In this retrospective study of 285 patients receiving outpatient parenteral antibiotic therapy (OPAT), duration of antibiotic, use of double-lumen catheters, and receipt of penicillin G and cloxacillin appeared to increase the risk of PICC occlusion” Lam et al (2018).

Abstract:

In this retrospective study of 285 patients receiving outpatient parenteral antibiotic therapy (OPAT), duration of antibiotic, use of double-lumen catheters, and receipt of penicillin G and cloxacillin appeared to increase the risk of PICC occlusion. Physicians should consider these factors when prescribing long-term antibiotic therapy. Further studies are needed to evaluate methods to reduce PICC occlusion, particularly when double-lumen PICCs are necessary, and when cloxacillin or penicillin G are the preferred treatment.

Reference:
