

# Dialysis

## Vascular Access

17. Long term central venous haemodialysis access

### CARI Guidelines

- a. Although long-term CVC catheter use for haemodialysis provides a higher complication rate with potentially restricted blood flow, it is useful for children, patients with multiple access failures, very elderly patients, and those with short life expectancies. (level C evidence)
- b. The type or configuration of the catheter may influence long-term patency and flow rates.(level B evidence)
- c. Central Venous Catheters should be dedicated to Haemodialysis use and not accessed for other purposes. (level C evidence)

## What is the evidence?

Atherikul K, Schwab SJ, Conlon PJ. Adequacy of haemodialysis with cuffed central venous catheters. Nephrol Dial Transplant 1998; 13: 745-749. (RCT comparing 3 types of catheters, twin-catheters, dual lumen and septate lumen. Flow rates, reliability and adequacy were similar in the twin and dual lumen catheters, but still inferior to native fistula or AV grafts. Single lumen catheters divided with a septum had the lowest reliability and adequacy.)

## What do the other guidelines say?

**DOQI:** No guidelines available

**BRA:** No guidelines available

**CSN:** No guidelines available

## Implementation and Audit

Percentage of patients maintained with chronic CVC catheters. Optimum <5-10%