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4

가

가  
가

가

Brescia 1)

(external shunt)

2)

가

가

(vascular access)

가

1.

가

1986 10 1996

6

3).

가

85

3

2

4 , 30 , 6 8

88

46) 1

1-2

50.33 ± 13.39

가

51 (58%), 37 (42%),

20

(22.7%)

26.58 ± 17.19

가

, 73 (83%)

가

가

12 (13.6%)

4

3 (3.4%)

(Table 1).

: 1999 2 5

: 1999 4 27

4

59 (67%)



**Table 2. Comparison of one year survival rate of AVF with maturation period less than 4 weeks and more than 4 weeks**

	AVF obstruction within 1 year	AVF survival after 1 year	Total
AVF maturation < 4 weeks	6 (10.2%)	53 (89.8%)	59 (67%)
AVF maturation 4 weeks	6 (20.7%)	23 (79.3%)	29 (33%)
Total	12 (13.6%)	76 (86.4%)	88 (100%)

P>0.05

2. 1 1  
(P>0.05)(Table 3).

1 4  
94.1% , 60% 4 1  
1 93.6% (47 44 ) 95.2% (21 20 )  
(P=0.0005). 4  
4 4 (P>0.05)(Table 4).  
1 75% (12  
9 ) 37.5% (8 3 ) 4 3. 1

**Table 3. Comparison of one year survival rate of AVF with maturation period less than 4 weeks and more than 4 weeks in DM group**

	AVF obstruction within 1 year	AVF survival after 1 year	Total
AVF maturation < 4 weeks	3 (25%)	9 (75%)	12 (60%)
AVF maturation 4 weeks	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)	8 (40%)
Total	8 (40%)	12 (60%)	20 (100%)

Fisher's Exact Test P>0.05

**Table 4. Comparison of one year survival rate of AVF with maturation period less than 4 weeks and more than 4 weeks in non-DM group**

	AVF obstruction within 1 year	AVF survival after 1 year	Total
AVF maturation < 4 weeks	3 (6.4%)	44 (93.6%)	47 (69.1%)
AVF maturation 4 weeks	1 (4.8%)	20 (95.2%)	21 (30.9%)
Total	4 (5.9%)	64 (94.1%)	68 (100%)

P>0.05

가  
 가  
 12 (14.1%) , 1  
 6 1 50% . 가  
 73 (85.9%) 69 1  
 94.5% 1 가  
 4 가  
 가 4 1 66.7% 1  
 가 , 4 가  
 (P<0.05)(Table 5). 가 6 (33.3%)  
 4 가 2 1 33.3% 1  
 가 52 (89.7%) 49 (P>0.05).

**Table 5. Comparison of one year survival rate of AVF with and without good function assessed clinically by doctors and experienced nurses**

	AVF obstruction within 1 year	AVF survival after 1 year	Total
Condition of AVF :not good	6 (50%)	6 (50%)	12 (14.1%)
Condition of AVF :good	4 (5.5%)	69 (94.5%)	73 (85.9%)
Total	10 (11.8%)	75 (88.2%)	85 (100%)

P<0.05

1 94.2% 1 4.  
 , 4 가  
 가 21 (77.8%)  
 20 1 95.2% 1 가 21 (23.9%)  
 가 (P>0.05). 4 9  
 가 (median survival time) 9 (95% : 2.1

**Fig. 1.** Cumulative survival rates of AVF with maturation period less than 4 weeks are compared to those of AVF with maturation period of 4 weeks or more(P>0.05).

(P<0.05)(Table 6).

12 (95% CI: 0 - 25.8) (Log rank) P>0.05 (Fig. 1).

가 4 17 (25.4%) 26.82 ± 15.00 4 38 41.74 ± 24.51 4 (56.7%) (P<0.05).

31 (95% CI: 0 - 87.9) P>0.05 (P<0.05).

