

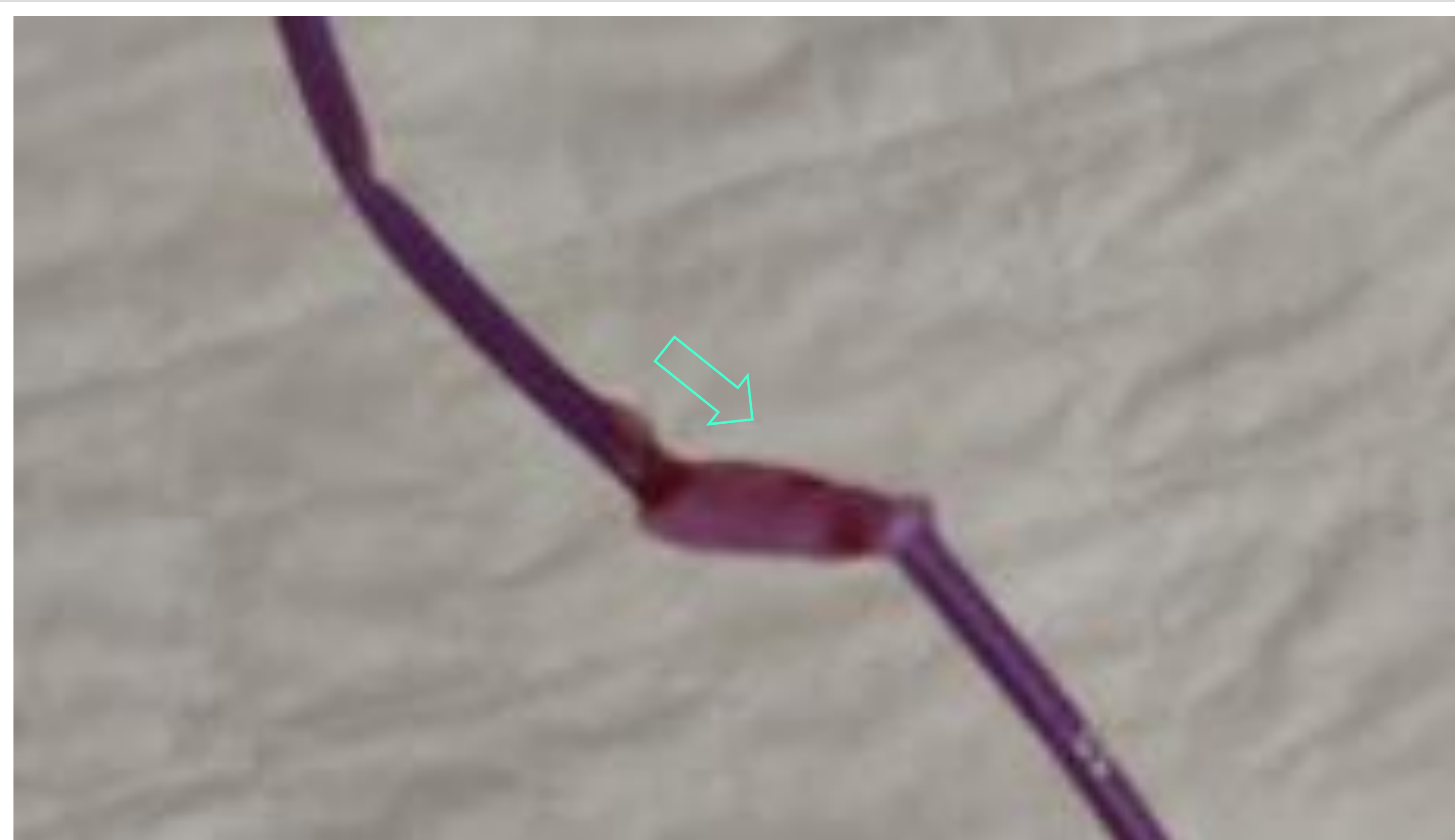
The rupture of the polyurethane power PICC after its dislocation in a patient with acute exacerbation of acute bronchitis during CT examination.

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Introduction:

Application of contrast injection to power PICC during CT examination is considered safe. Cough significantly increases intrathoracic pressure, which can lead to dislocation of centrally located venous catheters.



REFERENCE Systematic review of the safety and efficacy of contrast injection via venous catheters for contrast-enhanced computed tomography. Buijs SB, Barentsz MW, Smits MLJ, Gratama JWC, Spronk PE. Eur J Radiol Open. 2017 Sep 29;4:118-122.

Case report:

Polyurethane 4F power-PICC was inserted through the right brachial vein into the upper third of the arm with tunneling into its middle part to 81-year-old patient with severe cough due to acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis. Catheter insertion was performed using ultrasound and ECG navigation. The correct position of the catheter was confirmed by the following chest X-ray. Two days later, a CT scan was performed using a power PICC. During the contrast injection, the patient experienced pain in the right shoulder area. A power PICC failure was detected at the end of the procedure. Fluoroscopy revealed catheter dislocation. When a contrast injection was given, catheter rupture was visualized next to the entry of catheter into brachial vein and PICC was removed. Conclusion: A condition with sudden changes in intrathoracic pressure can lead to dislocation of the centrally located catheter. In our case, a loop was formed at the site of catheter entry into the brachial vein, followed by PICC rupture during CT examination.

Conclusion:

A condition with sudden changes in intrathoracic pressure can lead to dislocation of the centrally located catheter. In our case, a loop was formed at the site of catheter entry into the brachial vein, followed by PICC rupture during CT examination.

