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INSTRUCTIONS AFTER MEDI-PORT PLACEMENT

Medi-ports are placed to gain venous access. These ports can be used for chemotherapy treatments, long-term antibiotic use, fluid therapy, or blood draws. To access your Medi-port, a special needle known as a Hubber will be used. For these procedures the Medi-port is usually placed in the upper chest.

A Medi-port is a small medical appliance (reservoir) placed in a pocket made beneath the skin. The catheter part is tunneled underneath the skin and connects the port to a large vein. Usually the jugular or subclavian vein will be used.

There may be some discomfort for the first 24-48 hours which can be managed with a narcotic. There is no special care you have to do for your Medi-port. It will not affect your normal daily activities. Your Medi-port can stay in place for as long as your doctor determines that you need it. It can even be left in place for several years.

Activity

- After the procedure, you will probably be able to go home within a few hours.
- If you had general anesthesia, you may have some nausea and vomiting when you wake up.
- You may feel groggy and weak for a short while.
- You will need someone to take you home.
- Rest at home for 24 hours with no strenuous activities.
- You should be able to resume most of your regular activities in 1 or 2 days.

Wound Care

- Keep dressing clean, dry and intact. You may remove when instructed by your physician. Cover with band-aid as long as draining. If you have steri--strips DO NOT REMOVE THEM. They will work themselves off. If you have stitches do not bother them. If you have surgical glue, it will dissolve on its own.
- Do not shower for 48 hours. After showering, pat area dry and cover with a dressing.
- You may bathe, but keep incisions away from direct water flow.

Diet

- You may have regular foods as tolerated. A well-balanced diet promotes healing.
- Try to drink a lot of fluids.

Notify our Office if any of the following occurs:

- A temperature over 101 degrees, pain is not controlled by prescription
- Persistent nausea and vomiting
- Excessive bleeding or Excessive swelling at the surgical site
- Signs of possible infection such as redness, swelling with drainage