



CENTRAL LINE DIALYSIS ACCESS PLACEMENT



PLEASE SCAN FOR
THE LOCATION

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DIGITAL VERSION

WHAT IS CENTRAL LINE DIALYSIS ACCESS PLACEMENT?

- Central line dialysis access placement is a procedure to place a long, thin, plastic tube (catheter) into a vein in the neck and move it to a larger central vein near the heart. You may have this procedure if you have severe kidney disease and need treatment to filter your blood and remove extra fluid from your body (hemodialysis).
- Your doctor may use this type of catheter placement if it is the only way to access your circulatory system for dialysis. Your doctor may use this catheter temporarily until more permanent blood vessel access is possible.

BEFORE THE PROCEDURE

- Follow instructions from your doctor about eating or drinking restrictions. Ask your doctor about changing or stopping your regular medicines. This is especially important if you are taking diabetes medicines or blood thinners. Plan to have someone take you home after the procedure. If you will be going home right after the procedure, plan to have someone with you for 24 hours.

TELL A DOCTOR ABOUT

- Any allergies you have.
- Any reactions you have had to X-ray dyes.

- All medicines you are taking, including vitamins, herbs, eye drops, creams, and over-the-counter medicines.
- Any problems you or family members have had with anesthetic medicines.
- Any blood disorders you have.
- Any surgeries you have had.
- Any medical conditions you have.
- Whether you are pregnant or may be pregnant.

DURING THE PROCEDURE

- To reduce your risk of infection your skin will be washed with soap.
- An IV tube will be inserted into one of your veins.
- You will be given one or more of the following:
 - A medicine to help you relax (sedative).
 - A medicine to numb the area (local anesthetic).
- You may be given antibiotic medicine through your IV tube.
- A small incision will be made in your lower neck.
- Ultrasound or a type of X-ray (fluoroscopy) will be used to find your vein.
- A needle will be placed into your vein.
- A guide wire may be placed through the needle and moved toward the central vein near your

heart. The needle will be removed, and the catheter will be guided into the central vein near your heart. Ultrasound or fluoroscopy may be used to guide the wire and catheter into place. The guide wire will be removed after the catheter is in place. The incision will be closed, and the catheter will be secured in place with stitches (sutures). A bandage (dressing) will be placed over the incision and the catheter.

AFTER THE PROCEDURE

- Your blood pressure, heart rate, breathing rate, and blood oxygen level will be monitored until the medicines you were given have worn off.
- Do not drive for 24 hours if you were given a sedative.
- Confirmation of the line by X-ray required for jugular and subclavian lines

WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

Generally, this is a safe procedure. However, problems may occur, including:

- Infection
- Bleeding
- Allergic reactions to medicines or dyes
- Damage to other structures or organs in the neck or chest

- A blood clot that forms in the neck and travels to the heart
- A blood clot that blocks the catheter
- Catheter failure
- A collapsed lung (pneumothorax)

