

1

2

:  
 : 2001 6 2002 5  
 654 , 670  
 : 670 669 (99.9%)  
 (1.2%) ( 3 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1  
 1 ) . Hickman 1 - 407 ( 107.1 )  
 416 Hickman 가 334 ,  
 가 16 ,  
 가 53 , 13 . 53 (8.0%) 44 (6.6%), 5  
 (0.8%), 2 (0.3%), 1 (0.15%),  
 1 (0.15%) . 1

:  
 Hickman  
 가

가

가 가

가 .

60%

(1).

2001 6 2002 5 1 714  
 753

654 , 670  
 16 - 87 ( 49.6 ) 가  
 259 , 가 395 . 16 2

654 16 ,

(2 - 6).

1

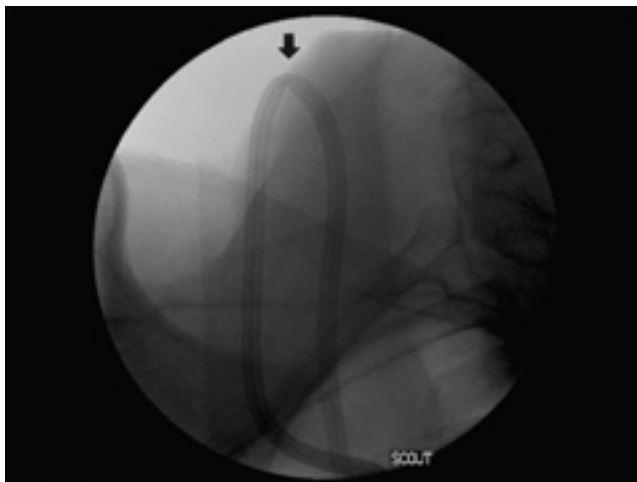
2



3 666 416  
 . 138  
 , 가  
 가 63 , 가 49 .  
 416  
 가 334 , ,  
 가 16 ,  
 53 . 13 (  
 6 , 5 , 가  
 2 ) . 53 (53/666,  
 8.0%) 44 (6.6%), 5  
 (0.8%), 2 (0.3%), 1 (0.15%),  
 1 (0.15%) (Table  
 2).  
 44 6 50 (7.5%),  
 1000 0.69  
 21 , 29 .  
 44 17 ,  
 27 1000 0.61 .  
 6

**Table 2.** Causes for Catheter removal due to Late Complications of 666 Hickman Catheters Inserted via the Right Internal Jugular vein

Complications	No. of Catheters (%)
Bactermia	27 (4.1%)
Local infection	17 (2.6%)
Catheter migration	5 (0.8%)
Catheter occlusion	2 (0.3%)
Thrombophlebitis	1 (0.15%)
RA thrombosis	1 (0.15%)
Total (n = 666)	53 (8.0%)



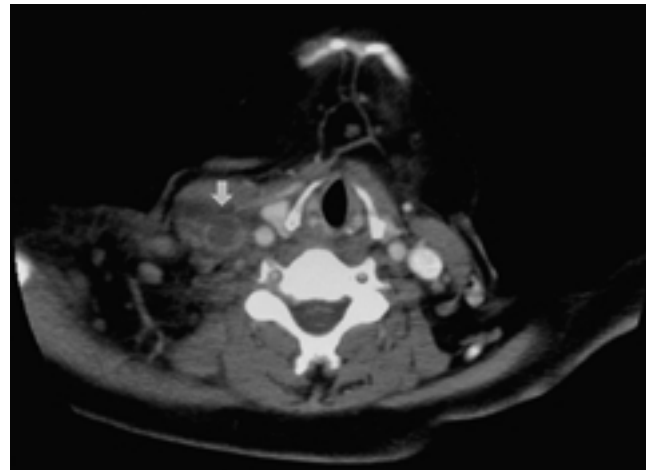
**Fig. 1.** Radiograph shows a catheter kink (arrow) at internal jugular vein exit site. Catheter had been inserted by high venous puncture which was made through jugular vein above 2 cm to the medial clavicle.

