Central Venous Port

## 1 Chemotherapy Administration

Most chemotherapy is administered by vein.

Several options exist to administer chemotherapy:

* Intravenous catheter in peripheral veins
* Peripheral Intravenous Central Catheter (PICC)
* Central Venous port

## 2 Peripheral IV catheter

A peripheral IV catheter involves placing a small tube into the veins, which is then used to give fluids or chemotherapy

A new catheter is placed for each dose of chemotherapy

## 3 Intravenous Catheter in Peripheral Vein (“IV”)

* IV catheter placed into a vein in the hand or arm
* Allows administration of chemotherapy and fluids
* Placed at the beginning of each dose
* Removed that day at the end of treatment
* Not suitable for FLOT chemotherapy

A peripheral IV catheter involves placing a small tube into the veins, which is then used to give fluids or chemotherapy

A new catheter is placed for each dose of chemotherapy

FLOT chemotherapy requires a home infusion pump, got which a peripheral IV won’t work

## 4 PICC Lines

* Placed in Radiology
* Stay in place during all of treatment
* Can stay in place for weeks
* Special care is needed at home to keep it clean and dry
* Suitable for FLOT chemotherapy

Special care needed at home to keep catheter and dressing clean and dry

A PICC line is placed in Radiology and stays in place during the treatment course Special care is needed at home to keep the catheter and it’s dressing clean and dry

## 5 Central Venous Port

* Implantable device that makes the administration of chemotherapy easier
* May shower within 24 hours
* No special care at home
* Suitable for FLOT chemotherapy
* Allows for blood draws

A central venous port is an implantable device that makes the administration of chemotherapy easier.

Once it is in place, it requires no special care at home

With a port, you can shower, bathe, and swim without restriction

A central venous port is suitable for FLOT chemotherapy

A port can be used for blood draws for blood tests as well.

## 6 Central Venous Port

* Placed underneath the skin below the right collarbone
* Incision in the neck (1/4”)
* Incision below the collarbone
* Sutures dissolve on their own
* “Superglue” on incisions

A port is placed underneath the skin and usually below the right collarbone.

Two incisions are made for placement: a quarter-inch incision over the neck, and a one-inch incision below the collarbone.

Sutures are under the skin and dissolve on their own

Surgical “Super Glue” covers the incisions and flakes off after a week or so

## 7 Central Venous Port

When it is time for chemotherapy, a needle is inserted through the skin into the port

When it comes time for chemotherapy, the nurses can easily access the port with a needle that goes through the skin into the port, rather than placing an intravenous needle in a vein. The drugs can then be administered directly into the bloodstream. If blood needs to be drawn for tests, this can also be done through the port.