

GAVeCeLT 2017

X Congresso GAVeCeLT XI PICC Day

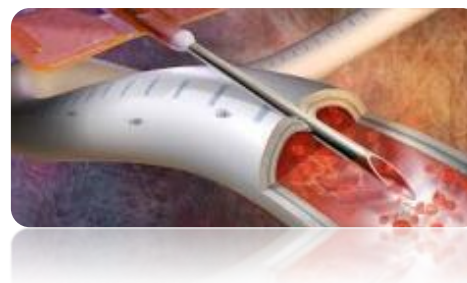


Firenze
4-5-6 dicembre 2017
Palazzo dei Congressi



Convegno internazionale
organizzato da GAVeCeLT
Gruppo Aperto 'Gli Accessi Venosi
Centrali a Lungo Termine'

*Le procedure di
aferesi:
quale dispositivo
per quale paziente?*



Alessandra Mancusi

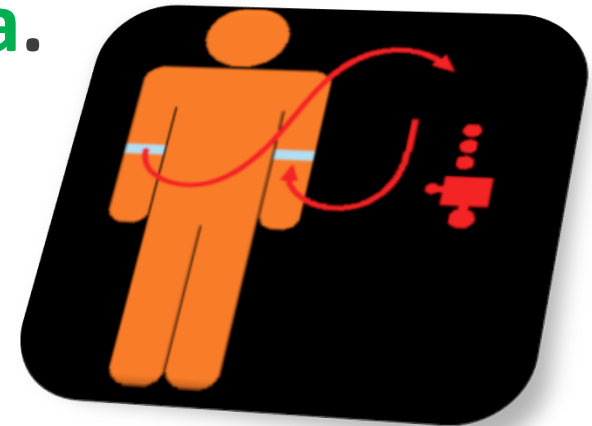
Consigliere Direttivo Nazionale SIdEM

Rappresentante Infermieri e Tecnici

CHE COS'È L'AFERESI



Procedura che, mediante un separatore cellulare e/o filtri in linea, permette la rimozione dal circolo venoso del paziente di **sostanze patologiche**, di **plasma** e/o di qualsiasi **elemento corpuscolato** (globuli rossi, granulociti, linfociti, piastrine), e del loro **rimpiazzo con soluzioni di elettroliti inerti, o proteine o plasma**.

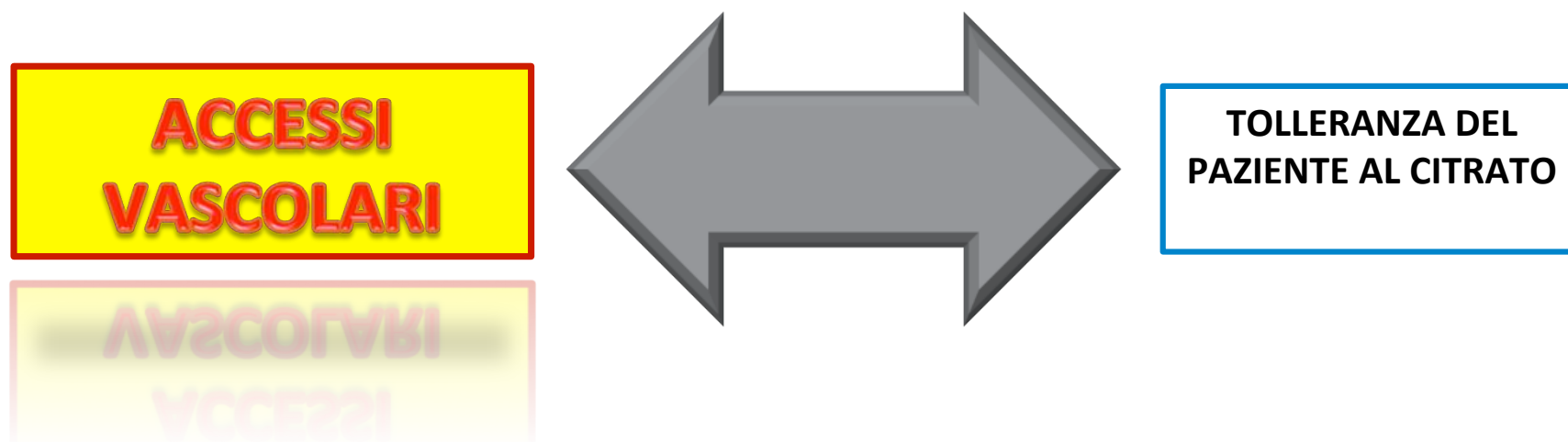


Tipologie di procedure aferetiche

- Leucaferesi
- Fotochemioterapia extracorporea o fotoaferesi (ECP)
- Scambio plasmatico
- Rimozione di sostanze patologiche e sostituzione con plasma fresco congelato o soluzione albuminata
- Plasmafiltrazione
- Rimozione di proteine ad alto peso molecolare
- Plasmadsorbimento
- Rimozione IgG, ICC, bilirubina etc.
- LDL - Aferesi
- Rimozione colesterolo, fibrinogeno etc.
- Inattivazione dei linfociti
- Rimozione globuli rossi
- Deplezione delle piastrine
- Deplezione di globuli bianchi

ACCESSI VENOSI IN AFERESI

FATTORI PRINCIPALI CONDIZIONANTI IL FLUSSO



ACCESSI VENOSI IN AFERESI

- Al fine di ottenere il massimo risultato con qualsiasi tipo di procedura aferetica occorre **garantire un adeguato flusso sanguigno** per il prelievo e per la reinfusione.
- L'indispensabile accesso vascolare si può reperire mediante l'utilizzo di un AVP, di un CV o dalla **combinazione di entrambi.**

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31. APHERESIS CATHETERS

Standard

31.1 The selection of the most appropriate type of vascular access device (VAD) for therapeutic apheresis occurs in collaboration with the patient/caregiver and the interprofessional team based on the projected treatment plan.

Practice Criteria

A. Consider the following when choosing the most appropriate VAD for therapeutic apheresis: the type

of apheresis procedure (centrifugation-based or filter-based systems); the patient's vascular anatomy; acuity; frequency and treatment duration; and underlying disease state.¹⁻³ (IV)

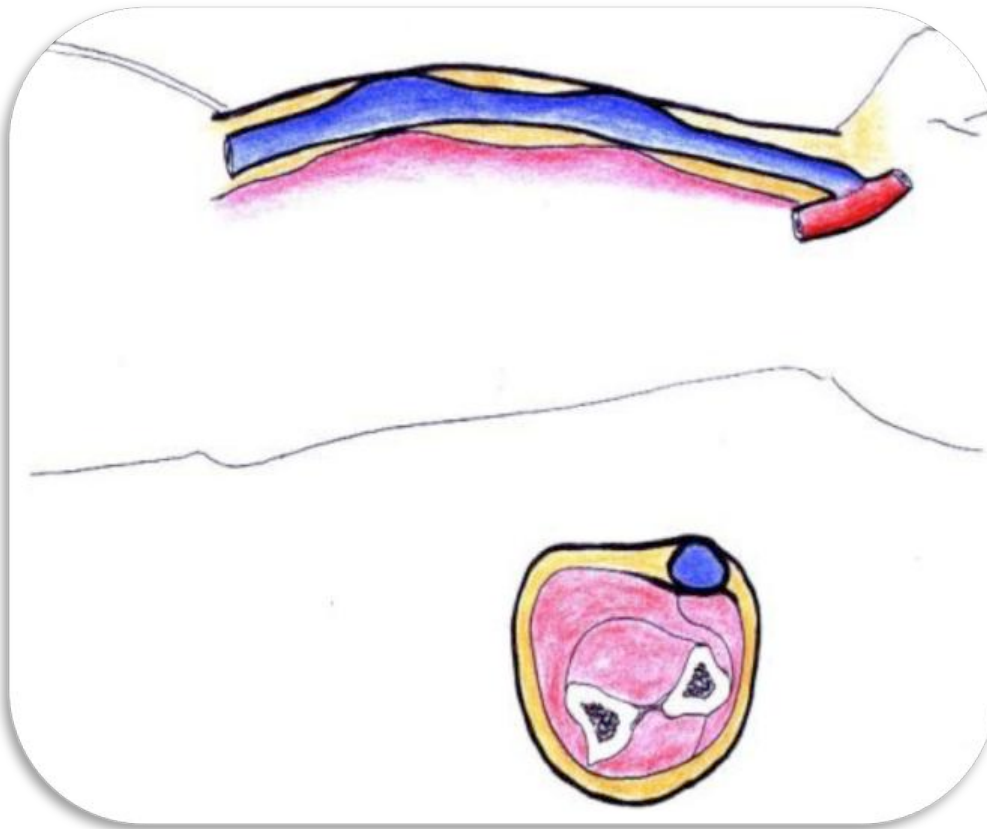
B. Peripheral or central VADs are recommended for therapeutic apheresis as follows:

