SUBCUTANEOUS IMPLANTATION TYPE CENTRAL VEINS PORT (CV PORT) MANAGEMENT IN PATIENTS WITH MALIGNANT TUMOR

J. Sato1,2,3, M. Kumagai3, K. Kato4, A. Akahane4, M. Suzuki4, S. Ehara4, M. Stone5, K. Takahashi1,2, K. Kudo1,2

1Iwate Medical University Hospital, Department of Pharmacy, 2Iwate Medical University, School of Pharmacy, Department of Clinical Pharmaceutics, 3Iwate Medical University Hospital, Department of Outpatient Chemotherapy Unit, 4Iwate Medical University, School of Medicine, Department of Radiology, 5National Cancer Center, Department of Diagnostic Radiology

Introduction: Subcutaneous implantation type central veins port (CV port) is used in cancer chemotherapy. Povidone iodine is used to disinfect for the CV port. We investigated a frequency of CV port related infection when we changed povidone iodine to 1% chlorhexidine ethanol (CHGE) or ethanol (ETN) for disinfection prospectively.

Methods: The subject was patients with malignant tumor which constructed CV port newly. We changed povidone iodine to CHGE or ETN when sterilization at the insertion of Huber needle to the CV port and observed CV port-related infection from one week later of constructing the CV port and every two weeks.

Results: Port evulsion by the CV port-related infection in CHGE group (n = 62) and the ETN group (n = 51) is three (4.8%) and two (3.9%), and infection rate per CV port use 1,000 days was 1.48% and 1.27%, respectively.

Discussion: The sterilization using CHGE and ETN did not have statistically significant difference to preliminary research in an own institution (10% povidone iodine was used to sterilization, three of 59 patients (5.1%) had port evulsion by the CV port-related infection, infection rate per use day 1,000 days, 1.47%, Akahane et al., 2012) . CHGE and ETN have high convenience because drying quickly and does not need the decoloration. CHGE and ETN might to be useful for CV port management.