

Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) line

Radiology Department Patient Information Leaflet

Introduction

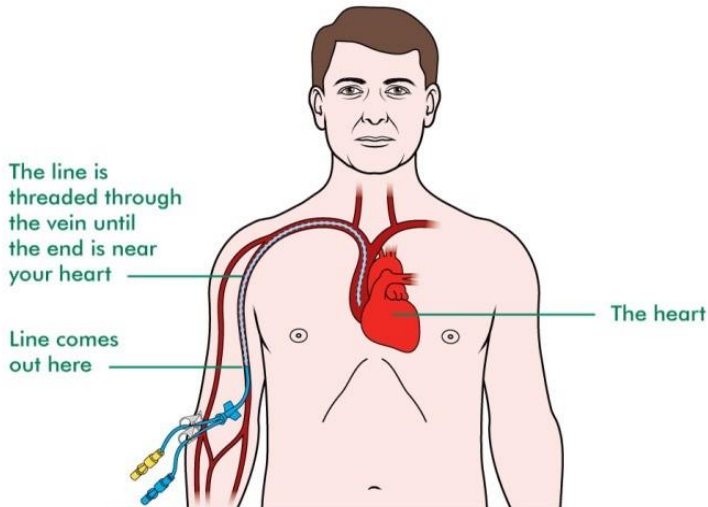
This information leaflet aims to help answer some of the questions you may have about your peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) line.

It will explain why you may need a PICC line, what to do before you come in for the procedure, and how to care for the line when you go home. If you have any other questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to speak to the doctor or nurse caring for you. Sometimes, a district nurse may be required to help look after your PICC line while you are at home.

What is a PICC line?

A PICC line is a long, flexible tube that is inserted into one of the veins in the arm. The length of the line depends on how tall you are and where the insertion site is. Usually, it is somewhere between 38 – 52cm long.

The tip of the PICC line sits in the big vein just above your heart. The other end of the PICC line comes out of the arm by about 5cm. The space inside the line is called a lumen. You may have a line with a single or double lumen. Not all patients are suitable for a PICC line, and a nurse specialist or doctor will assess your suitability before inserting the line.



Why should I have a PICC line?

A PICC line can be used to allow medication, fluids, nutrients, such as total parenteral nutrition (TPN), or antibiotics to be given intravenously (directly into a vein). It can also be used to take blood samples, which reduces the need for multiple needle punctures in the arm.

A PICC line is ideal for people with small veins or people who are scared of needles, and especially for people who need to start intensive treatment immediately or who are unable to have a different type of line because they are on blood thinning medication or are unable to lie flat. It can be used for home treatment by a district nurse. Providing the line is cared for appropriately, it can stay in place for six to eight months.

A PICC line can be used for:

- Giving intravenous (IV) medications, such as long term antibiotics.
- Giving chemotherapy or other medications that cause irritation.
- Intravenous feeding.
- Giving blood and blood products, such as platelets.
- Taking blood samples.

What are the risks?

Like other types of central lines, the insertion of a PICC line carries a small risk of complications. These are mentioned below. The specialist nurse or doctor will explain these risks to you.

Infection – there is a small risk of developing an infection. This can happen at any time whilst the PICC line is in place.

Thrombus or clot – this can form around the line. Patients who have blood clots often report having painful and swollen arms. You must let the nurse looking after you know if you get these symptoms so that we can treat your clot immediately.

Malposition – in some cases, the tip of the line may not be in the correct position. A chest X-ray is required to check the position, and the nurse specialist or doctor may have to adjust the line accordingly.

Bleeding and bruising around the insertion site – sometimes, a small ooze of blood may be seen around the insertion site. Gentle pressure may be applied after the procedure to prevent bleeding, especially for patients with blood that does not clot normally. This procedure is performed using a local anaesthetic. The local anaesthetic is used to numb the site where the line goes in through the skin so that you do not feel pain.

What happens during the procedure?

The specialist nurse or doctor will first scan your arm with an ultrasound machine to look for a vein in your arm. This will help determine the right size and type of vein to place the PICC line in. Your arm will be cleaned with an antiseptic, and you will be covered with sterile drapes to ensure the area is kept clean to reduce any chances of infection.

The doctor will then inject local anaesthetic to numb the insertion site. You should not feel any pain during the procedure. However, you may feel some pressure at the insertion site where the doctor is working. The procedure usually takes approximately 20 to 30 minutes. The line will be secured with a dressing called a StatLock dressing which the line clips into. This is to ensure it is kept securely in position. X-rays will be used to confirm that the line is in the correct position.

