

# Dialysis

## Vascular Access

### 4. Identifying patients with co-morbid conditions

#### CARI Guidelines

a. Patients with co-morbid conditions which are likely to increase the complexity of access surgery and the risk of access failure require more intensive evaluation and probably longer time to achieve good arteriovenous access. This includes patients with the following conditions: obesity, diabetes, peripheral vascular disease, ischaemic heart disease, cardiac arrhythmias and scleroderma. (level C evidence)

b. Such patients require thorough cardiovascular, arterial and venous clinical assessment and probably require vascular imaging before access formation. (level C evidence)

## What is the evidence?

No studies available on this subject

## What do the other guidelines say?

**DOQI:** No guidelines available

**BRA:** No guidelines available

**CSN:** No guidelines available

## Implementation and Audit

No suggestions

## Suggestions for Future Research

Prospective cohort study of risk factors for fistula failure such as weight, heart failure, drugs, co-morbid conditions, hypercoagulable states

**OUT OF DATE**