1. Use of 16- to 18-gauge peripheral catheters placed in antecubital veins for adults. Peripheral vein access is not recommended in young children (< 30 kg) due to small veins but may be possible with older children and adolescents. Peripheral veins are not appropriate for filter-based apheresis systems.¹⁻⁵ (IV)
2. Use a nontunneled or tunneled cuffed central VAD with a catheter size of at least 11.5 Fr for adults.¹⁻³ (IV)
3. Implanted vascular access ports are used less commonly.¹⁻⁴ (IV)
4. Peripherally inserted central catheters should not be used for therapeutic apheresis due to small internal diameters and inability to accommodate blood flow rates.³ (IV)
5. Arteriovenous (AV) fistulae and AV grafts may be placed for long-term treatment.¹⁻³ (IV)

Journal of Infusion Nursing

ACCESSI VENOSI *IN AFERESI TERAPEUTICA*

AV PERIFERICI DEGLI ARTI SUPERIORI



ACCESSI VENOSI *IN AFERESI TERAPEUTICA*

AV PERIFERICI DEGLI ARTI SUPERIORI

- **VAD** utilizzati:
 - **Agocannula/Fistola**
(14G-16G)
 - **Agocannula**
 - 17-18G per il Prelievo
 - 18-19G per la
Reinfusione



ACCESSI VENOSI IN AFERESI



- Il **60%** dei pazienti*
che devono essere sottoposti
ad aferesi terapeutica non
dispongono di un adeguato
patrimonio venoso a causa di:

- Età
- Comorbidità
- Cicli chemioterapici e/o
radioterapici (se pazienti
ematologici)

***BCSH British Committee for Standards in Hematology 2006**

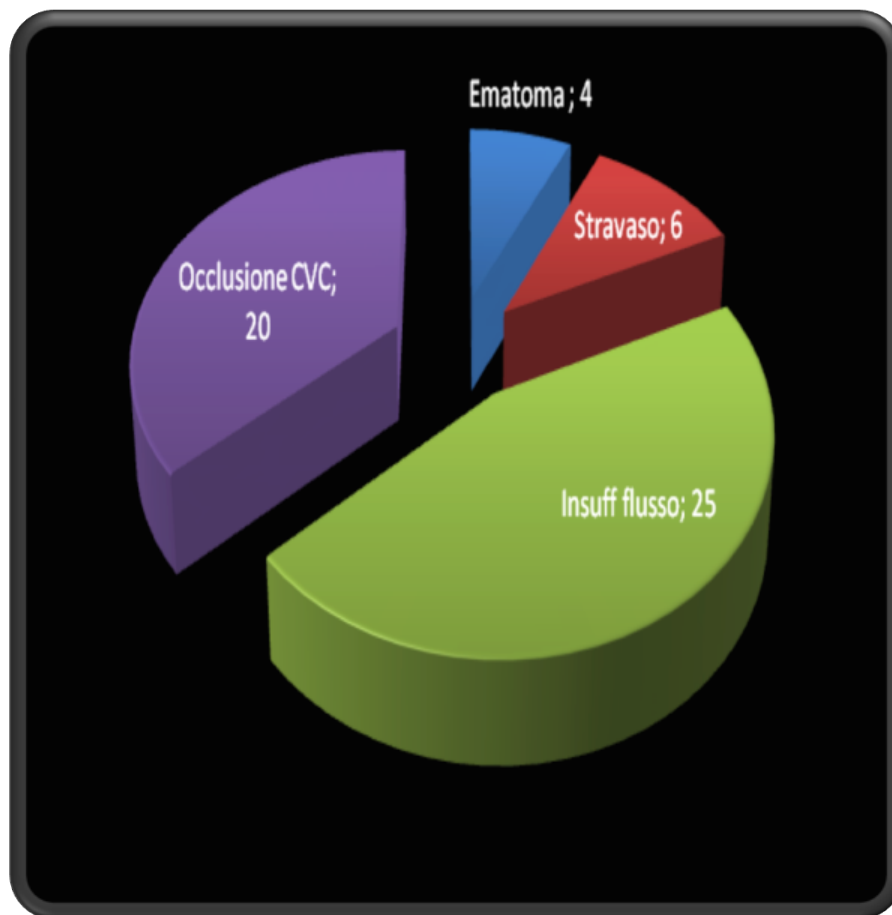


GESTIONE DEGLI ACCESSI VENOSI NELLA RACCOLTA DI CELLULE STAMINALI PERIFERICHE



A. Mancusi, M. Vacca, S. Barbieri, A. Bovio, R. Cipriani, M. Corradi, C. Manzardo, A. Conte, L. Pierelli

Centro di Raccolta Cellule Staminali S.I.M.T. A.O. San Camillo-Forlanini



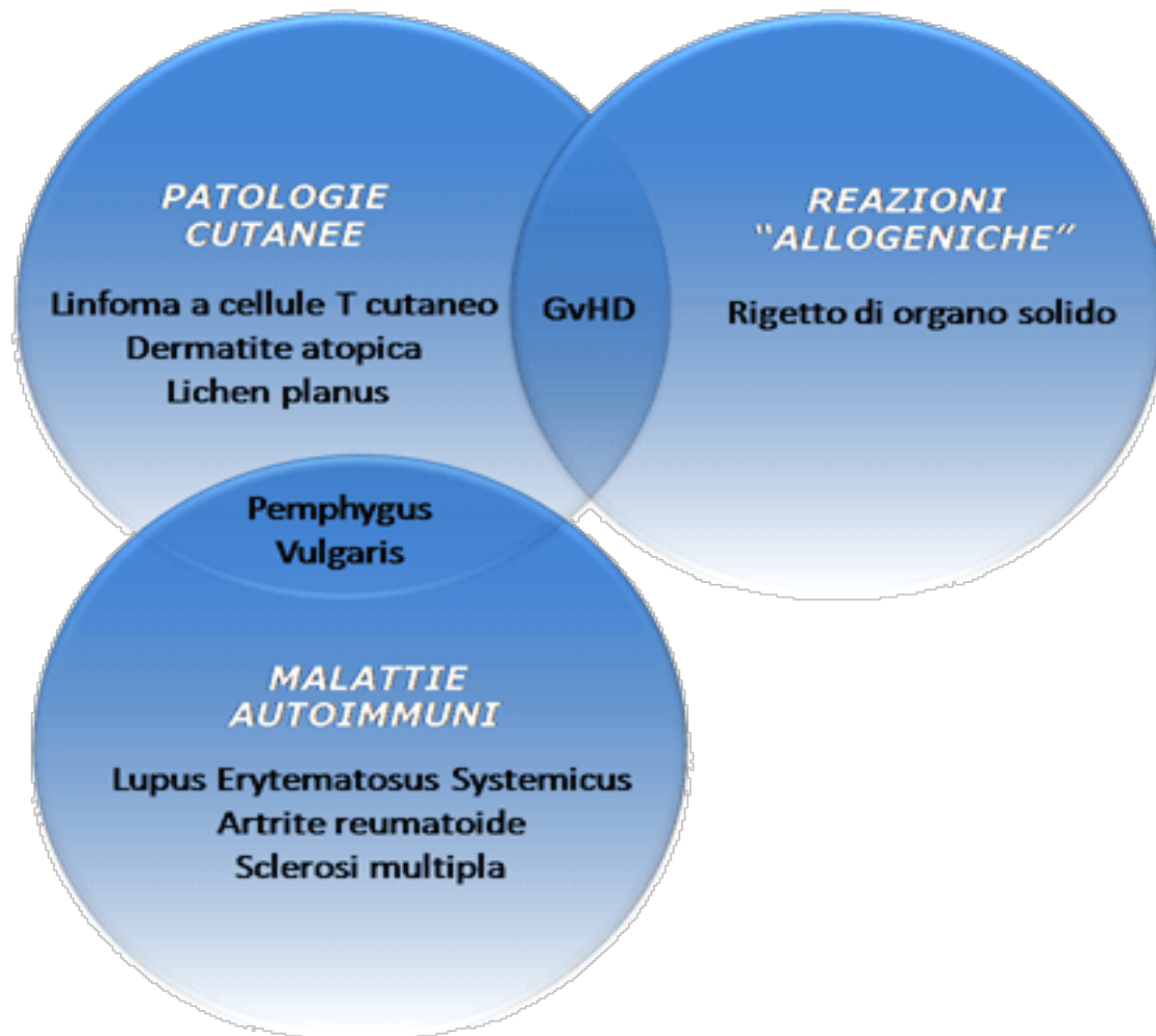
Gli eventi avversi più frequenti sono stati in ordine crescente: ematoma a livello dell'inserzione o stravasi che non hanno comportato una interruzione della procedura (4%); rottura o ematomi della vena di rientro o di prelievo, con interruzione della procedura (7%); l'occlusione del CVC (20%), e infine l'insufficienza di flusso (20%).

