



The evaluation of the incidence of symptomatic upper limb venous thrombosis (ULVT) associated with midline catheters in patients admitted to the hospital” Lisova et al (2018).

Abstract:

AIM: The evaluation of the incidence of symptomatic upper limb venous thrombosis (ULVT) associated with midline catheters in patients admitted to the hospital.

METHODS: The frequency of symptomatic ULVT diagnosed in a group of patients with midline catheters confirmed by sonographic examination in hospitalised patients at Faculty Hospital over the period of 1 year.

RESULTS: Four hundred thirty-nine midline catheters were inserted in 430 patients (250 women and 180 men) during year 2015. Nine patients had two midline catheters. The average age of the patient was 68 years (range: 19-96 years). The median time of midline catheter introduction into a vein was 10 days (range: 1-112 days). Symptomatic thrombosis was diagnosed in 20 patients (4.5%), 3.3/1000 catheter days. It was associated with gender (male) and midline insertion in the cephalic vein.

CONCLUSION: The risk of upper limb symptomatic thrombosis associated with midline catheters during a stay in the hospital should be taken into consideration when indicating optimal venous access.

Reference:

Lisova, K., Hromadkova, J., Pavelková, K., Zauška, V., Havlin, J. and Charvat, J. (2018) The incidence of symptomatic upper limb venous thrombosis associated with midline catheter: Prospective observation. The Journal of Vascular Access. March 1st. .

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