

Daloolka Kateetarka ee Ku Tallaalan Xiddidka (Port-a-cath)

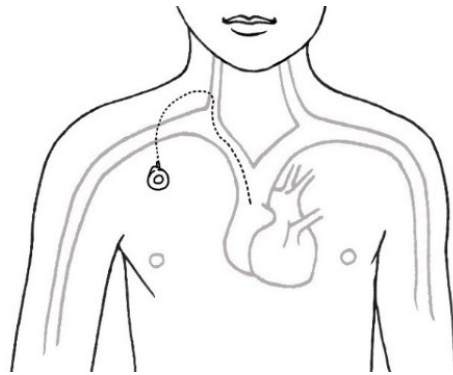
Hordhac ku saabsan daloolka kateetarka ee ku tallaalan xiddidka ilmahaaga (port-a-cath).

Waa maxay daloolka kateetarka ee ku tallaalan xiddidka?

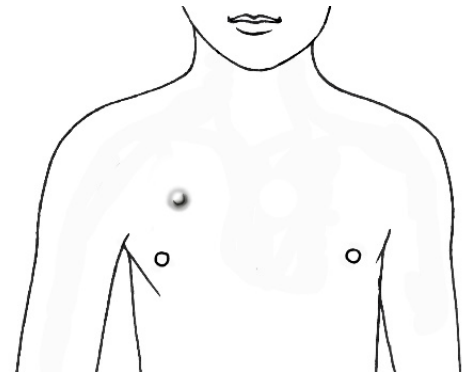
Daloolka kateetarka ee ku tallaalan xiddidka (port-a-cath) waa nooc ah tuubbo la geliyay xiddidka oo gebi ahaanba ka hooseyso maqaarka. Laynka dhexe waa tuubbo gaarsiisa daawada iyo dareeraha xiddidka ballaaran ee ku dhow wadnaha ilmahaaga.

Daloolka kateetarka ee ku tallaalan xiddidka waxay ka kooban tahay dalool (galsho) ku xiran tuubbo dhuuban oo jilicsan (kateetar) oo aado wadnaha.

Galshada daloolka waxay ka hooseysaa maqaarka waxayna caadiyan ku jirtaa hoosta qaybta sare ee xabadka.



Sida daloolku u eg yahay markuu ku jiro gudaha jirka



Sida daloolku u eg yahay markuu ka baxsan yahay jirka kadib marka maqaarku bogsado

Waa maxay sababta ilmahagu ugu baahan yahay?

- Si loo dhimo inta jeer ee ilmahaagu cirbado lagu duro.
- Si looga siiyo daawo iyo dareere xiddidka ballaaran.
- Si loo qaado saambalo ama muunado dhiig.
- Si loogu adeegsado dheeha isbarbardhigga ee xawaaraha sare leh baaritaanada qaarkood, sida raajada kombiyuutarka (CT) iyo raajada birlabta (MRI), hadduu daloolku yahay mid "dheeh lagu shubi karo."

Miyaa loo yaqaan magacyo kale?

- Daloolka
- Port-a-cath
- Kateetarka ku tallaalan jirka
- Kateetarka ku tallaalan xiddidka jirka
- Infusaport (daloolka dheeha lagu shubi karo)

Si Aad Wax Badan uga Ogaato

- Ka codso bixiyaha caafimaadka ilmahaaga -eeg qeybta 'Sida loo Waco'
- seattlechildrens.org

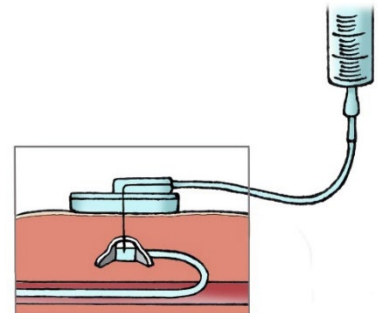
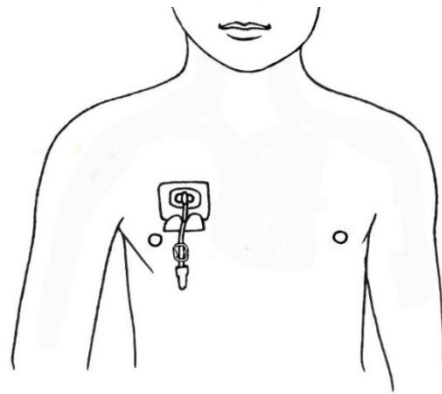
Adeegyada Turjumaada ee Bilaashka ah

- Marka aad joogtid isbitaalka, ka codso kalkaaliyahaaga.
- Marka aad joogto dibadda isbitaalka, soo wac Khadka Turjumaadda Qoyska ee bilaashka ah, 1-866-583-1527. U sheeg turjumaanka magaca ama xafiiska/qaybta aad u baahan tahay.

Sidee ayuu u shaqeeyaa?