Fotoaferesi

extracorporeal photopheresis (ecp)

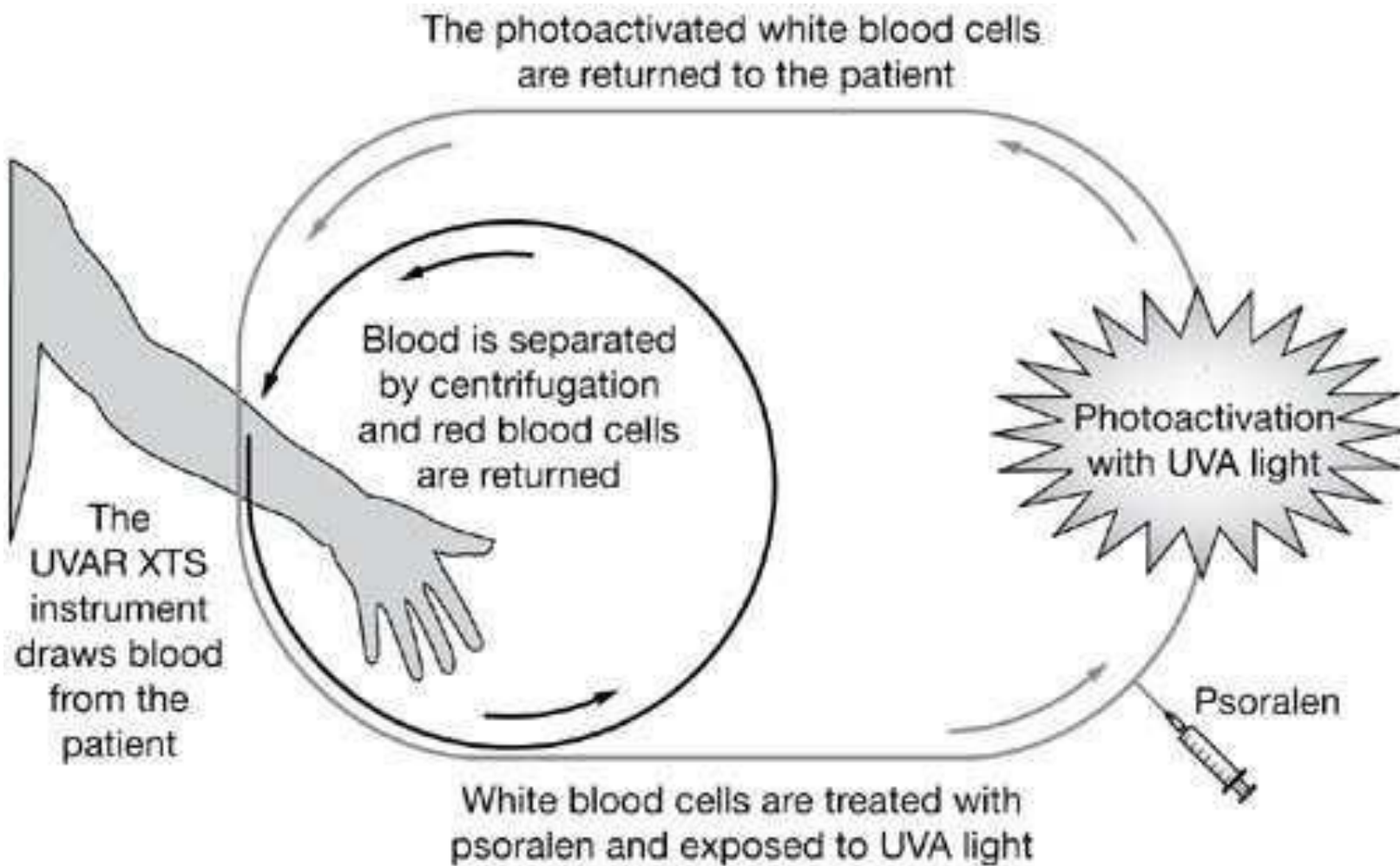
- **Trattamento ex vivo che espone le cellule mononucleate , raccolte dal sangue periferico del paziente tramite un separatore cellulare, a irradiazione con UVA in presenza di un agente che attivandosi si lega al DNA: l'8-Metossipsoralene (8-MOP)**
- **Le cellule trattate vengono quindi reinfuse al paziente**

Fotoaferesi: *indicazioni terapeutiche*



Fotoaferesi

extracorporeal photopheresis



Fotoaferesi

esempio di trattamento e av necessari

ACCESSI VENOSI

- **Fistola AV**
- **CVC a lungo termine
tunnellizzato**
- **CVC 14 Fr**
- **Vene antecubitali
(cefalica e basilica)**

