VASCULAR ACCESS: WHAT'S HOT? WHAT'S NOT?

Presentation by BCs VA Nurses

BC Nephrology Days October 12, 2007





Agenda

- 1. What is PVAST?
- Use of fistulas, grafts, and catheters why are fistulas hot and grafts and catheters not?
- 3. Incidence and prevalence rates is BC hot? Or not?
- 4. Discussion: As nurses, how can we promote successful fistula usage?



WHAT IS PVAST?

Janet Williams, PVAST Coordinator



Er, no. You haven't got it quite right...

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What is **PVAST**?

- Provincial Vascular Access Services Team (PVAST)
- Provincial, inter-HA, multidisciplinary approach to improvements in VA
 - Better data
 - Standardized guidelines
 - Improved delivery of care
- Initiatives provincial but tailored to local needs and implemented locally



PVAST Targets

- 50% fistula/graft incidence rate

 i.e., fistula/graft used for 1st HD session
- 80% fistula/graft prevalence rate
 - i.e., fistula/graft in use currently for HD



PVAST Phase 1 – 2005/06

- VA infrastructures established
 - PVAST established
 - VA Teams, VA Nurses, VA Clinics, & VA rounds in each HA
- VA provincial guidelines developed for:
 - Patients with HD as Primary Modality
 - Radiology: Indications & Urgency Criteria
 - Surgery: Urgency Criteria



PVAST Phase 2 – 2006 to 2008

- Continuing to develop VA infrastructures
- 4 priority areas:
 - Use of PROMIS/CQI indicators
 - Development of provincial guidelines
 - VA Clinics & best practices
 - Referral processes



Provincial Guidelines

- Assessment of newly created fistulas & grafts
- Cannulation
- Insertion & removal of tunneled HD catheters
- Selection of permanent HD access & order of placement
- Prevention, treatment, & monitoring of VA related infection



USE OF FISTULAS, GRAFTS, & CATHETERS:

Why are fistulas

hot and grafts & catheters not?



VA Nurses of BC



Objectives

- Understand the benefits of fistulas (AVFs) vs grafts (AVGs) & catheters
- Know how AVF rates in Canada & BC compare to other countries
- Identify steps you can take to promote successful AVF usage



What is the Preferred Type of Access?



What is the Preferred Type of Access?

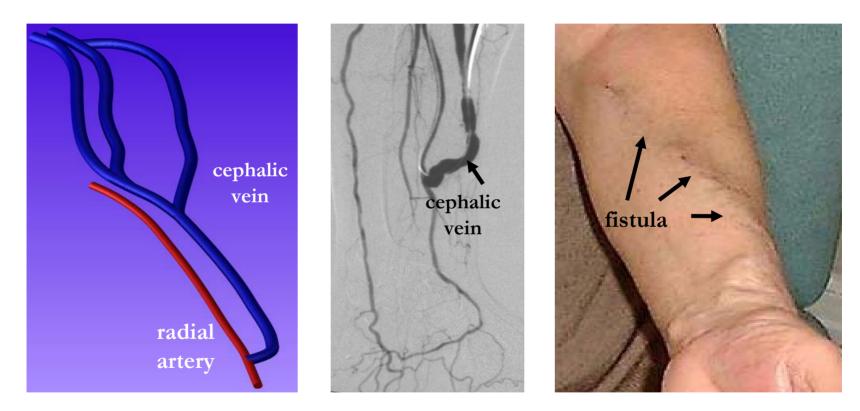
- Fistula (AVF), followed by graft (AVG), and then catheter (CVC)
 - BC PVAST VA Standards
 - Canadian Society of Nephrologists
 - National Kidney Foundation (K/DOQI)



What is a Fistula (AVF)?



What is a Fistula (AVF)?





Radiocephalic Fistula

What are the Benefits of AVFs?