What happens after the procedure?

Once the local anaesthetic wears off, it is quite common to feel some slight discomfort or aching in the arm where the PICC line was inserted. Most people will not require pain relief. However, if it is required, you can take your usual painkillers (make sure you follow the instructions on the label). There may also be some bruising around the insertion site and blood on the dressing. This is nothing to worry about.

In some cases, there may be some tenderness and swelling around the insertion site. This is quite common, especially during the first week following the procedure.

Make sure that you continue to move your arm normally and apply some warm pads on the insertion site as needed or until the reaction settles. However, if the pain and swelling persists, please contact the hospital and we will advise what to do next (contact numbers are at the end of this leaflet).

How will I know if there is something wrong with my PICC line?

Most PICC lines do not cause any problems. However, please contact us if you notice any of the following:

- Bleeding from the insertion site.
- You have a temperature of 38 degrees, a fever and / or chills, especially right after the line is flushed with saline.
- Leaking or a cracked line.
- Pain and swelling of the arm, neck and chest.
- The external visible length of the PICC line is longer than when first inserted.
- Redness and inflammation of the insertion site.

If you have any concerns, please do not hesitate to call us on the numbers provided at the end of this leaflet.

Who will look after my PICC line?

This will depend on whether you are an inpatient or outpatient. The nurses on the wards, the district nurses or a family member (who is willing to take care of the PICC line following training) will clean the insertion site and PICC line for you. They will also flush the PICC line with normal saline and change the transparent dressing. This must be done on a weekly basis.

How will I look after my PICC line when I get home?

When you get home, it is important that the transparent dressing is always kept dry. When having a bath, make sure that the insertion site and the tip of the PICC line are not sitting in the water. This will prevent your PICC line from becoming infected.

You should also avoid strenuous activities such as golf and tennis while the PICC line is in, as there is a risk that this could dislodge the PICC line or accidentally pull it out.

How is the PICC line removed?

PICC lines can easily be removed. A nurse will remove the dressing and gently pull the line out. Compression will be applied for a few minutes to prevent bleeding. A small dressing is then applied over the site. There will be no pain or bleeding. The wound will heal naturally.

Please take care when washing a dressing as the wound must be kept dry whilst it is healing.

Contact us

If you have any queries or concerns about your PICC line, please contact us:

Interventional Radiology (IR) Department: 01384 456111 ext. 3124 (Monday to Friday, 8.30am - 5pm)

Oncology / haematology triage: 01384 456111 ext. 2471 (Monday to Friday, 9am - 5pm) or 01384 456111 ext. 2235 (out of hours)

You can also contact our community team:

Community IV team, Brierley Hill Health and Social Care Centre, Venture Way, Brierley Hill, DY5 1RU: 01384 321241 (7 days a week, 8am - 6pm)

If we are unable to take your call, we may be caring for patients. Please leave your name and contact phone number and we will call you back as soon as possible.

If you have any questions, or if there is anything you do not understand about this leaflet, please contact:

Interventional Radiology (IR) Department: 01384 456111 ext. 3124 (Monday to Friday, 8.30am - 5pm)

Russells Hall Hospital switchboard number: 01384 456111

This leaflet can be downloaded or printed from:

<http://dgft.nhs.uk/services-and-wards/radiology/>

If you have any feedback on this patient information leaflet, please email dgft.patient.information@nhs.net

This leaflet can be made available in large print, audio version and in other languages, please call 0800 073 0510.

للحصول على هذه النشرة بحجم أكبر، وعلى شكل إصدار صوتي و بلغات أخرى، الرجاء الاتصال بالرقم 08000730510.

此宣传单可提供大字版本、音频版本和其它语言版本，请拨打电话：0800 073 0510。

Ulotka dostępna jest również w dużym druku, wersji audio lub w innym języku. W tym celu zadzwoń pod numer 0800 073 0510.

ਇਹ ਪਰਚਾ ਵੱਡੇ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ, ਬੋਲ ਕੇ ਰੀਕਾਰਡ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, 0800 073 0510 ਤੇ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜੀ।

Aceasta broșura poate fi pusă la dispoziție tipărită cu caractere mari, versiune audio sau în alte limbi, pentru acest lucru vă rugăm să sunați la 0800 073 0510.

یہ کتابچہ آپ کو بڑے حروف کی لکھائی، سمعی صورت اور دیگر زبانوں میں مہیا کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ براہ مہربانی فون نمبر 08000730510 پر رابطہ کریں۔