



CONTROVERSES
ET ACTUALITÉS EN CHIRURGIE VASCULAIRE
CONTROVERSIES
& UPDATES
IN VASCULAR SURGERY



JANUARY 21-23 2016
MARRIOTT RIVE GAUCHE & CONFERENCE CENTER
PARIS, FRANCE

Should we re-intervene after failure of forearm wrist AVF?

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Disclosure

Speaker name: **Surendra Shenoy M.D., Ph.D.**

I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

Consulting

Employment in industry

Shareholder in a healthcare company

Owner of a healthcare company

Other(s)

**XX I do not have any potential conflict of interest
for this presentation**

Should we reintervene after failure of forearm wrist AVF?

Background

Forearm AVF

'an ideal vascular access'

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Advantages of autologous tissue

- Better long term patency
- Lower risk of thrombosis
- Lower risk of infection

Advantage of forearm location

- Multiple outflows
- Lower number of interventions
- Low risk of high flow complications
- Low risk of steal
- Options for secondary AVF

'Fistula at no other site has similar longevity'
Definite need to increase the prevalence of FA AVF



**Should we reintervene after failure of
forearm wrist AVF?**

Background

**Patient with functioning FA AVF
enjoy the benefit of getting adequate
dialysis that is associated with
improved longevity**

What is the problem?

Forearm to upper arm ratio	32 - 80%
Reported early failure	0.3 – 26%
Wide range failure to mature	3 – 37%

**Effect of poor understanding of creation/maturation
on planning, execution of plan and trouble shooting**

Ohira S et.al. HDI 06; 10: 173

Wilmink T et.al. Eu J Vasc Endo Vasc 2016;51: 134

Buickians A et.al. JVS 2008; 47: 415



Should we reintervene after failure of forearm
wrist AVF?

Background Non maturation

Attempts to increase AVF
'joining vein to an artery'



Attempts to salvage failing AVF



Absurd increase in salvage procedures



Increasing catheter dependence



AVF really superior or AVG to start HD?

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DeSilva RN et.al. JASN 2013;
Lacson E, et.al. AJKD 2007;50:379-95

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Results of early intervention

Reports of fistula maturation following early intervention



Mostly single center, cohort experience

Lots of experience in interventional literature

Successful but small reports in surgical literature

↓ patency

↑ need for interventions

It works !

When? Where?

Why? How?

