

Abstract

Characteristics of Native Arteriovenous Shunt

Muqodriyanto, Suhartono R

Division of Vascular and Endovascular Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine University Indonesia - Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

Introduction:

The incidence of end-stage chronic renal failure increases. Hemodialysis was accepted as a method of treatment of patients with chronic end-stage renal failure. Hemodialysis vascular access is an ideal that is able to facilitate access to adequate dialysis, perfect patency rate, fewer complications and are easy to make. Arterial venous fistula distal arm experienced an ideal vascular access, so as to reduce morbidity and mortality of patients with chronic renal failure.

Methods:

A retrospective descriptive study. Data obtained from data base Division of Vascular and Endovascular Department of Surgery, Faculty of medicine University Indonesia - Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital in 2009 through 2011 and the patient's medical record. Processing the data with SPSS 16.0

Results:

Data collected 414. 368 complete data (88.9%) respectively 138, 127 and 103. Most aged 46-55 years in 2009 (30.4%) and 2010 (29.1%), but in 2011 the largest age 56-65 years (33%). Dominance in men 55.1% -70.9%, 67.7% -84.8 % domicile jabodetabek, after undergoing hemodialysis 95.3% - 99.3%, had never fistula surgery 78% - 84.1%, cubiti location 59.4% - 77.2% and the left side 92.8% - 93.2%. There is a growing double lumen catheter prior to surgery 64.1% - 87.7%.

Conclusion:

This study is quite representative. Most patients older men in accordance with previous studies. The left side is dominant according to the literature. The elbow side is dominant, after hemodialysis performed and double lumen catheter improvement requires further research.

Key words: chronic renal failure, Native Arteriovenous Shunt, hemodialysis