

Influence de l'angle de l'anastomose sur la perméabilité des fistules artério-veineuses pour hémodialyse

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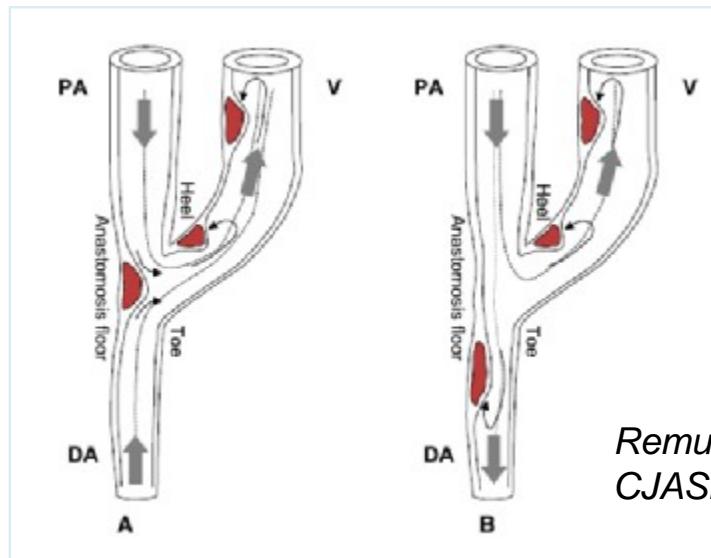
Sténoses juxta-anastomotiques

- Jusqu'à 77% des FAV distales¹
- Jusqu'à 57% des FAV proximales¹

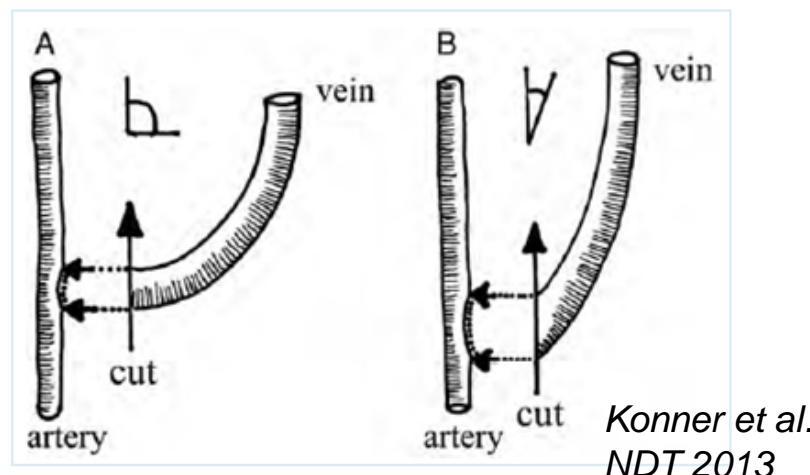
Comment les éviter?

1. Bader et al. Am J Kidney Dis 2008

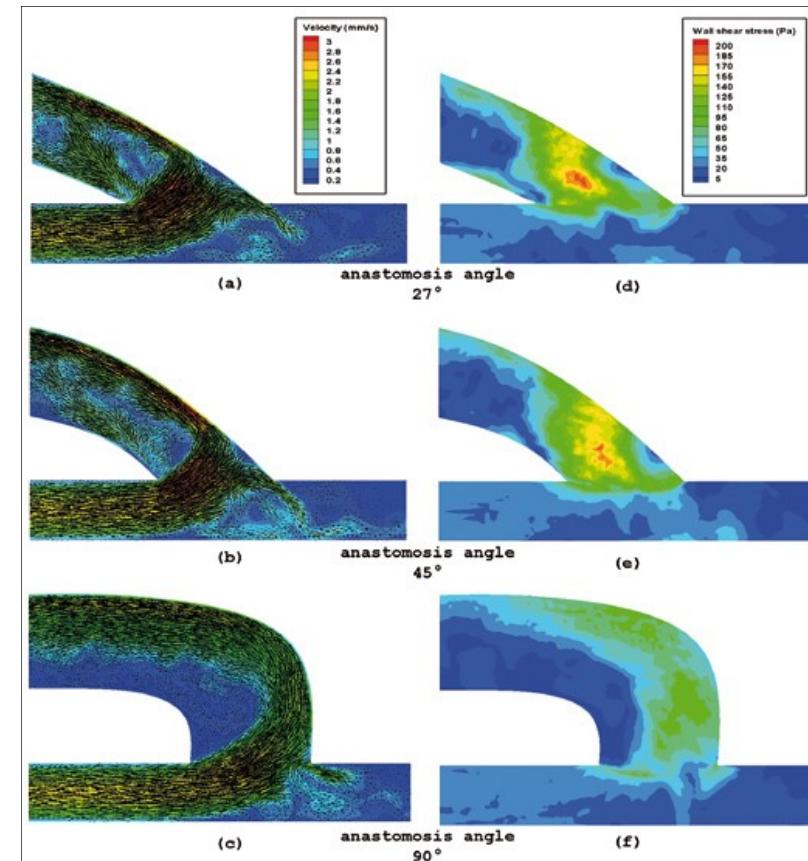
Etudes hémodynamiques : la géométrie compte!!



