KSN 2021
FULLY VIRTUAL MEETING
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Vascular access Doppler Ultrasound by nephrologist

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AVF ultrasound demonstration

1) physical examination
2) flow volume measurement in brachial artery (in PW mode)
a) by a transverse scan
- identify the brachial artery
- describe diameter of brachial artery ,its course and its bifurcation into radial and ulnar arteries
b) by a longitudinal scan
- identify the velocity spectrum at the doppler on brachial artery
- provide the measurement of the flow rate
3) Scan the anastomosis between radial artery and cephalic vein
4) Scan the cannulation segment
- identify the region where proceed with cannulation (aneurysm, stenosis, valve)
5) Scan the efferent vein to cephalic arch
a) by a longitudinal and transverse scan in B-mode
- describe the diameter of the efferent vein , its depth from the skin, its course
- analyze the walll and the lumen of vascular access
- analyze the soft tissue peri-access
- identify stenosis, thrombosis , wall alteration
6) Report

AVG ultrasound demonstration

1) physical examination
2) flow volume measurement in brachial artery
3) Scan the anastomosis between brachial artery and graft
- identify the diameter , calcification , inflow stenosis
4) Scan the cannulation segment

5) Scan the graft venous anastomosis
- end to end anastomosis
- end to side anastomosis
- analyze the diameter ,calcification, stenosis
6) Scan the efferent vein
7) Report