Marka daloolku loo isticmaalayo in daawo lagu bixiyo ama muunad dhiig ah lagu qaado, waxaa loo yaqaanaa “gelitaanka daloolka.” Tani wayaa la sameeyaa iyadoo cirbad khaas ah (oo loo yaqaano cirbada Huber) la gelinayo lakabka khafiifka ah ee maqaarka kadibna u sii gudbaysa galshiga daloolka.

- Marka loo baahan yahay in la adeegsado daloolka, waxaanu ka caawin doonaa ilmahaaga inuu u diyaargarooobo duritaanka cirbada. Waxaan u qori karnaa kareem lagu kabuubinayo maqaarka kahor habraaca.
- Xubnaha kooxda daryeelka caafimaadka ee gacanta ka geysta horumarinta xirfadaha la qabsiga ee ilmahaaga iyo qoyskaaga (takhasuslayaasha nolosha ilmaha) ayaa inta lagu jiro daawaynta gacan ka geysan kara samaynta qorshe ilmahaaga ka caawinayo inuu la qabsado durista. Tani waxaa ka mid noqon kara mashquulinta, u gedinta boos raaxo leh, tababarida, diyaarinta iyo waxbarashada. Si aad uga codsato Nolosha Ilmaha, weydii kalkaalisada caafimaadkaaga ama kooxdaada daryeelkaaga.
- Marka cirbadu ku jirto daloolka (cirbada la geliyo daloolka), faashad (dhayitaan) ayaan ku xiri doonaa daloolka.
- Marka cirbada ay ku jirto daloolka, cirbada iyo faashadda ayaa la beddelayaa toddobaadkii hal mar.



Ilmo uu ku xiran yahay dalool ay cirbad ku jirta oo ay faashad ku xiran tahay (dalool ay cirbad ku jirta).

Daloolka ku jira maqaarka hoostiisa ee la geliyay cirbada khaaska ah marka dhinac laga eego

Waa maxay faa'iidooyinka?

- Marka uusan daloolku cirbad ku jirin, daloolku gabi ahaanba wuxuu ku hoos jirayaa maqaarka mana jiraan wax tuubbooyin ah oo ka soo baxsan jirka.
- Haddii si habboon loo isticmaalo, waxaa hooseyso halista infekshanka marka loo eego noocyada kale ee tuubbooyinka faleebada.
- Ilmahaagu wuu qubaysan karaa ama wuu dabaalan karaa marka cirbad aysan ku jirin daloolka.
- Wuxuu daloolka ku jiri karaa goobta muddada uu ilmahaagu u baahan yahay daaweynta oo dhan.

Waa maxay halista ka dhalan karta?

Jeermis ayaa laynka ka soo gali kara dhiig-mareenka, wuxuuna abuuri karaa caabuq. Arrinkan ayaa dhici kara haddii faashada iyo maqaarka aan had iyo jeer la nadiifin oo qallayl laga dhigin wuxuuna dhici karaa sidoo kale iyadoo aysan jirin sabab la ogsoon yahay. Tani waxaa loogu yeeraa Caabuqa Dhiig-mareenka ee Lala Xiriiriyo Tuubbada Faleebada (CLABSI), loona higaadiyo CLAB-see. Inay ku xirnaato faleenbada CLABSI ayaa ka dhigi karta ilmahaaga mid aad ugu xanuunsado waxayna ka dhignaan kartaa in ilmahaagu u baahdo daryeel isbitaal oo intii hore ka badan iyo daawooyin dheeraad ah.

Maxaan filan karaa marka ilmahayga lagu tallaalo daloolka kateetarka?

Inta habraacu socdo

- Habraaca lagu galinayo daloolka kateetarka ee ku tallaalan xiddidka ayaa lagu sameeyaa qolka qalliinka ama qolka raajada caafimaadka (IR).
- Ilmahaagu waxaa laga jeexi doonaa 2 meel si loo geliyo tuubbada faleebada.
- Habaraacu wuxuu qaataa caadiyan 1 saac.