Remuzzi et al.
CJASN 2013



Konner et al.
NDT 2013



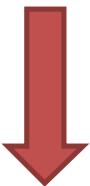
Van Canneyt et al. J Vasc Access 2010

Hypothèse

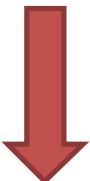
FAV RADIO-CEPHALIQUES

FAV BRACHIO-CEPHALIQUES

Angle anastomotique



Sténose juxta-anastomotique

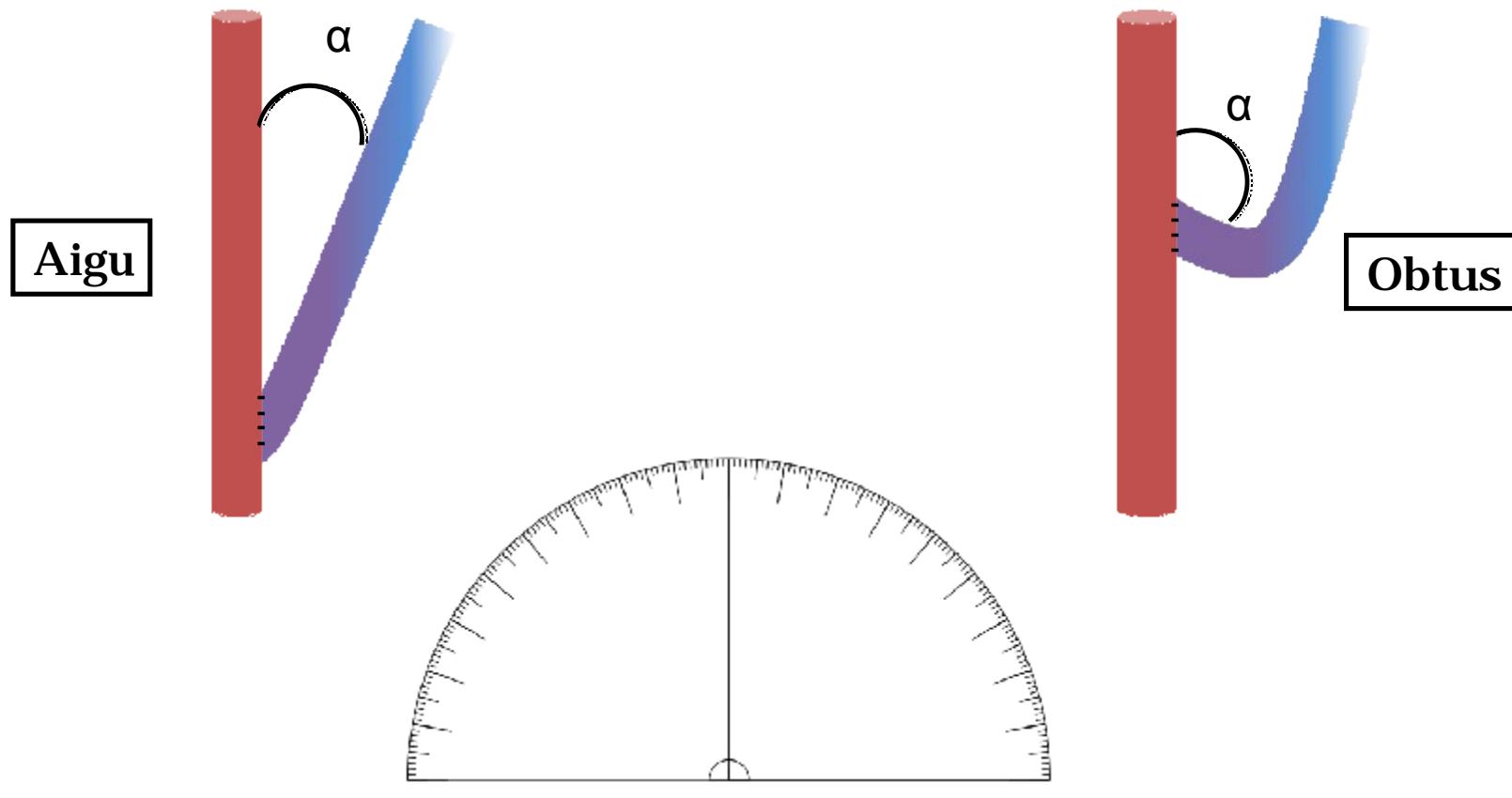


Perméabilités fonctionnelles

Méthode

- Février 2013 – Septembre 2014
- Monocentrique (CHU de Nice, France)
- Collecte prospective des données :
 - angle anastomotique
 - diamètres des vaisseaux
 - suivi
- Analyse rétrospective
 - Perméabilités fonctionnelles
 - Réintervention sur le segment juxta-anastomotique