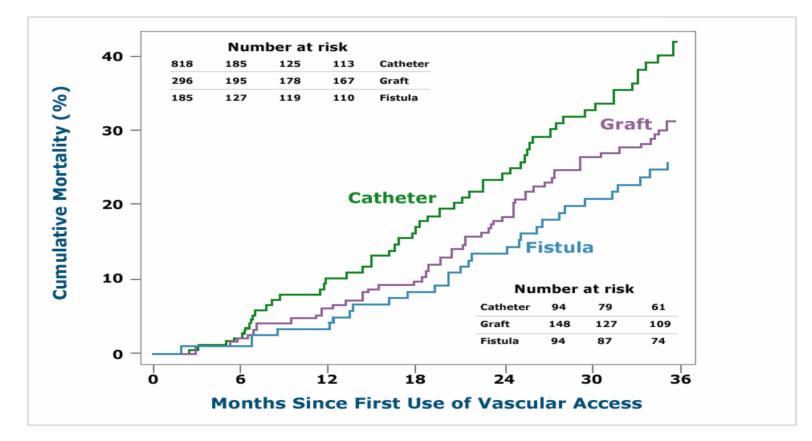
What are the Benefits of AVFs?

- AVFs are effective 75% of the time
 - No access is problem-free but AVFs have significantly less problems than AVGs or CVCs
- AVFs have few complications (infections & clotting) ⇒ fewer procedures & hospitalizations ⇒ saves lives
- Successful cannulation ⇒ better blood flow ⇒ better HD results & less time in HD for patients
- No artificial or synthetic material in body for patients
- Other benefits?



In-Service Training Module #4: Fistula First. Developed by Mid-Atlantic Renal Coalition, Sept 2004

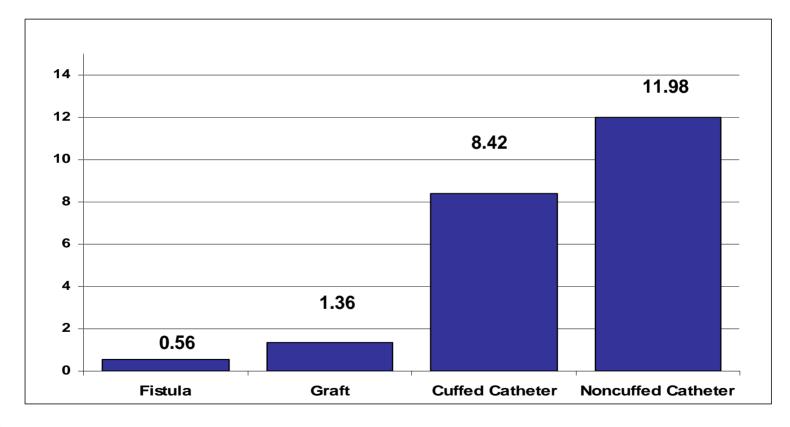
Benefits of AVFs: Type of Access & Mortality Rates (Choice Study)



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Astor BC, et al, J Am Soc Nephrol, 2005; 16: 1,449 – 55

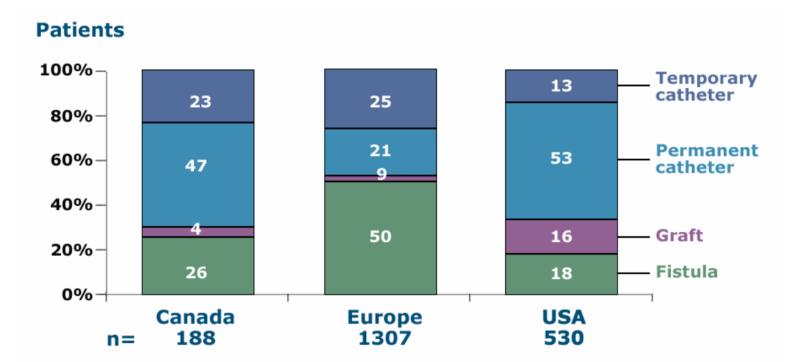
Benefits of AVFs: Lower Infection Rates



In-Service Training Module #4: Fistula First. Developed by Mid-Atlantic Renal Coalition, Sept 2004

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VA Type Among New (Incident) Patients: Canada vs Europe vs US

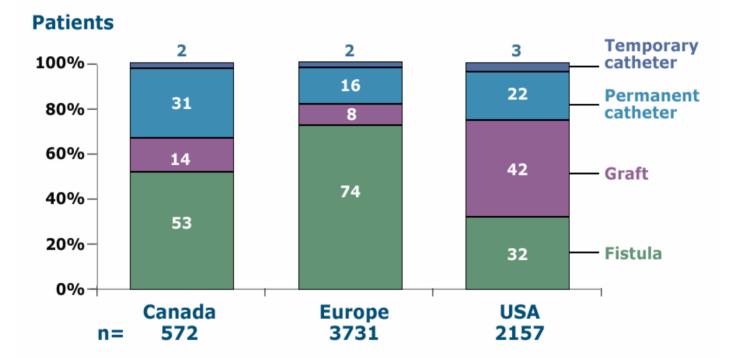


Incident patients entering DOPPS within 5 days of first-ever chronic dialysis; n = # of patients



DOPPS Data: Mendelssohn DC, et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2006;21:721-8.

