

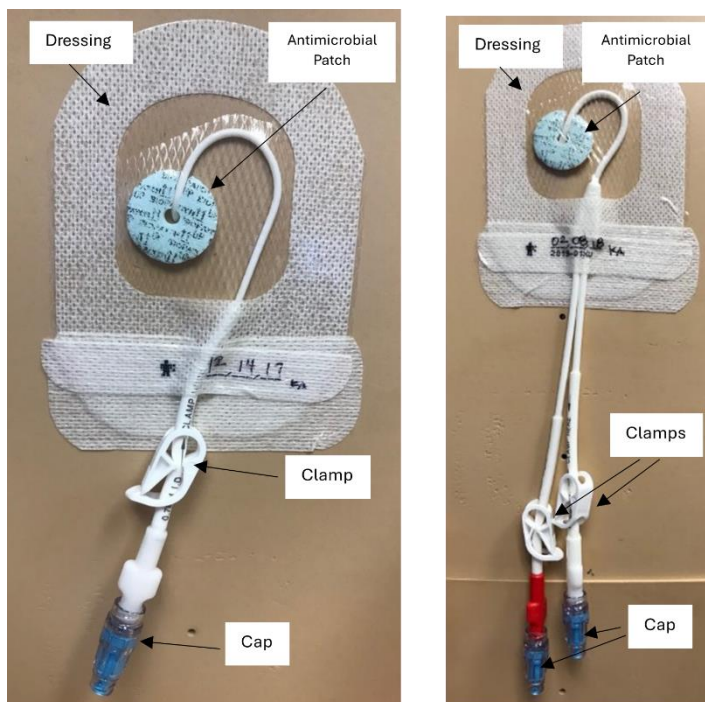
Permanent Central Venous Catheter (CVC) Insertion: Single Lumen (“Broviac”)/Double Lumen (“Hickman”)

What is a Broviac/Hickman CVC?

- It is a type of central line with a soft silicone tube (catheter) that can be left in for a long time.
- It is placed in a large vein near the heart. It can be used for drawing blood and giving blood, medications, solutions (fluids), and IV nutrition.
- It is placed in the chest during a simple procedure while you are asleep (under general anesthesia).
- Part of the catheter, called the cuff, is located under the skin. The cuff keeps the catheter in place.

After the procedure:

- you may go back to school or work the next day.
- Pain: you may experience some pain after the procedure. You can take over-the-counter pain medicines if you don't have a fever. If you are in the hospital, ask your primary team for pain medicine.
- Activity: Don't do any intense physical activity for 24 hours. No contact sports or rough play. This can damage the catheter.
- Hygiene: **The catheter must always be covered by a dressing.** Two (2) days after the CVC is placed, you can start taking normal showers/baths. **Do not get the catheter or dressing wet.**



Steri-Strips usually fall off on their own within 2 weeks. It is normal to see Dermabond (glue) at the incision site(s). It is normal for sutures (stitches) to become loose over time and eventually separate from the skin and fall off.

Care and Maintenance

- Doing these things will help prevent an infection in the blood.
 - Brush your teeth 2 times a day.
 - Take a shower/bath every day.
 - Change the bed sheets at home once a week.
- Always wash your hands well with soap and water before touching the catheter.
- Dressing and caps will be changed every 7 days and as needed.
- Both lumens of the catheter will be flushed at least once a day. Make sure the lumens are clamped when not in use.
- Cover dressing and caps during baths/shower. Do not put the catheter under water. Change dressing if it gets wet. Change caps if they get submerged in water.

Notify your primary medical team and/or go to nearest Emergency Department if your child develops:

- More pain with the area getting more red, swollen, or there is a leak of fluid or blood from the site.
- Shaking chills or fever (temperature is more than 101°F (38.5°C)).
- Catheter damage, catheter is not working, or if catheter comes out

Interventional Radiology