The aims of this study were to (1) document the frequency of catheter venous thrombosis detected by colour-Doppler-ultrasound (Doppler-US), (2) assess genetic and acquired thrombophilia risk factors for catheter venous thrombosis and hypercoagulability status and (3) provide recommendations on laboratory screening when considering insertion of a totally implantable vascular access device (TIVAD) in CF patients.” Munck et al (2014).

Reference:


Central venous thrombosis and thrombophilia in cystic fibrosis http://ctt.ec/iD5M1+ @ivteam #ivteam

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Abstract:

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Catheter venous thrombosis may result in life-threatening embolic complications. Recently, a thrombophilic tendency was described in cystic fibrosis (CF), the
significance of which remains unclear. The aims of this study were to (1) document the frequency of catheter venous thrombosis detected by colour-Doppler-ultrasound (Doppler-US), (2) assess genetic and acquired thrombophilia risk factors for catheter venous thrombosis and hypercoagulability status and (3) provide recommendations on laboratory screening when considering insertion of a totally implantable vascular access device (TIVAD) in CF patients.

METHODS: We designed a multicentre prospective study in patients selected at the time of catheter insertion. Doppler-US was scheduled at 1 and 6 months after insertion and before insertion in case of a previous central line. Blood samplings were drawn at insertion and at 1 and 6 months later.

RESULTS: One-hundred patients received a TIVAD and 90 completed the 6-month study. Prevalence of thrombophilia abnormalities and hypercoagulability was found in 50% of the cohorts. Conversely, catheter venous thrombosis frequency was low (6.6%).

CONCLUSION: Our data do not support biological screening at the time of a TIVAD insertion. We emphasise the contribution of a medical history of venous thromboembolism and prospective Doppler-US for identifying asymptomatic catheter venous thrombosis to select patients who may benefit from biological screening and possible anticoagulant therapy.

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