Mesure de l'angle anastomotique



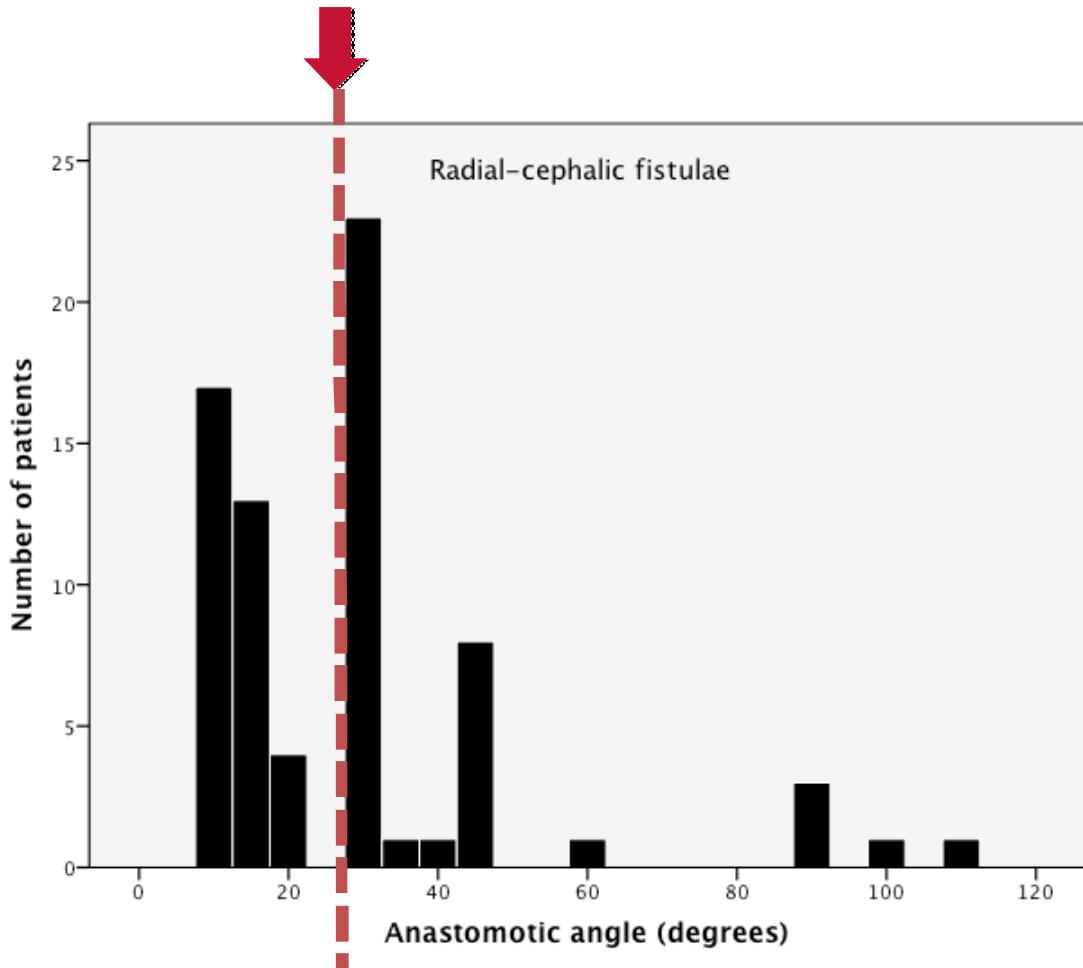
Résultats

- 149 patients
 - 73 RC
 - 76 BC
- Populations similaires

| | Radial-cephalic fistula [N=73] | Brachial-cephalic fistula [N=76] | P |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|-----|
| | n mean (%) ±SE | n mean (%) ±SE | [%] |
| Age [years] | 70.2 ±13.2 | 71.1 ±13.9 | .70 |
| Gender: | | | |
| Female | 19 (26) | 33 (44) | |
| Male | 54 (74) | 43 (56) | |
| Ischemic cardiac disease | 8 (11) | 7 (9) | .72 |
| Dyslipidemia | 16 (22) | 15 (20) | .74 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 25 (34) | 23 (30) | .60 |
| Hypertension | 60 (82) | 61 (80) | .76 |
| Tobacco use | 12 (16) | 15 (20) | .60 |
| Antiplatelet | 36 (49) | 30 (40) | .23 |
| Anticoagulant | 10 (14) | 14 (18) | .43 |
| Statin | 33 (45) | 32 (42) | .70 |
| Erythropoietin | 32 (44) | 33 (43) | .96 |
| Previous same limb vascular access | 6 (8) | 14 (18) | .07 |

