

CASE REPORT

Salvage Technique for Complicated Hemodialysis Patients with Central Venous Occlusion

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ABSTRACT

Background: Although safe, central venous catheters (CVCs) may cause several complications including central venous occlusions. The salvage access techniques are life-saving alternatives required for patients who have exhausted other access options.

Technique: We present a technique of placing a permanent catheter in the femoral vein facing the dilated collaterals. This is done in case of iliac vein and vena cava thrombosis following placement of multiple CVCs.

Conclusion: This technique might be an effective alternative to the translumbar approach when performed by an experienced operator in a well-equipped access center. It must not be attempted as a blind procedure.

Salvaged access can be considered when other access options have been exhausted and only translumbar or transhepatic inferior vena cava accesses are left.

Clinical significance: The CVCs remain the fastest, safe, and effective access for hemodialysis. As a last resort, lower extremity access may be considered. The presented salvage procedure is a modification of the routine CVC placement technique.

Keywords: Central venous catheter, Complications, Hemodialysis, Vascular access, Venography.

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BACKGROUND

Patients suffering from chronic renal failure require an adequate vascular access. The options are arteriovenous

fistula (AVF), graft, and CVC.¹ For stable cases, AVF is the access of choice.¹⁻³ Nevertheless, there is room for CVCs for unstable patients, cases of insufficient vessels for AVF creation, cases when AVF options are exhausted,⁴ and for dialysis while the created AVF has not developed yet.²

The salvage access techniques are life-saving alternatives required for patients whose other access options have been already exhausted and who developed stenoses or occlusions of central veins.⁵ The salvage procedures are needed infrequently, but they are more complex than routine accesses.⁵

The salvage access may be a translumbar or transhepatic inferior vena cava access, catheterization of small venous collaterals, and recanalization of occluded veins.⁵ The access teams responsible for AVF creation and CVC placement need to be familiar with salvage access techniques and aware of the complication rate.

TECHNIQUE

To present the technique and results, we introduce the case of a 59-year-old woman with a history of over 20 years of hemodialysis. During this period, she underwent AVFs on both wrists, forearms, and arms. Her history of multiple AVFs exhausted the possibility of AVF creation. Additionally, numerous catheters have been introduced into the internal jugular, subclavian, and iliac veins on both sides leading to occlusions of both internal jugular veins and the right subclavian vein. Attempted CVC placement into patent subclavian vein was followed by rupture of the superior vena cava above its severe stenosis and hemorrhage to the right pleural cavity. An immediate sternotomy was necessary to repair the rupture of stenosed superior vena cava. Finally, occlusion of superior vena cava and superior vena cava syndrome exhausted the jugular and subclavian CVC options. Following this, she underwent a series of femoral CVCs. The CVC placement to the left femoral vein led to a wide skin and subcutaneous tissue necrosis in the groin around the catheter. The profuse necrosis required a series of surgical excisions and needed to be treated for months. The peritoneal dialysis was abandoned because of past laparotomias.

Prior to the described procedure, vascular access just failed and our patient needed an immediate vascular access. The jugular and subclavian accesses had to be

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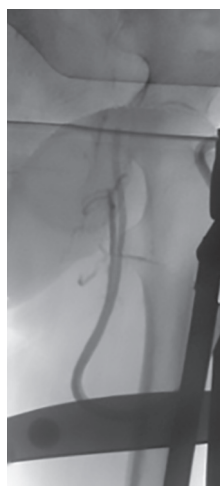


Fig. 1: Permanent catheter introduced to the left superficial femoral vein, distally from the total occlusion of the left iliac vein

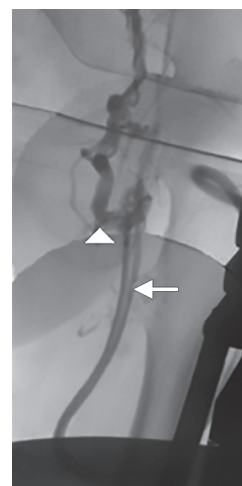


Fig. 2: Venogram showing collateral veins and total occlusion of the left iliac vein (arrow—tip of the catheter; arrowhead—dilated superficial epigastric vein)

abandoned. Due to bilateral iliac thrombosis, we had to choose between a translumbar and distal approach. As the last resort, a catheter access to the lower extremity was administered. We decided to go with the approach described below and keep the translumbar approach for the next step. The left instead of right femoral vein was chosen due to a longer distal patent stump assessed with ultrasound prior to the procedure.

The procedure was performed under local anesthesia, electrocardiogram monitoring, ultrasound, and fluoroscopic control. The superficial femoral vein has been reached with Seldinger technique under ultrasound guidance. The guidewire was advanced to the femoral vein. It was not possible to advance the guidewire further up to the iliac vein due to its occlusion following previous catheterizations. The permanent catheter was introduced to the superficial femoral vein, and the tip of the catheter faced the venous collaterals (Fig. 1). The venography confirmed occlusion of the iliac vein (Fig. 2). The revealed collateral veins were dilated due to the high flow secondary to the iliac vein occlusion, although too narrow and tortuous for catheter placement (Fig. 2). The CVC was tunneled subcutaneously toward the left hypogastrium (Fig. 3) to allow comfortable access to the catheter lines. Figure 3 shows the course of the catheter 2 months after the procedure and a scarred area in the left groin. The function of the catheter was assessed intraoperatively and it was sufficient. The catheter was used and managed as any of the other routinely placed tunneled CVCs. We did not notice any early nor postsurgical complications. The catheter enabled the adequate dialyses for 3 years until the patient's death.

DISCUSSION

The CVCs remain the fastest, safe, and effective ways to access the bloodflow in patients subjected to

hemodialysis.⁶ Permanent hemodialysis CVCs placement ensures the hemodialysis in patients treated with chronic renal failure, in case of inability of AVF creation.⁷ The CVCs are a common vascular access in the final stage of kidney disease, with increased morbidity and mortality rate in comparison to AVFs and grafts.⁸ However, it may result in several early and late complications.⁶ The CVCs may cause venous injury, vein occlusion following stenosis and thrombosis, embolism, and catheter-related bloodstream infections.^{2-4,9-11} The risk of complications is enlarged by placing multiple catheters, longer duration of the CVCs, placement in subclavian vein instead of jugular vein, and location on the left side of the neck.² In the presented case, the stenoses and occlusions of veins were demonstrated as well as superior vena cava rupture following an attempted catheter placement into left subclavian vein. The occlusion of superior vena cava shows signs of the superior vena cava syndrome¹² and exhausts



Fig. 3: The CVC tunneled toward the left hypogastrium allowing a comfortable access to the catheter lines. Scarred area in the left groin following necrosis

sites for vascular access on the upper extremity.¹¹ This was also described in the presented case as a consequence of multiple CVC placements. Our patient developed several vein occlusions, including superior vena cava syndrome and asymptomatic iliac veins thrombosis. Fortunately, multiple superficial dilated collaterals were patent and visible in ultrasound examination and venogram (Fig. 2). Lacking both upper and lower extremities fistula options, the femoral catheter facing the dilated superficial epigastric vein was administered to achieve long-term vascular access and keep the translumbar approach as a last resort.

CONCLUSION

The technique that was used is a modification of a routine CVC technique and an extension of a routine catheter placement technique. It is an effective alternative for the translumbar approach, when performed by an experienced operator in a well-equipped access center. It must not be attempted as a blind procedure. It may ensure sufficient catheter flow. It can be considered as a salvage access when other access options have been exhausted and only translumbar or transhepatic inferior vena cava access is left.

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