



## Procedure Information Sheet

### Introduction

Insertion of Central venous Catheter is necessary for patients on long-term or temporary hemodialysis, hemoperfusion or plasma exchange therapy. A good condition Central venous Catheter is crucial to the success and safety of hemodialysis. The patient should therefore always take good care of the catheter.

### The Operation / Procedure

The insertion of Central venous Catheter is a minor surgery. The surgeon will select the internal jugular vein, subclavian vein or femoral vein as placement. The procedure is under local or general anaesthesia.

### Before the Operation / Procedure

1. The surgeon will assess the patient and determine the placement of Central Venous Catheter.
2. Keep the placement and surrounding skin intact to prevent infection. If femoral vein is selected for placement, shaving will be done before operation.

### After the Operation / Procedure

1. If the operation is successful, a catheter with waterproof dressing will place on chest wall or femoral area. X- Ray is taken to confirm placement.
2. If any pain from the operation site, the patient can ask the health care professionals for analgesic. If the patient's condition is satisfactory, he/she will be discharged if uncomplicated.
3. The patient should take good care of the catheter, which is his/her 'lifeline'. Always keep the catheter dressing dry and intact.
4. Care at Home:
  - 4.1 Keep dressing dry and intact, if any loosen or get wet, inform the renal staff immediately for dressing change and observe any signs and symptom of infection.
  - 4.2 Pullover clothes are avoided; blouse or shirt is recommended to prevent any shearing force on the catheter.
  - 4.3 Maintain good personal hygiene. No tub-bath, daily shower is recommended. Use wrap paper and a towel cover the catheter dressing before shower to prevent the catheter get wet.
  - 4.4 Observe the catheter dressing at least daily, if there is any blood, yellowish discharge or odor smell, inform the renal staff immediately.
5. Inform health care professionals prior to any minor surgeries (such as tooth extraction) an antibiotic can be given to prevent infection.

### Risk and Complication

1. Pneumothorax
2. Hemothorax
3. Arterial puncture
4. Arrhythmia
5. Catheter infection or exit site infection
6. Thrombosis of catheter
7. Catheter malposition
8. Stenosis is of cannulated vessel

### Disclaimer

This leaflet only provides general information pertaining to this operation / procedure. While common risks and complications are described, the list is not exhaustive, and the degree of risk could also vary between patients. Please contact your doctor for detailed information and specific enquiry.

### Reference

1. Smart patient website by Hospital Authority: Renal Replacement Therapy (2017)
2. Smart patient website by Hospital Authority: End Stage Renal Failure Palliative Treatment (2017)
3. Herzallah AM, Madkour M T Y, ElShanshoury T S, Morsi A A, (2018). Femoral tunneled Hemodialysis catheter as a permanent access for hemodialysis patients. *Journal of Medicine in Scientific Research*, 1(2), 106-108.

Patient's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Patient's Label

Patient Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Hospital No: \_\_\_\_\_

Episode No: \_\_\_\_\_