





I port femorali, oggi

Bruno Marche

Indicazioni al port femorale



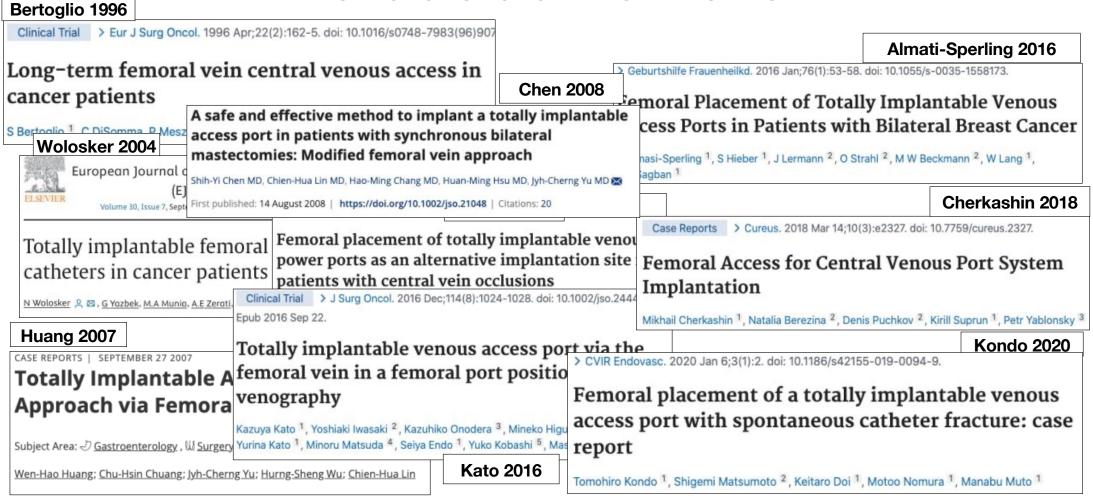
Le stesse di qualsiasi port:

- Utilizzo ambulatoriale,
- Infrequente (meno di 1 volta a settimana),
- Maggiore di 4 mesi.

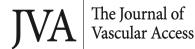
Ma con l'impossibilità di raggiungere la VCS:

- Tumori ematologici con impegno mediastinico o laterocervicale bilaterale;
- Stenosi/trombosi delle vene del distretto toracocervicale;
- Casi particolari...

Letteratura di riferimento



Accessi venosi femorali, due novità



Editorial

Femoral venous access: State of the art and future perspectives

The Journal of Vascular Access I-II

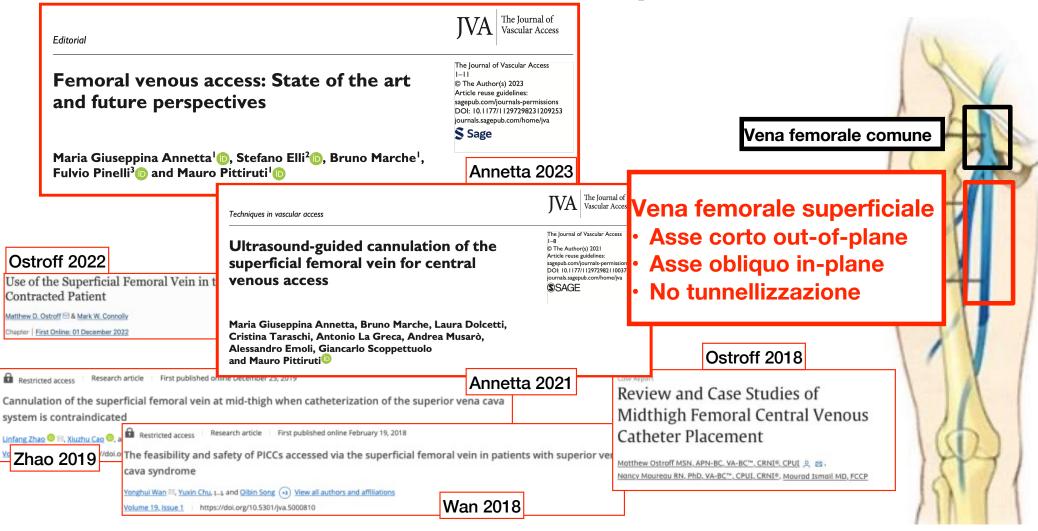
© The Author(s) 2023
Article reuse guidelines:
sagepub.com/journals-permissions
DOI: 10.1177/11297298231209253