Habraaca kadib

- Yoolkeena ayaa ah in laga caawiyo ilmahaaga inuu u caafimaado, si dhaqso ah iyadoo si fiican xanuunka looga daaweynayo. Ilmahaaga ayaa dareemi kara xanuun iyo kaar maalmo tiro yar, oo meesha ayaa barari karta. Waxaanu halkaan u joognaa inaan kahortagno oo aan baabi'ino xanuunka ilaa uu ka dhammaado ama ka yaraado ilaa intii macquulka ah. Kooxda daryeelka ayaa dooneysa inay iskaashi kula yeelato si ay u bixiso waxa ilmahaaga aadka ugu habboon, oo ay ku jiraan daawooyin iyo daaweyno kale oo xanuunka lagu dhimo. Raaxadu waa muhiim oo si dhaqso ayaan wax uga qabanaa xanuunka.
- Maqaarka ayaa waxaa laga sameyn doonaa jeexjeexyo yaryar oo lagu daboolay koolo nadiif ah ama koolo dareere ah.
- Waxaan adiga iyo ilmahaaga idin kala shaqeyneynaa inaan sida gebi ahaan ugu macquulsan uga hortagno oo aan u baabi'ino xanuunka. Adiga ayaa si fiican u garanaaya ilmahaaga. Waxaan kugu dhiirigelinaynaa inaad si firfircoon uga qaybqaadato soo kabashada ilmahaaga adigoo kooxdaada daryeelka kala hadlaya xulashooyinka ilmahaaga. Ka sakow daawada dhakhtarku qoray ee xanuun baa'bi'inta, waxaanu kaala shaqayn doonaa inaanu u samayni qorshe dhiirigeliya hawlaha la qabsiga si loo daaweeyo xanuunka loona bixiyo taageero. Si kasta ee heerka xanuunka ilmahaagu yahayba, waan kugu soo biiri doonaa si aan u qiimeyno oo aan isla markiiba uga jawaabno xanuunka. Ka caawi ilmahaaga inuu u caafimaado si dhaqso ah iyadoo si fiican xanuunka looga daaweynayo.
- Marka ilmahaaga uusan dib dambe ugu baahnayn daloolka, wuxuu u baahan doonaa hannaan kale oo looga furo. Caadiyan arrinkan waxaa lagu samaynaa qalliin maalo qaadanaya oo ilmahaagu uusan u baahan doonin inuu joogo isbitaalka habbeenkaa (ma ahan in sidii bukaan-jiif loo dhigo).

Marka ilmahaagu ku jiro isbitaalka

Aad ayaan u wadashaqeyn doonaa si looga hortago caabuq inuu ku dhaco dhiig-mareenka ilmahaaga (CLABSI). Kahortagga caabuqa waxaa ka mid ah gacmo-dhaqashada, isticmaalka galoofyada iyo xidhashada maaskaro mar kasta oo aan daryeelayno daloolka kateetarka ee ku tallaalan ilmahaaga.

Si dheeraad ah si looga hortago caabuqa, ilmahaaga waxaa laga filayaa inuu la qabsado is-daryeelka maalinlaha ah, waxaana arrinkaas qeyb ka ah:

- ☐ Qubeysashada
- ☐ Ilko cadayashada
- ☐ Isticmaalka masasaxyada CHG (chlorhexidine gluconate)
- ☐ Soo tebinta darroorka iyo ka ilaalinta inaan tuubbada la jiidin

Saadka, sida shaambada noocyada kala duwan ee timaha loogu talagalay iyo noocyada daawooyinka ilkaha lagu cadaydo ayaa laga heli karaa kalkaalisada ilmahaaga.

Haddii loo baahdo in daloolka ilmahaaga la geliyo cirbad, kalkaalisadaada ayaa waxay marin kartaa kareem kabuubinayo aagga kahor habraaca. Tani waxay ka gacan ka geysan kartaa kahortaga xanuunka iyo raaxo-darada marka cirbadda la dhex marinayo maqaarka oo la gelinayo daloolka.

Kalkaaliso ayaa beddeli doonta faashadaha hal jeer asbuuciiba, ama intii loo baahdo haddii ay dabacdo ama wasaqowdo.

Beddelida faashadaha ayaa ku adkaan karta carruurta sababtoo ah waxay ku keeni kartaa raaxo-darro (sida saaridda nooca balaastarka ah ee loo yaqaano band-aid) sababtuna waa inay tahay inay isu yara adkeeyaan habraaca.

Kooxdeena ayaa xaqiijin doonta inuu jiro qorshe ilmahaaga looga beddelaayo faashadaha. Haddii ilmahaagu ka faa'idi karo wax takhasusle qaabilsan nolosha ilmaha si uu ugu dejiyo qorshe uuna u siiyo taageero, annaga ayaa mid u keeneyna. Takhasusleyaasha nolosha ilmaha waa xubno ka tirsan kooxda caafimaadka oo diiradda saara baahiyaha dareenka iyo horumarka si sare loogu qaado xirfadaha la qabsiga ee da'da ku habboon waxayna bixiyaan taageero. Taageeradan waxaa ku jiri kara diyaargarooow iyo in la madadaaliyo ilmahaaga si gacan looga geysto mahadhada isbitaal ee wacan. Ka eeg xog intaasi ka badan buug-gacmeedkeena, 'Nolosha Ilmaha'

seattlechildrens.org/pdf/PE339.pdf

Waqti kadib, carruurtu way la qabsadaan beddelidda faashadaha maadaama ayaga iyo bixiyeyaashooda daryeelku ay wax badan ka bartaan hababka la qabsiga ee ayaga ku habboon. Iyadoo ku xiran baahiyaha caafimaad ee ilmahaaga, waxaa sidoo kale laga yaabaa in lagu baro sida cirbada loo geliyo daloolka markaad guriga joogtaan.

