"Implantable vascular access devices are approved by its advantages of being safe, effective and less invasive. It is important to clarify the related factors and early prevention of fracture" Ai et al (2020).

Abstract:
BACKGROUND: To investigate the risk factors of the in vivo implantable venous access port (IVAP) catheter fracture. METHODS: We retrospectively analyzed 3,102 cases of patients with vascular access devices from November 2013 to March 2016 in the hospital by PACS. The clinical and radiographic features (age, occupation, living habit, IVAP duration, intravascular outer catheter angle, location of catheter tip and IVAP implantation site) were summarized to analyze the related risk factors of fracture in the 3,102 patients. RESULTS: There were 15 cases of fracture in 3,102 patients, and the fracture site were located at the entrance of the internal jugular vein (IJV) (n=12), the outlet of the vascular access devices (n=1), the distal portion of the catheter (n=2). Fracture was closely related to the factors of port time, age and occupation, but not related to the location of the port, the position of the catheter tip and the angle of the inner and the outer catheter. Age and IVAP duration were an independent risk factor for IVAP catheter fracture. CONCLUSIONS: Implantable vascular access devices are approved by its advantages of being safe, effective and less invasive. It is important to clarify the related factors and early prevention of fracture.
Reference:


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