journals.sagepub.com/home/jva

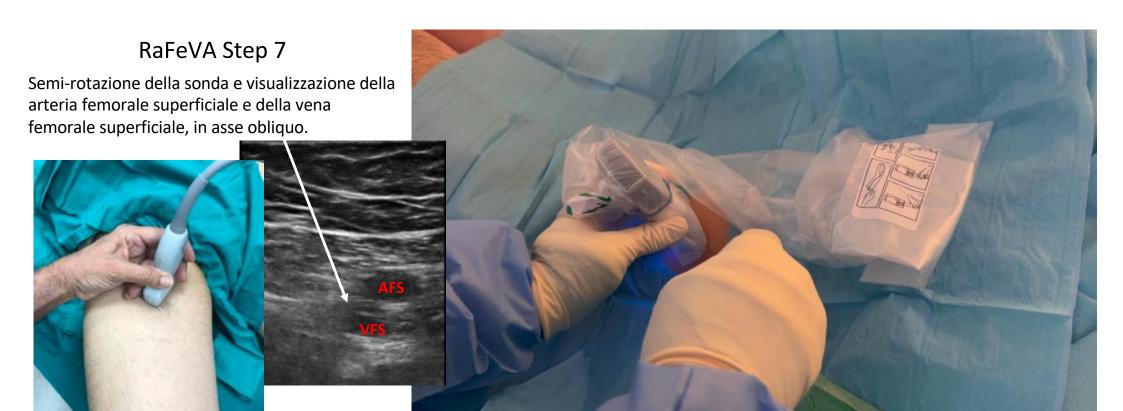
Maria Giuseppina Annetta (D), Stefano Elli (D), Bruno Marche (I), Fulvio Pinelli (D) and Mauro Pittiruti (D)

- 1. Vena femorale superficiale
- 2. Tip location ecografica

1. Vena femorale superficiale



Puntura asse obliquo in-plane



Nostra prima esperienza

Ultrasound-guided cannulation of the superficial femoral vein for central venous access

Maria Giuseppina Annetta, Bruno Marche, Laura Dolcetti, Cristina Taraschi, Antonio La Greca, Andrea Musarò, Alessandro Emoli, Giancarlo Scoppettuolo and Mauro Pittiruti

Studio retrospettivo Giugno-dicembre 2020 98 pazienti The Journal of Vascular Access I-8
© The Author(s) 2021
Article reuse guidelines:
sagepub.com/journals-permissions
DOI: 10.1177/11297298211003745
journals.sagepub.com/home/jya

\$SAGE

	Intra-hospital use	Extra-hospital use
Number of patients	52	46
Sex		
- Male > 18 years old	25	20
- Male < 18 years old	2	_
- Female	25	26
Catheter size/lumens		
- 5 Fr double lumen	44	6
- 4Fr single lumen	8	40
Tip position		
- Right atrium	4	_
- Mid-portion of IVC	48	46
Exit site location		
- Thigh, middle third	32	20
- Thigh, distal third	20	26

Indicazioni

- Pazienti agitati non-collaboranti (n=40)
- Pazienti allettati destinati a hospice (n=27)
- Ostruzione VCS (n=19)
- Epatopatia con grave anomalia coagulazione (n=4)
- Pazienti settici in NIV (Helmet) (n=2)
- Pazienti con catetere da dialisi + pacemaker (n=2)
- Pazienti con FAV + rifiuto di CICC (n=2)
- Grave coagulopatia, PICC impossibile (n=1)
- SLA + rifiuto di CICC (n=1)

Aspetti tecnici

- Diametro VFS: 4-8 mm
- Profondità VFS: 3-6 cm
- Puntura
 - asse corto OOP (n=52), asse obliquo IP (n=46)
- Posizione della punta
 - VCI (n=94), atrio destro (n=4)

Complicanze

- Immediate
 - 1 puntura arteriosa
 - 1 kinking
- Precoci
 - 1 kinking (necessaria sostituzione su guida)
- Tardive
 - Nessuna trombosi
 - Nessuna CRBSI
 - 1 dislocazione

Conclusioni dello studio

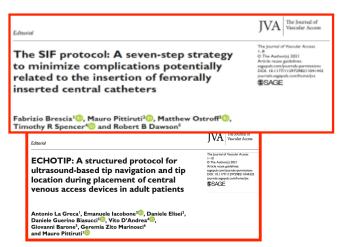
Case Reports > Cureus. 2018 Mar 14;10(3):e2327. doi: 10.7759/cureus.2327.