Guriga markii la joogo

Cirbad Marka AYSAN ku Jirin Daloolka (wax cirbad ah ku jirin daloolka)

- Biyo-raaci daloolka qiyaastii 1 ilaa 2 biloodba mar. Tani waxaa lagu samayn karaa rugta caafimaadka ama waxaa sameyn kara kalkaaliyayaasha daryeelka guriga. Qoysaska qaarkood waxay bartaan inay tani guriga ku sameeyaan haddii ilmahooda muddo dheer daloolku ku xiran yahay.
- Waxaan u qori karnaa kareemka kabuubinta ee mariyo daloolka korkiisa kahor habraaca. Marka lagu sameeynayo rugta caafimaadka, waxaad waydiin kartaa kalkaalisadaada ama kooxda daryeelka haddii aad jeclaan lahayd in takhasuslayaasha Nolosha Ilmaha ay ilmahaaga ka caawiyaan u diyaargarooowga iyo la qabsiga habraaca nadiifinta.

Marka Daloolkaaga Cirbad La Geliyo (cirbad ku jirto daloolka)

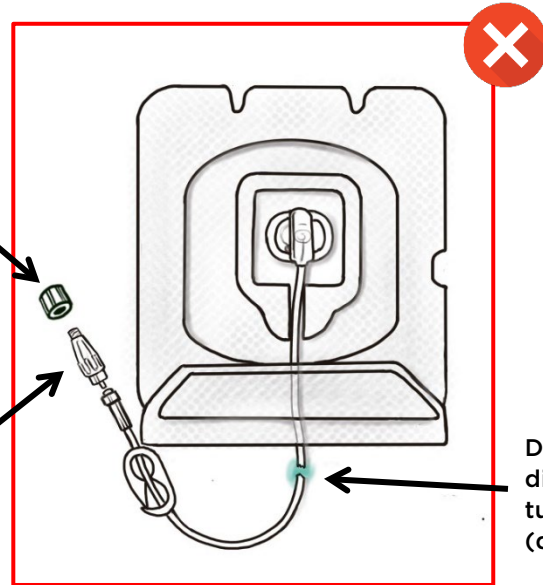
- Tani waa inaysan dhicin marar badan sababtoo ah ku laabashada guriga iyadoo cirbad ay ku jirto daloolka waxay leedahay halis caabuq oo sarreysa.
- Eeg in dhiig ama dareere ka soo daadanayaan maqaarka agtiisa ama cirbadda iyo tubbada agtooda

Daloolka Kateetarka ee Ku Tallaalan Xiddidka (Port-a-cath)

- Ilmahaagu waa inuu iska ilaaliya inuu caloosha ku jiifsado.
- Goobta ha ahaato mid nadiif ah oo qallalan.
- Isla markiiba cirbada ka bixi daloolka, oo tag rugta caafimaadka ama ED 8 saacadood gudahooda haddii aad aragto dhibaato la xirirto tuubbada ama furka:

Haddii furka **jeermis-dilidda** (sida Furka Curos) uu soo fuqo, ku beddel fur cusub. Uma **baahnid** inaad u wacdo bixiyaha caafimaadkaaga dhibkaan dartiis.

Furashada ama soo bixida furka kateetarka (sida Microclave ama MaxZero)



Dalool ama dillaac ka jira tuubbooyinka (daadashooyinka)

Haddii ay faashada aad u soo fiiqmato, durba u beddel faashada sidii ay kuu bartay kalkaalisada daryeelka guriga ku bixisa, ama tag qolka gurmada.



Faashadda si buuxda ayay isku xiran tahay



Haddii wax yar ay ka soo fiiqanto darfaha waa CAADI, haddiiba aysan bilaabin inay soo fiiqmato ilaa dhex bartamaha qaybta dhexe furan ee faashada



Faashadaha waa in la beddelo sababtoo ah way soo fiiqmayaan ilaa dhex qaybta dhexe furan

Iskoolka iyo nashaadyada

- Hubso in macallimiinta ilmahaaga, kalkaalisada iskoolka iyo daryeel bixiyeyaashu ogsoon yihiin daloolka kateetarka iyo taxaddaro kasta ee ay tahay in la sameeyo inta guriga laga maqan yahay.
- Ilmahaaga wuxuu dib u bilaabi karaa badi hawlihii caadiga ahaa. Waa inuu ka fogaado fara ka ciyaarka iyo isboortiga dadku is taabanayaan jirarkoodu. Kala hadal bixiyahaaga tilmaameyaal kale oo gaar ah oo badan.
- U sheeg dhammaan bixiyeyaasha caafimaadka ee ilmahaaga daryeelaya arrinka ku saabsan daloolka kateetarka. Maadaama ay gebi ahaanba maqaarka hoostiisa ku jirto, bixiyeyaasha daryeelka caafimaadku ayaa laga yaabaa inaanay ka warqabin. Tani ayaa gaar ahaan muhiim ah haddii ilmahaaga lagu daaweynaayo qolka xaaladaha caafimaad ee degdega ah, rug caafimaad ama isbitaal.

Waa maxay dhibaatooyinka dhici kara?

Dhibaatooyinka dhici kara qaarkood hoos baa lagu qoray. Haddii wax uusan u muuqan inuu sax yahay, la xiriir kooxdaada daryeelka.

