

:
 :
 (1 40 , 2 3 , 3 1) 가 44 , 49
 29 가 17 , 27 22-70 (55
) . 28 Urokinase ,
 , , ,
 Kaplan-Meier method log-rank test
 가 .
 : 87%(43/49) 6 67%, 12
 50% . 89%(25/28) . 14%(6/49)
 5 , 1
 (p>.05).
 :
 .
 (5).
 50 60 가 (6-9).
 가 가 (PTA)
 (1). 1960 Quinton , 가 ,
 (2), Brescia 가 가
 (3). 1972 (8,10).
 Chinitz bovine graft (4). PTA
 가 가
 가 2-3
 6-8
 , 1997 4 1998 7 (6)
 PTA
 Polytetrafluoroethylene(PTFE) 44 , 49 (1 40 , 2 3 , 3 1)
 가 1-2 : 17: 27 22-70 (가 20 ,
 55) 가 가 29 . Table 1
 1
 2
 1998 12 3 1999 3 22

가 13 , 23 , 11 ,
 가 1 , 1 .
 21 (6/29 , 가
 15/20) 21 gauge Scalp needle(, ,)
 ,
 DSA(Digital subtraction angiogram)
 2 , 3 ,
 가 1 . 가

Table 1. Pattern of Arteriovenousfistula

Type	Artery - Vein	Number
Native (n= 20)	Radial - Cephal	17
	Brachial - Ceph	2
	Ulnar - Basilic	1
Graft (n= 29)	Brachial - Basi	11
	Brachial - Axil	7
	Radial - Basili	3
	Radial - Cephal	2
	Brachial - Jug	2
	Brachial - Ceph	2
	Axillary - Jug	2
Total		49

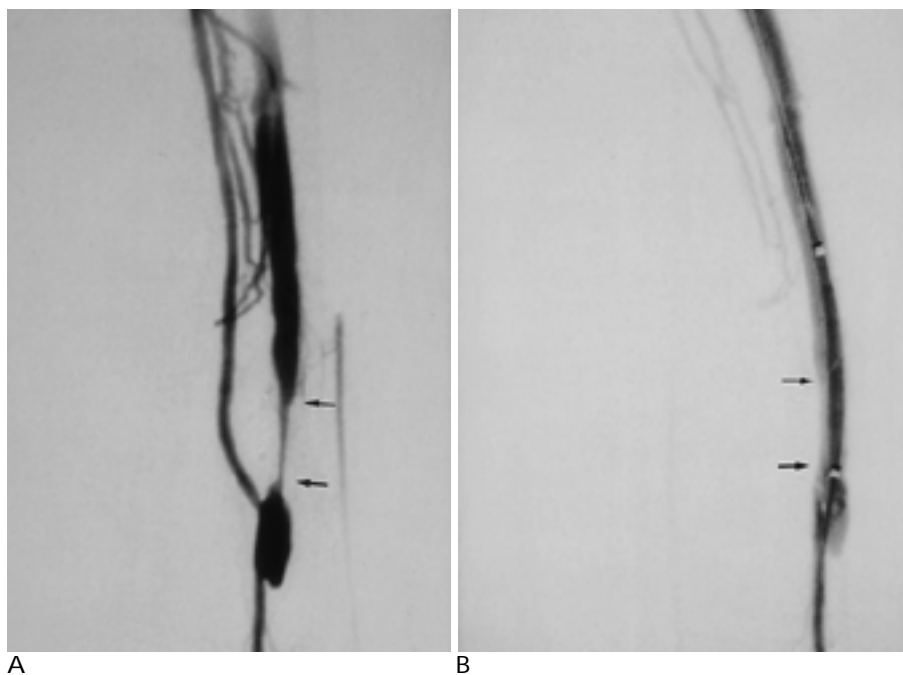


Fig.1 A. Digital subtraction angiogram(DSA) shows a tight stenosis (arrows) just proximal to the native radio(a)-cephalic(v) fistula.
 B. Postangioplasty radiograph shows significant widening(arrows) with excellent flow into the distal vein.
 a= artery, v= vein

