

**Abstract Type : Poster**

**Abstract Submission No. : PO-1450**

**Effect of treatment according to intervention modality with central vein stenosis in hemodialysis patients: A Network meta analysis**

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**Objectives:**

A general cause of hemodialysis vascular access failure, a primary cause of morbidity patients undergoing hemodialysis, is central venous occlusion or stenosis. There are several interventions to resolve problem; however whether method is best for dialysis patients. The purpose of this study is to compare which method is best choice to hemodialysis patients.

**Methods:** We searched Outcomes included the rate of primary patency, assisted primary patency, secondary patency, re-intervention subjects, re-intervention rate regarding balloon angioplasty, nondrug metal stent, drug-eluting balloon, or drug-eluting stent in PubMed, Embase, CENTRAL, Ovid and other relevant websites. We selected and assessed the trials that met the inclusion criteria and conducted a network meta-analysis using the R software.

**Results:** A total of eighteen studies were included in the network meta-analysis among treatment of intervention group. Overall, 967 patients were reviewed and analyzed for primary and secondary patency rates at 6, 12 months and 24 months post-treatment . Compared with nondrug metal stent, drug-eluting stent group showed a significantly lower secondary patency rates (odds ratio 0.67 [95% credible interval, 0.46–0.92]) at 12 month. However, primary patency and assisted primary patency rates showed no differences among the intervention during observational period. In rank probability, Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty was second in secondary patency rates. However, there is not statistically significant difference in rankgram.

**Conclusions:** We anticipate that the data of this study will assist physicians in making informed decisions when selecting intervention, such as drug-eluting stent, as a treatment option for central vein stenosis in hemodialysis patients.