



:
 가
 : 1998 3 2001 3 77 , 78
 54 , 56 18 - 80 (48)
 , 66 , 65 74 ,
 60 . ,
 : 100% , 94.8%
 . 3 - 395 (120) 160.9 ,
 95.1 1.2 ,
 2.1 가
 30 , 40 37
 (27.6%) 9 (6.7%) 1
 . 2 , 2 , 4 32
 (23.9%) 4 , 1 , 2 , 가 5
 , 5 , 3 , 4 가 8 .
 :

, , , 가 (10, 11).

Hickman 1973 Broviac
 가 가
 (1, 2),
 가
 (3-6).

가 1998 3 2001 3 3
 77 (78)

54
 (56) 18 - 80 (: 48)
 , 66 , 가 65 . 3 2
 .

1 가 129 (, , , , , 3
 2 , , , , ,
 3 (), 2 . 74
 2002 7 15 2002 10 1 .

:
12F (Hickman ,)
catheter; Medtronic Inc, Minneapolis, MN) , 60
(Standard chemoport with preattached venous catheter;
Medtronic Inc, Minneapolis, MN)
(blind puncture)
10 - 20 cc (300,
) , ,
가
(lidocain HCl 2%)
19 gauge
0.035
9 F dilator 가 peel - away sheath
. 24
. Peel - away sheath
dilator sheath
Peel - away sheath
가
5 cm
2 cm
(dacron
cuff)
131 134
100%
94.8% (Table 1). 3 - 395 ,
(heparin sodium 5000 IU/ml, 120

Table 1. Comparison of Results between Blind Surgical and Interventional Radiological Placement in Central Venous Catheterization

	Blind Surgical Method		Interventional Radiological Method	
No. of case	78 (77 patients)		56 (54 patients)	
No. of successful case	74/78 (94.8%)		56/56 (100%)	
Average Puncture times	2.1 (1 - 7)		1.2 (1 - 3)	
Average Duration of Procedure	40 minutes (20 - 60 minutes)		30 minutes (20 - 50 minutes)	
	Chemoport (n = 40)	Hickman (n = 38)	Chemoport (n = 20)	Hickman (n = 36)
Early Complication (9/134 = 6.7%)				
1. Hematoma (n = 3)	2			1
2. Pneumothorax (n = 2)	1	1		
3. Early Deviation (n = 4)	3	1		
Late Complication (32/134 = 23.9%)				
1. Infection (n = 9)		5		4
2. Vein thrombosis (n = 4)	2	1	1	
3. Displacement (n = 6)	2	2	2	
4. Obstruction (n = 13)	7	1	3	2

No.: Number

160.9 95.1 가 . (titanium)
 1.2 (1-3), 1,000 -
 2.1 (1-7) 가
 10 3 2,000 (6).
 30 (20-50), 40 (20-60
) (venotomy)
 71 ,
 가 가 19 (14.2%), 가 28 ,
 (20.9%), 가 6 (4.5 %), ,
 18 (13.4%) ,
 37 (27.6%) (4, 6-8).
 9 (6.7%) .
 1 (1.8%) ,
 2 (2.6%), 2 (2.6%), 가 4 (variant)
 (5.1%) . 2 ,
 4 2 , 2 . ,
 2
 1 .
 32 (23.9%) McBride (3)
 4 , 1 , 2 , 가 5 26.1%, 37%
 5 , 3 ,
 4 , 가 8 . 9 (6.7%) . Lameris (6) 40
 2 (blind puncture)
 (Staphylococcus hominis: 1 , Pseudomonas cepacia: 1
) 가 7 45%,
 가가 가 3 , 67% 가
 가가 가 4
 . 4 (2.9%) , 6 (4.4%) .
 가 1.2
 3 2 2.1
 . 13 (9.7%) 가 .
 5
 98% (9-15). ,
 5.0-8.9% (4, 16),
 4.5% (12).
 , , 가 100%
 가 4 (5.1%)
 94.8% .
 (3-8). 27.6% 20-67%
 , , (3, 6, 11). , 1.7 -
 6% (4, 12, 13, 17).
 (6).
 2 (2.6%),
 가 4 (5.1%)
 .
 가
 가

