

Line Insertion (CVC / PICC/ HICKMAN /DIALYSIS CATHETER)

Central Venous insertion is a medical procedure that requires careful consideration and education for both healthcare providers and patients.

1. Purpose of CVC Insertion:

Central Venous are used for various reasons, including administering medications, fluids, blood products, and for long-term access in patients requiring frequent blood draws or treatments like chemotherapy.

2. Procedure Overview:

The insertion is typically performed in a sterile environment, often in a hospital setting. It involves placing a catheter into a large vein, usually in the:

- neck
- chest or groin

3. Risks and Complications:

Patients should be educated about potential risks, which may include:

- infection
- bleeding
- thrombosis
- Pneumothorax

Understanding these risks helps patients make informed decisions and recognize signs of complications.

4. Post-Insertion Care:

After the procedure, proper care of the insertion site is crucial to prevent infection. Patients should be instructed on how to keep the site clean and dry, recognize signs of infection (such as redness, swelling, or discharge), and when to seek medical attention.

5. Maintenance of the Central Line:

Regular maintenance is essential for the longevity of the catheter. This includes flushing the catheter with saline to prevent clot formation and changing dressings as recommended.

Patients should be educated on the importance of adhering to these maintenance protocols.

6. Patient Involvement:

Engaging patients in their care is vital. They should be encouraged to ask questions, express concerns, and participate in decision-making regarding their treatment plan.

7. Follow-Up Care:

Patients should be informed about the need for follow-up appointments to monitor the catheter's function and the patient's overall health. This includes regular assessments for complications related to catheter issues.

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