RESTORING DURABLE AV GRAFT FLOW UPON DIAGNOSIS OF RECOIL POST-PTA

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Challenge

A 70-year-old male with a history of diabetes mellitus, renal cell cancer and end stage kidney disease presented with prolonged bleeding and elevated venous pressures from his right brachial artery to axillary vein arteriovenous (AV) graft. The patient's 6 mm polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) AV graft had been created eight months prior to presentation and had no history of previous interventions. On physical examination, the graft was pulsatile. A Doppler ultrasound evaluation revealed a brachial artery flow volume of 650 mL/min, with presence of an apparent venous anastomosis stenosis.



Figure 1

Right brachialaxillary AV graft with stenosis at the venous anastomosis.

Procedure

Given the clinical presentation, an angiogram was performed to confirm the presence of a stenosis at the venous anastomosis (Figure 1). The lesion was initially treated with percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA) using an 8 x 40 mm BD[®] VACCESS[®] PTA Dilatation Catheter. Examination post-angioplasty revealed recoil at the venous anastomosis and that the graft was still pulsatile, so the decision was made to place a stent graft. An 8 x 50 mm GORE[®] VIABAHN[®] Endoprosthesis was advanced to the venous anastomosis (Figure 2) and deployed. This was then post-dilated with the 8 mm angioplasty balloon. A repeat contrast injection revealed successful deployment of the stent graft, with an improved thrill on physical examination (Figure 3).

Result

Physical examination confirmed a significant improvement in the thrill through the graft, with a reduction in pulsatility. A repeat Doppler examination revealed improvement in the brachial artery flow volume to 980 mL/min. The patient successfully returned to hemodialysis later that afternoon for treatment. There was a reduction in his venous pressures and a resolution of his access bleeding issues.

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Figure 2

8 x 50 mm GORE[®] VIABAHN[®] Endoprosthesis advanced across the venous anastomosis.



Figure 3

Improved flow and resolution of recoil post GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis placement.



Together, improving life

The patient presented 13 months later due to difficulty with graft cannulation. An angiogram revealed no significant stenosis within the graft, and the cannulation areas were marked for the dialysis staff. Of note, the VIABAHN[®] Device placed at the venous anastomosis remained patent as confirmed by angiography (Figure 4).

Case takeaways

Management of the venous anastomosis is essential in maintaining dialysis graft patency. Balloon angioplasty at the venous anastomosis may yield near-term recoil, restenosis and graft thrombosis. Stent grafts can offer a more durable treatment option. The Gore REVISE Clinical Study demonstrated that the VIABAHN[®] Device was superior to balloon angioplasty in maintaining access patency.¹

In this case, the VIABAHN[®] Device remained patent for over 13 months without any episodes of thrombosis, allowing for a more durable access management option at this site of recurrent stenosis. For dialysis patients with frequent access dysfunction, this can make a meaningful impact on their care and could help to extend the longevity of their graft patency.





INTENDED USE/INDICATIONS: The GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis is indicated for improving blood flow in patients with symptomatic peripheral arterial disease in superficial femoral artery de novo and restenotic lesions up to 270 mm in length with reference vessel diameters ranging from 4.0 – 7.5 mm. The GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis is indicated for improving blood flow in patients with symptomatic peripheral arterial disease in superficial femoral artery de novo and restenotic lesions up to 270 mm in length blood flow in patients with symptomatic peripheral arterial disease in superficial femoral artery in-stent restenotic lesions up to 270 mm in length with reference vessel diameters ranging from 4.0 – 6.5 mm. The GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis is indicated for improving blood flow in patients with symptomatic peripheral arterial disease in ilia artery lesions up to 80 mm in length with reference vessel diameters ranging from 4.0 – 12 mm. The GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis is also indicated for the treatment of stenosis or thrombotic occlusion at the venous anastomosis of synthetic arteriovenous (AV) access grafts. **CONTRAINDICATIONS:** The GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis is contraindicated for non-compliant lesions where full expansion of an angioplasty balloon catheter was not achieved during pre-dilatation, or where lesions cannot be dilated sufficiently to allow passage of the delivery system. Refer to *Instructions for Use* at eifu.goremedical.com for a complete description of all applicable indications, warnings, precautions and contraindications for the markets where this product is available. P_{X OnW}

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Figure 4

Patent GORE[®] VIABAHN[®] Endoprosthesis 13-months post-placement.