Marka cirbada aan adkeyn ee Huber ay soo baxdo

Haddii cirbada aan adkeyn ee Huber ay soo baxdo:

1. Si badqab ah u qub cirbadda.
2. Wac rugtaada caafimaadka ama shirkadda daryeelka guriga isla markaaba si aad uga hesho talaabooyinka xiga.

Infekshanka maqaarka

Caabuq ku dhaco maqaarka u dhow daloolka ayaa suurtoagal ah haddii uu jiro:

- Isbeddelada midabka maqaarka (wuxuu u muuqan karaa guduud qofkii cad, iyo madow ama carwaajis dadka leh jirka madow) ee halka uu ku xiran yahay laynka (ama hareeraha laynka hadduu yahay laynka muddada-dheer la isticmaalo)
- Qulqul ama wax ka soo baxa goobta laynka
- Xanuun
- Barar, jileec, ama meel ka furan goobta laynka
- Diirimaad

Wac kooxdaada daryeelka ama keen ilmahaaga qolka xaaladaha caafimaadka degdega ah haddii aad aragto wax calaamado ah oo la xiriira caabuq ku dhashay maqaarka.

Infekshanka dhiiga

Infekshanka dhiigga ee barta laynka dhexe waa suurtoagal haddii ay jirto:

- Qandho (100.4° F (38° C) ama ka badan)
- Qarqaryo
- Dhidad
- Lulmo ama dawakhaad
- Dareen jirro
- Matagid

Tani waa xaalad degdeg ah. Durba keen ilmahaaga waaxda Xaaladaha Caafimaad ee Degdega ah.

Biyo raacida oo adkaata

- Fiiri tuubbooyinka si aad u aragto meelaha laalaaban iyo meelaha is qabsaday. Haddii tuubbooyinka ay ku qalloocan dharka hoostiisa, beddel dharka.
- Dib ugu noqoshada dhiigga gudaha tuubbooyinka ayaa dhici karta. Tani ma ahan xaalad degdeg ah. Ku falaash biyo iyo soodhiyam koloraydh isku qasan (saline), intaas kadibna ku falaash daawada heparin.
- Wac shirkadda daryeelka guriga haddii aadan weli awoodin inaad falaash gareyso.

Qubashooyin

Waxaa suurtagal ah in la ogaado dalool ama dilaac ka jiro tuubbooyinka. Waxaa laga yaabaa inaad aragto daloolka ama jeexa. Waxaa kaloo jiri kara dhaawac aadan arki karin.

Haddii aad u malayneyso in arrinkan uu dhacayo, isku qabo halka laga joojiyo iyo ilmahaaga jirkiisa. Waxaad isticmaali kartaa xajiyaha ku yaala laynka ama midka ku jira xirmadaada daryeelka ee degdega ah. Fadlan wac kooxda qaabilsan daryeelkaaga ama waxaad tagtaa qolka xaaladda degdega ah.

Calaamadaha dhaawaca waxaa ka mid noqon kara:

- Dareere ka soo qulqulaya tubbada, gaar ahaan marka la falaasho
- Qoyitaanka faashada laynka dhexe ama agagaarka tuubbada
- Meel aan midab lahayn oo ku taala tuubbooyinka oo aan ku baxayn falaashid
- Kuusnaan ama bararida maqaarka u dhow daloolka

Soo bixida furka

Haddii daboolka kateetarka (sida Microclave ama MaxZero) uu soo baxo, xir tuubada. Ka eeg ilmahaaga qandho ama caalamadaha caabuqa. Wac rugtaada caafimaadka iyo kalkaalisadaada daryeelka guriga si aad uga hesho tallaabooyinka xiga.

Waxaad haysan kartaa fur dheeraad ah oo loogu talagalay jeermis-dilid (sida nooca Curos) kaasoo ku lifaaqan furka kateetarka. Hadduu daboolku dhaco macneheedu ma ahan inay xaaladdu tahay mid degdeg ah. Waxaad awoodi kartaa inaad dabool kale ku xirtid.

Sideen uga hortagaa dhibaatooyinka?

- Dhaq gacmahaaga kahor intaadan samaynin daryeelka laynka dhexe.
- Had iyo jeer ku hay faashad nadiif ah oo engegan korkooda goobta laynka dhexe.
- Raac tilmaamaha si aad u nadiifiso furka iyo isticmaalka qalabka nadiifka ah.
- Ka fogow jiidista ama riixida laynka dhexe. Ka taxadar markaad dharka iska saarayso si aad uga fogaato jiidida ama riixida.
- Xafid laynka halbowleyaasha dhiigga ee ku xiran jirka ilmahaaga adigoo adeegsanaya kiliibyo ama biinan. Carruurta yaryar, isticmaal maro hal gabal ah si aad u daboosho khadka dhexe. Ka codso kalkaalisada talooyin iyo tabo sida ugu wacan u caawin doona ilmahaaga.
- Had iyo jeer maqasyada iyo dhammaan walxaha fiiqan ka fogee laynka.
- Haddii laynka dhexe ay adag tahay in la dhaqo, ha isku dayin inaad xoog ku muquuniso.

Sideen u wacaa?