GvHD ACUTA

2 ECP/W × 4
2 ECP/2W × 2
2 ECP/4W × 4

Totale: 20

GvHD CRONICA

2 ECP/W × 3
2 ECP/2W × 2
2 ECP/4W × 5

Totale: 20

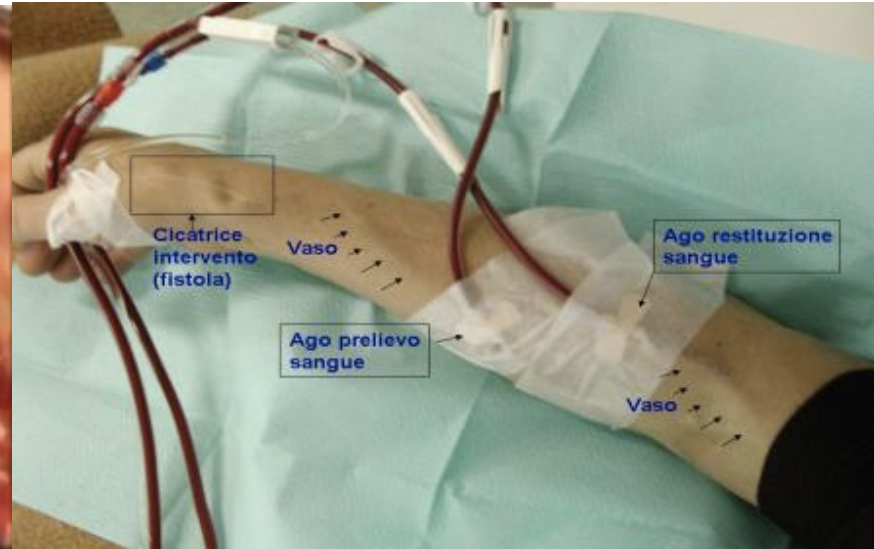
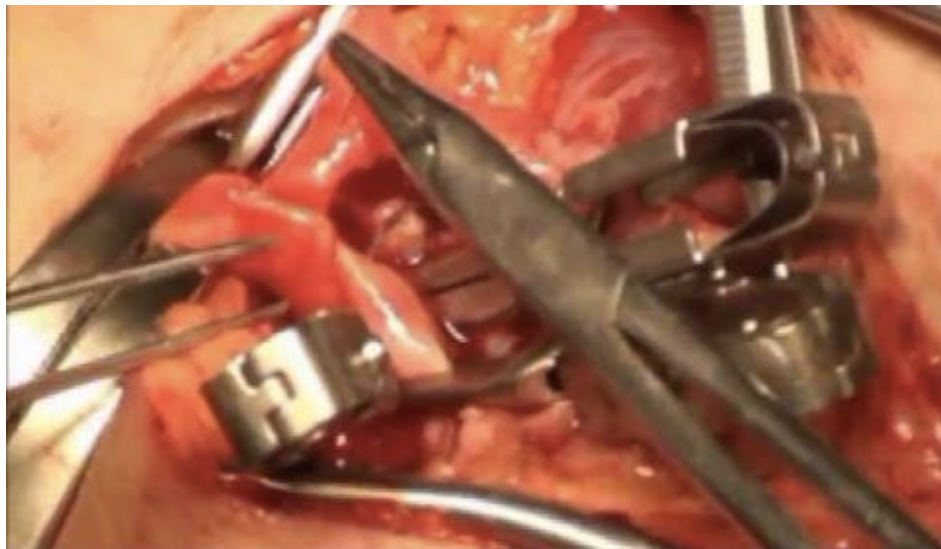
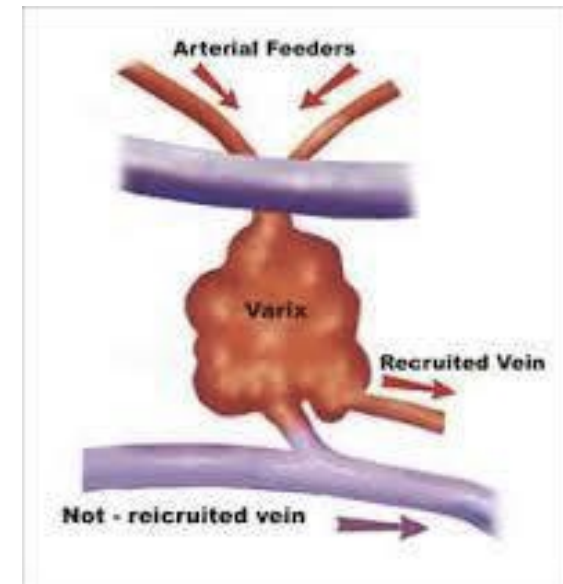
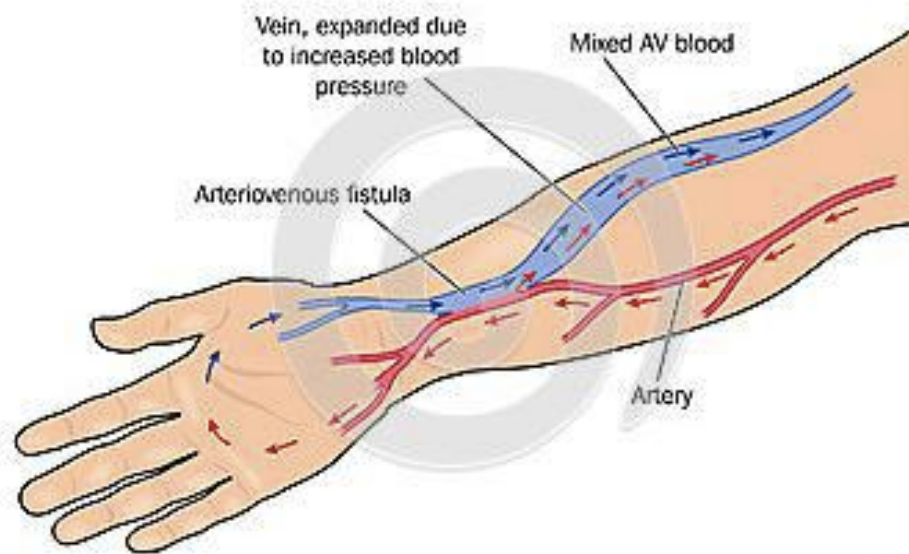
JOURNAL OF VASCULAR ACCESS

Vascular Access in Lipoprotein Apheresis A Retrospective Analysis from the UK's Largest Lipoprotein Apheresis Centre

--Manuscript Draft--

Manuscript Number:	JVA-D-17-00018
Full Title:	Vascular Access in Lipoprotein Apheresis A Retrospective Analysis from the UK's Largest Lipoprotein Apheresis Centre
Short Title:	A Retrospective Analysis of Vascular Access in Lipoprotein Apheresis
Article Type:	Original Research Article
Section/Category:	Dialysis
Keywords:	Arterio-venous fistula; lipoprotein apheresis (LA); lipidology; vascular access.
Manuscript Region of Origin:	UNITED KINGDOM
Abstract:	Purpose Lipoprotein apheresis (LA) has proven to be an effective, safe and life-saving therapy. Vascular access is needed to facilitate this treatment but has recognised complications. Despite consistency in treatment indication and duration there are no guidelines in place. The aim of this study is to characterise vascular access practice at the UK's largest LA centre and forward suggestions for future approaches. Methods A retrospective analysis of vascular access strategies was undertaken in all patients who received LA treatment in the low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Apheresis Unit at Harefield Hospital (Middlesex, UK) from November 2000 to March 2016. Results 53 former and current patients underwent 4,260 LA treatments. Peripheral vein cannulation represented 79% of initial vascular access strategies with arterio-venous (AV) fistula use accounting for 15%. Last used method of vascular access was peripheral vein cannulation in 57% vs. AV fistula in 32%. Total AV fistula failure rate was 37%. Conclusions Peripheral vein cannulation remains the most common method to facilitate LA. Practice trends indicate a move towards AV fistula creation; the favoured approach receiving support from the expert body in this area. AV fistula failure rate is high and of great concern, therefore we suggest the implementation of upper limb ultrasound vascular mapping in all patients who meet treatment eligibility criteria. We encourage close ties between apheresis units and specialist surgical centres to facilitate patient counselling and monitoring. Further prospective data regarding fistula failure is needed in this expanding treatment field.





