

Outcomes of Conservative Management of Retained Central Venous Catheters- Five Years of Experience

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Summary

Background:

Removal of central venous catheters (CVCs) It is usually a simple surgical procedure. However, in some cases the catheter is embedded in the vessel wall and its Extraction is not possible without more invasive interventions.

Material and methods:

A retrospective study has been carried out since 2003 to 2011 of patients who have had a CVC removed and of those factors that could have intervened in the impossibility of withdrawal. The types of catheter, the insertion area, the time elapsed from insertion to removal, the main diagnosis and the type of medication. In addition, a clinical follow-up has been carried out and through imaging tests in patients with retained CVCs.

Results:

A total of 174 interventions were carried out. In 5 cases it is not was able to remove the CVC. These 5 cases were patients diagnosed with B ALL and underwent identical chemotherapy treatment. Furthermore, in the at the time of their retirement, they all wore the CVC for a longer period to 2 years (from 29 to 84 months). In patients with retained fragments No complications derived from this condition occurred. The mean follow-up period was 36 months (maximum 48 months).

Conclusions:

Possible complications derived from the presence of retained CVC fragments are infection, thrombosis venous vein and catheter migration. Based on our results, we propose that an expectant attitude could be considered in these patients. and conservative management

Keywords: Central venous catheter; Indwelling catheter; Retained catheter; Removal; Complications; Pediatric.

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