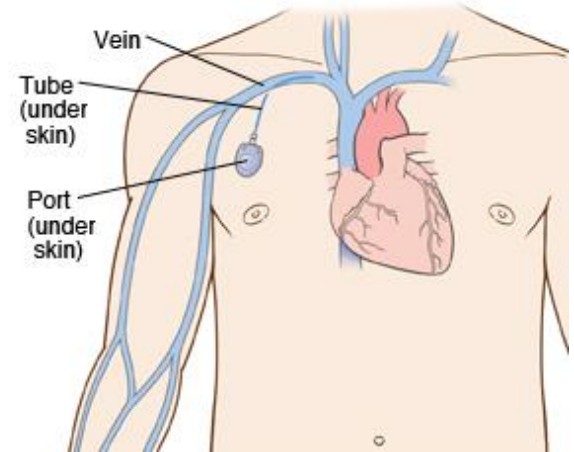


Permanent Central Venous Catheter (CVC) Insertion Implanted Port

What is an implanted port?

- An implanted port is a type of central line. It has a soft tube (catheter) connected to a rubber disc (septum). You can leave it in for months to years.
- It is placed in a large vein near the heart. We use the port for blood draws, to give blood, medications, solutions (fluids), and IV nutrition.
- We accessed the port with a special needle when it is in use.
- You will be under general anesthesia while a surgeon places the port.



After the procedure:

- You may go back to school or work the next day after surgery.
- **Pain:** You might feel some pain or discomfort after the procedure. You can take over-the-counter pain medications if you don't have a fever. If you're in the hospital, ask your primary team for pain medication.
- **Activity:** Don't do any intense physical activities for 24 hours. Parents should avoid lifting the patient by the armpits for 1 to 2 weeks. While the port is in place, you should avoid rough play and contact sports.
- **Hygiene:** Do not get site wet for the first 2 days. You can take a bath or shower after 2 days. No swimming or going underwater for 1 to 2 weeks. You should wait until the cut heals.
- Steri-strips usually fall off on their own within 2 weeks. You do not need extra care if Dermabond (glue) is present.

Port Use and Maintenance

- To prevent blood infections, brush teeth 2 times a day. Bathe daily, and change sheets at home at least once a week.
- The medical team can put numbing cream on the skin before needle access.
- While accessed (needle is in): Keep the dressing and caps covered and protected when you bathe. Clamp when not in use. No swimming. Wash hands with soap and water before handling the catheter.
- While de-accessed (needle is out): Patients can lead normal lives. If not in use, you will need to accessed and flushed the port once a month.

If your child develops any of these, notify your primary medical team and/or go to nearest Emergency Department:

- More pain, redness, swelling, or drainage from the site
- Shaking chills or fever
- Catheter damage, catheter is not working, or if needle comes out by accident.

Interventional Radiology