

A Study on Complications of Central Venous Cathetrization

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Abstract

Background: Central venous catheterization (CVC) is a critical procedure in modern medical practice, facilitating the administration of medications, fluids, and hemodynamic monitoring. Despite its utility, CVC is associated with various complications that can significantly impact patient outcomes.

Aims and Objectives: This study aims to analyze the incidence, types, and risk factors of complications associated with central venous catheterization.

Materials and Methods: An observational analysis was conducted on patients who underwent CVC in a tertiary care hospital (MYH) from december 2003 to december 2004. Data on patient demographics, catheterization site, technique used, and complications were collected and analyzed.

Results: Out of 95 CVC procedures, 15 (15.8%) resulted in complications. Mechanical complications were the most common, followed by infectious and thrombotic events. The internal jugular vein approach had a lower complication rate compared to the subclavian and femoral sites.

Conclusion: While CVC is indispensable in clinical settings, it carries a risk of significant complications. Selection of the appropriate insertion site and adherence to aseptic techniques are crucial in minimizing these risks.

Keywords

Central venous catheterization, complications, mechanical, infectious, thrombotic, insertion site.