

Time Based Success in Creation of Initiative Arterio-Venous Fistula for Patients with Chronic Renal Failure need Haemodialysis

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Abstract :

Background : Patients with chronic kidney disease need permanent vascular access for hemodialysis and the best choice is by surgically created arterio-venous fistula. Artificial AVF is a challenging surgery because it carries a high failure rate with increasing morbidity and mortality.

Objectives : to highlight the importance of time factor (the time interval between the establishment of CKD to the time of creation of AVF) as a predictor factor affecting the outcome of surgery.

Methodology : a retrospective descriptive analytic study of 216 patients (124 male and 92 female) all with chronic kidney disease underwent surgical creation of AVF for hemodialysis in the vascular unit at Sader teaching hospital/Basra, south of Iraq from 1st of January 2010 to 30th of June 2012.

Results : the overall success rate was 55.55% and the failure rate was 44.45%, the causes of failure in sequence were inadequate vein (51%), technical difficulties (16.6%), fistula thrombosis (11.6%), bleeding (9.4%), false aneurysm (7.3%) and distal ischemia (4.1%), the patients followed up after 24 hours, 1 week, 1 month and 6 months.

Conclusion : the outcome of the surgery is affected by the time interval between the establishment of diagnosis of CKD and the time of surgical creation of AVF, the success rate is decreased with increasing time interval and become abrupt after 6 months, while the failure rate is increasing smoothly with increasing time interval with peak increase being after 6 months.

Introduction:

Functional long-term vascular access is essential for efficient hemodialysis for patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD). Thus, planning for vascular access is important for a smooth start to hemodialysis (HD). Vascular access may be created at least 3 months before the estimated dialysis start date ⁽¹⁾, allowing time for the fistula to mature, and avoiding the need for temporary access and attendant risks such as trauma, septicemia, venous stenosis and thrombosis ⁽¹⁸⁾. The three principal forms of chronic vascular access for hemodialysis are native arteriovenous fistulas (native AVFs), arteriovenous shunts using graft material (AV graft), and tunneled double- lumen catheters. The native AVF is preferred for long term hemodialysis vascular access since it has the best long term primary patency rate, requires the fewest interventions of any other type of access, and most importantly, AVFs are associated with the lowest incidence of morbidity and mortality ⁽²⁻⁶⁾. Many studies were made to analyze factors that could affect the patency of AVFs, some of these studies showed that the outcome of creation AVFs is affected by types of vascular anastomosis, age more than 46years, the time of 1st cannulation, and female gender with diabetes ^(7,8). Other studies demonstrate that other major co morbidity supposed to be risk factors could not affect the patency of AVFs like diabetes, hypertension, glomerulonephritis uropathy, lupus and smoking ⁽⁷⁾.

Our study try to analyze the effect of time factor as a risk predictor for the

outcome of AVFs. We mean by the time factor is the time period that started from the establishment of the diagnosis of chronic kidney disease (CKD) till the time of surgical creation of AVFs for haemodialysis.

Methodology :

Study Design : it is a retrospective descriptive-analytic study in a single vascular center based on patients with CKD referred for surgical creation of AVFs for haemodialysis.

Patients Selection : a two hundreds sixteen patients referred from nephrology units in Basrah, Meisan and Naseriya (south of Iraq) in a period from 1st of January 2010 to 30th of June 2012 all included in a program of creation of artificial AVFs for haemodialysis.

An important informations are obtained including demographic data, hospital stay, associated morbidities (hypertension, obesity and smoking), which limb and the site of limb used for creation of AVFs, the time period between the establishment of the diagnosis of chronic renal failure till the time of creation of AVFs (taken as a predictor factor for outcome of surgery), the technique of surgery, assessment of outcome immediately and after 24 hours, 1 week, 1 month and 6months by face to face visits and by direct contact with the nephrologists that take the responsibility of the patients.

No specific preparations done pre-operatively apart from blood test for Hb%, RBS, B.Urea, S.creatinin, and viral markers for HBV and HCV, with advice to avoid any venous injection or venisection around the cubital fossa. Venous Doppler mapping is not done because it is not available in our center.

