



:
 .
 :
 63(7.7%) . 24 39 814
 20 - 78 (:55.8) .
 .
 3 - 5 , 2 - 3
 3 - 5 . 1
 Kaplan - Meier
 가
 : (38), (16), (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

(1, 4 - 6).

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

가 38 , 25
 2 - 144 (24) .

21Gauge (digital subtraction angiography) 50% (1 - 3). 가

가

6 - 7F (Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.) hydrophilic 5F (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) 2 - 3 5 (Fig. 1).

(Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.) (Ultrathin Diamond or Blue Max: Boston Scientific, MA, U.S.A.) 12 - 20 1 - 2 2). 16 , 46

4 mm 1 50%

1

(, 1 가

5,000 IU 가

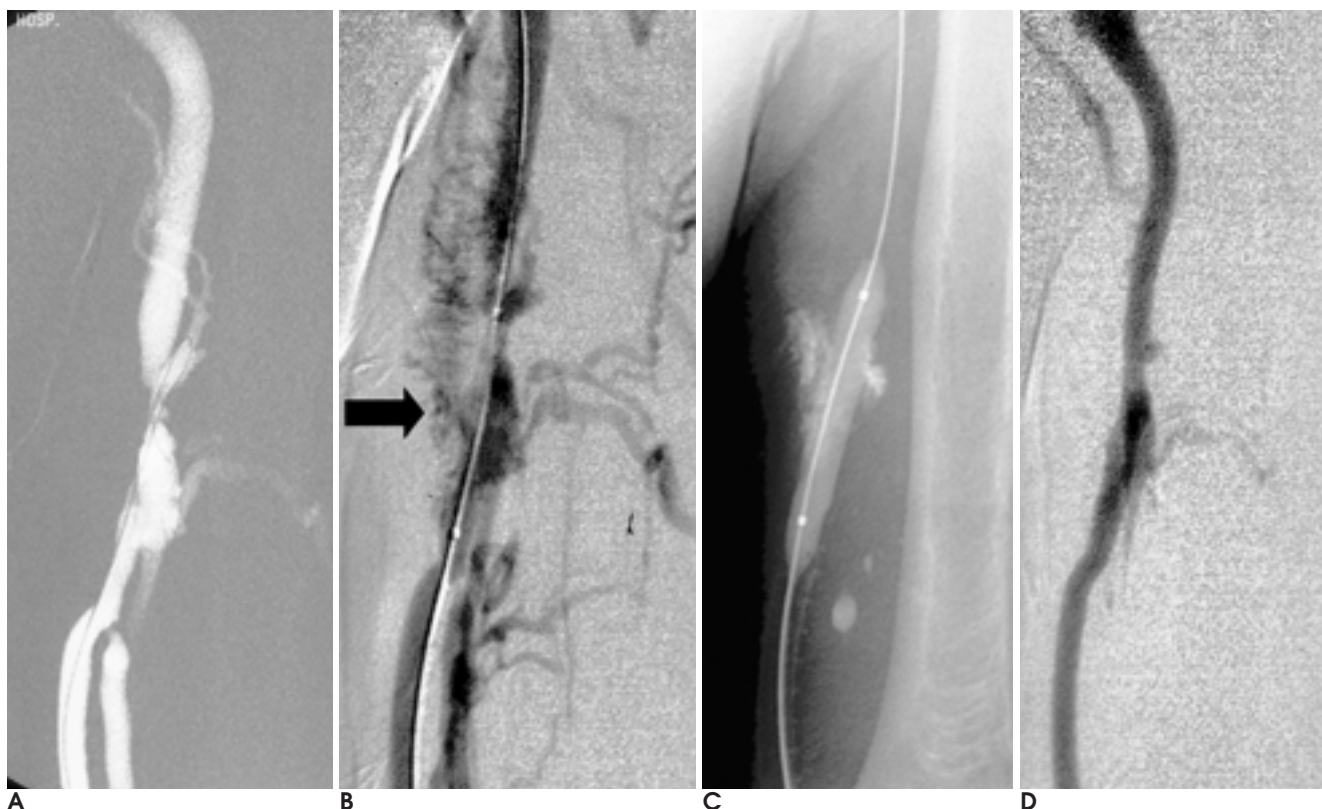


Fig. 1. 57-year-old man with a brachio-brachial graft.

A. Graft fistulogram shows severe stenosis at the venous anastomosis site.

B. After balloon dilation was performed with a 6mm-balloon, a fistulogram showed massive extravasation of contrast material around the venous rupture site (arrow).