가 . 5 17 45  
 ( 25.2 )  
 dacron cuff  
 . 2  
 . 1  
 CT

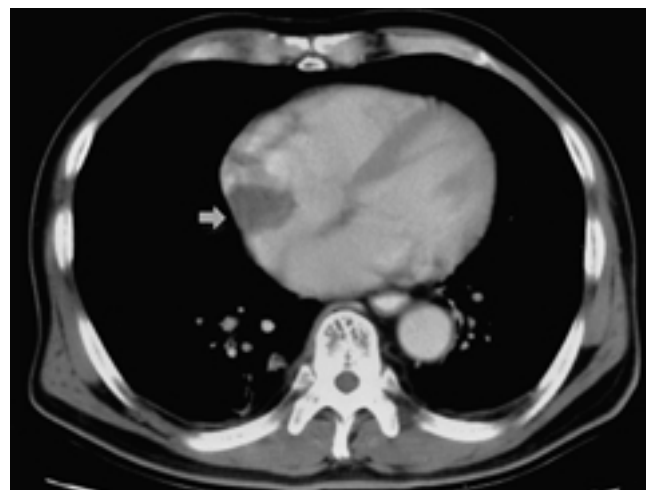
*Acinetobacter baumannii*

(Fig. 2). 1

(Fig. 3).



**Fig. 2.** CT scan shows a thrombosed right internal jugular vein (arrow) with adjacent soft tissue infiltration due to thrombophlebitis.



**Fig. 3.** CT scan shows a low-attenuated filling defect in the right atrium (arrow) which was confirmed as a organized thrombus related to central venous catheter.

:

(torque)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

. Nazarian (16)

(7 - 10).

가

(14)

7.2%

60%

669, 1

0 -

13%

가

2

16

(1, 5, 6, 11 - 14).

가

(15, 17),

(3).

가

(4, 14, 18),

0 - 30%,

1000

0.47 - 4.0

가 (1).

(10,

가 18 - 21).

44 (6.6%, 1000

0.61)

6

가 (15).

Schillinger (6)

42%

10%

, Trerotola (3)

가

,

가

가

13%, 3%

가

, Macdonald (2)

109

. Cimochoowski (5)

(23, 24), Raad (24)

23%

1

( )

가  
가  
6 (0.9%)  
dacron cuff가  
가  
가  
가

(25). 가

(14)  
3.2%

Nightingale (19)

Nazarian (25)  
가

(14)

1

(26, 27). Gilon (28)

12.5%

(29, 30), 가

(31, 32).

가

3 (0.45%)

(2 - 4, 33).

가  
가  
3  
2  
1  
3  
가  
가  
2 cm  
2 cm  
(34).

가

가 가 가

1. Bona R. Thrombotic complications of central venous catheters in cancer patients. *Semin Thromb Hemost* 1999;25:147-156
2. Macdonald S, Watt AJ, McNally D, Edwards RD, Moss JG. Comparison of technical success and outcome of tunneled catheters inserted via the jugular and subclavian approaches. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2000;11:225-231
3. Trerotola SO, Kuhn-Fulton J, Johnson MS, Shah H, Ambrosius WT, Kneebone PH. Tunneled infusion catheters: increased incidence of symptomatic venous thrombosis after subclavian versus internal jugular venous access. *Radiology* 2000;217:89-93
4. Trerotola SO, Johnson MS, Harris VJ, et al. Outcome of tunneled hemodialysis catheters placed via the right internal jugular vein by interventional radiologists. *Radiology* 1997;203:489-495
5. Cimochowski GE, Worley E, Rutherford WE, Sartain J, Blondin J, Harter H. Superiority of the internal jugular over the subclavian access for temporary dialysis. *Nephron* 1990;54:154-161
6. Schillinger F, Schillinger D, Nontagnac R, Milcent T. Post catheterization vein stenosis in haemodialysis: comparative angiographic study of 50 subclavian and 50 internal jugular accesses. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 1991;6:722-724
7. Lambiase RE, Dorfman GS, Cronan JJ, Paoletta LP, Caldwell ME. Percutaneous alternatives in nutritional support: a radiologic perspective. *JPEN J Parenteral Enteral Nutr* 1988;12:513-520
8. Page AC, Evans RA, Kaczmariski R, Mufti GJ, Gishen P. The insertion of chronic indwelling central venous catheters (Hickman lines) in interventional radiologic suites. *Clin Radiol* 1990;42:105-109

