



The need for totally implantable central venous access devices (TICVADs) has increased with increased opportunities in the use of chemotherapy and parenteral nutrition. This study aimed to determine the outcomes of TICVAD implantation and use in patients aged  $\geq 85$  years” Imaoka et al (2018).

Abstract:

**BACKGROUND/AIMS:** The need for totally implantable central venous access devices (TICVADs) has increased with increased opportunities in the use of chemotherapy and parenteral nutrition. This study aimed to determine the outcomes of TICVAD implantation and use in patients aged  $\geq 85$  years.

**METHODS:** Between January 2010 and August 2016, 117 patients underwent TICVAD implantation and their records were retrospectively reviewed.

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**RESULTS:** Participants were divided into 2 groups (plus-85 and sub-85 groups). Fifty-five patients (47.0%) had solid organ cancer alone; 35 patients (29.9%) had cerebrovascular or cranial nerve disease. The average follow-up period was 201 (2-1,620) days. Major

complications were identified in 6 (14.6%) plus-85 patients and 11 (14.5%) sub-85 patients ( $p = 0.9813$ ). Catheter-related infections developed in 3 plus-85 (7.3%) and 4 sub-85 patients (5.3%;  $p = 0.6549$ ). There were no significant group differences in hematoma, pneumothorax, occlusion, and removal rates. In plus-85 patients examined just before surgery and a month after surgery, increased rates of serum albumin and Onodera's prognostic nutritional index were observed in 48% (14/39) and 41% (12/39), respectively.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The use of TICVADs in the plus-85 group resulted in effective outcomes. The results of this retrospective study support the wider use of TICVADs in patients aged  $\geq 85$  years.

Reference:

Imaoka, Y., Kuranishi, F. and Ogawa, Y. (2018) Usefulness of Totally Implantable Central Venous Access Devices in Elderly Patients: A Retrospective Study. *Annals of Nutrition & Metabolism*. 72(2), p.112-116.

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