



“The incidence of thrombosis was 16.6% (12/72) in patients with one or more risk factors, and 55.5% (five of nine) in those with two or more risk factors.” Shi et al (2014).

Reference:

Shi, Y., Wen, L., Zhou, Y. and Tao, S. (2014) Thrombotic risk factors in patients undergoing chemotherapy via peripherally inserted central catheter. The Journal of International Medical Research. April 29th. .

Abstract:

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate risk factors for venous thrombosis in patients undergoing chemotherapy via peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC).

METHODS: Data regarding age, sex, body mass index (BMI), smoking history, diagnosis, medical history, family history of thrombosis, haemoglobin level, and white blood cell (WBC) and platelet counts were prospectively collected from consecutively recruited patients. Patients were evaluated using six thrombotic risk-assessment scales prior to PICC. Assessments of the general venous system and the catheterized vein and limb were made. Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) was diagnosed by colour Doppler ultrasonography. Thrombosis risk factors were identified by logistic regression analysis.

RESULTS: Thrombosis occurred in 12/188 patients (6.38%). Age >60 years, BMI >25 kg/m²

and $WBC > 11.4 \times 10^9/l$ were identified as independent risk factors for thrombosis. The incidence of thrombosis was 16.6% (12/72) in patients with one or more risk factors, and 55.5% (five of nine) in those with two or more risk factors.

CONCLUSIONS: Age > 60 years, BMI > 25 kg/m² and $WBC > 1.4 \times 10^9/l$ are major risk factors for thrombosis in Chinese patients undergoing PICC chemotherapy.

Other intravenous and vascular access resources that may be of interest (External links - IVTEAM has no responsibility for content).

Guide for intravenous chemotherapy and associated vascular access devices from Macmillan. CancerUK IV chemotherapy information.

