

PICC-Related Upper Extremity Deep Vein Thrombosis (UEDVT)

Prevalence

UEDVT Prevalence¹

Approximately 10% of all DVTs involve upper extremities

Primary (20%)

- Venous Thoracic Outlet Syndrome
- Effort-related thrombosis (Paget-Schroetter Syndrome)
- Idiopathic

Secondary (80%)

- Catheter-related thrombosis
- Cancer-associated thrombosis
- Surgery or trauma of the arm or shoulder
- Hormone-induced coagulation abnormalities (i.e. pregnancy)

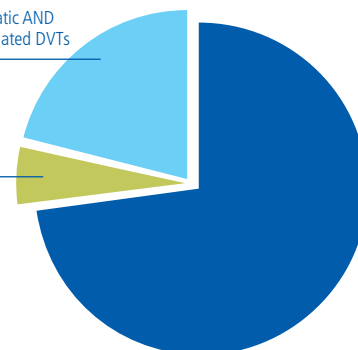
PICC-Related UEDVT Incidence Rates²

Symptomatic PICC-related DVTs

- 1-4% incidence
- Asymptomatic + symptomatic PICC-related DVTs
 - Up to 38% incidence
- Median time to thrombus: 8 to 12 days

38% Rate of Symptomatic AND Asymptomatic PICC-Related DVTs

1-4% Rate of Symptomatic PICC-Related DVTs



Relevance

UEDVT Relevance Compared to Other Catheter Complications

- **Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infections (CRBSIs):** Less than 2.2% of PICCs have CRBSIs (per 100 catheters)^{3, 4}
- **Occlusions:** Approximately 25% of catheters may become occluded⁵
- **DVTs:** Asymptomatic + symptomatic PICC-related DVTs have shown a rate as high as 38%²

Venous Thrombosis Risks⁶

Patient and Vascular

Catheter-Associated Infection
Fibrinous Catheter Lumen Occlusion
Extrinsic Vascular Compression
Age Extreme (Old/Young)

Technical

Larger Catheter Diameter
Multi-Lumen Catheters
Catheter Tip Malposition
Two or More Insertion Attempts
Left-Sided Placement
Subclavian Vein Insertion

Treatment-Related

L-Asparaginase
Estrogen or Progesterone Agents
Recombinant Human Interleukin-2
Granulocyte-Macrophage CSF
Thalidomide

Sequelea of UEDVT^{7, 8}

If a catheter-related venous thrombus develops, between the catheter and vessel wall, it may:

- Lead to complete blockage of the vein
- Become a life-threatening condition (pulmonary embolism)
- Have potential complications including, but not limited to, post-thrombotic syndrome

UEDVT Link to Infection and Occlusion^{8, 9, 10, 11}

- CVC placement provides a rich culture for bacterial growth because of foreign body response upon insertion of CVC
- As the biofilm layer develops it encloses and protects bacteria, which can lead to an increased risk of infection
- Post-mortem evaluation of 72 cancer patients with CVCs showed a strong correlation between catheter-related sepsis and CVC thrombosis
 - A fibrin layer was present on ALL catheters
 - Catheter-related thrombosis was present in 38% of cases
 - 23% of these had sepsis
 - No patients without catheter-related thrombosis had sepsis

PICC-related UEDVT is a significant clinical issue, has a very high prevalence rate compared to the other primary catheter-related complications and can lead to serious complications. Let this knowledge be your stepping stone in heightening your awareness of DVTs and the relationship to PICCs.

AngioDynamics retains a highly credentialed team of clinical specialists committed to providing educational support and training.

To learn more about our UEDVT accredited program, “Reaching New Heights in Understanding CVC Complications: Heighten Your DVT Awareness”, call 1.800.833.9973 or go to www.angiodynamics.com

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