VASCULAR ACCESS

CVC Dysfunction:

Conservative and Pharmacologic Management



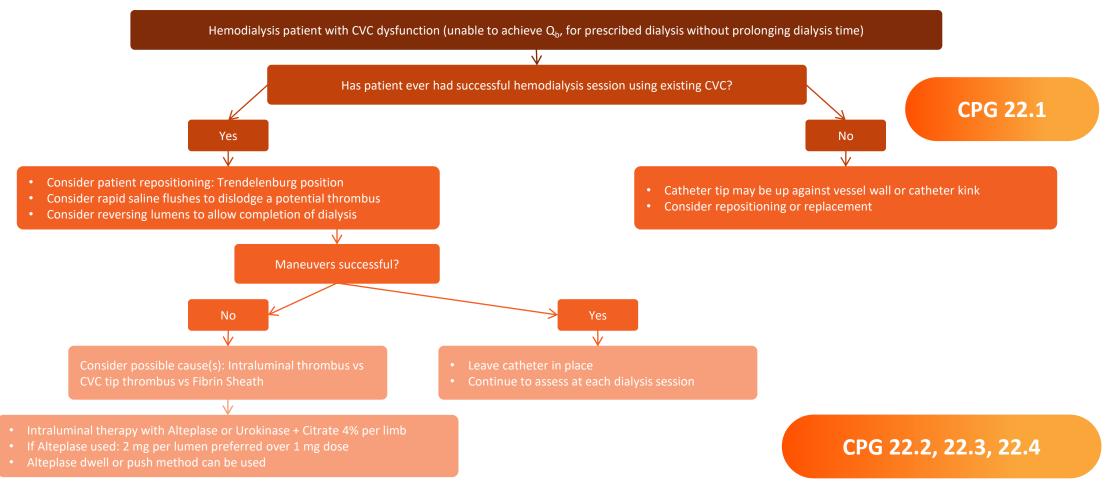
Checklist for the Non-Interventional Management of CVC Dysfunction:

Use a conservative bedside approach first before other medical or **CPG 22.1** mechanical interventions (e.g. patient repositioning, saline flush etc.). Administer intraluminal thrombolytic agent in each CVC port to restore **CPG 22.2** function of dysfunctional CVCs due to thrombosis. Consider: Use alteplase or urokinase plus citrate 4% per limb for restoring **CPG 22.3** intraluminal CVC blood flow in an occluded CVC. Suggest: intraluminal administration of alteplase 2 mg in preference to **CPG 22.4** alteplase 1 mg in each CVC port to restore function of dysfunctional CVCs due to thrombosis. Suggest: Administering recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rTPA) e.g. **CPG 22.5** alteplase, by the dwell or push method to treat CVC dysfunction.



Flow Diagram 22.a.

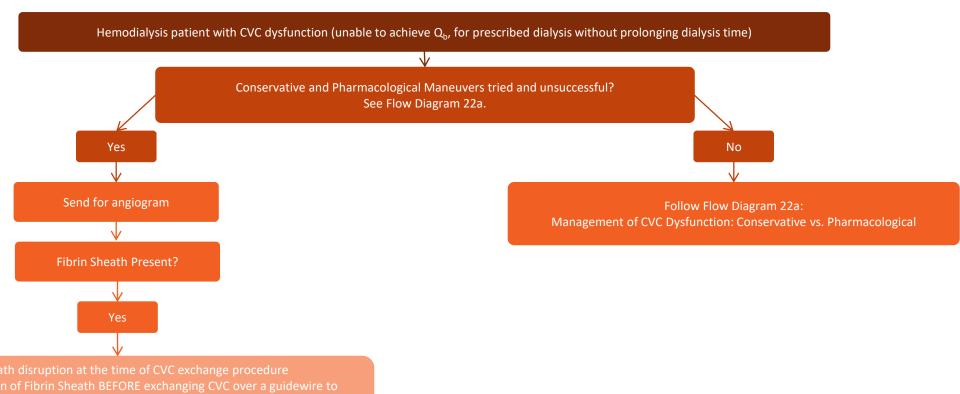
Management of Hemodialysis Catheter (CVC) Dysfunction: Conservative and Pharmacological Maneuvers





Flow Diagram 22.b.

Management of Hemodialysis Catheter (CVC) Dysfunction: **Mechanical Maneuvers**



- Consider Fibrin Sheath disruption at the time of CVC exchange procedure
- Consider Revision with NEW tunnel and NEW exit site with original venotomy site at
- Guidewire exchange is safe and important in patients with central venous stenosis to optimize use of existing site

CPG 22.5, 22.6, 22.7