Isniinta ilaa Jimcaha, laga bilaabo 8 subaxnimo ilaa 4:30 galabnimo.
Wac rugta caafimaadkaaga. Lambarka teleefoonka ee rugta caafimaadka:

Saacadaha shaqada kadib, isbuuc-yaaqooyinka iyo fasaxyada
Hawladeenka isbitaalka: 206-987-2000 oo ka codso bixiyaha la wici karo

Su'aalaha ku saabsan saadkaaga ama
baahiyaha kale markaad guriga joogto
Wac shirkadda daryeelkaaga guriga: _____

Macluumaadka daloolka kateetarka ee ku tallaalan ilmahaaga:

Nooca daloolka: _____

Ma sabbakh ayaa lagu gelin karaa? HAA MAYA

Lambarka moodalka/nooca: _____

Shirkadda/Summada Ganacsi: _____

Cabbirka cirbada la gelinayo daloolka: _____

Xasaasiyadaha iyo Tixgelinada Khaaska ah: _____

Jawaab-celinta

Ahmiyad weyn ayay noo leedahay inaan kuu soo gudbino xog waxbarasho oo ku
saabsan laynka halbowleyaasha dhiigga ee ilmahaaga, waxaana jeclaan lahayn inaan
kaa helno jawaab-celin. Fadlan samee sahankeena:

tinyurl.com/yxvhhbgs



Implanted Port (Port-a-cath)

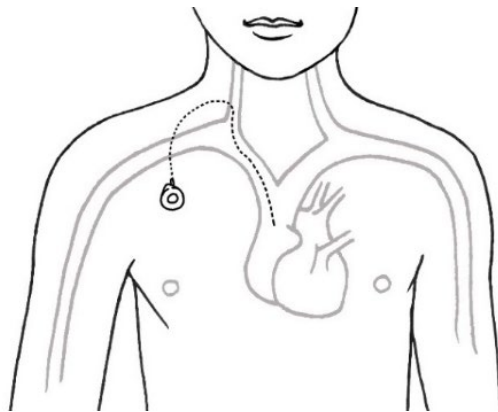
An introduction to your child's implanted port (port-a-cath).

What is an implanted port?

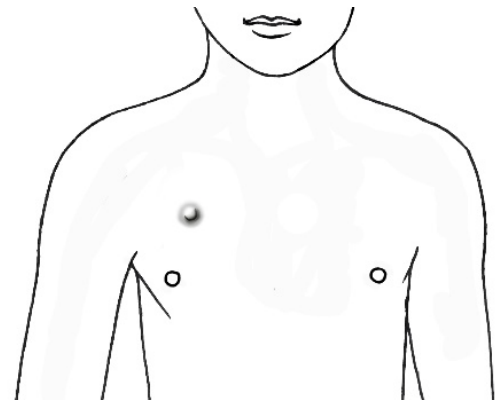
An implanted port (port-a-cath) is a type of central line that is entirely under the skin. A central line is a small tube that delivers medicine and fluids to your child into a large vein near their heart.

The implanted port is made up of a port (reservoir) that is connected by a thin, flexible tube (catheter) that leads to the heart.

The port reservoir is just under the skin and is usually on the upper chest.



What the port looks like inside the body



What the port looks like outside the body after the skin is healed

Why does my child need it?

- To reduce how often your child's veins are poked with a needle.
- To give medicine and fluids into a large vein.
- To draw blood samples.
- To give high-speed contrast dye needed for some tests, like computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), if the port is "power injectable."

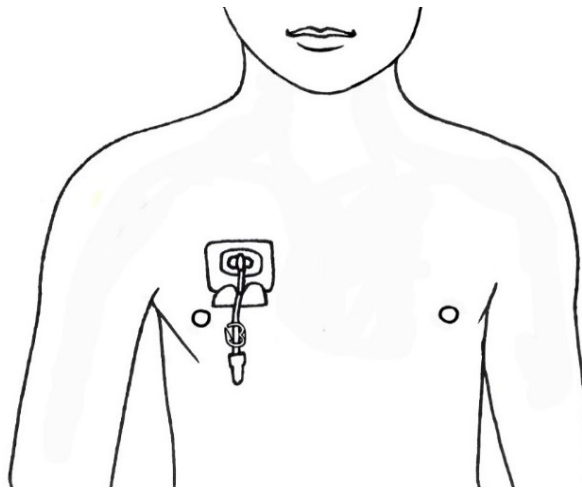
Are there other names for it?

- Port
- Port-a-cath
- Implanted catheter
- Implanted central venous catheter
- Infusaport (power injectable port)

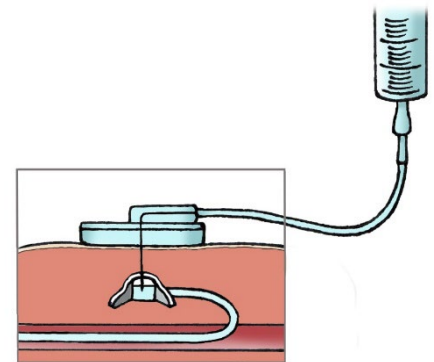
How does it work?

