



According to the published data and this experience, the most common complications in TIVAP are infection and catheter malfunction” Esfahani et al (2016).

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Peripheral blood vessels, due to availability are used for many years in cancer patients, however in patients with potentially harmful drugs to skin (vesicant drugs) or difficult accessibility to vessels, the use of implantable port (totally implantable venous access port-TIVAP) devices with central vascular access are important.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS: In this retrospective study, 85 pediatric cancer patients younger than 16 years, with TIVAP implantation, were followed for their complications and outcome. In addition to demographic data, patients’ port complications were assessed and compared with published articles.

RESULTS: Mean days of implanted port usage were  $531 \pm 358$  days in all patients. This period was  $287 \pm 194$  days in complicated patients. Complications included as infection (tunnel infection and catheter related blood-stream infection), malfunction and thrombosis,

skin erosion, tube avulsion, and tube adhesion to the adjacent vessels were seen in 30.6% of patients.

**CONCLUSION:** According to the published data and this experience, the most common complications in TIVAP are infection and catheter malfunction. It is important to notice that in order to prolong its efficacious life, effective sterilization methods, prevention of clot formation and trauma, are the most useful measures.

Reference:

Esfahani, H., Ghorbanpor, M. and Tanasan, A. (2016) Implantable Port Devices, Complications and outcome in Pediatric Cancer, a Retrospective Study. Iranian Journal of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology. 6(1), p.1-8.

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