**Introduction**

Paracentesis is generally a safe procedure performed both inpatient and outpatient settings.

Complications still occur, for example, deep circumflex artery injuries.

Past research has focused on the outpatient setting potentially leading to an underreporting of complications.

Our goal is to research paracentesis complications at an inpatient setting.

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**Methods**

466 chart reviews for patients who had ascitic fluid sent to the lab.

Parameters measured include: age, gender, etiology of liver disease, encounter type, disposition, platelet count, diagnostic or therapeutic procedure, ultrasound use, albumin administration, and complications.

Data analysis for trends and correlations.

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**Paracentesis Complications**

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**Data**

**Gender**

- Females: 19
- Males: 32

**Etiology of liver disease**

- Alcohol: 10
- Cancer: 14
- Multiple etiologies: 2
- NASH: 18
- Hepatitis C: 4
- Other: 2

**Was Albumin given after procedure?**

- Yes: 17
- No: 34

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**Discussion**

Different disciplines chart different standard variables.

Each discipline charts their procedure notes in a different location.

Attribution of complications to the paracentesis procedure have been difficult because the patient population is ill.

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**Next Steps**

Analyze data for trends of complications correlating between any of the stated variables.

Implement standardization of procedure charting to make data collection easier to access and more reliable.