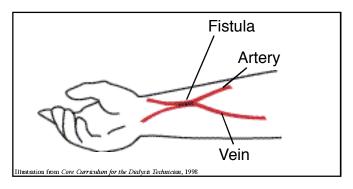


Just the Facts: Vascular Access

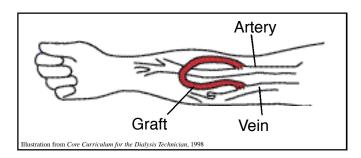
What is a vascular access?

A **vascular access** is a way to reach the blood vessels for hemodialysis. There are three types:

A **fistula** is your artery and vein sewed together. Blood from the artery makes the vein thicker so it can be used for dialysis. A fistula is often the longest-lasting access.



A **graft** is a piece of man-made blood vessel. It is used to connect an artery and a vein together.



A **catheter** is a plastic tube placed into a vein in the neck, chest, or groin. Catheters may be used for a short time while a fistula or graft is healing. In some patients with very poor veins and arteries, a permanent catheter may be placed in the chest.

Why is a vascular access important to me?

Your access is your dialysis lifeline. You have only a few sites for vascular access. It is important to care for your access so it will last as long as possible.

What happens in access surgery?

A fistula or graft is most often placed in an arm, but sometimes in a leg. Your doctor will decide which type of access will work best for you. Ask your doctor if a fistula will work for you.

Surgery for a fistula or graft is often done with local anesthesia on an outpatient basis. Medication may be needed for mild to moderate pain. Sometimes swelling of the arm may occur for a few days or weeks.

When can my access be used?

It is best to create an access before it is needed for dialysis. If a new access is used too soon after surgery, it can be damaged. A new fistula should ideally not be used for 3 to 4 months after surgery. A new graft should not be used for 3 to 6 weeks.

What should I do after surgery?

Exercise that brings more blood flow to the arm can help a fistula to work better. Squeezing a rubber ball many times a day can help the fistula *mature*, or become ready to use.

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How can I keep my access working?

Problem	How can I prevent it?	What should I ask?
I want to avoid infection.	 Keep your access clean. Be sure your access is washed with antibacterial soap and iodine or alcohol before it is used for dialysis. Tell the nurse if your access is warm, red, has pus, or you have a fever. 	 How should I clean my access? Do I need to cover my access in the bathtub or shower? Can I swim in a pool or a lake? Who should I call if I have an access problem?
I want to avoid blockage.	 Learn how to feel the <i>thrill</i> (vibration) and listen for the <i>bruit</i> (buzzing) in your access. Tell the nurse if the thrill or bruit changes. Tell the nurse if your hand is cold, blue, numb, painful, or hard to move. 	 Can my doctor or nurse tell that my access is not working well? How do they know? If my access is blocked, can it be fixed? How?
I don't want to injure my access.	 Learn how needle sites are rotated on your access. Be sure the right site is used at each treatment. Do not carry heavy weights across the access. Avoid pressure on the access during sleep. Avoid tight clothing. Do not allow blood pressure or blood draws from this arm. 	 What is the needle rotation pattern for my access? How much weight can I carry safely after surgery? When can I carry more? Can I wear a watch or hang a purse over my access arm? How can I avoid sleeping on my access arm?

Where can I get more information about vascular access?

- Visit Kidney SchoolTM Module 8: *Vascular Access: A Lifeline for Dialysis* at *www.kidneyschool.org*.
- Focus on Fistulas/Your Access: A Choice for a Better Life, In Control Vol. 1 #1, March 2004. For a free copy go to www.lifeoptions.org.
- *Understanding your hemodialysis acces options*. To request a free copy, call the American Association of Kidney Patients (AAKP) at (800) 749-AAKP or visit their website at *www.aakp.org*.



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