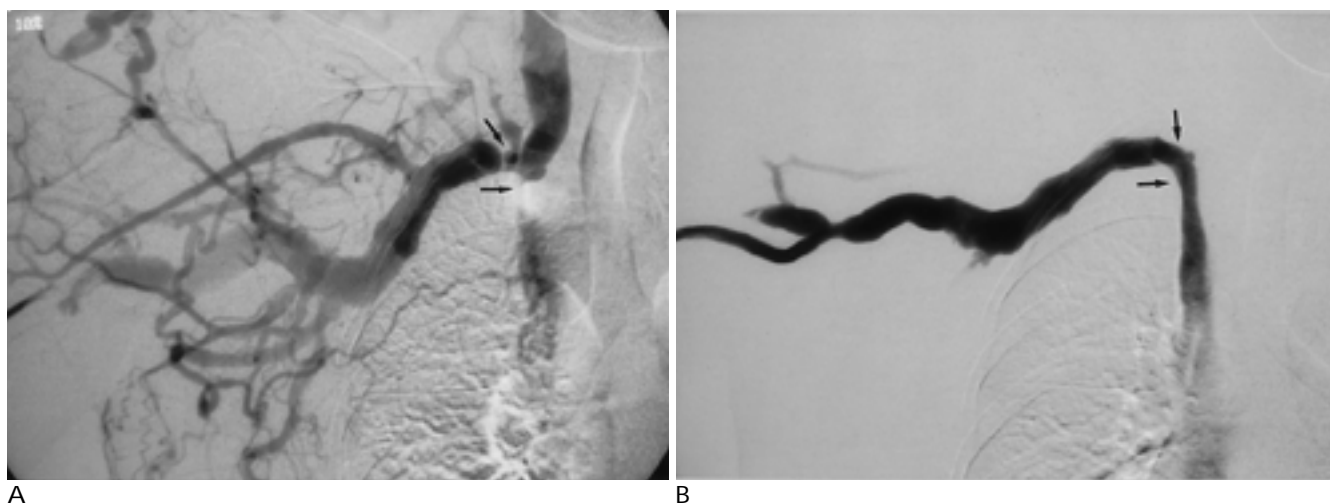


Fig. 2. Patient with a GORE-TEX(g) to axillary(v) anastomosis who presented with right arm swelling.
 A. There is a tight stenosis(arrows) at the junction of the subclavian(v) and superior vena cava with multiple collateral veins.
 B. After PTA, there is significant widening(arrows) and dense filling of the superior vena cava. There is no more collateral veins.
 v= vein, g= graft

12 (Fig. 1),
(Fig. 2) 1 1
PTA 가
, 21 gauge
(Micropuncture needle ; Cook, Bloomington, USA)
6-10F (Arterial Sheath ; Terumo,
Tokyo, Japan)
3,000 Urokinase
4 mm -14 mm x 2cm-4cm
Blue max Ultrathin (Boston Scientific, Galway,
USA) 30 -1
PTA 가
28 (23/29 , 가 5/20)
가
Multipurpose
catheter(Cook, Bloomington, Ind.) Cobra catheter
(Cook, Bloomington, USA) Urokinase(,
,)10 20-30cc 1,000- 3).
4,000 . 10 -30 (: 16
) , 30
가 ,
3,000
가
Urokinase
가 14 ,
가 1 ,
7 ,
가 1 , 가 5
2
1
(60),
(1cm),
(가),
(1), (2),
가 PTA
Kaplan-Meier method log-rank test
50%
가 (Fig.1-
87%(43/49)
6 , 12 67%, 50% (Fig. 4).
28 PTA
6
가 2 ,
가 2 ,
가 1 , 가 1 .

