

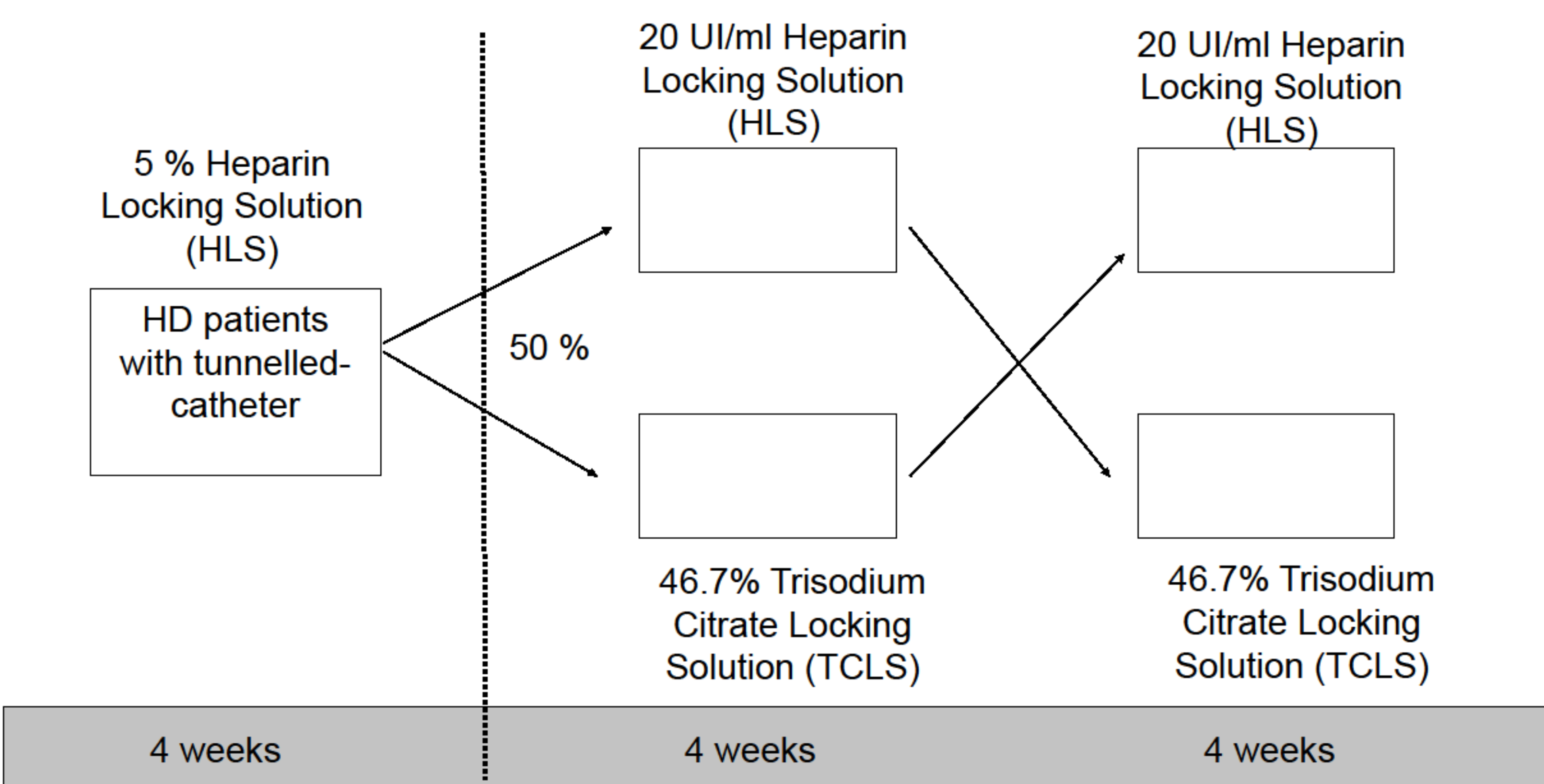
# EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT INTERDIALYTIC CATHETER-LOCKING REGIMENS OF TUNNELLED CATHETERS FOR CHRONIC HEMODIALYSIS.