CV in aferesi

CARATTERISTICHE DEL “CATETERE PERFETTO”

- Doppio lume per ingresso e uscita
- Lume e biomateriale che consentano un flusso anche >150 ml/min.
- Lunghezza minima (per consentire un rapido rimescolamento tra sangue intero e citrato durante il prelievo)
- Consistenza tale da evitarne il collasso quando il flusso è elevato
- Flessibilità

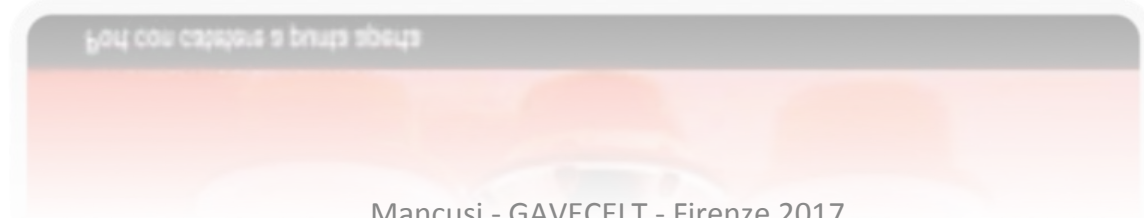
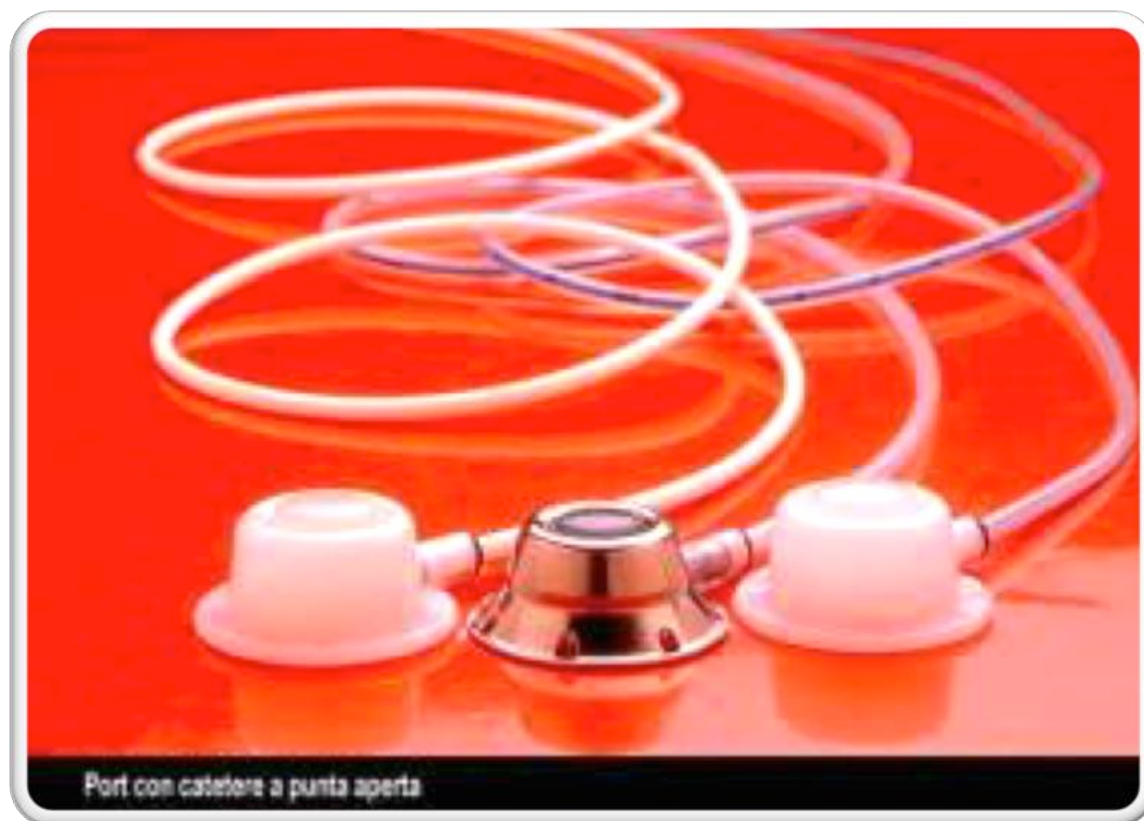
Uso “off label” in v. giug. interna di PICC per aferesi in adulto



Si ringrazia per la cortesia il Prof. Mauro Pittiruti

CV IN AFERESI TERAPEUTICA

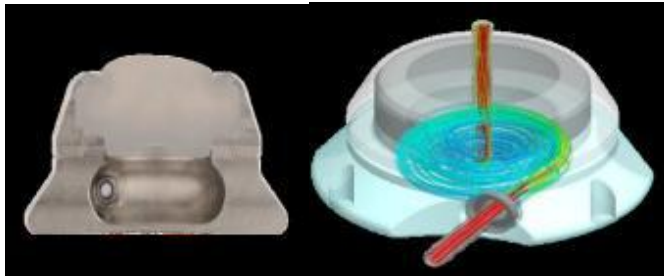
Cateteri non indicati



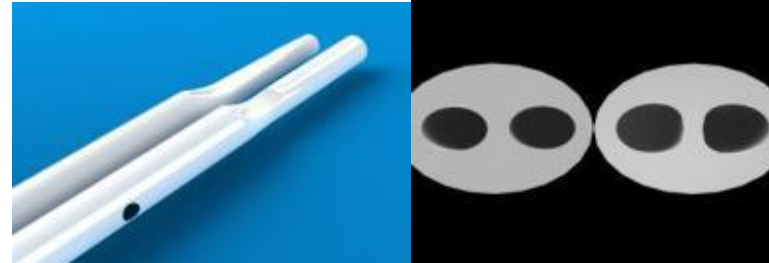
Key Features and Capabilities

VORTEX[®] SMART PORT[™]

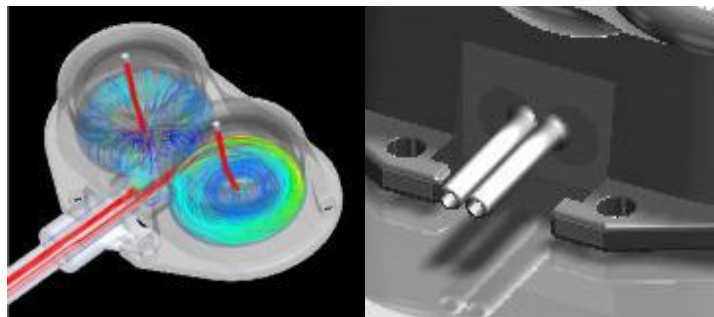
Vortex Technology



Advanced Catheter Design



Superior Fluid Dynamics



Clinical Data



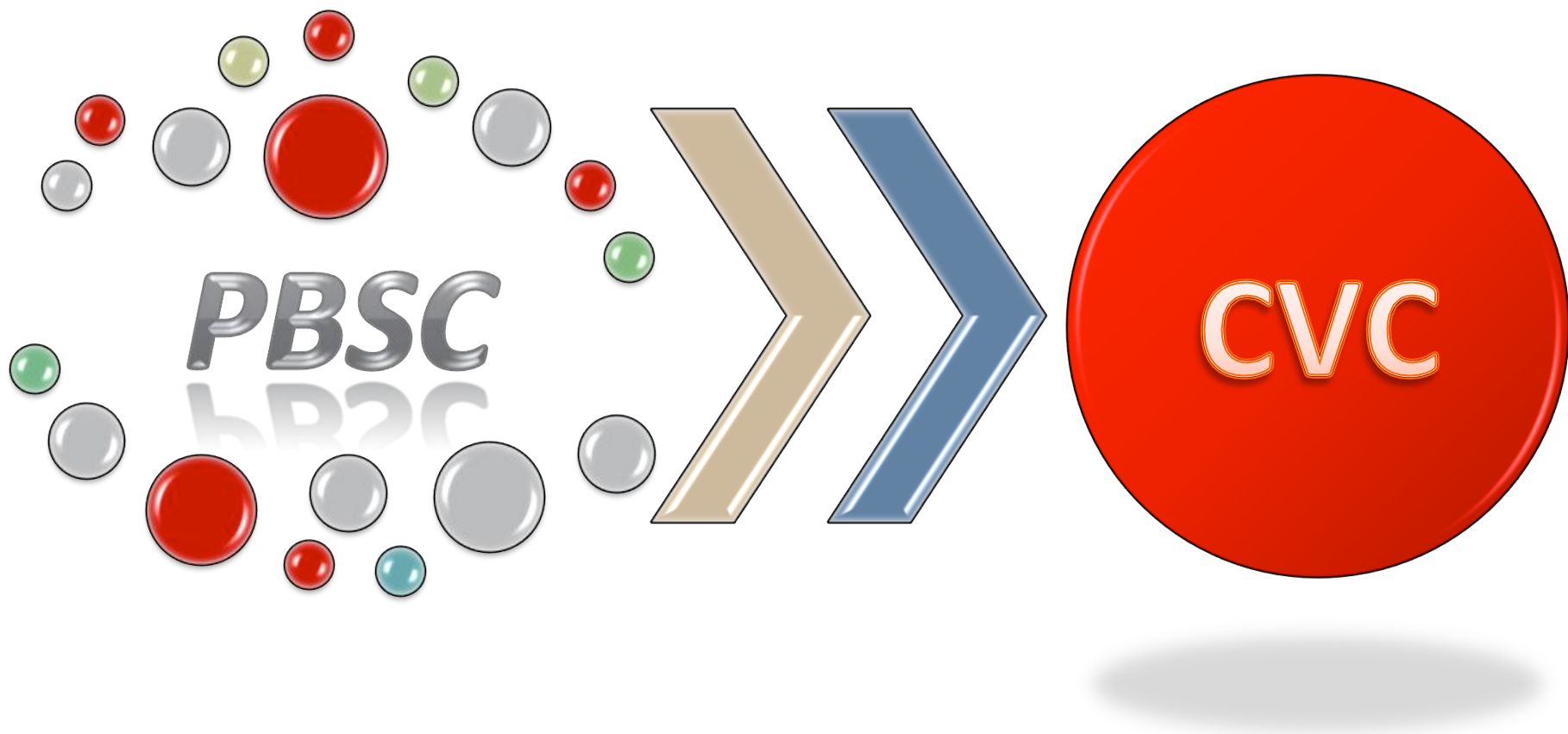
Si ringrazia per questo contributo il Dr. Mauro Pittiruti

