

COMPARISON CHART OF WHERE DIFFERENT CENTRAL LINES ARE PLACED

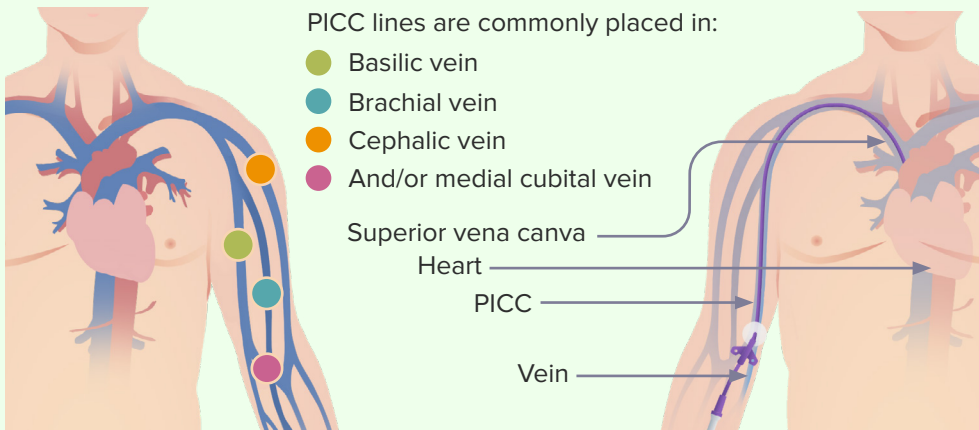


CVC and PICC are used for rapid infusions, long-term medication administration (antibiotics, chemotherapy), total parenteral nutrition and frequent blood draws. Both can be seen in the inpatient and outpatient setting.

LEARNING TIP:

CVC and PICC deliver medications and sample blood from large veins near the heart. These lines end in either the superior vena cava or the right atrium of the heart.

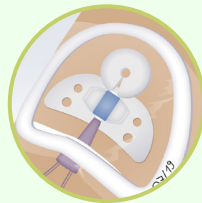
Peripherally Inserted Central Catheters (PICC)



LEARNING TIP:

PICC are placed peripherally (ex. arms) but terminate centrally. There are also midline catheters, which are shorter lines that are also placed peripherally. It is important to note the type of line and where it is placed to determine approved use of medications, fluids, blood draws taken or given from the line.

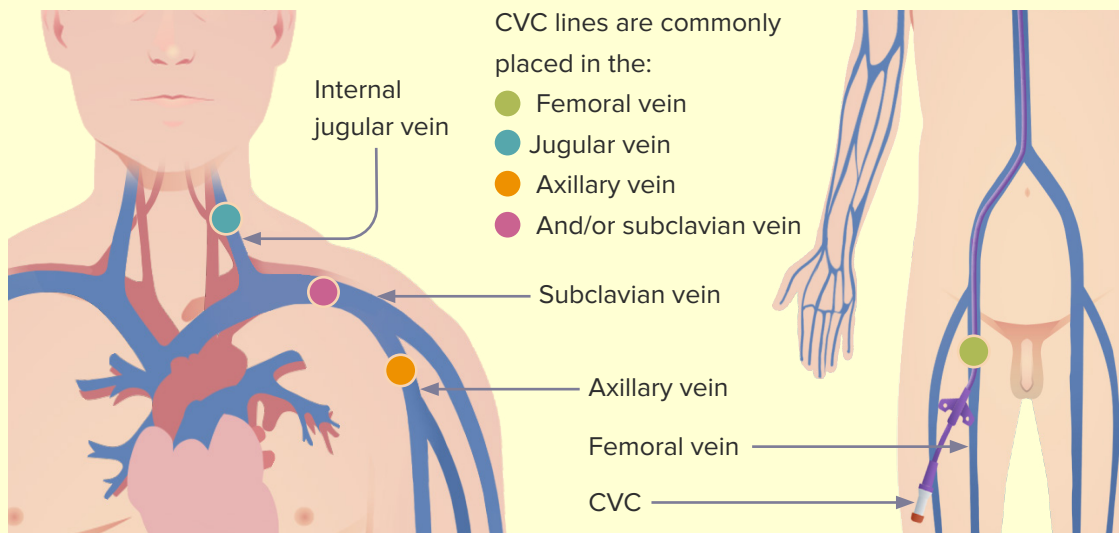
In the outpatient setting, PICC should be covered and protected to prevent dislodging of the catheter and risk of infection.



CLINICAL TIP:

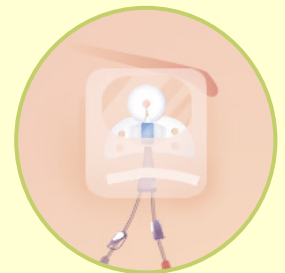
PICC are usually recommended for short to medium term use (4 weeks–6 months), indicated for critically ill and oncology patients.

Central Venous Catheters (CVC)



LEARNING TIP:

Catheters in the chest can sometimes be attached to a port, which lies underneath the skin.



NOTES