가 2 가 가 2 1.2 - 5% (8, 12, 15) 1 (1.8%), 2 , 3 (2.2%) 2 가 가 10 - 30% (3, 11, 17 - 19). 50 - 70% (skin flora) 가 (8). 38.3 가 9 (6.7%) 2 , 7 3 4 가가 4 가가 9 가 42 - 80% (11, 17). 4 (2.9%) 3 가 1 가 1 가 (20, 21). 3.7 - 10% 13 (9.7%) 가 10 4

3 7 3 가 3 6 (4.5%) 2 , 가 2 . 4 2 . (160.9) (95.1) 9 가 Hickman Chemoport 1. Broviac JW, Cole JJ, Scribner BH. A silicone rubber atrial catheter for prolonged parenteral alimentation. *Surg Gynecol Obstet* 1973; 136:602-606 2. Hickman RO, Buckner CD, Clift RA, Sanders JE, Stewart P, Thomas ED. A modified right atrial catheter for access to the venous system in marrow transplant recipients. *Surg Gynecol Obstet* 1979;148:871-875 3. McBride KD, Fisher R, Warnock N, Winfield DA, Reed MW, Gaines PA. A comparative analysis of radiological and surgical placement of central venous catheters. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol* 1997;20:17-22 4. Davis SJ, Thompson JS, Edney JA. Insertion of Hickman catheters. A comparison of cutdown and percutaneous techniques. *Am J Surg* 1984;50:673-676 5. Noshier JL, Shami MM, Siegel RL, DeCandia M, Bodner LJ. Tunneled central venous access catheter placement in the pediatric population: comparison of radiologic and surgical results. *Radiology* 1994;192:265-268 6. Lameris JS, Post PJ, Zonderland HM, Gerritsen PG, Kappers-Klunne MC, Schutte HE. Percutaneous placement of Hickman catheters: comparison of sonographically guided and blind techniques. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1990;155:1097-1099 7. Morris SL, Jaques PF, Mauro MA. Radiology-assisted placement of implantable subcutaneous infusion ports for long-term venous access. *Radiology* 1992;184:149-151 8. Denny DF Jr. Placement and management of long-term central venous access catheters and ports. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1993;161: 385-393 9. , .

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10. 1997; 36:51-54
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Central Venous Catheterization: Comparison between Interventional Radiological Procedure and Blind Surgical Procedure¹

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Purpose: To determine the usefulness and safety of radiological placement of a central venous catheter by prospectively comparing the results of interventional radiology and blind surgery.

Materials and Methods: For placement of a central venous catheter, the blind surgical method was used in 78 cases (77 patients), and the interventional radiological method in 56 cases (54 patients). The male to female ratio was 66:68, and the patients' mean age was 48 (range, 18 - 80) years. A tunneled central venous catheter was used in 74 cases, and a chemoport in 60. We evaluated the success and duration of the procedures, the number of punctures required, and ensuing complications, comparing the results of the two methods.

Results: The success rates of the interventional radiological and the blind surgical procedure were 100% and 94.8%, respectively. The duration of central catheterization was 3 - 395 (mean, 120) days, that of chemoport was 160.9 days, and that of tunneled central venous catheter was 95.1 days. The mean number of punctures of the subclavian vein was 1.2 for interventional radiology, and 2.1 for blind surgery. The mean duration of the interventional radiological and the blind surgical procedure was, respectively, 30 and 40 minutes. The post-procedural complication rate was 27.6% (37 cases). Early complications occurred in nine cases (6.7%): where interventional radiology was used, there was one case of hematoma, and blind surgery gave rise to hematoma ($n=2$), pneumothorax ($n=2$), and early deviation of the catheter ($n=4$). Late complications occurred in 32 cases (23.9%). Interventional radiology involved infection ($n=4$), venous thrombosis ($n=1$), catheter displacement ($n=2$) and catheter obstruction ($n=5$), while the blind surgical procedure gave rise to infection ($n=5$), venous thrombosis ($n=3$), catheter displacement ($n=4$) and catheter obstruction ($n=8$).

Conclusion: The success rate of interventional radiological placement of a central venous catheter was high and the complication rate was low. In comparison with the blind surgical procedure, it is a very safe and useful method.

Index words : Catheters and catheterization

Catheters and catheterization, central venous access

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