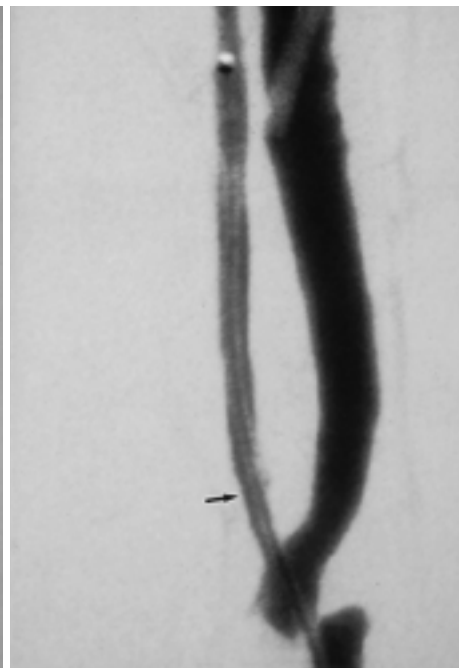
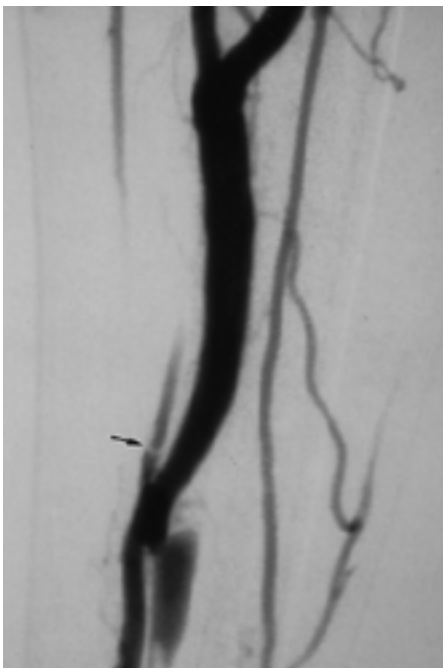


Fig. 3. A. There is a focal stenosis(arrow) at the proximal artery of a native radio(a)-cephalic(v) fistula. a= artery, v= vein
B. After PTA, artery is widened with excellent flow into the draining vein.

A

B

5 (Fig. 5), 1 14%(6/49)
 4 가 2 가 가 (shear stress)
 1 가 가 가
 PTA
 3 (6). 20%
 가
 가 6 , 12 63%, 57%,
 6 , 12 74%, 51% (5,11).
 (p=.281). PTA
 6 , 12
 6 , 12 70%, 56%,
 68%, 63% (p=.946). (Fig. 2).
 , 6 12 가 5-6cm

Table 2
 (p>0.05).
 1996
 18,072 5,977 가
 53.3%가
 6 81%, 78.3% 1
 59.3%, 56.6% , 2 42.3%, 36.8%, 5 19%,
 13% (1).
 PTA
 가

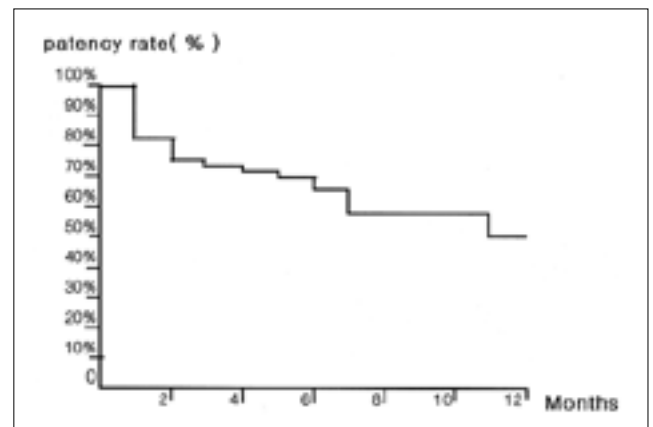


Fig. 4. Life table ananlysis of patency rates after technically successful PTA with or without thrombolysis.