FAV RADIO-CEPHALIQUES

Angle médian et moyen : **30°**



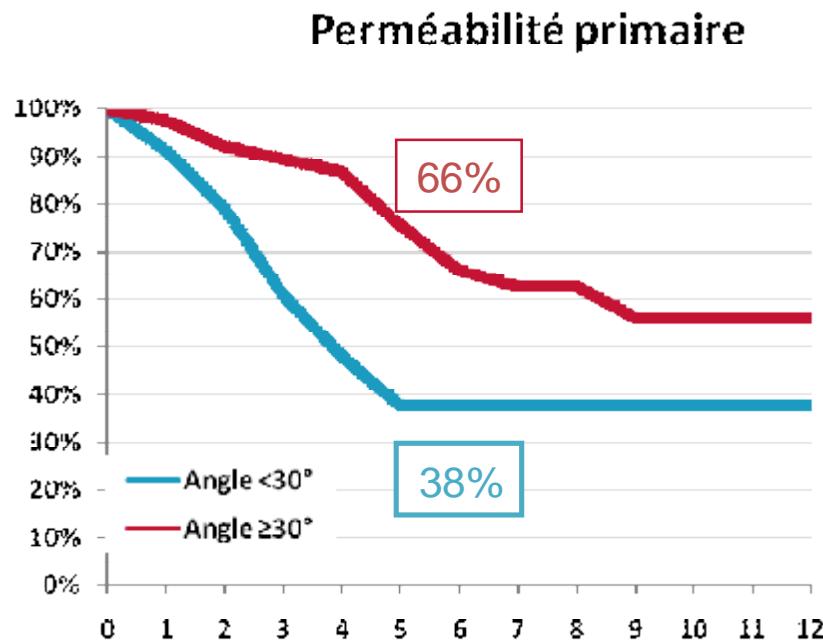
FAV RADIO-CEPHALIQUES

Diamètre artériel plus petit pour les angles <30°

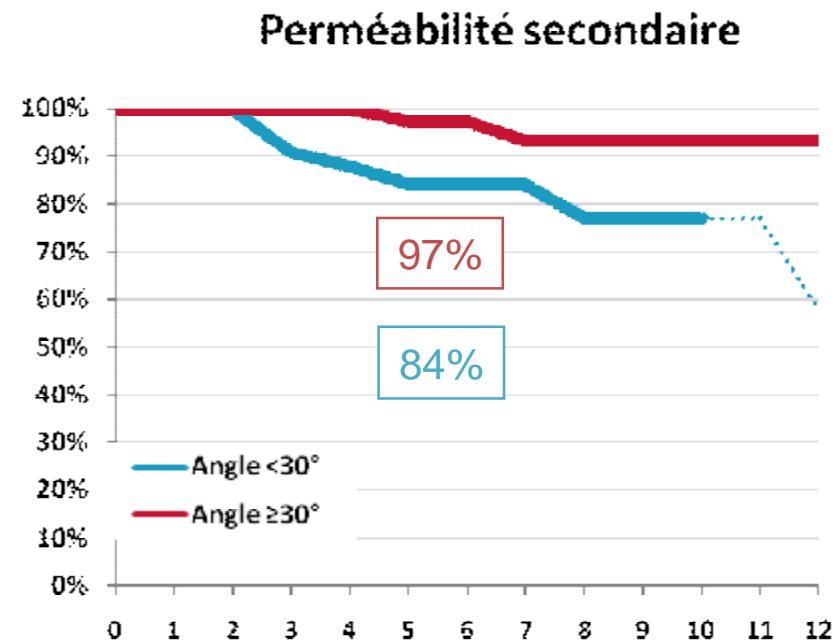
| Variable | Radial-cephalic fistula (N=73) | | P |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------|
| | A <30° n= 34 | A ≥30° n=39 | |
| Artery diameter mean (mm±SE) | 2.5 (± 0.5) | 2.8 (± 0.7) | .03* |
| Vein diameter mean (mm±SE) | 3.4 (± 0.8) | 3.7 (± 1.1) | .23 |

