Guideline at a Glance: Assessment of Newly Created AV Fistulas and Grafts



The full version of this guideline is located on the BC Renal website: <u>BCRenalAgency.ca</u> ► <u>Health Professionals</u> ► <u>Clinical Resources</u> ► <u>Vascular Access</u> ► <u>Resources</u> ► <u>Assessment</u> <u>of Maturation</u>. "Guideline at a Glance" summarizes the highlights.

Rec	ommendation				HA HD cent			
I. / • •	2- and 6-weeksQ6 months pree							
<i>[</i> . ▶	 Utilize physical examination as the primary mechanism for assessing <i>maturation, utility</i> and <i>problems</i> with newly created AVFs and AVGs; augment with portable ultrasound. AVFs: Some AVFs may be mature enough to cannulate one-month post-creation while others require several months. Premature cannulation may result in infiltration, hematoma, and permanent loss of the AVF. AV grafts: Should not be cannulated for at least 2 weeks after placement and not until the swelling has subsided enough to palpate the course of the graft. Cannulation of an AVG in ar edematous arm may lead to hematoma formation and graft wall damage. 							
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lsse	ssing for Maturation	& Utility:	,	<u> </u>				
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Recommendation

HA/ HD centre

14	Normal	Abnormal (Notify MD)	Possible Implications	
Item	AVF AVG	AVF AVG	AVF AVG	
Bruit (auscultation)	 Prominent at the arterial anastomosis; ▼as move away from anastomosis 	High pitched, discontinuous, &/or audible on systole only	Stenosis (arterial or venous) Stenosis (usually venous	
	Low pitched, continuous, & audible on diastole & systole	No bruit	Thrombosis	
Thrill (palpation)	Prominent at arterial anastomosis; decreases as move away from anastomosis	 No palpable thrill Additional thrill palpable along the course of the access 	(arterial or anastomotic intragraft venous	
	 Vessel is soft & easily compressible Pulse felt over entire graft (AVGs) 	 Pulse palpable at stenotic site (if AVF, may have water-hammer feel) & disappears quite abruptly beyond the stenotic site. Proximal pulse weak. Vessel not easily compressible 	stenosis (JAS) • Venous stenosis	
Hand/Foot Temperature	Warm	Cool or cold	Steal syndromeArterial stenosisPreexisting arterial condition	
		Hot	Infection	
Hand/Foot Colour	Normal	Dusky or blue	Steal syndrome Arterial stenosis	
		Red	InfectionVenous stenosis	
Capil Refill	Normal	Delayed	Arterial stenosisSteal syndrome	
Pain	Not present	Mild to severe pain	Steal syndromeInfectionNeuropathy	
Skin Integrity	Normal (but can be post-	Small pustular lesions	Superficial infection	
	surgical red flare on the skin)	Erythema, tight, shiny, & tender skin, drainage from access site, skin warm or hot to touch, & pain	 Deep infection Venous congestion (swelling) Steal syndrome (necrotic finge At risk for rupture 	
Edema	 No edema; if edema present, goes away when limb elevated 	 Edema of limb Edema in chest, neck, arm, &/or face Subcutaneous collateral veins observable in the neck, upper chest, & shoulder 	 Venous stenosis Central vein stenosis 	

Re	ecommendation	HA/ HD centre
3.	 Teach patients to recognize and report signs and symptoms: Sensations of coldness, numbness, tingling, and/or impairment of motor function in the limb with the access Absence of a thrill over the anastomosis site Absence of a bruit Redness, discharge, and/or pain in the limb with the access Fever Edema in the access limb which persists more than two weeks post-creation Collateral vessels over the neck, upper chest, and/or shoulder Emergency measures to take in the case of a bleeding fistula/graft (refer to the patient teaching pamphlet "<i>Bleeding Fistula or Graft: Emergency Measures</i>" at www.bcrenalagency. ca.). 	
4.	If the AVF or AVG has problems and/or the AVF has not matured within a 6-week timeframe, consult MD or VA Coordinator.	