
Reference:


ReTweet if useful... Incidence of PICC related thrombosis in cancer patients
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Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Peripherally inserted central venous catheters (PICCs) are widely used in patients with cancer. Catheter usage is one of the risk factors for venous thromboembolism. We aimed to scrutinize the incidence and risk factors for PICC-related upper extremity venous thrombosis (UEVT) in patients with lung cancer receiving chemotherapy.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: We performed a retrospective cohort study of patients with lung cancer with PICC insertion undergoing chemotherapy. Symptomatic PICC-UEVT was diagnosed by ultrasound. The relationship between chemotherapeutic agent exposure and
PICC-UEVT was evaluated. Patient-, catheter-, and insertion-related factors were analyzed in univariable and multivariable logistic regression to identify significant independent risk factors for PICC-UEVT in patients with lung cancer.

RESULTS: A total of 328 patients with lung cancer having PICC undergoing chemotherapy were included, for a total of 34,895 catheter days. Seventeen (5.2%) patients developed PICC-related UEVT, with an incidence of 0.49 per 1000 catheter days. In multivariable logistic analysis, advanced disease was shown to be a significant risk factor for PICC-UEVT (odds ratio [OR]: 4.9; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.4-16.7; P = .011). Patients treated with etoposide had a higher risk of PICC-related UEVT (OR: 3.6; 95% CI: 1.1-12.1; P = .042). Patients were followed up after PICC removal for a median duration of 246 days. None of the patients developed pulmonary embolism.

CONCLUSION: Patients with lung cancer harboring an advanced disease or treating with etoposide were at higher risk of PICC-UEVT.

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