9. Cockburn JF, Eynon CA, Virji N, Jackson JE. Insertion of Hickman central venous catheters by using angiographic techniques in patients with haematologic disorders. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1992;159:121-124
10. 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
11. De cicco M, Matovic M, Balestreri L, et al. Central venous thrombosis: an early and frequent complication in cancer patients bearing long-term silastic catheter. prospective study. *Thromb Res* 1997;86:101-113
12. Haire WD, Lieberman RP, Lund GB, Edney JA, Kessinger A, Armitage JO. Thrombotic complications of silicone rubber catheters during autologous marrow and peripheral stem cell transplantation; prospective comparison of Hickman and Groshong catheters. *Bone Marrow Transplant* 1991;7:57-59
13. Lokich JJ, Becker B. Subclavian vein thrombosis in patients treated with infusion chemotherapy for advanced malignancy. *Cancer* 1983;52:1586-1589
14. : 557 . 1999;40: 845-850
15. Rose SC, Kinney TB, Bundens WP, Valji K, Roberts AC. Importance of doppler analysis of transmitted atrial waveforms prior to placement of central venous access catheters. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1998;9:927-934
16. Nazarian GK, Bernadas C, Lehmann S, Dietz C, Barkmeier J, Bjarnason H. Jugular versus subclavian tunneled catheters (abstr). *Radiology* 1997;205(P):293
17. Haire WD, Lynch TG, Lieberman RP, Lund GB, Edney JA. Utility of duplex ultrasound in the diagnosis of asymptomatic catheter-induced subclavian vein thrombosis. *J Ultrasound Med* 1991;10:493-496
18. Bakker J, van Overhagen H, Wielenga J, et al. Infectious complications of radiologically inserted Hickman catheters in patients with hematologic disorders. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol* 1998;21:116-121
19. Nightingale CE, Norman A, Cunningham D, Young J, Webb A, Filshie J. A prospective analysis of 949 long-term central venous access catheters for ambulatory chemotherapy in patients with gastrointestinal malignancy. *Eur J Cancer* 1997;33:398-403
20. Clark DE, Raffin TA. Infectious complications of indwelling long-term central venous catheters. *Chest* 1990;97:966-972
21. Press OW, Ramsey PG, Larson EB, Fefer A, Hickman RO. Hickman catheter infections in patients with malignancies. *Medicine* 1984;63:189-200
22. Vaudaux P, Pittet D, Haeberli A, et al. Host factors selectively increase staphylococcal adherence on inserted catheters: a role for fibronectin and fibrinogen of fibrin. *J Infect Dis* 1989;160:865-875
23. Herrmann M, Vaudaux P, Pittet D, et al. Fibronectin, fibrinogen, and laminin act as mediators of adherence of clinical staphylococcal isolates to foreign material. *J Infect Dis* 1988;158:693-701
24. Raad II, Luna M, Khalil SM, Costerton JW, Lam C, Bodey GP. The relationship between the thrombotic and infectious complications of central venous catheters. *JAMA* 1994;271:1014-1016
25. Nazarian G, Bjarnason H, Dietz CA Jr, Bernadas CA, Hunter DW. Changes in tunneled catheter tip position when a patient is upright. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1997;8:437-441
26. Williams DM, Silove ED, Stevens MC. Intracardiac thrombus and tricuspid valve obstruction: a complication of Hickman catheter use. *Pediatr Hematol Oncol* 1988;5:47-52
27. Plain MB, McGough EC, Nixon GW, Ruttenberg HD. Right atrial ball-valve thrombus: a complication of central venous alimentation in an infant. Diagnosis and successful surgical management of a case. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1979;78:579-582
28. Gilon D, Schechter D, Rein AJ, et al. Right atrial thrombi are related to indwelling central venous catheter position: insights into time course and possible mechanism of formation. *Am Heart J* 1998;135:457-462
29. Latif T, Steiman DM, Gagaoudakis P. Massive right atrial thrombosis due to Hickman catheter requiring open heart surgery: a case report. *Angiology* 2001;52:425-428
30. Kingdon EJ, Holt SG, Davar J, et al. Atrial thrombus and central venous dialysis catheters. *Am J Kidney Dis* 2001;38:631-639
31. Jafari J, Reisin LH, Mishael J. Infected right atrial thrombus: serious complication of intravenous fluid replacement catheter. A case report. *Angiology* 1994;45:903-905
32. Sajjad A, Carey PA, Arnold IR, Smith SR. Infected right atrial thrombus presenting as pulmonary embolism complicating central venous cannulation. *Br Med J* 1995;311:1288
33. Gordon AC, Saliken JC, Johns D, Owen R, Gray RR. US-guided puncture of the internal jugular vein: complications and anatomic considerations. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1998;9:333-338
34. Silberzweig JE, Mitty HA. Central venous access: low internal jugular vein approach using imaging guidance. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1998;170:1617-1620

