

Selecting Vascular Access Device Types for Systemic Anti-Cancer Therapies in Cancer Patients

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Description

As the global burden of cancer continues to rise, the demand for intravenous therapy and clinical diagnostics is escalating. Patients with cancer frequently require invasive vascular access procedures to administer chemotherapy, deliver supportive care, and facilitate diagnostic testing. With the increasing incidence and prevalence of cancer worldwide, it is imperative to anticipate and address the growing need for vascular access in cancer care over the next decade. First-line intravenous chemotherapy remains a fundamental aspect of cancer treatment for many patients. However, accessing suitable veins for chemotherapy administration can present significant challenges, especially in individuals with a history of multiple treatments, compromised vasculature, or advanced disease.

Diagnostic interventions

Issues such as vein damage, thrombosis, and scar tissue formation further complicate the process of chemotherapy drugs. Beyond chemotherapy, patients with cancer frequently require various diagnostic procedures, including blood draws, imaging studies, and biopsy sampling. These procedures rely on reliable vascular access to obtain specimens for laboratory analysis and administer imaging contrast. With the growing number of cancer diagnoses, the demand for diagnostic interventions is also expected to rise, underscoring the critical importance of accessible and functional vascular access. To meet the increasing demand for vascular access in cancer care, continuous advancements in vascular access technology are essential. Innovations such as ultrasound-guided venous access, portable infusion devices, and implantable vascular access ports offer potential solutions to the challenges of accessing veins in patients with cancer. These technologies improve the precision and safety of vascular access procedures while minimizing patient discomfort and complications. Amidst the complexities of

cancer treatment, a patient-centered approach to vascular access is crucial. Healthcare providers must prioritize patient comfort, safety, and preferences when selecting vascular access devices and techniques. Educating patients about the importance of vascular access, potential complications, and self-care strategies empowers them to actively participate in their treatment journey and promotes adherence to therapy regimens. Effective management of vascular access in cancer care requires a multidisciplinary approach involving oncologists, nurses, radiologists, interventional radiologists, vascular surgeons, and other allied healthcare professionals.

Cancer care

Collaborative care teams can optimize vascular access strategies, tailor interventions to individual patient needs, and minimize complications associated with vascular access procedures. Furthermore, ongoing education and training programs for healthcare providers are essential to enhance proficiency in vascular access techniques, promote standardization of practices, and ensure adherence to evidence-based guidelines. By fostering collaboration and knowledge-sharing among healthcare professionals, multidisciplinary strategies can enhance the quality of vascular access care and improve patient outcomes in cancer treatment. In conclusion, the escalating incidence and prevalence of cancer globally highlight the critical importance of addressing the growing need for vascular access in cancer care. Patients undergoing cancer treatment rely on invasive vascular access procedures for intravenous therapy and clinical diagnostics, making the availability of safe, reliable, and accessible vascular access paramount. Through advancements in technology, patient-centered care approaches, and multidisciplinary collaboration, healthcare providers can meet the evolving challenges of vascular access in cancer care and improve the quality of life for individuals undergoing cancer treatment.