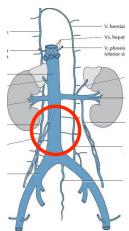
Femoral Access for Central Venous Port System Implantation

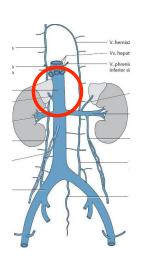
Mikhail Cherkashin 1, Natalia Berezina 2, Denis Puchkov 2, Kirill Suprun 1, Petr Yablonsky

- Nuove indicazioni per i FICC
- VFS VS VFC:
 - VFS miglior exit site
 - VFS tunnel non strettamente necessario
 - VFS minor rischio di complicanze

2. Tip location ecografica

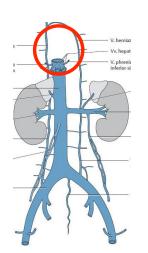






E. Use tip locating methods to identify CVAD tip location during the insertion procedure (ie, "real-time") for neonate, pediatric, and adult patients. Studies have demonstrated greater accuracy. more efficient initiation of infusion therapy, and reconsider the use of ultrasound for CVAD tip location. The clinical applicability of this is currently limited by the small sample sizes used to demonstrate.

INS 2024



Consider the use of ultrasound for CVAD tip location. The clinical applicability of this is currently limited by the small sample sizes used to demonstrate its efficacy as a reliable and safe method to replace chest radiographs in all ages, and its usefulness is limited by the knowledge, skill, and experience of the operator.^{6,33-38} (III)

- a. The addition of agitated saline to enhance transthoracic echocardiography has been shown to be effective in detecting catheter tip position in the lower third of the SVC, as well as detecting catheter malposition through delayed opacification and reduced echogenicity.^{6,39} (IV)
- 2. For lower body insertion sites, position the CVAD tip in the inferior vena cava (IVC) above the level of the diaphragm.⁴⁻⁶ (IV)
 - Subramanian S, Moe DC, Vo JN. Ultrasound-guided tunneled lower extremity peripherally inserted central catheter placement in infants. J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2013;24(12):1910-1913. doi:10.1016/j. ivir.2013.08.020
 - Franco-Sadud R, Schnobrich D, Mathews BK, et al. Recommendations on the use of ultrasound guidance for central and peripheral vascular access in adults: a position statement of the Society of Hospital Medicine. J Hosp Med. 2019;14:E1-E22. doi:10.12788/jhm.3287

2. Tip location ecografica

© The Author(s) 2023 Article reuse guidelines:

S Sage

Techniques in vascular access

Applicability and feasibility of intraprocedural tip location of femorally inserted central catheters by transhepatic ultrasound visualization of the inferior vena cava in adult patients

Maria Giuseppina Annetta (0), Bruno Marche and Mauro Pittiruti 100



The Journal of Vascular Access © The Author(s) 2023 Article reuse guidelines: DOI: 10.1177/11297298231153979 journals.sagepub.com/home/jva (\$)SAGE

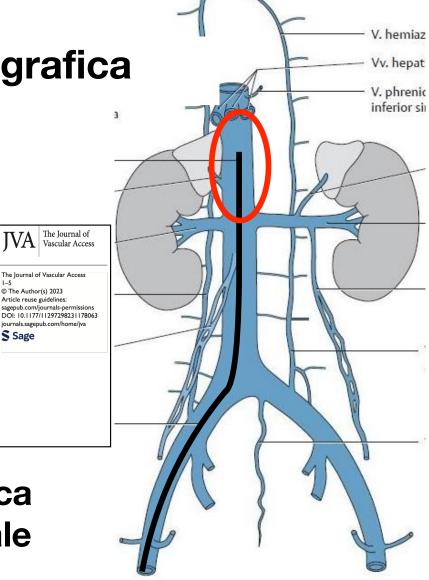
Annetta 2023

Techniques in vascular access

Ultrasound based tip location of femorally inserted central catheters into the inferior vena cava: A comparison between the transhepatic and the subcostal view

Maria Giuseppina Annetta D, Bruno Marche, Giovanna Mercurio and Mauro Pittiruti 10

