“A 69-year-old man, who had been dialyzed using a permanent central venous catheter for 2 years, presented with Henoch-Schönlein purpura and positive perinuclear anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (p-ANCA). He was diagnosed with catheter-related infection by Staphylococcus aureus.” Gao et al (2014).

Reference:

Central venous catheter infection-induced Henoch-Schönlein purpura http://ctt.ec/6C1l5+
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Abstract:
A 69-year-old man, who had been dialyzed using a permanent central venous catheter for 2 years, presented with Henoch-Schönlein purpura and positive perinuclear anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (p-ANCA). He was diagnosed with catheter-related infection by Staphylococcus aureus. After administration of antibiotic and steroid therapy, purpura disappeared and p-ANCA gradually became negative. This case supports the conclusion that infection can be pathogenesis of the vasculitis, including ANCA-positive HSP. Additionally, impregnation of catheters with antibiotics can be an effective treatment for catheter infections.

Other intravenous and vascular access resources that may be of interest (External links – IVTEAM has no responsibility for content).

- Guide for intravenous chemotherapy and associated vascular access devices from Macmillan.
- CancerUK IV chemotherapy information.