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:

Transfusion. 58(Suppl 1), p.590-597.


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