

## SECTION H VASCULAR ACCESS FOR HAEMODIALYSIS

Details of vascular access used for haemodialysis for all hospital and home haemodialysis patients were collected during the the SRR census week in May 2012.

1873 patients with established renal failure were being treated by haemodialysis, details of vascular access were available for 1769 (94.4%).

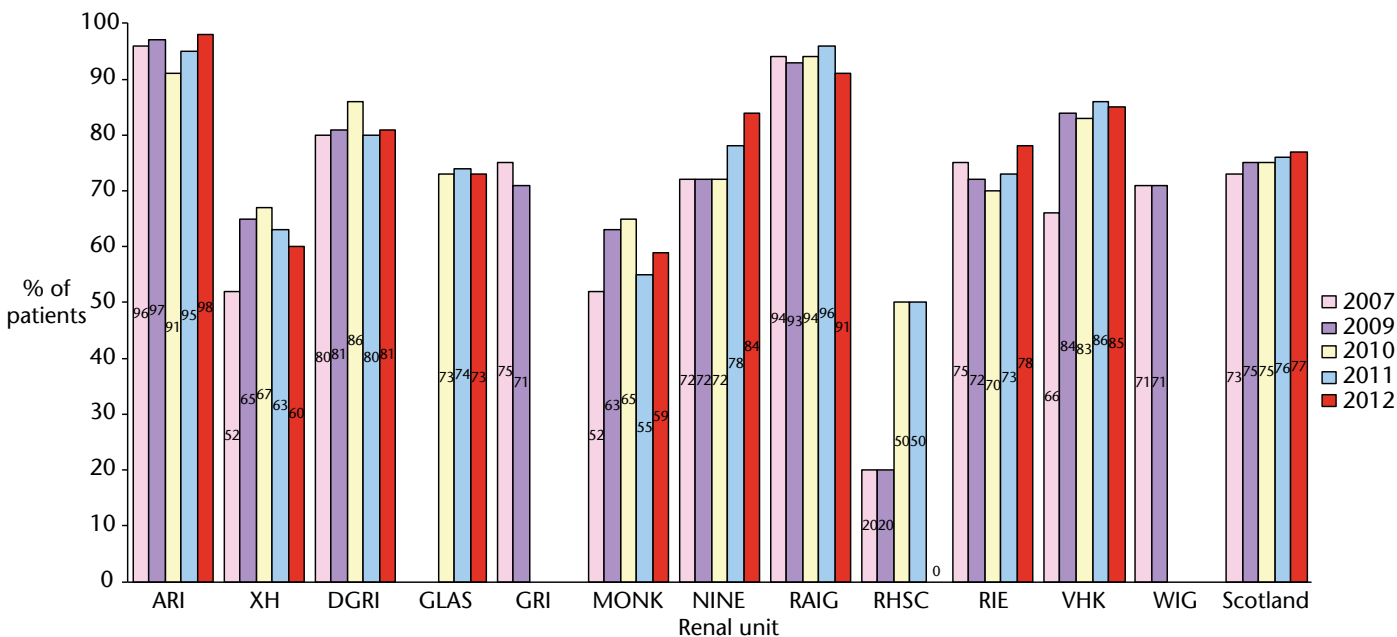
H1 Types of vascular access for haemodialysis patients May 2012		
Type of Access	Number	Percentage
<b>Arteriovenous</b>	<b>1366</b>	<b>77.2</b>
Fistula	1284	72.6
Graft	72	4.1
AV access – details not known	10	0.6
<b>Central venous catheter</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>22.8</b>
Tunnelled	379	21.4
Non-tunnelled	24	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1769</b>	

As in previous years, males were significantly more likely than females to be using AV access (81% v. 72%; Chi square  $p < 0.001$ ).

Age did not affect rates of AV access.

There were significant differences between diagnostic groups, patients with diabetic nephropathy were least likely to have AV access (72%), and patients with glomerulonephritis or interstitial disease most likely (81%). The prevalence of AV access in patients with multisystem disease and unknown cause of renal failure was 79% and 75% respectively (Chi square  $p < 0.01$ ).

