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**Disclosures** Laboratory and clinical research support from industry for research related to transplant and vascular access None of the research or non FDA approved products will be discussed in this presentation No conflicts related to topic of discussion

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#### Slide 3

# Pathophysiology Why fistulae dilate?

#### High intra access pressure

Hoop stress

- Mismatch between volume flow and outflow diameter High flow and relatively narrow outflow
  True outflow vein stenosis
  Varicosity resulting in obstructing kinks
  Outflow vein stents

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#### Pathophysiology

Venous aneurysms are a result of dilation of needle access segment over a period of time Every needle access heals with a scar when the pressure in the system is high the scar tends to thin out resulting in aneurysmal dilation ......S. Shenoy

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# Surgical management

# Principles

- □ Excision of redundant skin and outflow
- Provision of healthy skin coverage
- □ Management of outflow stenosis
- And/or Inflow flow reduction



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# Summary

Aneurysms in AV Grafts are always pseudoaneurysms. Most AV fistula aneurysms are true vein dilation Diligent preoperative planning permits repair of both aneurysms often without the use of a bridging TDC