All patients have their 1st attempt for surgical creation of AVF (initiative AVFs), many patients are excluded from this study including patients died or lost for follow up during the period of the study, patients with major co morbidities and risk factors known to be badly affect the health status of the blood vessels like diabetes mellitus, SLE, advanced atherosclerosis and small sized arteries.

All failed procedures, the causes of failure and complications were recorded, the mode of complications were analyzed according to the time of presentation.

Statistical analysis : the data collected and entered into SPSS software version 17.0,

t-test and Chi-Squares test were used to analyzed the results with 95% level of significance.

Surgical technique : in all patients an initiative AVFs are created in the upper extremities (dominant and non dominant arms) around the elbow between the brachial artery and the most suitable vein (antecubital, cephalic and basilic veins), the veins are assessed preoperatively by clinical examination (no ultrasonic device or other tools are adopted) and intraoperatively by direct examination regarding the size, length, consistency and lumen patency. the brachial artery and the selected vein are mobilized and freed for adequate length and an incisions of 4-6mm length are made and the fistulae are created by side-side and end-side anastomosis using 6-0 and 7-0 polypropylene sutures. At the completion of surgery the fistulae are assessed by direct palpation for machinery thrill and auscultated for bruit then assessed after 24 hours, 1 week, 1 month and 6months by clinical examination and hand hold Doppler device.

Results :

Table (1). Demography and Hospital Stay. Tow hundreds sixteen patients (124 males and 92 females, with male : female Ratio of 1 : 0.74), the average age is 52years and average hospital stay was 37hours. All of them have renal failure that necessitated creation of AV fistulas Table (1).

Parameter	Distribution		Statistical test	P value
	Male	Female		
Gender	124 (57.4%)	92 (42.6%)	NA	-
Age (mean +/- SD)	52.42 years	52.00 years	Independent sample t-test value = 0.197	0.844
Hospital stay	37.94 weeks	37.57 weeks	Independent sample t-test value = 0.157	0.370

Table (2) Co - Morbidities. The basic three co morbidities in this study were hypertension in 100 patients (46.3%), obesity in 28 patients (13%) and smoking in 16 patients (7.4%), these co-morbidities occurred in 117 patients (54%) and some of the patients have more than one co-morbidity. All patients with other risk factors are excluded from the study, table (2).

Risk	Distribution		Statistical test	P value
	Male	Female		
Hypertension	64	36	3.31	0.069
Obesity	1	27	NA	NA
Smoking	8	8	NA	NA

Table (3). The Outcome according to Gender. The outcome of the procedures was analyzed after 24hours, 1week, 1month and after 6months. The results were classified into 2 main groups, the failure group and successful group table (3). The group of failed procedures were sub classified according to the causes of failure into inadequate vein, fistula thrombosis, technical difficulties, persistent or serious post operative bleeding, development of false aneurysms, and limb threatening ischemia table (4). After 6months of follow up, 120 patients (55.55%) found to have successful creation of AVFs, 73 patients (60.8%) were male and 47 patients (39.2%) were female. There were 96 patients (44.45%) with failed procedures, 51 patients (53.1%) male and 45 patients (46.9%) were female table (3).

	Fate		Statistical test	P value
	Failure	Success		
Male	51	73	Chi Squared test 1.296	0.355
Female	45	47		
Total	96 (44.45%)	120 (55.55%)		

Table (4). The Causes of Failure

The Causes of Failure						
	Inadequate vein	Technical difficulties	Thrombosis	Bleeding	Aneurysm	Distal Ischemia
Male	28	10	7	1	4	1
Female	21	6	4	8	3	3
Total	49	16	11	9	7	4
%	51%	16.6%	11.6%	9.4%	7.3%	4.1%

