
Role of color Doppler ultrasound in assessment of haemodialysis access shunt

Rejan Metwally Ahmed

The study included 20 patients requiring primary access procedures for haemodialysis and attending the dialysis unit, Nephrology Department, Benha University Hospital. 12 patients had radiocephalic fistula, 8 had brachiobasilic fistula. In this study the patients were examined with duplex sonography. In all patients Fmax and Fdias were measured and RI was calculated at the fistulae and suspected sites of stenosis. Thrombosis is the most frequent complication observed in this study. 5 of the investigated patients had thrombosis. Venous outflow occlusion was detected in: The subclavian vein of one patient. The axillary and basilic veins of one patient. Basilic vein of one patient. The cephalic vein of one patient. The collateral veins of the forearm of one patient. This study shows 3 cases of stenosis two of these patients had stenosis > 50% stenosis was diagnosed at cephalic vein in one patient and at radial artery in the other patient and the third patient had stenosis