## H2 Percentage of haemodialysis patients with AV access by renal unit: Census results 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011 and May 2012



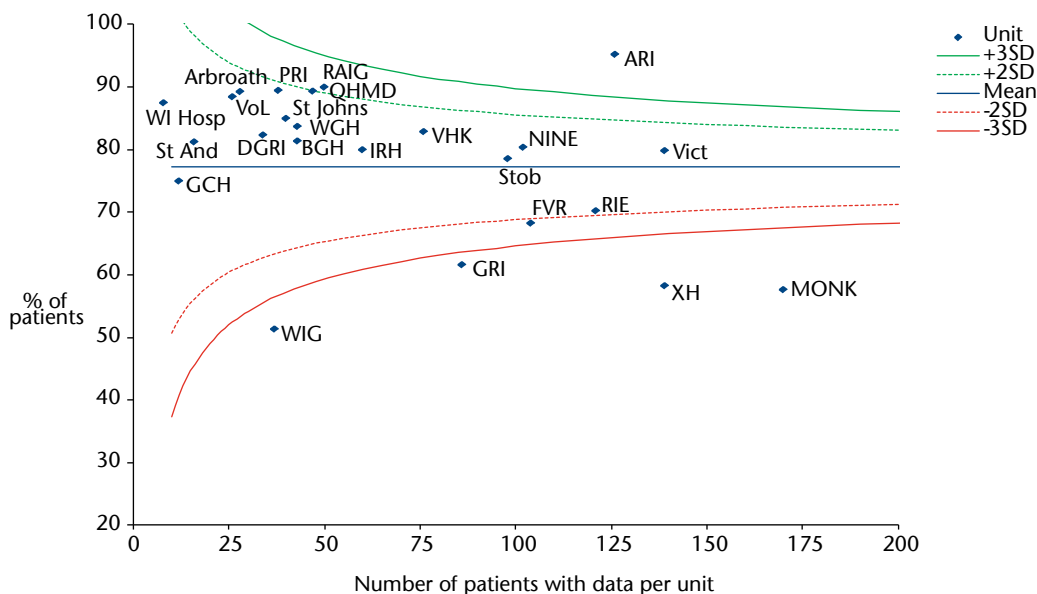
Rates of AV access (for patients with data submitted) in the adult units in May 2012 ranged from 59% to 98% (Chi square  $p < 0.001$ ).

The Renal Association guideline suggests that 85% of all prevalent adult patients on haemodialysis should receive dialysis via a functioning arteriovenous fistula.

GRI and WIG units merged in 2010, data from those units are shown separately for 2007 and 2009 and amalgamated thereafter.

The renal unit previously based at QMHD moved to VHK at the end of 2011, those results are all now shown under VHK.

## H3 Percentage of patients with AV access by dialysis unit May 2012



Balfour, GH Elgin, G Bain, Inverurie, P’head, Portsoy, BHFW, Wick all had 100% prevalence of AV access and are not shown on the funnel plot to enhance clarity.  
RHSC had no patients with AV access and similarly are not shown on the funnel plot.

<b>H4 Vascular access used for first hemodialysis for incident patients 1 January to 30 June 2012</b>							
Unit	Number of incident patients	AV access		Tunnelled CVC		Non-tunnelled CVC	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
ARI	18	12	67	0	-	6	33
XH	14	6	43	5	36	3	21
DGRI	10	4	40	4	40	2	20
GLAS	80	37	46	26	33	17	21
MONK	27	7	26	17	63	3	11
NINE	19	7	37	12	63	0	-
RAIG	7	5	71	1	14	1	14
RHSC	2	0	-	2	100	0	-
RIE	33	15	45	17	52	1	3
VHK	12	4	33	5	42	3	25
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16.2</b>

The SRR has collected the access used for first haemodialysis for incident patients since the start of 2012.

There were 222 incident RRT patients who started treatment on haemodialysis in the first six months of 2012. Details of the vascular access used for first dialysis was available for 100% of patients.

The Renal Association guideline suggests that 65% of all incident adult haemodialysis patients should commence dialysis with an arteriovenous fistula.