FAV RADIO-CEPHALIQUES

Moins bonne perméabilité pour les angles <30°



Log Rank, P=.003

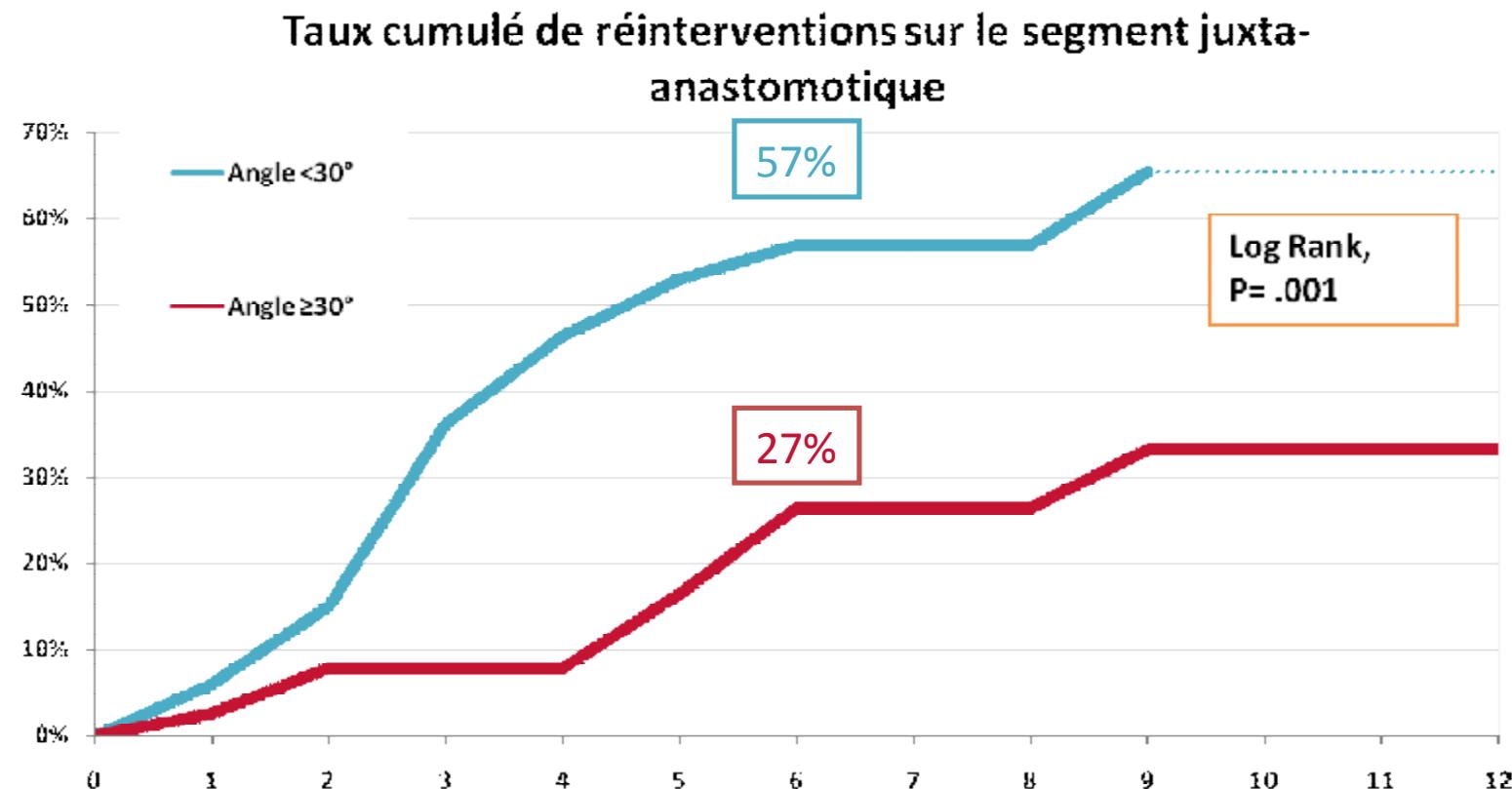


Log Rank, P=.02

Taux à 6 mois

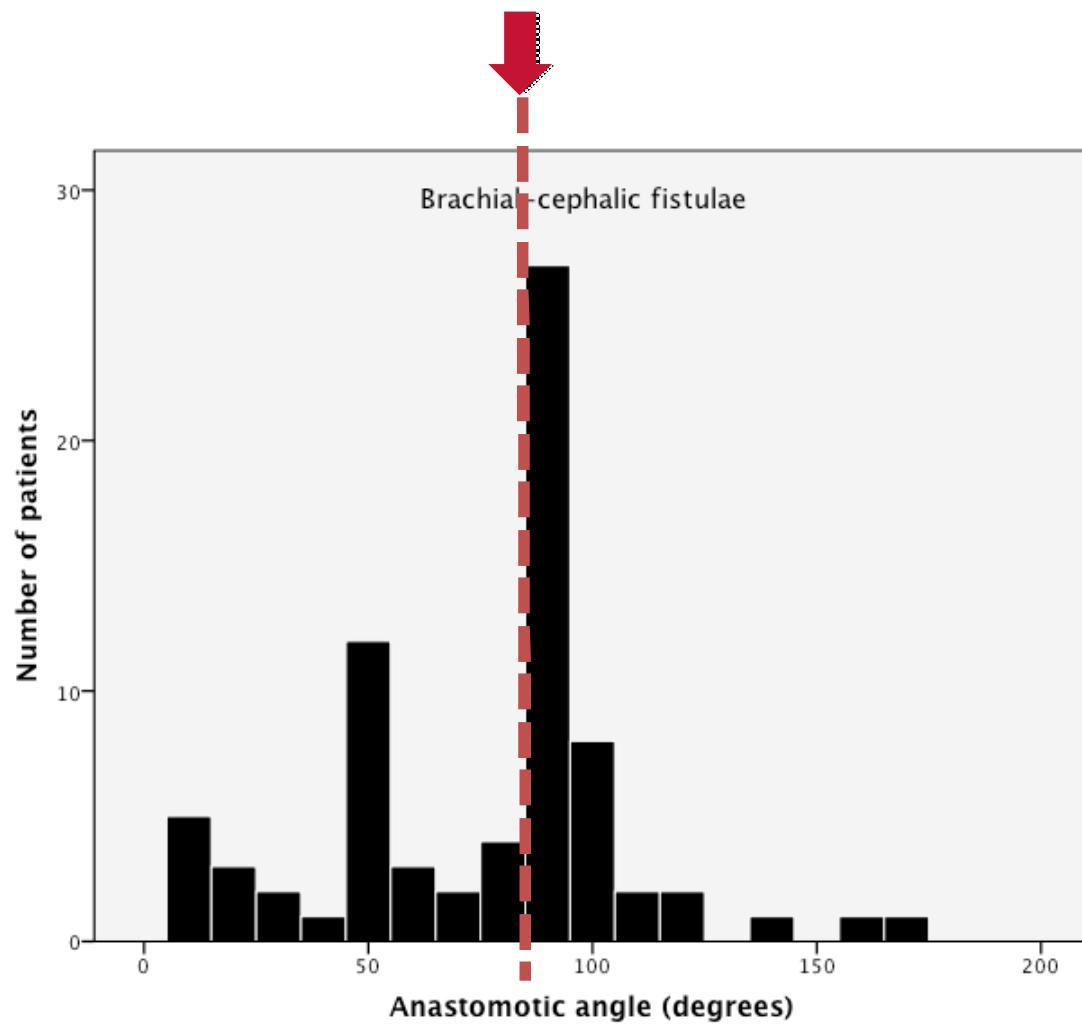
FAV RADIO-CEPHALIQUES

Plus de réinterventions sur le segment
juxta-anastomotique pour les angles
 $<30^\circ$



FAV BRACHIO-CEPHALIQUES

Angle médian et moyen : **90°**



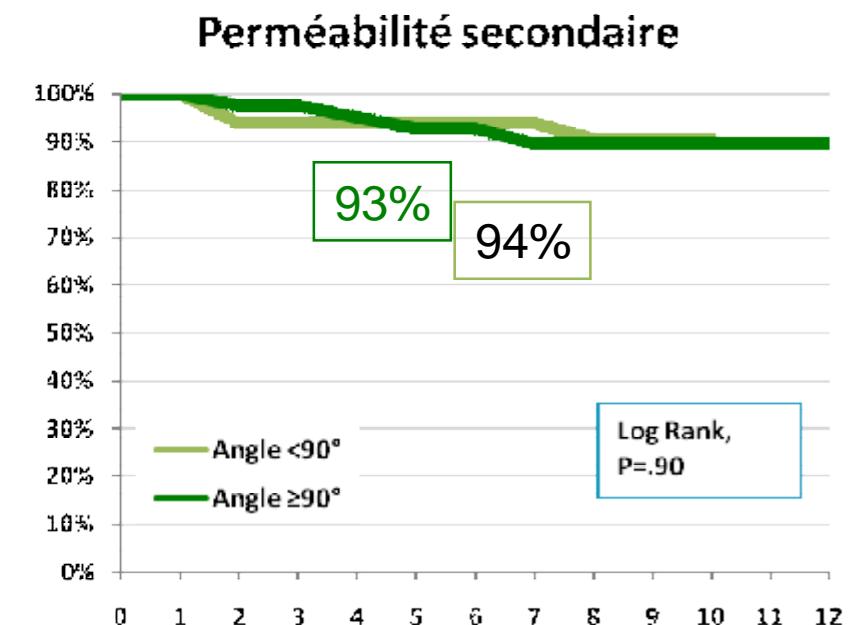