## Outcome of Tunneled Infusion Catheters Inserted via the Right Internal Jugular Vein<sup>1</sup>

Sung Wook Shin, M.D., Young Soo Do, M.D., Jae Hyung Kim, M.D.<sup>2</sup>,  
Sung Wook Choo, M.D., Wi Kang Yoo, M.D., In-Wook Choo, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, Samsung Medical Center, SungKyunKwan University School of Medicine

<sup>2</sup>Department of Radiology, Sanggye Paik Hospital, Inje University

**Purpose:** To assess the outcome of tunneled central venous catheter placement via the right internal jugular vein.

**Materials and Methods:** Between June 2001 and May 2002, 670 consecutive Hickman catheters were placed in 654 patients via the right internal jugular vein. The procedural complications arising and follow-up data obtained from May to July 2002 were evaluated.

**Results:** The technical success rate for catheter placement was 99.9% (669/670). Procedural complications were limited to eight cases (1.2%), including three pneumothoraces, one early migration of the catheter, one clinically unimportant air embolism, one catheter injury, one catheter kinking and one primary malpositioning in the azygos vein. Catheter dwelling time ranged from 1 to 407 (mean 107.1) days. During the follow-up period, 416 catheters were removed for various reasons: treatment had ended ( $n=334$ ), patients declined treatment or their drug regimen was changed ( $n=16$ ), late complications arose ( $n=53$ ), or other circumstances intervened ( $n=13$ ). Late complications included 44 cases of catheter-related infection (6.6%), five of catheter migration (0.7%), two of catheter occlusion (0.3%), one of thrombophlebitis (0.15%), and one of catheter-related right atrial thrombosis (0.15%). Only one instance of symptomatic venous thrombosis or stenosis was noted, namely the one case of thrombophlebitis.

**Conclusion:** Because the incidence of subsequent symptomatic venous thrombosis or stenosis is lower, the preferred route for tunneled central venous catheter placement is the right internal jugular vein.

**Index words :** Catheters and catheterization, complications  
Catheters and catheterization, central venous access  
Veins, jugular  
Veins, thrombosis

Address reprint requests to : Young Soo Do, M.D., Department of Radiology, Samsung Medical Center,  
Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, 50 Ilwon-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul 135-710, Korea.  
Tel. 82-2-3410-2518 Fax. 82-2-3410-2559 E-mail: ysdoo@smc.samsung.co.kr