This report describes the case of a neonate with a femoral CVC, who developed ascites as a result of extravasation of PN” Kotinatot et al (2019).

Abstract:

Central venous lines are an essential part of neonatal intensive care and are used for infusion of medications and parenteral nutrition (PN). PN is usually given via either peripherally inserted central lines or umbilical venous lines. Occasionally, central venous catheters (CVCs) are inserted in the femoral veins. Extravasation of femoral venous catheter leading to ascites is a rare entity. This report describes the case of a neonate with a femoral CVC, who developed ascites as a result of extravasation of PN. Ascites resolved following the removal of the catheter.

You may also be interested in...

Mid-thigh femoral central venous catheter placement case studies
Neonatal hemidiaphragmatic paralysis following central venous catheter extravasation
Clinical outcomes of tunneled central jugular and femoral central venous catheters

Reference: