

# AV-Fistel Workshop

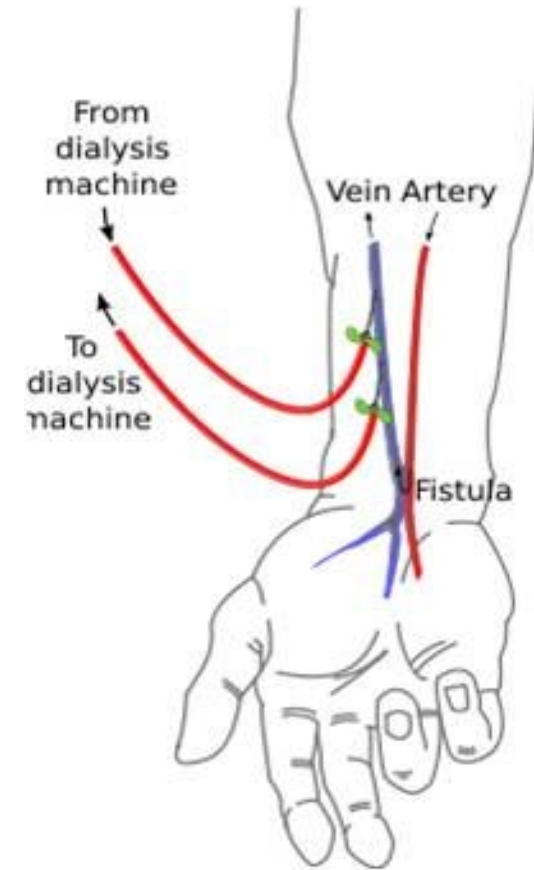
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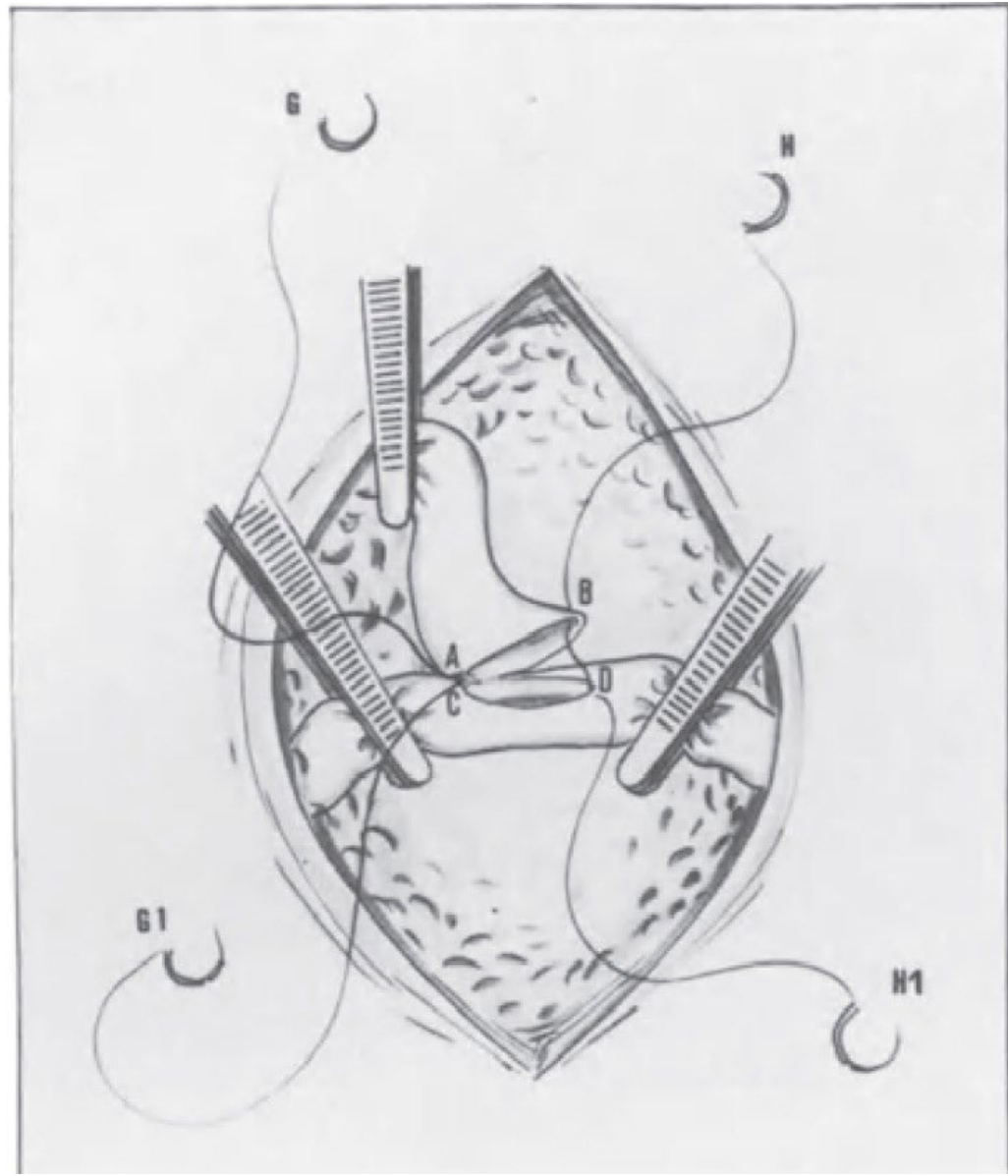


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# AV fistel: Översikt

- Fysiologi (Rheologi)
- Planering
- Kirurgi
- Uppföljning





# Fysiologi

- Cardiac Output (CO=HR x SV)
- Poiseuille's law (F=  $\Delta P$  / R)

$$\text{Volume Flowrate} = \mathcal{F} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\mathcal{R}} = \frac{\pi(\text{Pressure difference})(\text{radius})^4}{8(\text{viscosity})(\text{length})}$$

$$\text{Resistance to Flow } \mathcal{R} = \frac{8\eta L}{\pi r^4}$$

$$\mathbf{CO = HR \times SV}$$

**CARDIAC OUTPUT**  
The amount of blood pumped by each ventricle in 1 minute

=

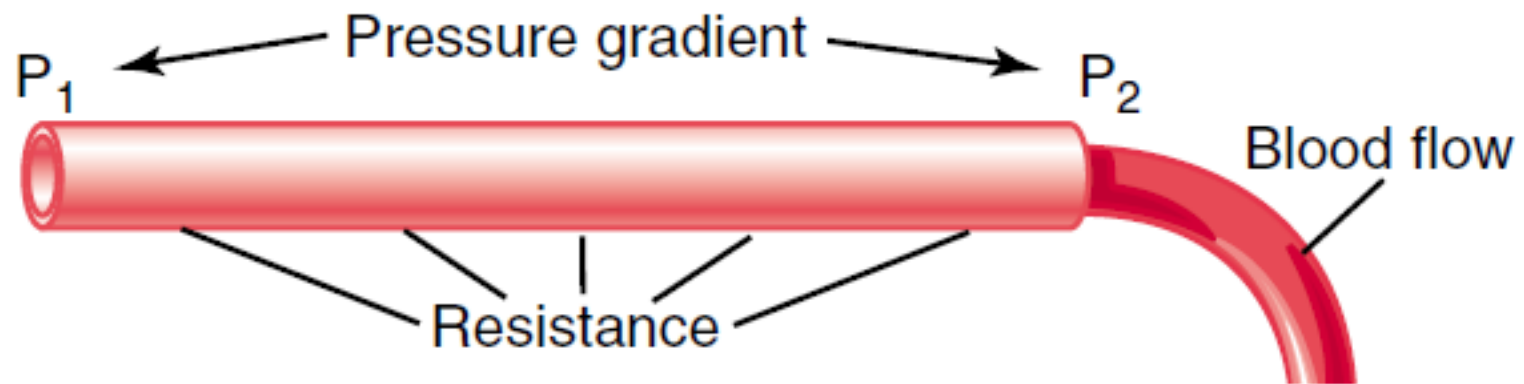
**HEART RATE**  
The number of contractions of the ventricles each minute

x

**STROKE VOLUME**  
The amount of blood ejected from each ventricle with each contraction

# Poiseuille's law

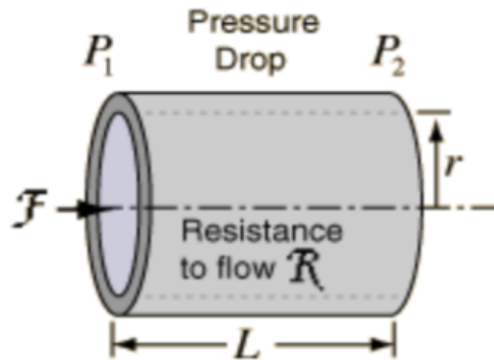
$$F = \frac{\Delta P}{R}$$



# Poiseuille's law

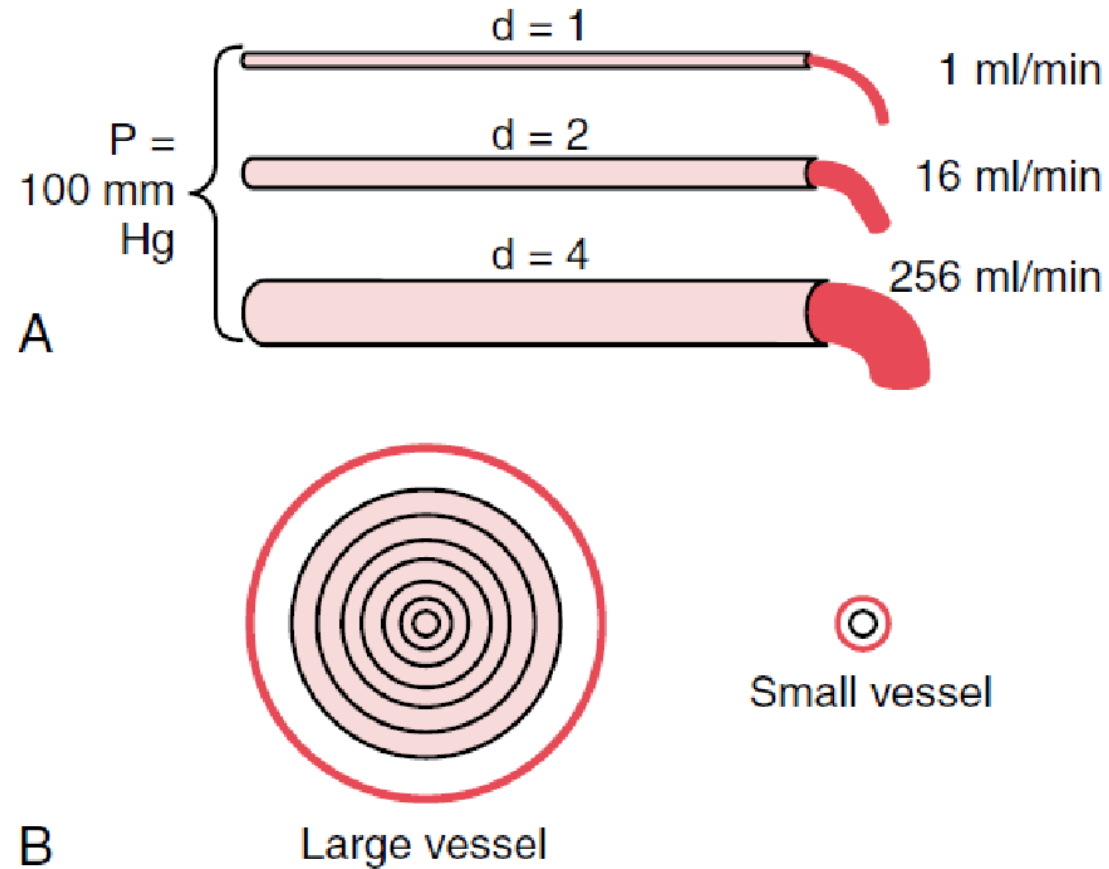
In the case of smooth flow (laminar flow), the volume flowrate is given by the pressure difference divided by the viscous resistance.

This resistance depends linearly upon the viscosity and the length, but the fourth power dependence upon the radius is dramatically different.



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**Figure 14-8** A, Demonstration of the effect of vessel diameter on blood flow. B, Concentric rings of blood flowing at different velocities; the farther away from the vessel wall, the faster the flow.



# Planering

# Internationella Riktlinjer

- [www.vascularaccesssociety.com](http://www.vascularaccesssociety.com)



- KDOQI



National **Kidney** Foundation®



ELSEVIER

American Journal of Kidney  
Diseases

Volume 75, Issue 4, Supplement 2, April 2020, Pages  
S1-S164



American Journal of Kidney  
Diseases

Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg (2018) 55, 757–818

**Editor's Choice — Vascular Access: 2018 Clinical Practice Guidelines of the European Society for Vascular Surgery (ESVS)**★

KDOQI Clinical Practice Guideline for Vascular  
Access: 2019 Update

# Richtlijnen

- “A fistula should be placed at least 6 months before the anticipated start of HD treatments. This timing allows for access evaluation and additional time for revision to ensure a working fistula is available at initiation of dialysis therapy.” *KDOQI 2006, 2020*

# Tidiga problem med AV fisteln

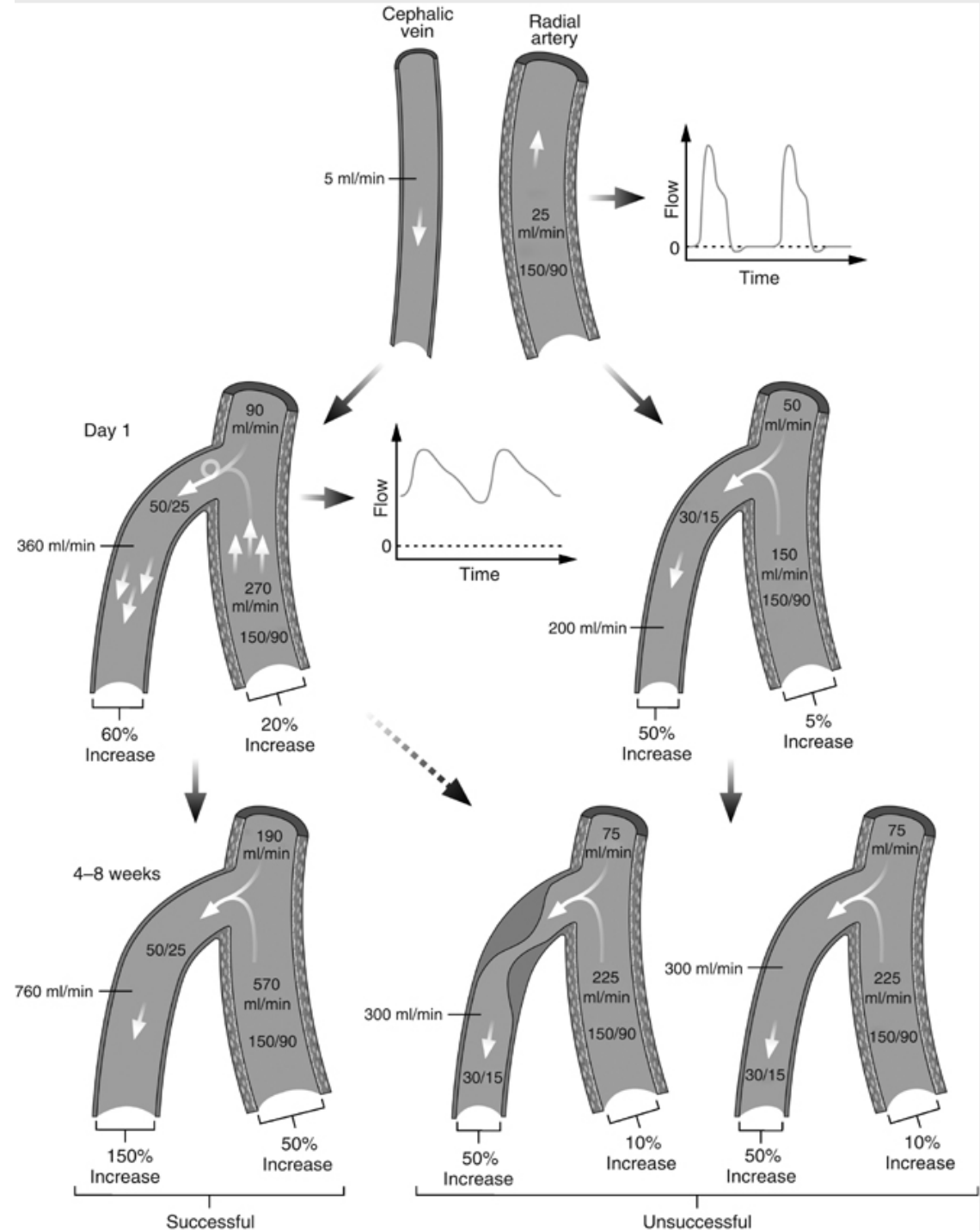
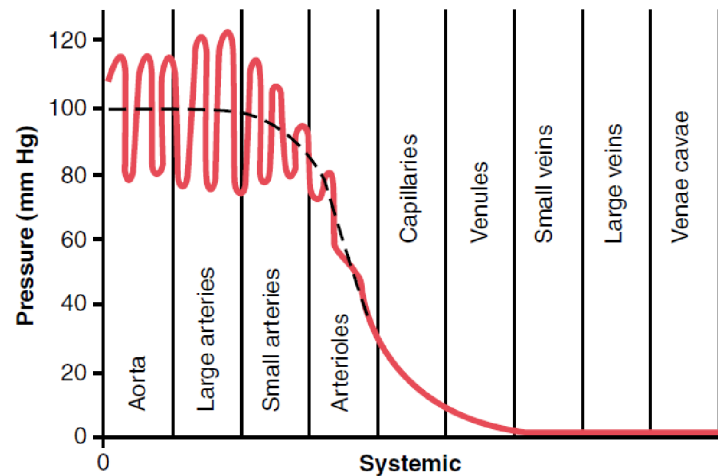
28-53% utvecklas aldrig:

- Tekniska fel
- För klen ven/för dåligt avflöde
- Hypovolemi vid dialys kan ge trombos
- Tidig stenosis

- Fisteln bör skapas god tid innan första dialysen
- Nativ AV fistel behöver mogna
- Tid ska finnas för att korrigera tidiga problem (KDOQI rek 6 mndr)
- Venmappning – god kvalitet.

# Mognad av AV fistel

- Kärlen svarar på ökad flöde genom att öka diametern och öka längden.
- Artären måste öka påflödet.
- Vensidan måste hantera det ökade avflödet.



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