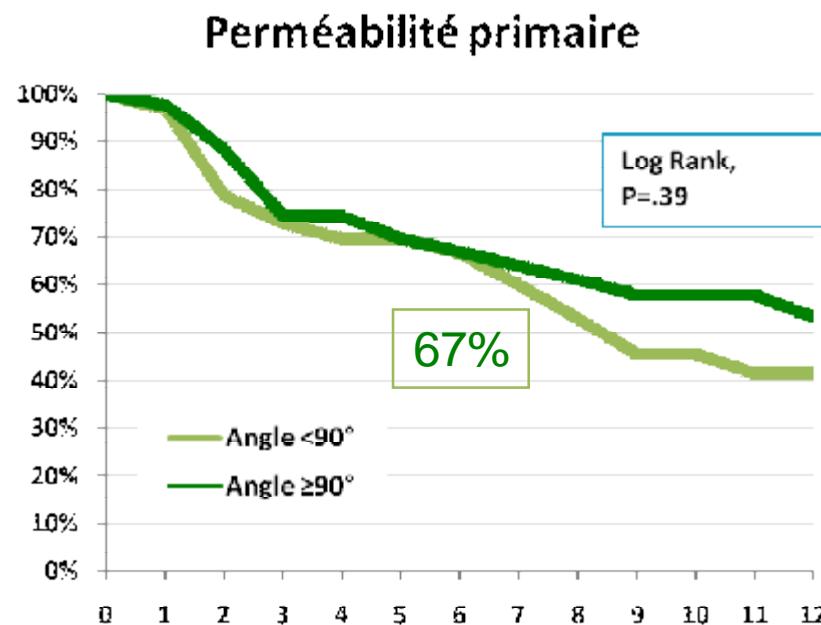
FAV BRACHIO-CEPHALIQUES

Diamètre des vaisseaux : pas de différence

| Variable | Brachial-cephalic fistula ($N=74$) | | P |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| | A <90° n=33 | A ≥90° n=43 | |
| Artery diameter mean (mm±SE) | 3.6 (± 1.0) | 4.0 (± 1.4) | .10 |
| Vein diameter mean (mm±SE) | 4.1 (± 1.2) | 4.3 (± 1.0) | .56 |