Beathard GA et.al. Am J Kid Dis 1999; 33:910

Clark TWI et.al. Radiol 2007; 242: 286

Miller GA et.al. J Vasc Acc 2009; 10: 183



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Presentation Objective

Evaluate & learn from current experience

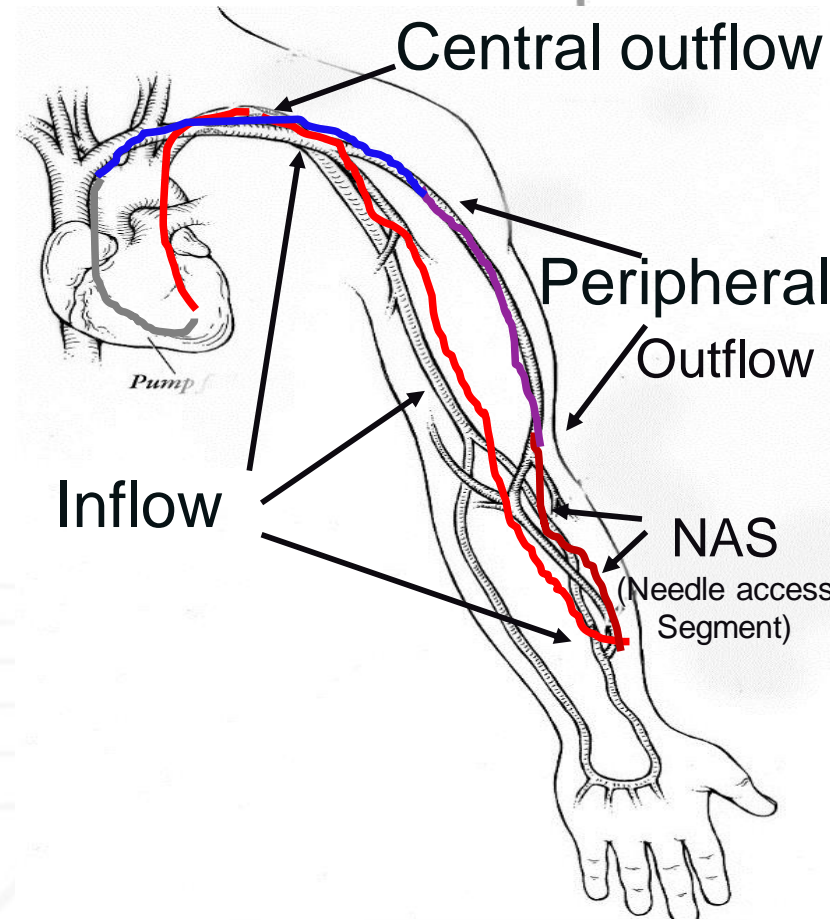
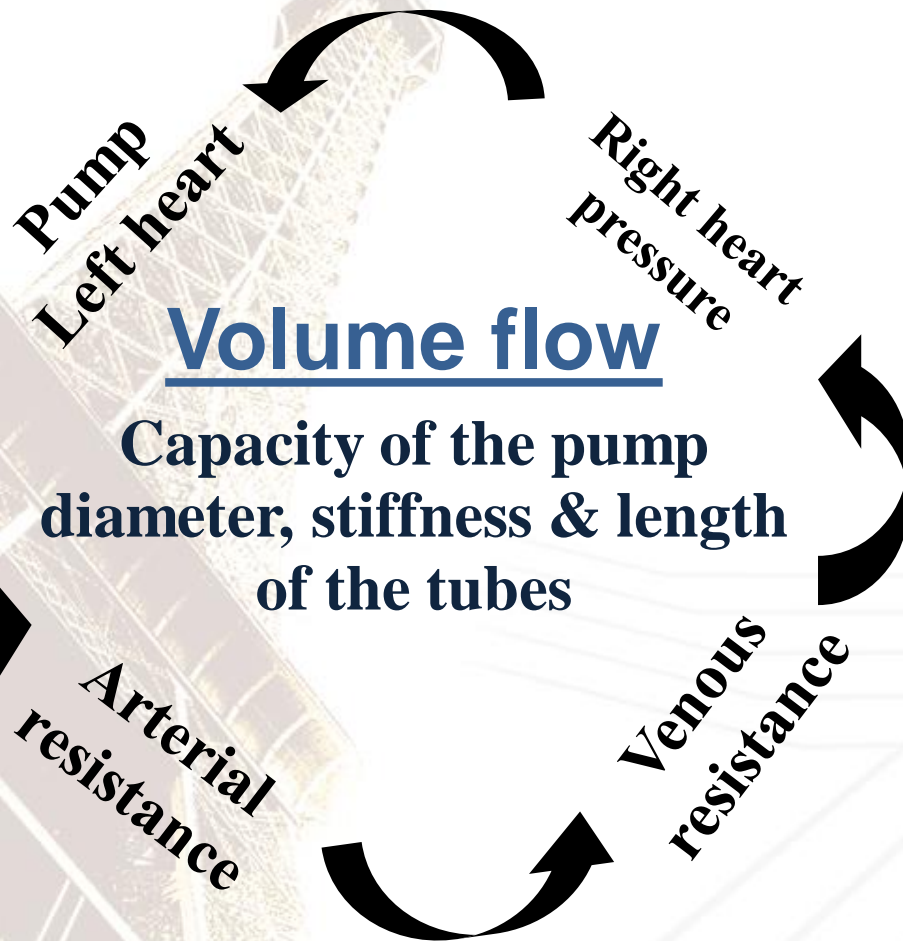
- **Access maturation**
- **Failure mode**
- **Available treatment modalities**
- **Outcome**
- **Tailoring the treatment**



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Physiology of AVF maturation



Anatomic configuration and resultant flow pattern related injury dictates the short term and long term AVF function

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Hypothesis

Acute increase in the volume flow caused by AV communication creates flow related ‘stress zones’ in the access circuit. Stress that exceeds ‘physiological threshold’ results in ‘injury response’. Anatomic configuration and flow modulation can alter the stress.

