

Peripherally inserted central catheters in patients with hematological malignancies

Abstract:

AIM: In this study we presented our experience with peripherally inserted central venous catheter (PICC) in patients with hematological malignancies.

METHODS: In the period from 2009 to 2012, a total of 105 PICCs were inserted in 90 patients. Patients with Non-Hodgkin lymphoma treated with DA-EPOCH comprised almost 40% of the cohort.

RESULTS: The total PICC in-dwell time was 14781 days with a median of 129 days (range 8-570 days). Malposition of the PICC occurred in 12 patients (11.4%) with a successful reposition or re-insertion. In 39 patients (37%) PICC was removed before the end of treatment due to suspected or proven infection (30 patients, 29%; 2.03 per 1000 PICC days), thrombosis associated with PICC in four patients (3.8%), occlusion of the PICC (two patients), misplaced catheter (two patients), and suspected thromboembolism in a single patient.

CONCLUSION: PICC is a safe and convenient long-term venous access in patients with hematological malignancies.

Reference:

Mitrović, Z., Komljenović, I., Prka, Z., Crnek, S.S., Stojšavljević, R.A., Haris, V., Kusec, R., Dautovic, D. and Pejša, V. (2014) The use of peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) in patients with hematological malignancies—a single center experience. *Liječnički Vjesnik*. 136(5-6), p.136-40. .