C. Interception of the blood flow with a balloon was done at the rupture site.

D. Final graft fistulogram demonstrated no evidence of contrast leakage.

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

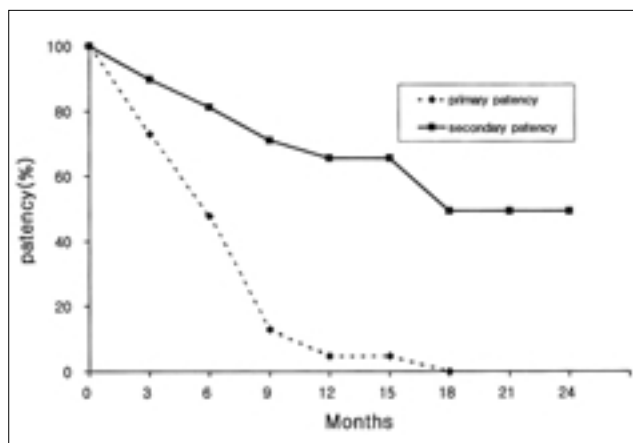


Fig. 4. Primary and secondary patency following percutaneous treatment for venous rupture.

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 .

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

5 mm

10 mm, 2

cm Niti-S (,)

가

가

(waist)가

가

가

(11).

5

가

5

3

가

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)

, 3)

. 1997 7

1

2

가

가

가

가

(lateral extravasation)

protamine sulfate

(4). Rundback (12)

가

. Raynaud (5)

1. Sapoval MR, Turmel-Rodrigues LA, Raynaud AC, et al. Cragg covered stents in hemodialysis access: initial and midterm results. *J Vasc Intervent Radiol* 1996;7:335-342

2. Beathard GA. Percutaneous transvenous angioplasty in the treatment of vascular access stenosis. *Kidney Int* 1992;42:1390-1397
3. Turmel-Rodriguez L, Pengloan J, Blanchier D, et al. Insufficient dialysis shunts: improved long-term patency rates with close hemodynamic monitoring, repeated balloon angioplasty and stent placement. *Radiology* 1993;187:273-278
4. Funaki B, Szymiski GX, Leef JA, et al. Wallstent deployment to salvage dialysis graft thrombolysis complicated by venous rupture. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1997;169:1435-1437
5. Raynaud AC, Angel CY, Sapoval MR, et al. Treatment of hemodialysis access rupture during PTA with wallstent implantation. *J Vasc Intervent Radiol* 1998;9:437-442
6. Welber A, Schur I, Sofocleous CT, et al. Endovascular stent placement for angioplasty-induced venous rupture related to the treatment of hemodialysis graft. *J Vasc Intervent Radiol* 1999;10:547-551
7. Beathard GA. Gianturco self-expanding stent in the treatment of stenosis in dialysis access grafts. *Kidney Int* 1993;43:872-877
8. Glanz S, Gordon D, Butt K, Hong J, Lipkowitz G. The role of percutaneous angioplasty in the management of chronic hemodialysis access fistula. *Ann Surg* 1987; 206:777-781
9. Gmelin E, Wintheroff D, Rineast E. Insufficient hemodialysis access fistula: the results of treatment with percutaneous balloon angioplasty. *Radiology* 1989;171:657-660
10. Quinn SF, Schuman ES, Demlow TA, et al. Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty versus endovascular stent placement in the treatment of venous stenosis in patients undergoing hemodialysis: intermediate results. *J Vasc Intervent Radiol* 1995;6:851-855.
11. Melki PS, Pelage JP, Boyer JC, et al. Vascular rupture complicating transluminal angioplasty applied on a failed dialysis vascular access in a patient under chronic steroid therapy. *Eur J Radiol* 1997;7: 313-315
12. Rundback JH, Leonardo RF, Poplauskys MR, et al. Venous rupture complicating hemodialysis access angioplasty: Percutaneous treatment and outcomes in seven patients. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1998; 171:1081-1084

Venous Rupture Complicating Hemodialysis Access Angioplasty: Percutaneous Treatments and Outcomes¹

Youn Jong La, M.D., Dong Erk Goo, M.D., Dae Ho Kim, M.D., Hae Kyoung Lee, M.D.,
Hyun Suk Hong, M.D., Gui Hyang Kwon, M.D., Duk Lin Choi, M.D., Sung Boo Yang, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, College of Medicine Soonchunhyang University

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

Address reprint requests to : Dong Erk Goo, M.D., Department of Radiology, Seoul Hospital, Soonchunhyang University,
657 Hannam-dong, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 140-743, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-709-9399 E-mail: degoo@hosp.sch.ac.kr