

VAE

The clinical features of VAE depend upon the rate and the volume of air entrained. Acute complications such as VAE during surgery are often identified using TOE. This minimally invasive monitor *is the most sensitive device for VAE and can detect 0.02 ml/kg air.*

A central venous catheter is indicated:

- to measure central venous pressure.
- for rapid infusion of fluids
- for transvenous pacemaker insertion
- for parenteral alimentation
- for chemotherapy
- to remove air if there is a high risk for venous air embolism
-

The catheter is inserted to a depth that places the tip in the superior vena cava above its junction with the right atrium. Thus, the tip of an appropriately placed CVP catheter will be at the T4-T5 interspace, above the level of the 3rd rib.

Arstikyte, K., Vitkute, G., Traskaite-Juskeviciene, V. *et al.* Disseminated intravascular coagulation following air embolism during orthotopic liver transplantation: is this just a coincidence?. *BMC Anesthesiol* **21**, 264 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12871-021-01476-6>