FAV BRACHIO-CEPHALIQUES

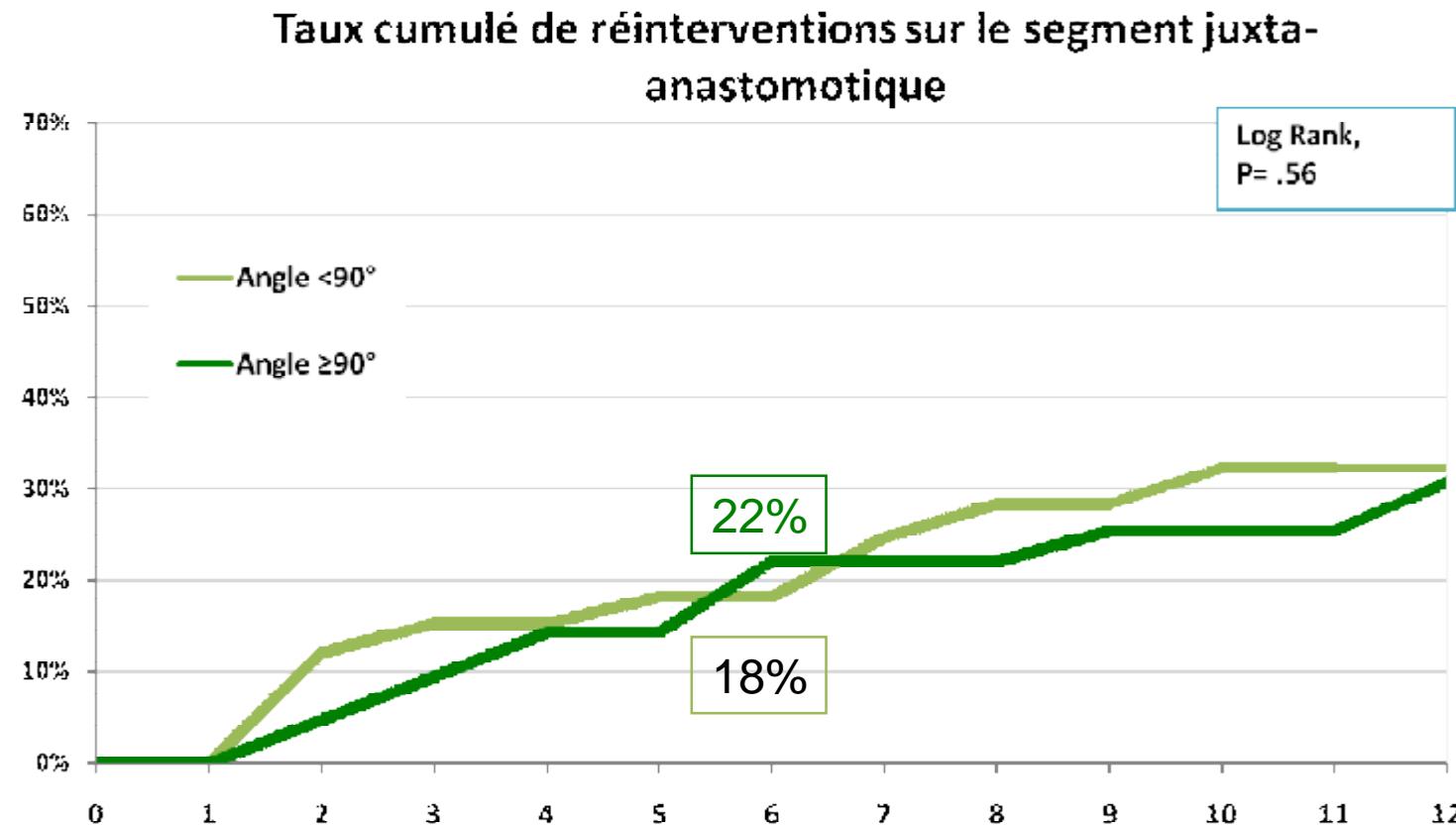
Pas d'influence de l'angle $<90^\circ$ ou $\geq 90^\circ$ sur les perméabilités



Taux à 6 mois

FAV BRACHIO-CEPHALIQUES

Pas d'influence de l'angle $<90^\circ$ ou $\geq 90^\circ$ sur les réinterventions du segment juxta-anastomotique



Analyse multivariée (modèle de Cox)

| Variable | Radial-cephalic fistula | | | Brachial-cephalic fistula | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | P | HR | 95%CI | P | HR | 95%CI |
| Primary patency | | | | | | |
| Angle | .40 | .20 - .79 | .009* | .71 | .38 - 1.35 | .30 |
| Artery diameter | .84 | .40 - 1.80 | .66 | 1.19 | .92 - 1.55 | .19 |
| Vein diameter | .60 | .38 - .95 | .03* | .86 | .63 - 1.18 | .35 |
| Secondary patency | | | | | | |
| Angle | .16 | .03 - .87 | .03* | .88 | .18 - 1.36 | .87 |
| Artery diameter | 3.08 | .85 - 11.13 | .09 | 1.5 | 1.04 - 2.25 | .03* |
| Vein diameter | .36 | .13 - .98 | .05 | .64 | .30 - 1.35 | .24 |
| Freedom from Juxta-anastomotic procedures | | | | | | |
| Angle | .33 | .16 - .70 | .004* | .68 | .29 - 1.62 | .39 |
| Artery diameter | .73 | .30 - 1.75 | .48 | 1.11 | .70 - 1.76 | .66 |
| Vein diameter | .67 | .41 - 1.08 | .10 | .33 | .19 - .57 | <.0001* |

