



securAcath.

Reduce Infections

Decrease Dislodgements

Learn More ►

The graphic features the SecurAcath logo at the top. Below it, the text 'Reduce Infections' and 'Decrease Dislodgements' is displayed in large, bold, white font against a dark orange background. A 'Learn More' link with a right-pointing arrow is positioned below the text. On the right side, there is a detailed illustration of the SecurAcath device, which is a yellow, wedge-shaped catheter with a central needle. The device has 'LIFT' and 'HOLD' labels on its sides and 'securAcath' written on its top surface. The device is shown inserted into a cross-section of a blood vessel.



Photopheresis is a very safe procedure; however, the complications and impact on the patient’s quality of life associated with vascular access devices can be significant” Adamski (2018).

Abstract:

Extracorporeal photopheresis is an immunomodulatory therapy indicated for patients with cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, graft-versus-host disease, and heart or lung allograft rejection. Whole blood from the patient is drawn into the photopheresis instrument where it is separated into its components. Plasma, red blood cells, and the treated buffy coat are subsequently returned to the patient. Consistent, adequate blood flow is necessary to

successfully complete the procedure. Vascular access options for photopheresis include peripheral vein cannulation, tunneled central venous catheters, and subcutaneous ports. Photopheresis is a very safe procedure; however, the complications and impact on the patient's quality of life associated with vascular access devices can be significant.

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Reference:

Adamski, J. (2018) Vascular access considerations for extracorporeal photopheresis. *Transfusion*. 58(Suppl 1), p.590-597.

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