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Functional differences depending on right or left insertion of femoral vein catheter

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Objectives : Vessels into which central venous catheters for hemodialysis are inserted include the external/internal jugular vein, femoral vein, and subclavian vein. Both femoral veins can be used, but in pediatric patients, the left femoral vein is preferred because there is less overlap between the femoral artery and femoral vein on the left side. However, data on adults are lacking. We aim to analyze whether there is a difference between left and right sides during femoral vein catheterization in adults.

Methods : We retrospectively analyzed medical records of patients who had femoral vein catheters inserted at our hospital from May 2022 to August 2023. A total of 90 patients and 104 cases were enrolled. Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze risk factors for complications such as malfunction and bleeding. Cox regression analysis was used to analyze risk factors affecting catheter survival. Statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results : Of the 90 patients, 56 were male (62.2%). Femoral vein catheter was inserted to the right in 85 cases (81.7%). There was a significant correlation between bleeding and medications such as antiplatelet or anticoagulation ($P= 0.041$). The average duration of catheter maintenance was 9.2 days. The most common cause for catheter removal was termination of treatment (34.6%). There was no significant correlation between catheter survival and insertion location (right or left).

Conclusions : In adults, femoral vein catheter was not significantly correlated with catheter-related complications and survival on the right or left side.