When the port is used to give medicine or take a blood sample, it is called “accessing the port.” This is done by inserting a special needle (called a Huber needle) through a thin layer of skin into the port reservoir.

- When the port needs to be accessed, we will help your child prepare for the needle poke. We can prescribe a cream to numb the skin before the procedure.
- Members of the healthcare team who help to promote positive coping skills for your child and family throughout treatment (Child Life specialists) can help make a plan to help your child cope with the poke. This can include distraction, comfort positioning, coaching, preparation and education. To request Child Life, ask your nurse or care team.
- When the needle is in the port (port is accessed), we will put a bandage (dressing) on top of it.
- When accessed, the needle and bandage are changed once a week.



Child with needle in the port and bandage on the port (accessed port).



Side view of the port under the skin accessed by a special needle

What are the advantages?

- When not accessed, the port is completely under the skin with no tubes outside of the body.
- If used properly, there is a lower risk of infection than other types of central lines.
- Your child can take baths or go swimming when it is not accessed.
- It can stay in as long as your child needs treatments.

What are the risks?

Germ can enter the bloodstream through the line, causing an infection. This can happen if the dressing and skin are not kept clean and dry and can also happen without a known cause. This is called a Central Line-Associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI), pronounced CLAB-see. Having a CLABSI can make your child very sick and mean your child needs more hospital care and extra medicines.

What can I expect when my child gets an implanted port?

During the procedure

- The procedure to insert the implanted port is done in the operating room or in interventional radiology (IR).
- Your child will have 2 incisions made to put the central line in.
- The procedure usually takes about 1 hour.

After the procedure

- Our goal is to help your child get better, faster with good pain treatment. Your child may feel pain and soreness for a few days, and the area may be swollen. We are here to prevent and relieve pain as completely as possible. The care team is looking to partner with you to provide what is best for your child, including medicines and other treatments to ease pain. Comfort is important and we respond to pain right away.
- There will be small incisions on the skin covered with sterile tape or glue.
- We partner with you and your child to prevent and relieve pain as completely as possible. You know your child best. We encourage you to take an active part in your child's recovery by talking with your care team about options for your child. In addition to medicine prescribed for pain, we will work with you to create a plan that encourages coping activities to treat pain and provide support. No matter the level of your child's pain, we will join you to assess and respond right away. Help your child get better, faster with good pain treatment.
- When your child no longer needs the port, they will need another procedure to have it removed. This is usually done as a day surgery where your child will not need to stay overnight in the hospital (no inpatient admission).

While in the hospital

We will work closely with you to prevent infection in your child's blood stream (CLABSI). Preventing infection includes washing hands, using gloves and wearing a mask whenever we care for your child's implanted port.

To further prevent infection, your child will be expected to keep up on daily self-care, including:

- ☐ Taking a shower
- ☐ Brushing teeth
- ☐ Using CHG (chlorhexidine gluconate) wipes
- ☐ Reporting issues of leaking and protecting the tubing from pulling

Supplies, such as shampoo for different hair textures and different brands of toothpaste, are available from your child's nurse.

If your child's port needs to be accessed, your nurse can apply numbing cream to the area before the procedure. This can help avoid pain and discomfort when the needle is inserted through the skin into the port.

A nurse will change the dressing once a week, or more often if it becomes loose or soiled.

Dressing changes can be hard for children because it can be uncomfortable (like removing a band-aid) and because they have to be fairly still for the procedure.

Implanted Port (Port-a-cath)

Our care team will help make sure there is a plan to help your child with the dressing change. If your child would benefit from a child life specialist to help create a plan and provide support, we will get one. Child life specialists are members of the healthcare team who focus on emotional and developmental needs to promote age-appropriate coping skills and offer support. This support can include preparation and distraction for your child to help provide a positive hospital experience. See more in our handout, 'Child Life'

seattlechildrens.org/pdf/PE339.pdf

Over time children usually do better with dressing changes as they, and their caregivers, learn more about coping techniques that work for them. Depending on your child's medical needs, you may also be taught how to access the port at home.

At home

Your Port is NOT Accessed (no needle in the port)

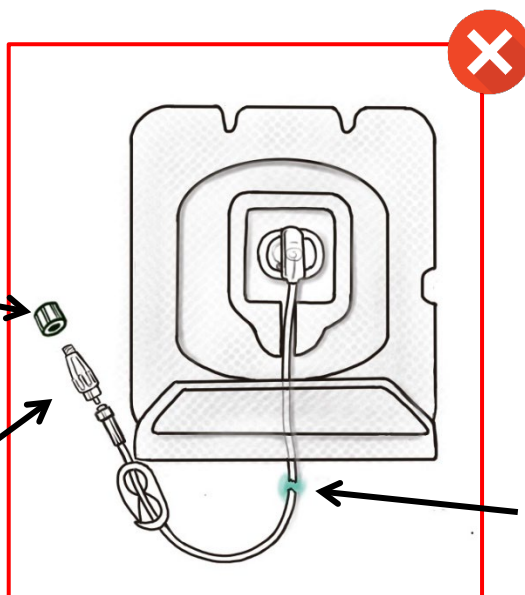
- Get the port flushed about every 1 to 2 months. This can be done in the clinic or with home care nurses. Some families learn to do this at home if their child has a port for a long time.
- We can prescribe numbing cream to put over the port before the procedure. When done in clinic, you can ask your nurse or care team if you would like Child Life specialists to help your child prepare and cope with the flushing procedure.