VA Type Among Existing (Prevalent) Patients: Canada vs Europe vs US



Per response from medical questionnaire cross section, 2002-2003; n=# of patients; weighted to account for facility sampling fraction



DOPPS Data: Mendelssohn DC, et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2006;21:721-8.

VA Type Among Existing (Prevalent) Patients: How Hot is BC?

			Invalid Combos/ No Access Specified
Type of Access	#	%	Removed
Fistula	866	49%	52%
Fistula + Catheter	127	7%	7.5%
Graft	152	8.5%	9%
Graft + Catheter	29	2%	1.5%
Catheter	502	28.5%	30%
Invalid Combos/	83	5%	
No Access Specified			
Total	1,759	100%	100%

BC Renal Agency Health Servincial

VA Type Among New (Incident) Patients: How Hot is BC?

Type of Access	#	%	Invalid Combos/ No Access Specified Removed
Fistula	56	18%	25%
Graft	2	1%	1%
Catheter	169	54%	74%
No Access Specified	85	27%	
Total	312	100%	100%



What Can We Do to Promote Successful AVF Usage?



Suggestions to avoid this situation?

Oh yes, I remember when Mr. Norris's fistula blew. Used with permission from Jazz Communications Ltd., publishers of The Lighter Side of Dialysis by Peter Quaife. For more information or to obtain a copy, please visit <u>www.lightersideofdialysis.com</u> or call 1-866-239-3279.

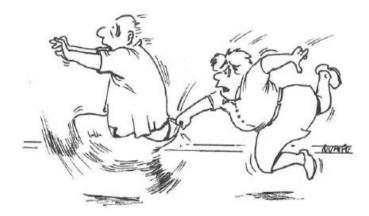
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Suggestions to Improve Successful AVF Usage

- Keep site clean during treatment
- Monitor site for infection
- Rotate needle sites, unless using buttonhole technique
- Use advanced cannulators for new and complicated AVFs
- Educate patients to:
 - Check blood flow daily
 - Monitor site for infection, stenosis, and other complications
 - Keep site clean and dry between treatments
 - Clean access site with antibacterial soap before dialysis
 - Apply gentle pressure to site after needle is removed
 - Not wear tight clothes or jewelry on access arm
 - Not carry anything that would put pressure on the access
 - Not let anyone use a BP cuff or draw blood from access arm



What Can We Do to Promote Successful AVF Usage?



Come back here, Arnold! Stacey isn't needling today...

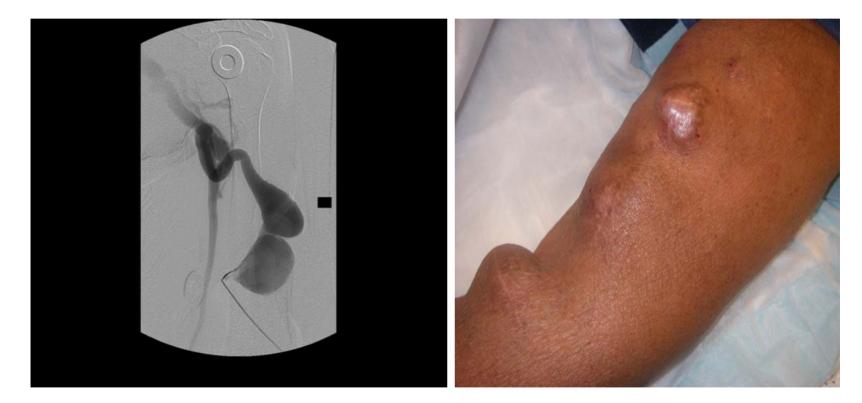
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Case Studies

- What may have caused this situation or made it worse?
- What nursing actions might have prevented this situation?
- Now that the situation has occurred, what nursing actions might be used to minimize the damage?



Case Example #1: Aneurysmal Fistula





Case Example #2: Steal Syndrome





Case Example #3: Hematoma





Case Example #4: Central Venous Stenosis





Questions? Interested in participating in PVAST? If so, we are interested in you!

http://www.bcrenalagency.ca/default.htm