FAV RADIO-CEPHALIQUES

L'angle est un facteur prédictif

| | Radial-cephalic fistula | | | Brachial-cephalic fistula | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | HR | 95%CI | P | HR | 95%CI | P |
| Primary patency | | | | | | |
| Angle | .40 | .20-79 | .009* | .71 | .38 - 1.35 | .30 |
| Artery diameter | .84 | .40 - 1.80 | .66 | 1.19 | .92 - 1.55 | .19 |
| Vein diameter | .60 | .38 - .95 | .03* | .86 | .63 - 1.18 | .35 |
| Secondary patency | | | | | | |
| Angle | .16 | .03-87 | .03* | .88 | .18 - 4.36 | .87 |
| Artery diameter | 3.08 | .85 - 11.13 | .09 | 1.5 | 1.04 - 2.25 | .03* |
| Vein diameter | .36 | .13 - .98 | .05 | .64 | .30 - 1.35 | .24 |
| Freedom from Iuxta-anastomotic procedures | | | | | | |
| Angle | .33 | .16-70 | .004* | .68 | .29 - 1.62 | .39 |
| Artery diameter | .73 | .30 - 1.75 | .48 | 1.11 | .70 - 1.76 | .66 |
| Vein diameter | .67 | .41 - 1.08 | .10 | .33 | .19 - .57 | <.0001* |

FAV RADIO-CEPHALIQUES

FAV BRACHIO-CEPHALIQUES

Le diamètre de la veine est un facteur prédictif

| Variable | Radial-cephalic fistula | | | Brachial-cephalic fistula | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|-------------|----------|
| | HR | 95% CI | P | HR | 95% CI | P |
| Primary patency | | | | | | |
| Angle | .40 | .20 - .79 | .009 * | .71 | .38 - 1.35 | .30 |
| Artery diameter | .84 | .40 - 1.80 | .66 | 1.19 | .92 - 1.55 | .19 |
| Vein diameter | .60 | .38 - .95 | .03 * | .86 | .63 - 1.18 | .35 |
| Secondary patency | | | | | | |
| Angle | .16 | .03 - .87 | .03 * | .88 | .18 - 4.36 | .87 |
| Artery diameter | 3.08 | .85 - 11.13 | .09 | 1.5 | 1.04 - 2.25 | .03 * |
| Vein diameter | .36 | .13 - .98 | .05 | .64 | .30 - 1.35 | .24 |
| Freedom from Juxta-anastomotic procedures | | | | | | |
| Angle | .33 | .16 - .70 | .004 * | .68 | .29 - 1.62 | .39 |
| Artery diameter | .73 | .30 - 1.75 | .48 | 1.11 | .70 - 1.76 | .66 |
| Vein diameter | .67 | .41 - 1.08 | .10 | .33 | .19 - .57 | <.0001 * |

FAV BRACHIO-CEPHALIQUES

Le diamètre de l'artère est un facteur prédictif

| | Radial-cephalic fistula | | | Brachial-cephalic fistula | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | HR | 95%CI | P | HR | 95%CI | P |
| Primary patency | | | | | | |
| Angle | .40 | .20-79 | .009* | .71 | .38-1.35 | .30 |
| Artery diameter | .84 | .40 - 1.80 | .66 | 1.19 | .92 - 1.55 | .19 |
| Vein diameter | .60 | .38 - .95 | .03* | .86 | .63 - 1.18 | .35 |
| Secondary patency | | | | | | |
| Angle | .16 | .03-87 | .03* | .88 | .18-4.36 | .87 |
| Artery diameter | 3.08 | .85 - 11.13 | .09 | 1.5 | 1.04 - 2.25 | .03* |
| Vein diameter | .36 | .13 - .98 | .05 | .64 | .30 - 1.35 | .24 |
| Freedom from Juxta-anastomotic procedures | | | | | | |
| Angle | .33 | .16-70 | .004* | .68 | .29-1.62 | .39 |
| Artery diameter | .73 | .30 - 1.75 | .48 | 1.11 | .70 - 1.76 | .66 |
| Vein diameter | .67 | .41 - 1.08 | .10 | .33 | .19 - .57 | <.0001* |

Limites de l'étude

- Analyse rétrospective
- Population faible:
 - Pas de conclusion sur la limite supérieur de l'angle (RC)
 - Pas de conclusion sur les angles très aigus dans les BC
- Autres paramètres de la construction

Forces de l'étude

- Première étude clinique « vie réelle » : rôle de l'angle anastomotique sur les perméabilités et réinterventions
- Complète les études d'ingénierie biomécanique sur les caractéristiques des flux : meilleur angle estimé 30° - 45° (Van Canneyt et al., *J Vasc Access* 2010; Ene-Iordache et al. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2013)

Conclusions

- Si possible, éviter les angles anastomotiques <30° lors de la création des FAV radio-céphaliques.
- La compréhension des processus de maturation et d'échec des FAV nécessite d'autres études fondamentales et cliniques.

Merci !

