be applied clinically. Principally, we review the anatomy and definition of CA UEDVT, identification of risk factors, utility of duplex ultrasound as the preferred diagnostic modality, preventive strategies, and an algorithm for management of CA UEDVT.

Reference:

Crawford, J.D., Liem, T.K. and Moneta, G.L. (2016) Management of catheter-associated upper extremity deep venous thrombosis. *Journal of Vascular Surgery - Venous and Lymphatic Disorders*. 4(3), p.375-9.

doi: 10.1016/j.jvsv.2015.06.003.

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