

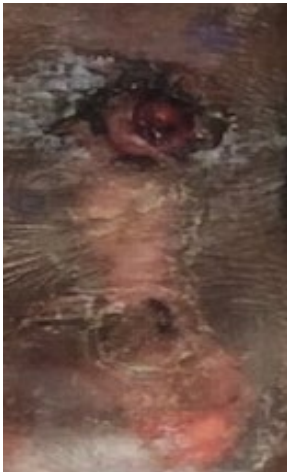
## Aneurysms & Pseudoaneurysms Patient Education

### What is the difference between aneurysm and pseudo-aneurysm?

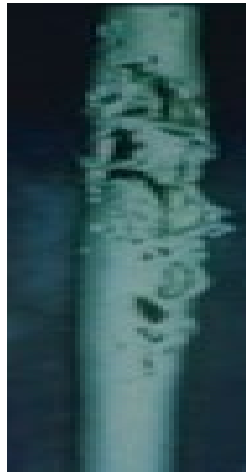
- Recall that a fistula forms when a patient's personal artery is directly connected to a vein. When there is a bulge in the wall of a weakened blood vessel within a fistula, it is called an aneurysm. A bulge extending outside the graft with tissue forming the boundary is called a pseudo-aneurysm or "false" aneurysm.

### What causes them?

- Cannulation in the same general area. Needles placed in a fistula or graft cause injury and the overlying skin and fistula vein wall will need time to heal. Site rotation with each dialysis treatment gives the vessel adequate healing time. A graft is plastic and cannot regenerate; continuous cannulation in the same area destroys a graft.
- Stenosis (narrowing of a blood vessel) causes pressure to build up. Any weakened or injured area of a fistula will balloon out; weakened skin over a graft will do the same.



**NECROTIC ANEURYSM**



**DESTROYED GRAFT**



**SHINY, THIN SKIN**

### How can I tell if I am starting to develop one?

- Shiny or pink/white skin, sores or scabs and oozing or bleeding over the access site.
- Bulging of skin in a "golf ball" or "snake-like" appearance.

### I think one is developing. What will happen if I don't get it evaluated by the Access Center?

- Less usable area for staff to cannulate.
- Risk for infection increases.
- If aneurysm ruptures, unmanageable bleeding can occur and the access can be lost.

### What can I do to prevent this from happening to me?

- Rotate needle sites.
- Get treatment in a timely manner for a stenosis (narrowing inside access).
- Feel and listen to the access daily for abnormal issues.
- DO NOT cannulate in an aneurysm or pseudoaneurysm.