



:
 :
 63(7.7%) 24 39 814
 20-78 (:55.8) .
 3-5 , 2-3
 3-5 . 1
 Kaplan - Meier
 : (38), (16), 가
 (9) . 63 54 (85.9%)
 9 5
 2
 1
 1 54 6 1 2
 47.9, 81.2% 6.1 15.8
 9.6 (p=0.02)
 :

(elastic recoil)

가

가 (1).

(7).

가 (2, 3).

가

가
(3).

가

1997 4 2001 3
 63 (7.7%) 814
 24 , 39
 20-78 (:55.8) .

(1, 4-6).

가 38 , 25
 2 -144 (24) .

가
 SPSS 9.0 software
 Kaplan - Meier
 Log - rank test
 p value
 가 0.05
 가
 814 946
 63(7.7%)
 (cephalic vein) 405 38
 (9.4%), (basilic vein) 172 9(5.2%),
 (brachial vein) 81 16(19.8%)
 가
 (Fig. 3).
 63 54 (85.7%)
 9 5
 50%
 5 1 16 11 (68.8%)
 4
 50%



Fig. 2. 74-year-old woman with a brachio-basilic graft.
A. Although interception of blood flow with a balloon was performed three times, graft fistulogram revealed elastic recoil and persistent contrast leakage (arrow) at the anastomosis site.
B. Niti-S stent (diameter 10 mm, length 2 cm) was inserted at the venous anastomosis site.
C. Final graft fistulogram demonstrated no evidence of contrast leakage or elastic recoil.



Fig. 3. 70-year-old woman with a brachio-cephalic fistula. Fistulogram after balloon angioplasty shows extravasation of contrast material at the vein distal to anastomosis (arrow). Although bleeding was ceased by balloon interception of the blood flow, she complained a nerve compression symptom.

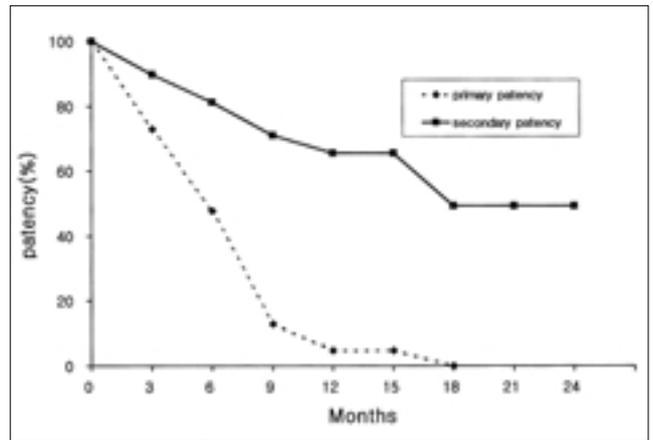


Fig. 4. Primary and secondary patency following percutaneous treatment for venous rupture.

54 3, 6, 12 1 73,
 47.9, 4.8% 6.1 , 3, 6, 12,
 24 2 89.7, 81.2, 65.6, 49.2% 15.8
 (Fig. 4).

601 3, 6, 12
 77.7, 55.4, 26.6% 9.6
 Log rank test $p=0.0239$
 가 .

1
 (93.8%).
 42 (89.4%) 5 1 47
 50% , 1
 2
 3 1
 (Fig. 2). 74
 14
 14
 5 mm
 10 mm, 2
 cm Niti - S (,)

가
 (8, 9). 2.1% 20%
 (2, 3). 7.7%
 Quinn (10) 8%
 Melki
 (steroid)
 (11).
 10 mm
 (bursting pressure) 10 6 - 8 mm
 16 - 18 가

가

가

(waist)가

가

가

(11).

5

가

3

가

5

가

가

2

가

2-3

5

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(12).

Raynaud (5)

가

(intentional

graft thrombosis)

가

가 2

Funaki (4)

6

12

26% 11%

Raynaud

(5) 6 , 12

67%, 47%

1

Welber (6) 5

46%, Sapoval (1) 6

가

28.5%

9.6

26.6% 12

1)

, 2)

. 1997 7

, 3)

1

2

가

가

가

가

(lateral extravasation)

protamine sulfate

(4). Rundback (12)

가

. Raynaud (5)

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Venous Rupture Complicating Hemodialysis Access Angioplasty: Percutaneous Treatments and Outcomes¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the usefulness of percutaneous management and prognosis in venous rupture during angioplasty of hemodialytic arteriovenous fistulas.

Materials and Methods: Among 814 patients who underwent angioplasty on account of inadequate hemodialysis, 63[39 women and 24 men aged 20 - 78 (mean, 55.8) years] were included in this study. All 63 had peripheral venous stenosis.

Venous rupture was diagnosed when contrast leakage was seen at venography after percutaneous angioplasty (PTA). In order to manage venous rupture, the sites at which this occurred were compressed manually for 3-5 minutes or blood flow was blocked with a balloon catheter for the same period. In one case, a stent was inserted at the rupture site. Using the Kaplan-Meier method, we investigated the patency rate of arteriovenous fistula (AVF) in cases of successful PTA. We also compared PTA patency rates in cases with and without peripheral venous rupture.

Results: Venous rupture occurred in 38 cephalic, 16 brachial, and 9 basilic veins. In 63 patients, bleeding stopped and in 54 (85.7%) of these, PTA was successful. Among the nine failed cases, dilatation was incomplete in five, though bleeding had stopped. In patients with brachial and cephalic vein rupture, the venous tract at the rupture site was not located. Two patients underwent surgery: one of these experienced brachial venous rupture, with uncontrollable bleeding, and the other had nerve compression symptoms due to hematoma. Among 54 patients in whom PTA was successful, the primary and secondary six-month rates for angioaccess were 47.9% and 81.2%, and the mean patency period was 6.1 and 15.8 months, respectively. In cases of non-venous rupture, the mean patency period was 9.6 months, significantly longer than in cases involving venous rupture ($p=0.02$).

Conclusion: Venous rupture occurring during the PTA of hemodialytic AVF can be managed percutaneously.

Index words : Veins, injuries
Veins, transluminal angioplasty
Veins, stenosis or obstruction

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