

How Will Your Practice Be Impacted By The New K-DOQI Guidelines?

> Chicago, IL **CACVS 2020**





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MARRIOTT RIVE GAUCHE & CONFERENCE CENTER | PARIS | FRANCE WWW.CACVS.ORG

Disclosure

Consulting: Avenu Medical, BD



Last updates to KDOQI Vascular Access Guidelines were in 2006

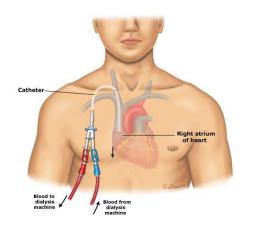
Patient first

Current KDOQI

Fistula First

- ESKD Life-Plan
- Annual review & update of patient's individualized plan
- Minimum quarterly review of vascular access access functionality, complications risks, access options

Catheter use



Current KDOQI

- Catheter last
- Avoid long-term catheters if possible

New KDOQI

 Reasonable in valid circumstances to use tunneled CVC for short or long-term duration

Modality education

Current KDOQI

 Patients with a glomerular filtration rate (GFR) less than 30 mL/min/1.73 m² (CKD stage 4) should be educated on all modalities of kidney replacement therapy (KRT) options, including transplantation, so that timely referral can be made for the appropriate modality and placement of a permanent dialysis access, if necessary.

New KDOQI

 Adult & pediatric patients w/ GFR ≤ 30 mL/min & progressive decline in kidney function (including failing transplant/ PD) should be educated on all modalities of kidney replacement therapy

Timeline for dialysis access creation

Current KDOQI

 AVF should be placed at least 6 months before anticipated HD start

New KDOQI

 In non-dialysis CKD patients, AVF should be created 6-9 months before anticipated HD start

Pre-operative evaluation

Current KDOQI

 Vascular mapping should be performed in all patients before placement of an access



- Selective pre-operative ultrasound in patients w/ high risk of AV access failure rather than routine vessel mapping in all patients
- No absolute criteria for minimal vessel diameter that prohibits AVF creation

AV access type & location

Current KDOQI

- AVF are preferred; wrist> elbow>transposition
- Then, AVG: forearm loop>upper arm AVG> necklace AVG or LE
- Avoid long-term catheters if possible

- AVF or AVG consistent with patient life-plan & overall goals of care
- Site dependent on patient lifeplan/ anticipated duration of HD
 - > 1 year
 - Forearm AVF/Forearm AVG/Upper arm AVF
 - < 1 year
 - Forearm AVG/Upper arm AVG
 - Urgent Start
 - Early cannulation AVG or CVC

Post-operative creation

Current KDOQI

None

- Does not suggest use of
 - Plavix
 - Vitamin D
 - Allogenic endothelial implants to improve outcomes
 - Fish oil or ASA for AVF's
 - Anticoagulation/antiplatelet agents for CVC patency

AV access maintenance

Current KDOQI

 Preemptive PTA may be indicated in certain cases of abnormal physical findings

New KDOQI

 Does not recommend preemptive angioplasty of AV access with stenosis in absence of clinical indicators

Balloon angioplasty



Current KDOQI

 Balloon angioplasty is indicated for significant stenosis

- High pressure balloon PTA as primary treatment for AVF/AVG stenosis
- Inadequate evidence for DCB or cutting balloons
- Inadequate evidence for balloon inflation time

Surveillance

Current KDOQI

- Physical exam
- AVG: Intra-access flow, static venous pressure, duplex ultrasound
- AVF: Direct flow measurement, duplex ultrasound

- Does not suggest routine AVG surveillance by measuring access flow, pressure monitoring or imaging
- Inadequate evidence to support AVF surveillance beyond physical exam
- Monitoring is primary surveillance is supportive

Don't get stuck in 2006!



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SexyBack

Justin Timberlake · 2006



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Dani California

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Justin Timberlake · 2006