Mancusi, GANPELT, Firenze 2017

Indicazioni per l'utilizzo del Power-Port in aferesi

- **Sickle Cell Disease**
- **Myasthenia gravis**
- **LDL hyperlipidemia**
- **T-Cell Lymphoma**
- **GvHD (photopheresis)**
- **Solid Organ Transplant**

AVC e Raccolta di PBSC





US e PIV



- L'utilizzo degli US per il posizionamento di PIV in pazienti che necessitano di AVP per una durata limitata è relativamente recente
- Gli US hanno il vantaggio di:
 - Permettere l'incannulamento di vasi non visibili e non palpabili
 - Eliminare la necessità di AV non indicati o sovraindicati (Midline, PICC, CVC a breve termine)

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Infusion Therapy Standards of Practice

Funded by an educational grant from BD Medical



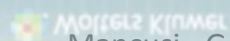
22. VASCULAR VISUALIZATION

Standard

22.1 To ensure patient safety, the clinician is competent in the use of vascular visualization technology for vascular access device (VAD) insertion. This knowledge includes, but is not limited to, appropriate vessels, size, depth, location, and potential complications.

22.2 Vascular visualization technology is used in patients with difficult venous access and/or after failed venipuncture attempts.

22.3 Vascular visualization technology is employed to increase the success with peripheral cannulation and decrease the need for central vascular access device (CVAD) insertion, when other factors do not require a CVAD.



Ultrasound-Guided Peripheral Intravenous Access Program Is Associated With a Marked Reduction in Central Venous Catheter Use in Noncritically Ill Emergency Department Patients

Hamid Shokouhi, MD, MPH, RDMS, RDCS; Keith Boniface, MD, RDMS, RDCS; Melissa McCarthy, ScD;
Tareq Khedir AHlae, MD; Mehdi Sattarian, MD, MBA; Ru Ding, MS; Yiju Teresa Liu, MD, RDMS;
Ali Pourmand, MD, MPH, RDMS; Elizabeth Schoenfeld, MD, RDMS; James Scott, MD; Robert Shesser, MD;
Kabir Yadav, MDCM, MS



Una nuova tipologia di AV: le cannule periferiche lunghe o «mini-midline»

Oggi

M29
midterm
Subcutaneous Catheter System



The First Midterm Catheter System To Go Mainstream.
The M29 is FDA cleared and suitable for a broad range of applications requiring up to 28 days of therapy including:

- Long-Term Care
- Ambulatory
- Intensive
- IP
- General Medicine
- Oncology
- Infection Disease
- Intensive
- Oncology
- Trauma

In a Category All by itself.

- The only midterm catheter system designed with infection control in mind.
- The only midterm catheter with an integral needle barrier to prevent both air and back contamination of the catheter.
- The only midterm catheter that locks into the introducer while the catheter is inserted into the vein to minimize exposure to bloodstream pathogens.
- The only midterm catheter system with a post-use introducer that prevents catheter migration during post use.
- The only midterm catheter with a built-in catheter lock that acts as integral post.

Minimizes post placement confusion.
Clearer brands of midterm catheters often look like a PICC. The M29 is the only catheter with a unique shape and color coding of the catheter and hub that appear distinctly different from other catheters and PICCs – reducing the potential for a mistake.



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SELDINGER TECHNIQUE

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Introducing the POWERWAND™, the most powerful in-vein access technology. The POWERWAND Accelerated Seldinger Technique enables faster, safer and simpler one-step insertion of catheters and catheters. Designed to reduce the risk of lost cannulation, contamination, infection, and accidental needle sticks, the POWERWAND offers benefits to healthcare workers and patients alike. Discover the POWERWAND—the simple, efficient, in-vein access solution.

POWERWAND Video Testimonial
Part of Power Injection™ CE Course




POWERWAND Video Testimonial
Part of Power Injection™ CE Course

Una nuova tipologia di AV: le cannule periferiche lunghe o «mini-midline»

Caratteristiche:

- ✓ Lunghezza da 8 a 15 cm
- ✓ Power Injectability
- ✓ Durata garantita fino a 29 giorni
- ✓ Possibilità di fare prelievi
- ✓ *Design* e tecnica di posizionamento protettivi per eventuali contaminazioni al posizionamento
- ✓ Il mini-midline ha la punta nel tratto brachiale della vena ascellare

CV IN DONATORE ALLOGENICO DI CSE

FINO AD OGGI: AV PERIFERICI DEGLI ARTI SUPERIORI



- *Linee guida in tema di raccolta, manipolazione ed impiego clinico delle cellule staminali emopoietiche*

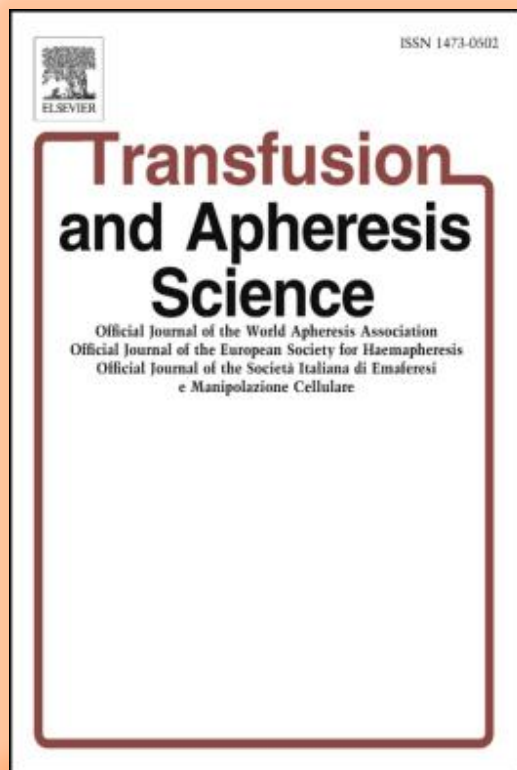
D.L. n° 166, 10/07/2003

**... nel donatore SOLO
accesso venoso
periferico**

**Raccomandazioni SIMTI - GITMO
per la gestione della donazione
di cellule staminali emopoietiche (CSE)
nel donatore familiare e non familiare
per trapianto allogenico**

È da considerarsi una controindicazione alla donazione di CSE a presenza di accessi vascolari periferici non adeguati (valutati da operatori esperti) tali da non consentire lo svolgimento della procedura aferetica.