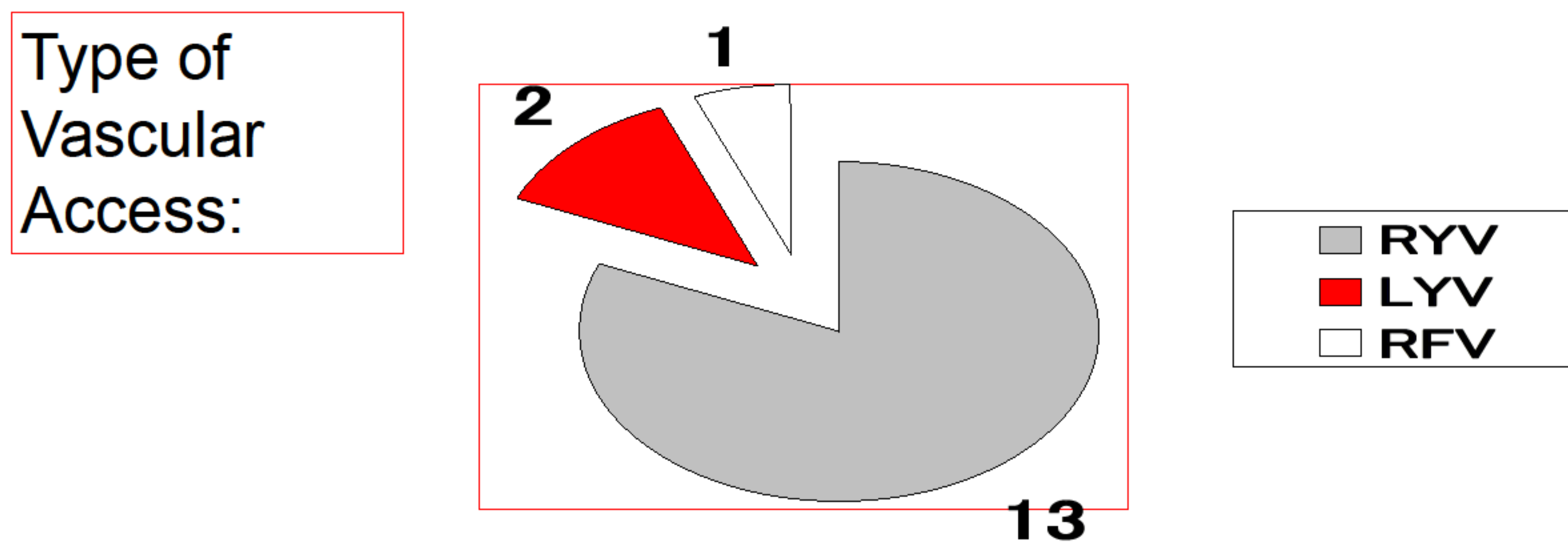
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**Introduction:** The patency of catheters for hemodialysis (HD) is one of the crucial aspects in daily practice. Evidence supporting the use of various locking solutions to prevent thrombosis is limited, and there is not a pattern that has been proven more efficacy than others. We show the comparison of three catheter-locking patterns applied in the routine practice in our centre in order to evaluate if they had differences in the permeability of tunnelled catheters for HD.