..... S. Shenoy

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Failure modes of AVF

Early failure

Late failure

Thrombosis

Patent (not usable)

Thrombosis
NAS ulcers

Circuit stenosis
NAS aneurysm

Deep veins
High flow

Branched veins
Circuit stenosis

Infections

High pressure

Low flow

Flow problems

High flow

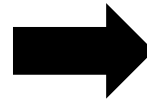
Low flow

'STENOSIS'

Clinical exam with CDDUS

Management of early thrombosis FAVF

Clinical exam
US evaluation



Stenosis type/site
Clot burden/duration

No surgical issues
Good inflow
Good outflow

Extended criteria
Poor inflow
Poor outflow

Intervention
Institutional preference

Precious access
Consider salvage

Other options + +
Abandon access

Surgical
Borderline vessels
JAS with good outflow

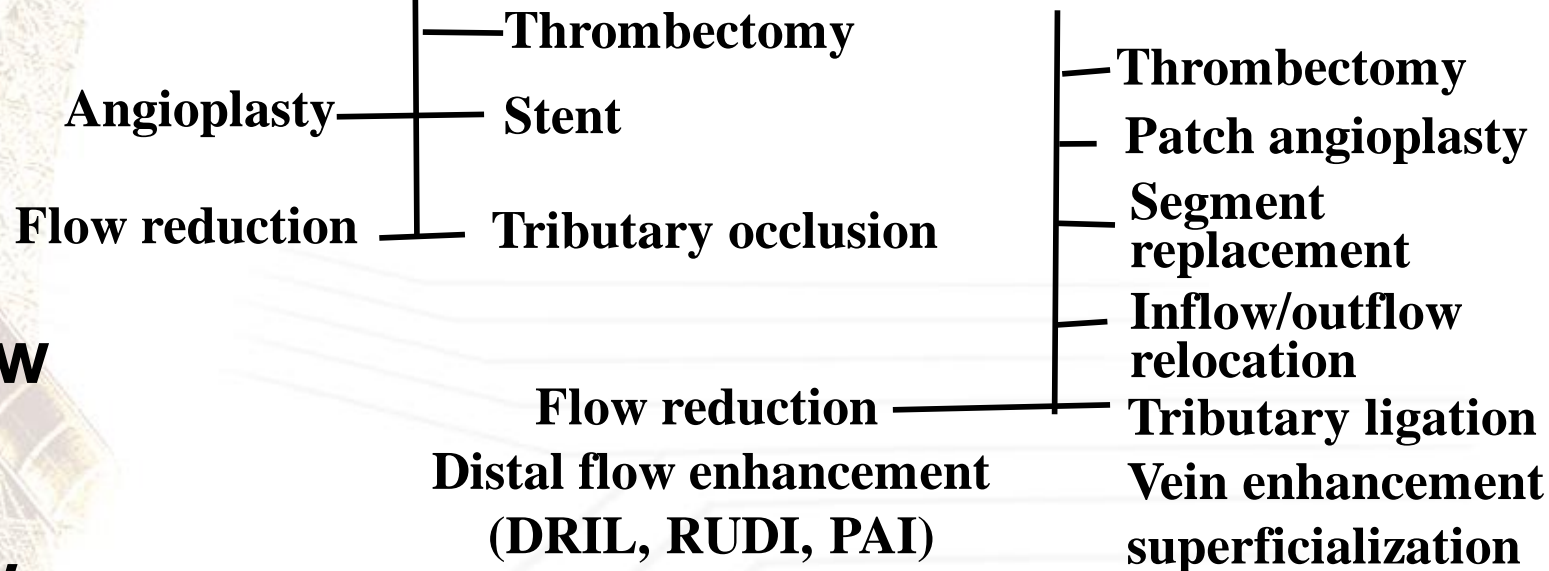
Interventional
Large vessels with
multiple stenosis

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Early failure 'patent non mature' management