In tale situazione, il posizionamento di un Catetere Venoso Centrale (CVC) non è consentito in un donatore di CSE periferiche, sia esso familiare che non familiare^{37,38}.



Central venous catheter insertion in peripheral blood hematopoietic stem cell
sibling donors : the SIdEM (Italian Society of Hemapheresis and Cell Manipulation)
point of view

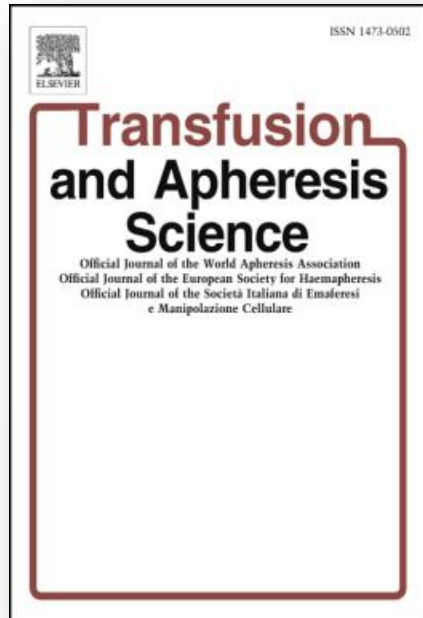
Michele Vacca, Paolo Perseghin*, Patrizia Accorsi#, Luca Pierelli for the SIdEM Board.

**L'utilizzo del CVC nel Donatore familiare:
il punto di vista della SIdEM**

È evidente che, allo stato, **dichiarare un donatore familiare privo di accessi venosi periferici idonei, equivale ad indirizzare il donatore allogenico obbligatoriamente verso la procedura di donazione di cellule midollari.** Tutto ciò può comportare:

- a) una possibile dilazione dei tempi del trapianto a causa della organizzazione di un programma autotrasfusionale congruo e l'acquisizione dei parametri di idoneità anestesiológica necessari;
- b) una possibile non corrispondenza tra la richiesta dell'Unità Clinica e l'offerta del Centro Raccolta (attualmente per oltre il 50% dei Trapianti è richiesto l'utilizzo di Cellule Staminali Periferiche);
- c) una evidente non possibilità di poter garantire la dose target richiesta in caso di grosse differenze di peso tra donatore e ricevente.

LA “CULTURA” DELL’ACCESSO VENOSO IN MEDICINA TRASFUSIONALE



CV IN AFERESI

CONSENSUS SIDEM-GITMO

CONFERENCE REPORT

Best practice for peripheral blood progenitor cell mobilization and collection in adults and children: results of a Società Italiana Di Emaferesi e Manipolazione Cellulare (SIDEM) and Gruppo Italiano Trapianto Midollo Osseo (GITMO) consensus process

Luca Pierelli, Paolo Perseghin, Monia Marchetti, Patrizia Accorsi, Renato Fanin, Chiara Messina, Attilio Olivieri, Marco Risso, Laura Salvaneschi, and Alberto Bosi for Società Italiana Di Emaferesi e Manipolazione Cellulare (SIDEM) and Gruppo Italiano Trapianto Midollo Osseo (GITMO)

CONSENSUS SIDEM-GITMO

Question 8:

How should technical issues, for example, venous access and severe thrombocytopenia, be managed?

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Patient vascular accesses should be always evaluated by the personnel of the apheresis center before starting the mobilization program.

When peripheral venous accesses are not feasible or appropriate, after evaluation by the intensive care unit specialist, a CVC should be placed. The choice of an appropriate catheter and timing of positioning should be planned at the beginning of the therapeutic plan, at least before starting mobilization.

A port-a-cath catheter is not suitable for the apheresis procedure.

FACT-JACIE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

HEMATOPOIETIC

B3.6.4 There shall be written policies for all relevant nursing procedures, including but not limited to:

B3.6.4.1 Care of immunocompromised patients.

B3.6.4.2 Administration of preparative regimens.

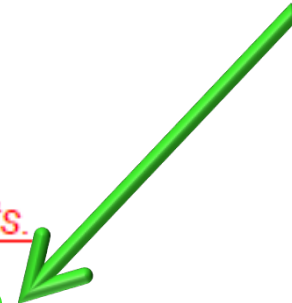
B3.6.4.3 Transplantation of cellular therapy products.

B3.6.4.4 Central venous access device care.

B3.6.4.5 Administration of blood products.

B3.6.4.6 Annual competency evaluation.

B3.6.4.7 Orientation and continuing education.





SIdEM
Società Italiana di Emaferesi
e Manipolazione Cellulare



ifeit

International Foundation for
Therapeutic Apheresis and Innovative Therapies
and Diagnostics

*International Standards
for Therapeutic Apheresis Units (TAU)*

First Edition
Version 1.7
November 2014



STANDARD TAU

D. PART D: THERAPEUTICAL APHERESIS REQUIREMENTS

D.1 ADMISSION OF THE PATIENT TO THE TAU

D.1.1 The TAU shall define a SOP describing the admission of the patient into its service that includes the following:

D.1.1.1 Evaluation of TA request and its pertinence;

D.1.1.2 Patient acceptance/ rejection criteria;

D.1.1.3 Patient communication and information;

D.1.1.4 Evaluation visit and treatment planning management (TAU outpatient procedures , TAU inpatient procedures, other care areas bed side procedures);

D.1.1.5 Evaluation and planning of venous access placement and management ;

D.1.1.6 Biological risk evaluation and management of infected patients;

D.1.1.7 Informed consent management (see also part D);

D.1.1.8 Patient discharge instructions and follow up visit information.

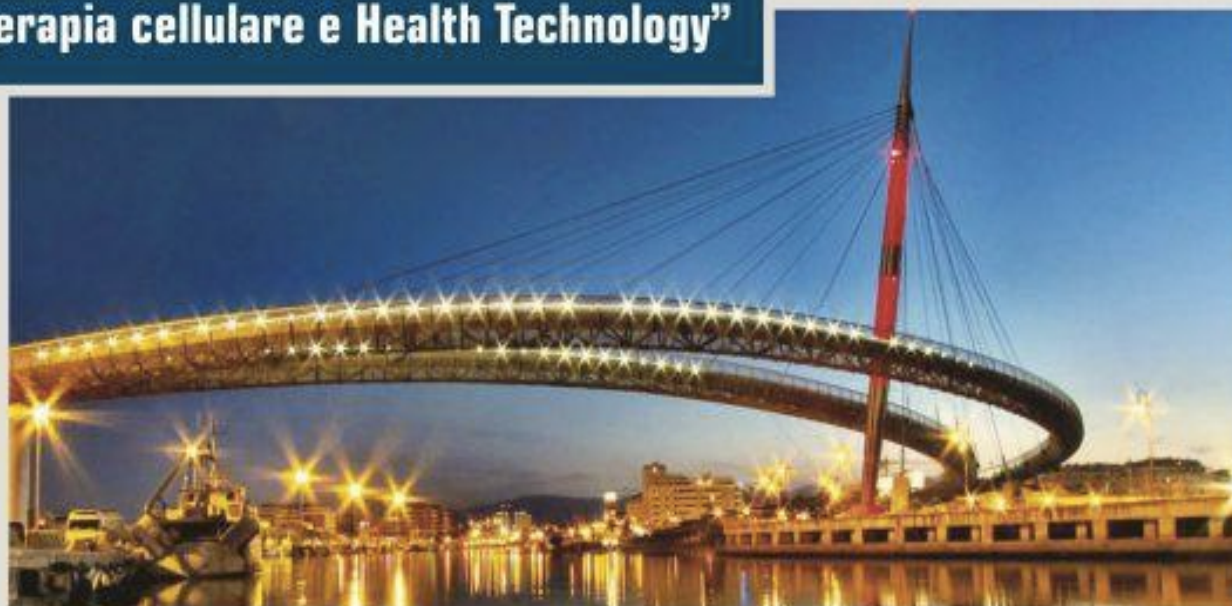


XVIII CONGRESSO NAZIONALE
Società Italiana di Emaferesi e Manipolazione Cellulare
XXI CORSO DI AGGIORNAMENTO
in Emaferesi per Personale Infermieristico e Tecnico
VI SIMPOSIO
“Laboratorio di terapia cellulare e Health Technology”



MONTESILVANO (PE)
11-14 OTTOBRE 2017

Pala Dean Martin
Centro Congressi
Montesilvano



SEGRETERIA ORGANIZZATIVA

SELENE srl Eventi e Congressi - Via Medici 23 - 10143 Torino - Tel. 011.7499601 - E-mail: sidem2017@seleneweb.com

www.emaferesi.it - www.seleneweb.com/sidem2017

Nei pazienti avviati al trapianto di CSE...