- Finestra transepatica
- Finestra sottocostale



Tip location con ecoscopia transepatica con bubble test





Tip location con ecoscopia sottocostale con bubble test





Un nuovo approccio: il FICC port

Original research article

The Journal of Vascular Access

Totally implanted central venous access devices inserted by the femoral route:

A narrative review and the proposal of a novel approach, the FICC-port

The Journal of Vascular Access I-9

© The Author(s) 2024
Article reuse guidelines:
sagepub.com/journals-permissions
DOI: 10.1177/11297298241236816
journals.sagepub.com/home/jva

S Sage

Maria Giuseppina Annetta¹, Bruno Marche², Gloria Ortiz Miluy³ and Mauro Pittiruti⁴

Annetta 2024

Abstract

Background: Femoral ports are used in patients with indication to a totally implanted venous access device but with contraindication to chest-ports and brachial ports because of obstruction of the superior vena cava. In the last three decades, femoral ports have been implanted almost exclusively by cannulation of the common femoral vein at the groin, while the position of the tip has been assessed by X-ray.

Methods: We report our experience with a new approach to femoral ports, which includes recent methods and techniques developed in the last few years. These novel femoral ports, which we call "FICC-ports," are characterized by (a) long femoral 5 Fr polyurethane catheter inserted by ultrasound-guided puncture of the superficial femoral vein at midthigh; (b) intraprocedural location of the tip in the sub-diaphragmatic inferior vena cava, using ultrasound visualization by the transhepatic and/or the subcostal view; (c) low-profile or very low-profile reservoir implanted above the quadriceps muscle, at mid-thigh.

DH Ematologia, Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli, IRCCS, Roma

Novembre 2020- agosto 2023: 47 FICC-port

- VFS (dx 42, sn 5)
- Diam. 6-8 mm
- Prof. 4-6 cm
- Asse corto out-of-plane 35
- Asse obliquo in-plane 12
- Tip location in VCI sottodiaframmatica
- Lunghezza catetere 45-58 cm
- Reservoir low profile 35, very low profile 12

- LH-LNH con impossibilità di raggiungere la VCS
- Età 20-34 anni
- 33 maschi
- 14 femmine
- CHT ogni 2-3 settimane, mediamente per 6 mesi

DH Ematologia, Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli, IRCCS, Roma

Novembre 2020- agosto 2023: 47 FICC-port

Complicanze immediate-precoci

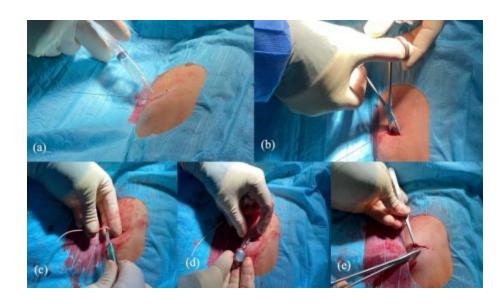
- 0 punture arteriose
- 0 punture nervose
- 0 malposizioni primarie
- 0 ecchimosi significative
- 0 ematomi

Complicanze tardive

- 0 CRBSI
- 2 malposizioni secondarie scoperte per PWO (1 complicata con trombosi)
- 2 PWO con catetere correttamente posizionato
- 1 kink del catetere nel sottocute

N.B.

- Il FICC-port ideale è il dispositivo che viene commercializzato come PICC-port
 - Lunghezza e calibro adeguati (5Fr x 70cm)
 - Reservoir low profile o very low profile
 - Kit di microintroduzione sempre inclusi
- Preferibilmente in poliuretano, perché più rigido del silicone





PER LA INDICAZIONE, L'IMPIANTO E LA GESTIONE
DEI DISPOSITIVI PER ACCESSO VENOSO

Original research article



Totally implanted central venous access devices inserted by the femoral route:
A narrative review and the proposal of a novel approach, the FICC-port

The Journal of Vascular Access I-9
© The Author(s) 2024
Article reuse guidelines:
sagepub.com/journals-permissions
DOI: 10.1177/11297298241236816
journals.sagepub.com/home/jva

S Sage

Maria Giuseppina Annetta D, Bruno Marche, Gloria Ortiz Miluy and Mauro Pittiruti

Conclusion: if there is indication to a femoral port, the implantation of a "FICC-port" is to be strongly considered in terms of safety, effectiveness, and cost-effectiveness: no immediate-early complications, minimal late complications, no X-ray exposure, low invasiveness, low cost.

Grazie per l'attenzione

bruno.marche@policlinicogemelli.it