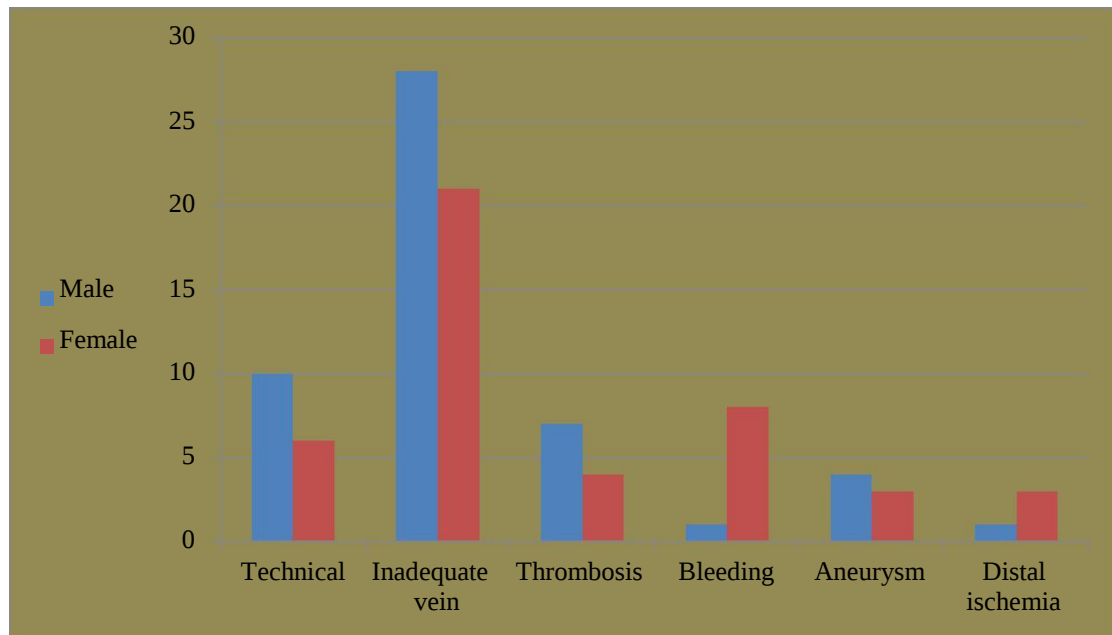


Figure (1). The causes of failure were mostly due to inadequate vein in 49 patients (51%), technical difficulties in 16 patients (16.6%), and less common due to fistula thrombosis in 11 patients (11.6%), bleeding in 9 patients (9.4%), false aneurysm in 7 patients (7.3%) and distal ischemia in 4 patients (4.1%), table (4). The frequency of complications according to gender is demonstrated in figure (1).

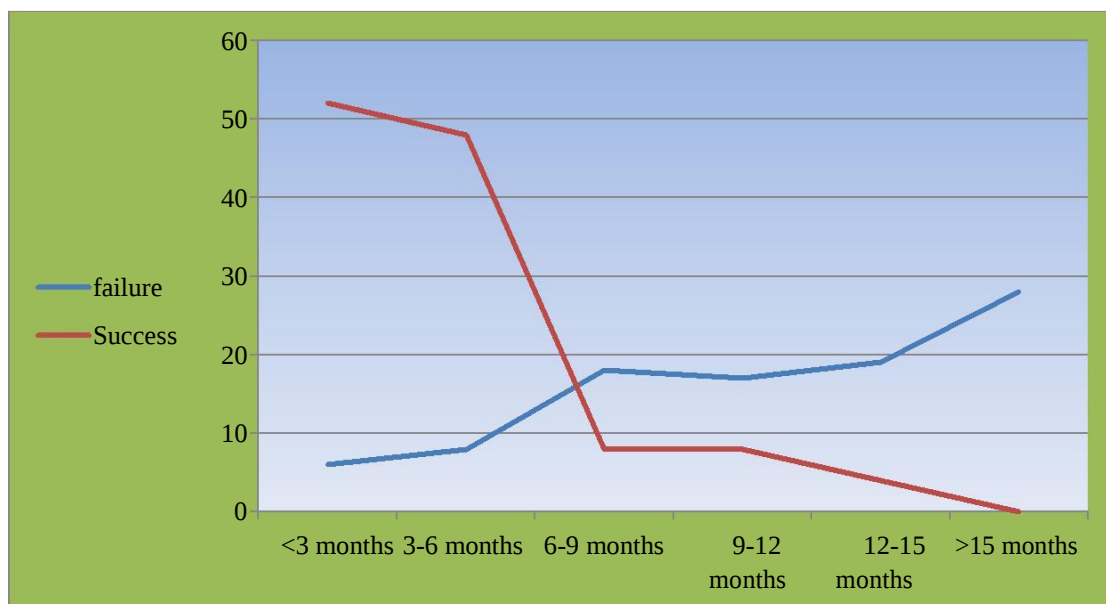


Figure (2).