Table 2. Patency Rate after Successful PTA with or without Thrombolysis in Each Subgroups

Factors			6-Mo patency(%)	12-Mo patency(%)	P-value
Site of stenosis	Peripheral(n= 30*)		62	49	0.296
	Central (n= 15)		72	52	
Length of stenosis	1cm (n= 27*)		76	56	0.157
	1cm (n= 18)		58	45	
Type of AVF	Native (n= 15)		63	55	0.281
	Gortex (n= 28)		71	46	
Age of AVF	1year (n= 26)		61	46	0.615
	1year (n= 17)		73	55	
Thrombus	Yes (n= 25)		70	48	0.946
	No (n= 18)		64	53	
DM	Yes (n= 14)		62	49	0.317
	No (n= 29)		72	52	
Age of	60 year (n= 25)		73	40	0.895
	60year (n= 18)		61	61	
Duration of CRF	2year (n= 21)		60	49	0.115
	2year (n= 22)		74	52	

: below : above N: number Mo:Months AVF: Arteriovenous fistula DM: Diabetes mellitus

* : Multiple stenosis were included.



Fig. 5. A case of vein rupture after PTA.

A digital subtraction angiogram shows contrast extravasation at the basilic(v) anastomotic site of GORE-TEX(g)(arrows). v= vein, g= graft

PTFE(polytetrafluoroethylene)가
grafts
(6).

Bovine hetero-
PTFE

, 가
가
(10,16). 가 1 60-70%, 2 50-
65%, 1 62-83%, 2
50-77% (11), Hunter(17) 가 PTA
9.9
PTA 6 63% 12 41% (15).
29 PTFE
가 1 57%, 1
51% (p=.281).
Poulain(19) PTA
80%
Urokinase , pulse-spray (con-
tinuous infusion) Urokinase
가 ,
가 ,
pulse-
spray (20-23).

3cm , 2- (crossed-catheter) (single catheter)
(5,12,13). Cohen(16) PTFE graft
가 가 85%, 61%
Valji(16,24) P-
TA 12 26% 2
60-70% (8,24).
Urokinase . PTA 6
70%, 12 56% 6
68%, 12 63%
PTA
가 가
PTA 1
(14)(Fig. 2). 가
(5). Newman(11) 가
1 25%, (17). PTA
1 70% , 가
6 75%, 12 65%, 6 0-2%,
65%, 12 58% 1% ,
(p=.296). 1-3% (14,16,18).
73%(11/15)가 5 1 2 PTA
가 가 (Fig. 5) 1 가
가 1 가 . 4 가
24-35% (15). 2-5

가

1 2 가 가

1 4

PTA

3 (septic emboli)

PTA 가

(8,26)

2가

(Venous dialysis pressure) 3 150mmHg

30 가 200-

225ml/min urea 15-20%

(11).

Windus(11) 가

가 1 2

88%, 77% 가

70%, 67%

(p<0.05) (25). 가 6

60%, 1 45%, 가

71%, 50%

1

(8),

1 가

가가

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Effect of Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty in Insufficiency of Arteriovenous Fistula for Hemodialysis¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the effectiveness of percutaneous transluminal angioplasty(PTA) and to determine the factors affecting the long-term patency rate in the management of insufficient hemodialytic arteriovenous fistula(AVF).

Materials and Methods: Forty-nine cases of insufficient hemodialytic AVF were treated in 44 patients(native AVF:20, graft AVF:29, M:17, F:27, Age:22-70 years). In 28 thrombus patients, thrombolysis was performed with urokinase, and was followed by PTA. The initial success rate and complications of PTA were evaluated. According to the site and length of the stenosis, type and age of the AVF, the presence or absence of thrombus, a history of diabetic mellitus, the patient's age, and the duration of renal failure, patency rates were compared within each subgroup using the Kaplan-Meier logrank test.

Results: The initial success rate of PTA for insufficient hemodialytic AVF was 88%(43/49), the patency rate of PTA was 67% at 6 months, and 50% at 12 months. The initial success rate of thrombolysis was 89%(25/28). The complication rate of PTA was 12%(6/49), of which five cases were vein rupture, and one was subcutaneous hematoma. Statistically, the patency rates in the above mentioned subgroups were not significantly different.

Conclusion: PTA with or without thrombolysis offers safe and effective management of insufficient hemodialytic AVF.

Index words : Dialysis, shunts
Fistula, arteriovenous
Arteries, transluminal angioplasty

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