Mini-Medical School



Paracentesis for Ascites 腹腔穿刺術(英文)

Common causes of ascites

- 1. Cirrhosis
- 2. Congestive heart failure
- 3. Nephrotic syndrome
- 4. Malnutrition
- 5. Infectious peritonitis
- 6. Cancer with peritoneal invasion

Indications of paracentesis

- 1. For differential diagnosis and decision making
- 2. For decompressing the intra-abdominal pressure and relieving the discomfort

The procedure

- 1. Please read the consent form and providing clear description of complications of Paracentesis for Ascites before the examination.
- 2. The patients usually require neither sedation or Nothing by Mouth.
- 3. During the procedure, the patients should to lie down and expose their abdomen.
- 4. Ascites location by abdominal sonography before paracentesis.
- 5. After cleaning the side of the abdomen with antiseptic solutions, physicians will insert a needle along with a plastic sheath to reach the ascitic fluid.
- 6. The needle will be removed and, leave the plastic sheath behind to allow drainage of the fluid.
- 7. The physicians should monitor the discomforts of patient and the color of ascites during paracentesis.
- 8. After the procedure, the plastic sheath will be removed.
- 9. The puncture site is covered with aseptic dressings and gauze.

Aftercare

- 1. Monitor symptoms like dizziness and excessive pain, and patients' vital sign.
- 2. Change the dressings if there is any excessive oozing from the puncture site.
- 3. Follow up on the abdominal circumference.

若有任何疑問,請不吝與我們聯絡 電話: (04) 22052121 分機 2220

HE-T2022-E