According to the time interval between the establishment of the diagnosis of chronic kidney disease and the time of surgical creation of the fistulas the number of patients with successful procedures are decreasing with time with a peak decline after 6 months interval, on the reverse there is a smooth increase in the number of patients got failure procedures due to increasing in the time interval with abrupt increase in number after 6 months and the highest number of patients being operated upon after 15 months duration, figure (2).

Discussion :

Once arteriovenous fistula is created, it must develop to the point that it is usable. The vascular access dysfunction is one of the most important causes of morbidity in hemodialysis patients⁽⁹⁾. Some of the co-morbid factors found to be affecting badly the outcome of AVF creation like small sized arteries, diabetic patients, and fistulas that created in the lower part of the forearm^(6,7,8,16).

All patients are referred from nephrology centers in three provinces (Basrah, Meisan and Naseriya, south or Iraq), Surgeries were attempted under local anesthesia and the surgical technique was by releasing of the most suitable vein and the brachial artery with creation of 4-6mm AVF by side to side and end to side anastomosis using 6-0 and 7-0 polypropylene sutures, this surgical technique is preferred by many authors with big experience because it is easier way with better outcome^(5,12,). After finishing the surgery the incision is closed by closing the skin only and dressed with crepe bandage and the arm kept elevated above the body level which is partially flexed at elbow joint to prevent subsequent oedema and tension on anastomotic site.

The average hospital stay is about 37days table (1), it is equal in men and women, because we kept the patients for at least 24hours following surgery for clinical observation if any immediate or early complications develop and to assess the outcome of the fistulas clinically and by hand-hold Doppler

after 24hours. Some patients may kept for longer time when immediate or early complications develop that mandate intervention.

There are 117 patients (54%) in this series with one or more of the three co-morbidities mentioned in this study (hypertension 46.3%, smoking 13% and obesity with BMI >25 and <35 Kg/m² 7.4%) table(2), and in many studies they found that these factors are not predictor for failure of creation of AVF^(7,14,15,19), for that reason those patient were not excluded from the study.

The primary AVF failure rate is approximately 9-50%^(11,12,13), in our study the success rate is 55.55% which is comparable with previous studies^(6,17,18). There is no great difference in failure rate between gender with 51 male and 46 female with a male : female ratio of 1 : 0.9 which is statically not significant, on the other hand AVF success rate is more in male than female patients with 73 male and 47 female patients and a male : female ratio of 1 : 0.64 table(3), So we agree with others that female gender is not a predictor factor for AVF failure^(6,16,17).

Evaluation of Fistula 4-6 weeks after creation should be considered mandatory⁽¹⁴⁾. the clinical manifestations of early fistula failure are failure to develop adequately to permit repetitive canulation for dialysis, inadequate flow to support dialysis, and thrombosis⁽⁸⁾. The primary failure of native fistulas occur as a result of either thrombosis with in the 1st several weeks following surgical creation (early

thrombosis), or inadequate maturation of the veins⁽¹⁰⁾. In our study the failure rate was 44.45% table(3), and the commonest cause of failure was inadequate veins that have no enough size, length or lumen to anastomized with the artery to create fistula in 51% of all failure procedures while the other causes are less frequent including technical difficulties in 16.6%, fistula thrombosis in 11.6%, uncontrolled bleeding in 9.4%, false aneurysm in 7.3%, and distal ischemia in 4.1% table(4) and figure(1).

