The current study examines the complication rate in people due to permanent intrajugular hemodialysis catheterization” Hyder et al (2019).

Abstract:

Introduction: A significant increase in patients with end-stage renal disease has been observed currently in our community. Kidney transplantation is the most promising cure but the problem is that large numbers of people are not good candidates for transplantation. Hemodialysis is the next appropriate medication for such patients and for patients with end-stage renal disease, who have no chance for transplantation. Morbidity and mortality are the consequences of vascular access complications. Local data related to the complication rate of permanent hemodialysis catheters is not available. The current study examines the complication rate in people due to permanent intrajugular hemodialysis catheterization.

Materials and methods: The study has been conducted in Dr Ziauddin University Hospital, Karachi. The dataset consists of 212 patients who had gone through jugular catheterizations for hemodialysis at this hospital from the year 2014 to the year 2015. A descriptive method has been chosen for obtaining appropriate results. Complications have also been categorized as early or late.

Results: Complications have been detected in around 24% of the patients from the dataset. Among these complications, infection has the highest percentage (around 13%) while 4% percent of patients have a failed puncture. The others have venous thrombosis, catheter thrombosis, hematoma, wrong canulation, and hemothorax and pneumothorax problems.

Conclusion: The study concludes that the placement of a permanent hemodialysis catheter in the internal jugular vein has a low complication rate. In addition, the method is safe and easy. So, it can be said that the internal jugular vein is a reliable and preferred route for hemodialysis catheterization.

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