

The clinical presentation, microbiology, consequences and management of these central venous catheter associated infections in pulmonary arterial hypertension patients treated with intravenous prostacyclins are discussed” Boucly et al (2015).

Abstract:

Intravenous prostacyclins are a valuable treatment for patients with severe pulmonary arterial hypertension, leading to improved exercise capacity, haemodynamics, quality of life and survival. Unfortunately, due to the short half-life of these drugs, they need to be administered continuously through central venous catheters. Despite aseptic technique, regular dressing changes, tunneled central venous catheters and patient education, patients are exposed to central venous catheter associated infections.

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These infections cause significant morbidity and mortality. The clinical presentation, microbiology, consequences and management of these central venous catheter associated infections in pulmonary arterial hypertension patients treated with intravenous prostacyclins are discussed.

Reference:

Boucly, A., O’Connell, C., Savale, L., O’Callaghan, D.S., Jaïs, X., Montani, D., Humbert, M., Simonneau, G. and Sitbon, O. (2015) Tunnelled central venous line-associated infections in patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension treated with intravenous prostacyclin. *Presse Médicale*. November 4th. .

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