- Il 42% delle setticemie ha origine da un CVC
- Il tasso di mortalità a seguito di *CRBSI* è

tra il 3% ed il 25%



Targeting Zero

Targeting Zero is the philosophy that every healthcare institution should be working toward a goal of zero healthcare-associated infections (HAIs). While HAI prevention is challenging and complex, APIC believes that all organizations should set the aspirational goal of elimination and strive for zero infections. Every HAI impacts the life of



<http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/Safety/default.htm>

Safety Communications

FDA monitors reports of adverse events and other problems with medical devices and alerts health professionals and the public when needed to ensure proper use of devices and the health and safety of patients. The lists below show recent medical device recalls and other FDA safety communications.

Other safety communications can be found using the links on the left side of this page

Reminders from FDA Regarding Ruptured Vascular Access Devices from Power Injection

Intended Audience

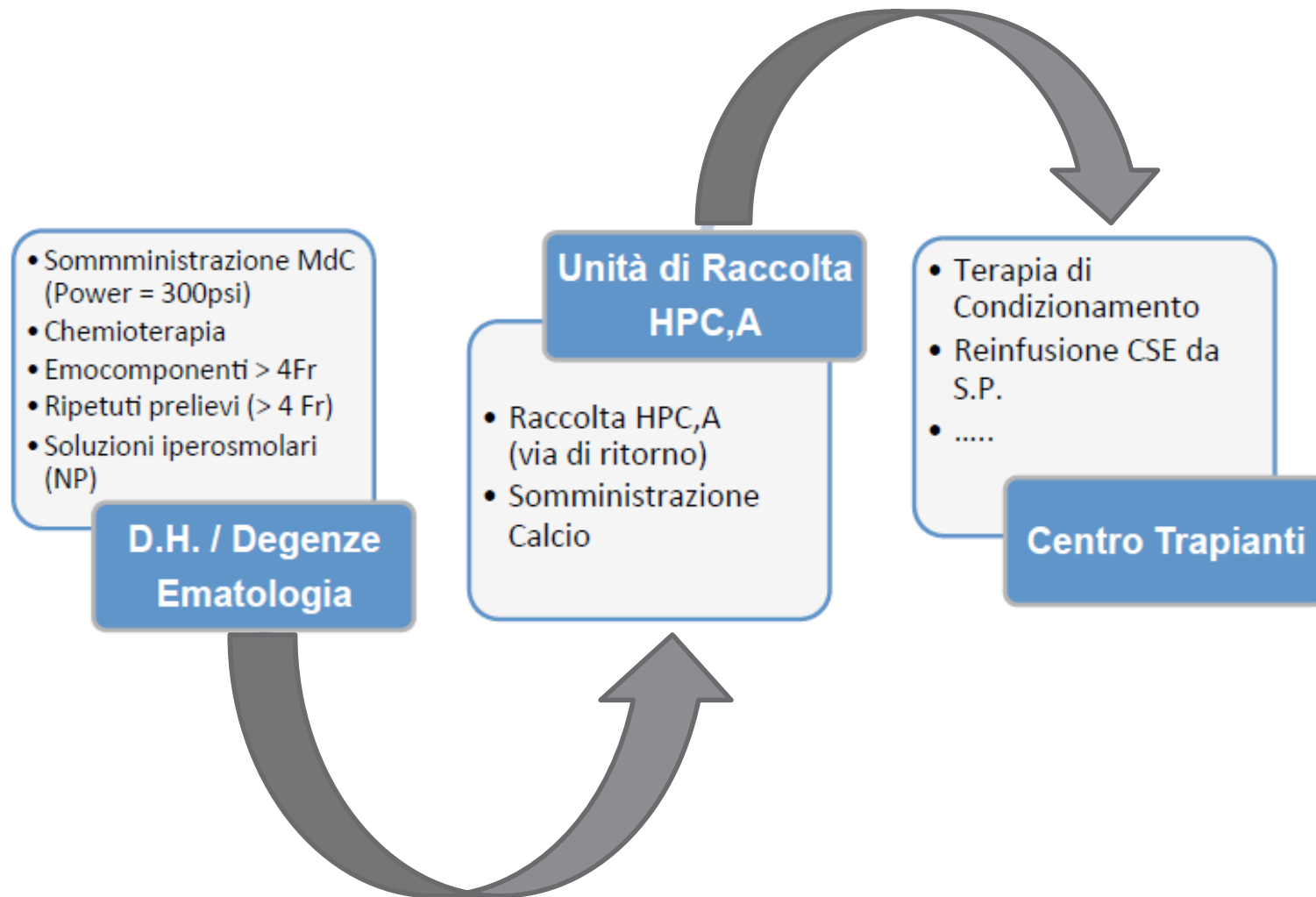
Radiologists, Radiologic Technologists, and Radiologic Nurses
IV Team Nurses

This is to remind you of the potential for serious patient injury when vascular access devices not designed to tolerate high pressures are used for power injection of CT or MRI contrast media, and to recommend steps to avoid these injuries.

What's the problem?

Over the past several years, we have received over 250 adverse event reports in which vascular access devices have ruptured when used with power injectors to administer contrast media as part of CT or MRI studies. These events have continued to occur despite rupture reports in the literature, letters from manufacturers, and warnings in power injectors' labeling.

IL PAZIENTE AL CENTRO...



PROGETTO SIDEM-GITMO NURSE



UNITÀ OPERATIVA	CARTELLA UNICA CVC	OSPEDALE
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LA CARTELLA UNICA DEL CVC:

UN NUOVO STRUMENTO CONDIVISO VS COMPLICANZE ED EVENTI AVVERSI

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DATA	Antisettico	Medicazione	Cambio per:	Cambio linee infus.:	Flush	SCORE
	☐ CHG 2% ☐ Iodopovidone ☐ Alcool 70%	☐ PUR ☐ Garza & Cerotto	☐ termine ☐ distacco ☐ sporco ☐ dolore ☐ altro	☐ SÌ ☐ NO	☐ SÌ ☐ NO	
NOTE						
Firma				Unità Operativa		

SCOPI

- ❑ Affronta le possibili carenze nella documentazione della *compliance* ai vigenti *Standard* nel settore dei CVC
- ❑ Assiste gli Operatori Sanitari nel ridurre il diffondersi delle I.O. i cui dati costituiscono una base per:
 - ❑ analisi, valutazione, pianificazione, implementazione delle *policies* di controllo delle *CRBSI*
- ❑ Promuove la Qualità dell'Assistenza e della Terapia in modo costo-efficace

OBIETTIVI

- ❑ Riduzione della variabilità tra i diversi Centri nel controllo delle infezioni
- ❑ Costituzione di una piattaforma ideale per lo sviluppo di ricerche multicentriche

VISION

- ❑ Lo sviluppo di una strategia coordinata per il controllo delle *CRBSI* rappresenta un obiettivo trasversale per le Unità di Raccolta di CSE e le Unità di Degenza Ematologica.
 - ❑ La Cartella Unica del CVC documenta in termini di
 - ❑ trasparenza
 - ❑ tracciabilità
- l'intero percorso di vita del CVC, nell'ottica della visione globale del paziente



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