We found that time factor play important role in the outcome of the AVFs, we mean by the time factor in this study is the time period that extend between the establishment of the diagnosis of chronic kidney disease (CKD), till the time of surgery to create AVF. With analyzing the data shown in figure (2), the diagram is clearly demonstrate that the success rate is abruptly decline when the surgery adopted after 6 months from the diagnosis of CKD, while the failure rate is smoothly increased with time with a peak of increase being started after 6 months. In all patients we found that the surgical technical difficulties were in the venous rather than the arterial side and we found that the morphological changes are much more on the venous system, and this is may be attributed in one way to the adoption of repeated puncturing of the veins around the cubital fossa for venisection or as a venous access for fluid and drug administration, and in another way to the established histopathological changes that affecting the smooth muscle cells in the medial layer and the changes that affecting the intima.

Conclusion :

Chronic kidney disease is a disabling condition, mandate surgical creation of AVFs for hemodialysis as a bridge for renal transplantation when it is possible, or as a principal management for those who are not candidate for renal transplantation for one reason or another. Surgically created AVF is a major contributor to the hospitalization of hemodialysis patients and their overall morbidity and mortality, AVF also impose a substantial financial burden, accruing more than one billion dollars per year in healthcare costs excerpts from the US Renal Data System 2009 Annual Data Report. We found in this study that the time factor (the time period from establishment of the diagnosis of CKD to the time of surgical creation of AVF), play an important role in deciding the outcome of surgery, and accordingly we advice to refer patients with CKD once diagnosis is established or at least with in 6 months from the onset of the clinical and biochemical features of CKD to achieve better outcome and reduce risk of fistula failure and morbidity and mortality.

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اهمية عامل الوقت في نجاح عملية صناعة ناسور شرياني وريدي عضدي اولية لمرضى الفشل الكلوي المزمن المحتاجين للدليزة الدموية

مؤيد محمد المظفر

الخلاصة :

هي دراسة رجعية تحليلية وصفية لمئتين وستة عشر حالة مرضية (١٢٤ ذكور و ٩٢ اناث)، جميعهم يعانون من الفشل الكلوي المزمن وبحاجة الى دليزة دموية، تم احالتهم من مركز الكلية الاصطناعية في مستشفى البصرة العام الى شعبة جراحة الصدر والاورية الدموية في مستشفى الصدر التعليمي في البصرة للفترة من الاول من كانون الثاني سنة ٢٠١٠ الى الثلاثين من حزيران سنة ٢٠١٢، اجريت لجميع المرضى عمليات صناعة نواسير شريانية وريدية اولية بواسطة عدد من جراحي الاوعية الدموية في محافظة البصرة . الهدف من الدراسة هو ابراز اهمية عامل الوقت في نجاح عمليات صناعة النواسير الشريانية الوريدية الاولى للمرضى المذكورين وكانت النتائج هي ان نسبة النجاح الكلية للعمليات كانت ٥٥.٥٥ % ونسبة الفشل هي ٤٤.٤٥ % وان اسباب الفشل هي ٥١ % عدم وجود وريد مناسب لصناعة الناسور، ١٦.٦ % صعوبات تقنية، ١١.٦ % تخثر الناسور بعد العملية، ٩.٤ % نزف دموي بعد العملية، ٧.٣ % ام دم كاذبة بعد العملية و ٤.١ % قصور شرايين الذراع بعد العملية. تم متابعة المرضى بصورة منتظمة بعد العملية مباشرة وبعد ٢٤ ساعة و اسبوع واحد وشهر واحد وستة اشهر بعد اجراء العمليات.

من خلال نتائج هذا البحث وبعد الاخذ بالاعتبار عامل الوقت وهو الفترة الواقعة بين تشخيص المريض كحالة فشل كلوي مزمن ووقت اجراء عملية صناعة الناسور الشرياني الوريدي الاولى، تم التحقق من اهمية عامل الوقت في انجاح هذه العمليات، حيث اوضحت الدراسة ومن خلال الجداول المثبتة ان نسبة النجاح لهذه العملية يهبط بصورة حادة عندما يكون عامل الوقت اكثر من ٦ اشهر وان نسبة الفشل لهذه العملية تزداد بصورة تدريجية مع زيادة عامل الوقت وان هذه الزيادة تصبح زيادة حادة عندما يزيد عامل الوقت على ٦ اشهر.