Image guided intervention

Surgical intervention



Pulsatility

- outflow

Conduit

- deep

- branched

Blood flow

Low = inflow

High flow

?symptoms

Physical exam & US brachial artery
flow and peripheral vein evaluation



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Management of non-maturation

1st post op visit 10-14 days

Clinical evaluation

US if problems identified

No problem

Detectable problem

Thrombectomy
Patch angioplasty
Flow relocation
Segment replacement
Enhancement
Superficialization
Valvotomy

2nd visit 3-5 weeks
Clinic exam
US evaluation

Observation
Surgery
Angioplasty

Mature Close to mature

Ready

No problem

Wait 2-3 weeks

Detect problem

Surgery
Angioplasty
BAM

Flow >500-600ml/min
Diameter 6mm, length 10cm
Depth <5mm

Good flow deep vein: superficialize
Good flow branched vein: enhance



Management of late failures

Any FA AVF that has been functioning well for an extended period of time is worth salvage
Ulcers, aneurysms, infections, transplant, high flows do not necessitate fistula closure

Principles

Identify cause of problem

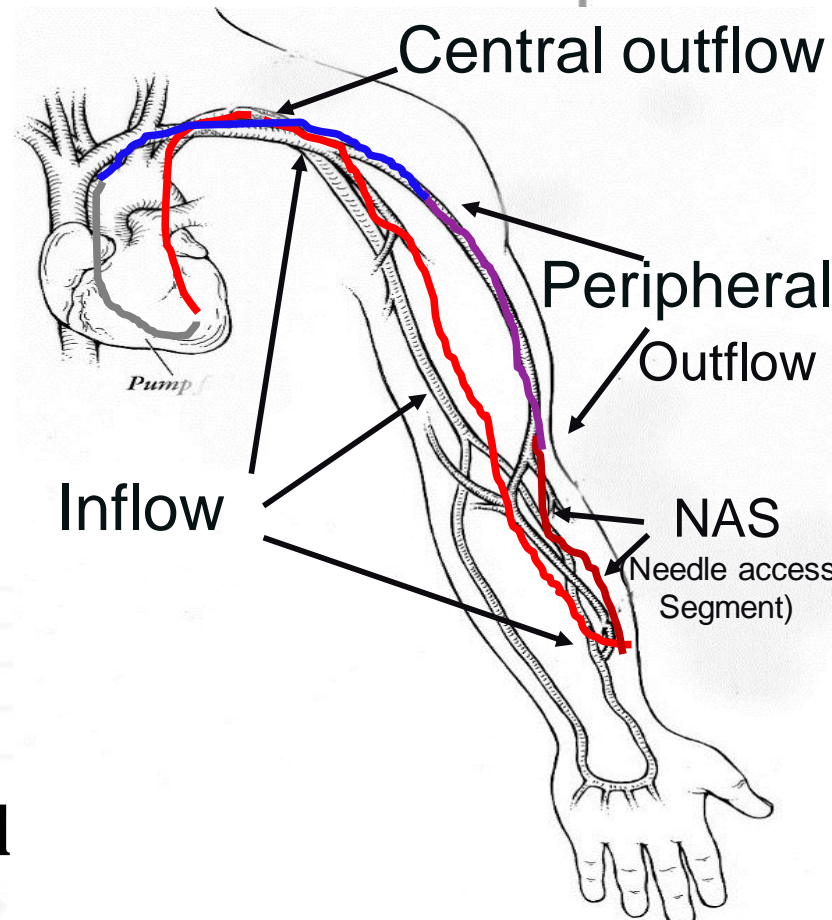
Mostly stenotic

Interventional

Mostly
angioplasty

Surgical

No indication for stent is a FA fistula



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SUMMARY

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Goal of access to provide longest lasting access needing least interventions without jeopardizing future access options in a reasonable period of time

Functioning forearm AVF is the closest to ‘ideal access’

It is worth attempting to salvage failing forearm access

‘A protocol based approach to evaluate the failure mode, plan the corrective action and maintaining the followup data would help improve our knowledge to make recommendations as to when and where to apply the available management tools in the most productive manner’



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