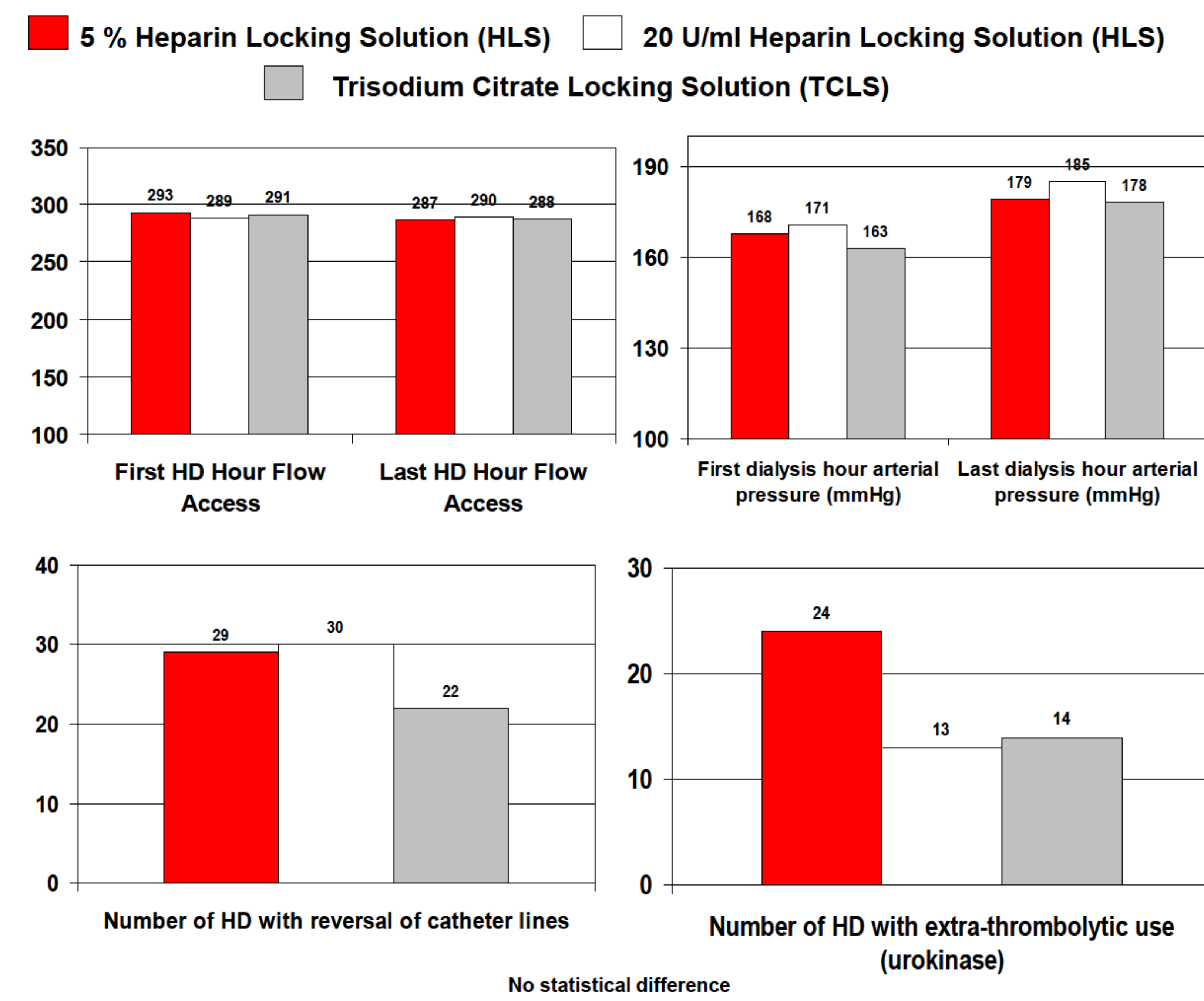
**Material and Methods:** All of the patients with tunnelled catheters of our dialysis unit were initially dialyzed with 5% heparin locking solution.



**Results:**  
 Number of patients: 16, eight men and eight women  
 Mean age: 68 ± 14 years  
 Duration of dialysis: 45 ± 53 months, range: 216-5.  
 Previous catheters: 1.1 ± 1.5, (range: 5-0).  
 Half of the patients had had at least one prior catheter.  
 The average time with the catheter: 23 ± 20 months, median: 16, range: 75-4.



## Results:



	5 % HLS	20 U/ml HLS	46.7 % TCLS
Number of HD with reversal of catheter lines	29	30	22
Number of HD sessions	184	126	148
%	15.7	23.8	14.8

No statistical difference

	5 % HLS	20 U/ml HLS	46.7 % TCLS
Number of HD with extra-thrombolytic use (urokinase)	24	13	14
Numbers of HD sessions	184	126	148
%	13	10	9.4

No statistical difference

## CONCLUSIONS:

The different formulations exhibit a similar permeability in the overall results. Catheter-locking with low doses of heparin (20 IU/ml) may have the same efficiency from the functional point of view than other formulations.

Administering this formulation may simplify catheter-locking, reduce handling and decrease the possible systemic complications.