Your Port is Accessed (needle in the port)

- This should not happen often because going home with an accessed port has a higher risk of infection.
- Watch for leaking of blood or fluid near the skin or along the needle and tubing
- Your child should avoid lying on their stomach.
- Keep it clean and dry.
- Immediately de-access the port, and come to the clinic or ED within 8 hours if you see a problem with the tubing or the cap:

If the **disinfecting cap** (like Curos Cap) comes off, replace it with new cap. You **do not** need to call your healthcare provider for this problem.

Catheter cap (like Microclave or MaxZero) comes off



A hole or tear in the tubing (leaks)

Implanted Port (Port-a-cath)

If the dressing comes off or peels up a lot, change the dressing immediately as you've been trained by a home care nurse, or go to the emergency room.



Dressing that is fully intact

A small amount of peeling around the edges that is OK because it does not peel up into the center window

Dressing that needs to be changed because it is peeling into the center window

School and activities

- Be sure your child's teachers, school nurse and caregivers know about the implanted port and any precautions that need to happen away from home.
- Your child can go back to most of their usual activities. They should avoid roughhousing and contact sports. Talk with your provider for more specific instructions.
- Tell all healthcare providers taking care of your child about the implanted port. Since it is completely under the skin, healthcare providers might not be aware of it. This is especially important if your child is being seen in the emergency room, clinic or hospital.

What problems can happen?

Some problems that can happen and are listed below. If something just does not seem right, contact your care team.

Non-coring needle (Huber) comes out

If the non-coring needle (Huber) comes out:

1. Dispose of the needle safely.
2. Call your clinic or home care company immediately for next steps.

Implanted Port (Port-a-cath)

Skin infection

A skin infection near the port is possible if there is:

- Skin color changes (may appear red in lighter skin, and a darker shade or purple in darker skin tones) at the line site (or tracking along the line in a tunneled line)
- Drainage or oozing from the line site
- Pain
- Swelling, tenderness, or opening of the line site
- Warmth

Call your care team or bring your child into the emergency room if you notice these signs of a skin infection.

Blood infection

A blood infection at the central line site is possible if there is:

- Fever (100.4° F (38° C) or more)
- Chills
- Sweating
- Drowsiness or dizziness
- A sick feeling
- Vomiting

This is an emergency. Bring your child to the Emergency Department quickly.

Difficulty flushing

- Check the tubing for kinks and closed clamps. If the tubing is kinked under the dressing, change the dressing.
- Blood back-up in the tubing could happen. This is not an emergency. Flush with saline, and then flush with heparin.
- Call your home care company if you are still unable to flush.

Leaks

It is possible to get a hole or tear in the tubing. You may be able to see the hole or tear. There could also be damage that you cannot see.

If you think this is happening, clamp between the break and your child's body. You can use the clamp on the line or the one in your emergency care kit. Call your care team or go to the emergency room.

Signs of damage could include:

- Leaking of fluid from the tubing, especially when flushed
- Wetness under the central line dressing or along the tubing
- A discolored area on the tubing that does not clear with flushing
- Puffiness or swelling on the skin near the port

Cap comes off

If the catheter cap (like Microclave or MaxZero) comes off, clamp the tubing. Watch your child for fever or signs of infection. Call your clinic or home care nurse for next steps.

You may have an additional disinfecting cap (like a Curoc) attached to the catheter cap. It is not an emergency if this falls off. You can put another one back on.

How do I prevent problems?

- Wash your hands before doing any central line care.
- Always keep a clean and dry dressing over the central line site.
- Follow the instructions for cleaning the cap and using sterile equipment.
- Avoid tugs or pulls on the central line. Take extra care when removing clothing to avoid pulls or tugs.
- Secure the central line to your child's body with clips. For younger children, use one-piece outfits to cover the central line. Ask your nurse for tips and tricks that will work best for your child.
- Always keep scissors and all sharp objects away from the line.
- If the central line is hard to flush, do not try to force it.

How do I call?

Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Call your clinic. Clinic phone number: _____

After hours, weekends and holidays

Hospital operator: 206-987-2000 and ask for the on-call provider

Questions about your supplies or other needs when you are at home

Call your home care company: _____

My child's implanted port information:

Type of port: _____

Is it power injectable? YES NO

Model number: _____

Company/Brand: _____

Size of needle used to access: _____

Allergies and Special Considerations: _____

Feedback

Providing education about your child's central line is very important to us, and we would love your feedback. Please take our survey:

tinyurl.com/yxvhhbgs