가 8 13 4 4 가 15 (95% CI: 1.3 - 28.7) 4 9 가 18 (95% CI: 9.2 - 26.8) P>0.05 9. 가 5. ( ) 8 4. 가 13 , , 67 , 가 4 20 가 (29.9%) 26.60 ± 14.47 2 Vanherweghem 21 (31.3%) 19% 35.43 ± 20.61 11) 가 3 (15 21 ) 16 (23.9%) 가 52.44 ± 26.79 . 4 가 47 (70.1%) 3, 7, 8, 12. 가 39.81 ± 23.42 4

30

**Table 6. Comparison of AVF survival duration with other AVF maturation periods in functioning AVF**

AVF maturation period	Case	AVF survival duration (months)	P value
4 weeks or more	20(29.9%)	26.60 ± 14.47	
Less than 2 weeks	21(31.3%)	35.43 ± 20.61	0.122
Less than 4 weeks (including less than 2 weeks)	47(70.1%)	39.81 ± 23.42	0.023*

\*: P<0.05 vs. 4 weeks or more

Author	Year	Sample Size (n)	Maturation Period	Survival Rate (%)	Significance
9. Reilly		30	가	30	
13. Tellis		4	4 mm	4	
14.		4	가	89.8%	
15.		1	가	79.3%	(P>0.05),
16.		4	가	4	(P>0.05),
17.		4	가	1.9	
18)		4	가	4	(P>0.05).
Kobrin	1989	1991	가	48	(P>0.05)
		3	가	56%	
		1	가	100%	

Table 6



: 4 1, 2, 3  
 89.8%, 79.5%, 68.6% 4  
 79.3%, 52.9%, 40.0%  
 (P>0.05). 가  
 , 4 1, 2, 3  
 94.2%, 84.2%, 76.7% , 4  
 1, 2, 3 95.2%, 88.9%, 85.7%  
 (P>0.05).  
 4 4  
 (P>0.05).  
 1 94.1% 60%  
 (P<0.05).  
 : 4 1  
 가  
 가 4  
 가  
 가  
 4-8

access for chronic hemodialysis by this time. In general, maturation period over 4 to 8 weeks after operation for the formation of AVF has been recommended for the long-term survival of AVF, and so insertion of central venous catheter without using AVF being matured has been primarily recommended whenever hemodialysis is needed. But not infrequently, serious complications have been reported in association with the insertion and the use of central venous catheter. So earlier use of AVF is regarded as a good method of avoiding serious complications with regard to the insertion and the use of central venous catheter. But early use of AVF has not been generally recommended, for early use of AVF has been regarded to be associated with early failure of AVF. But few studies have reported the correlation between maturation period and AVF survival. And in practice, early use of AVF has already been performed frequently by not a few nephrologists or nurses of dialysis units. So authors tried to examine the correlation between maturation period and AVF survival rate, and to find the validity of early use of AVF if it is regarded usable for the hemodialysis by experienced hemodialysis nurses and nephrologists.

**Methods** : A retrospective analysis using 88 AVF cases which had been created in 85 patients from Oct. 1986 through June 1996, and from which authors could get enough information for this study was done. Authors compared one year survival rates of AVF according to the maturation period, the presence of DM, and condition of AVF assessed clinically by doctors and experienced nurses in hemodialysis units. Also from the cases with AVF obstruction, authors examined the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year survival rate of AVF according to the maturation period.

**Results** : One year survival rate of AVF with maturation period less than 4 weeks was higher than that with maturation period more than 4 weeks, but there was no statistical significance. One year survival rate, irrespective of the length of maturation period for AVFs, of AVF regarded to be usable and good for hemodialysis was higher than that of AVF regarded to be usable but not good for hemodialysis. In the study with the AVF obstruction group only, one year survival rate of AVF with maturation period less than 4 weeks was higher than that of AVF with maturation period more than 4 weeks but there was no statistical significance. And one year AVF survival rate was higher in non DM group(94.1%) than DM group(60%) regardless of maturation period of AVF(P<0.05).

**Conclusion** : On the contrary to the views that longer maturation period of more than 4 weeks will be necessary

= Abstract =

**The influence of maturation period of arteriovenous fistula on its survival in patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis**

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**Background** : Arteriovenous fistula(AVF) has been the most important, primary mode of achieving vascular

for the long-term survival of AVF, our results suggest that shorter maturation period for AVF less than 4 weeks does not necessarily mean early failure of AVF once AVF is regarded to be usable for hemodialysis. So it is suggested that early use of AVF instead of inserting central venous catheter is a reasonable approach for getting an adequate vascular access for hemodialysis in chronic renal failure patients who were subjected to receive hemodialysis on waiting period of AVF maturation.

**Key Words :** Maturation period, Arteriovenous fistula, Hemodialysis

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