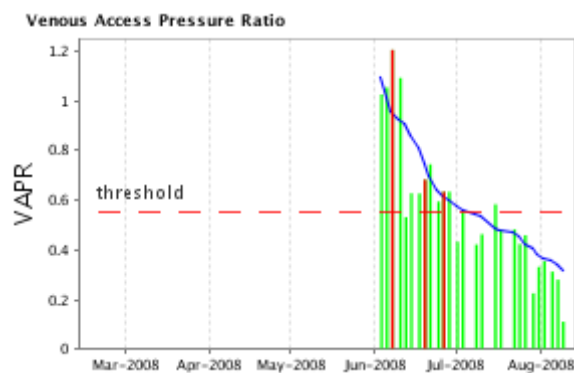


### Patient with stenosis and angioplasty

This patient has a fistula. As you can see, the readings were consistently above the .55 ratio threshold (dashed red line). The sudden drop-off resulted from an angioplasty performed on May 8<sup>th</sup>. The trend is increasing again, indicating the need for another intervention.

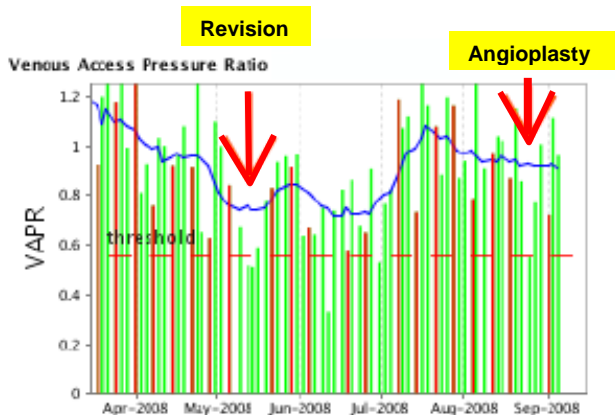
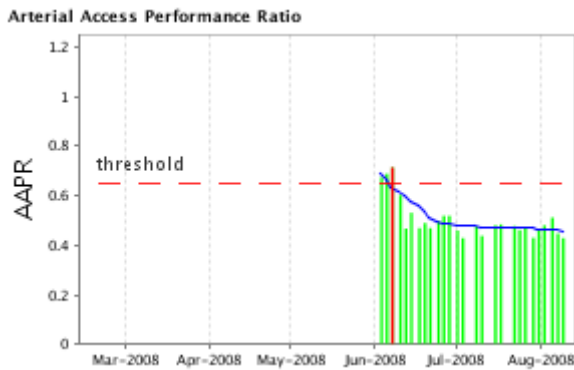
Note: the **vertical green lines** are the average VAPR values for each treatment. The **vertical red lines** show when an alert was issued. The **blue line** is a moving average used to indicate trends.



### Patient with developing fistula

This patient has a new fistula that is maturing well, and we see a reverse trend. Initially, the patient was alerting on both sides of the access, but as the access became better developed the alerts dropped off and blood flow rate increased.

The importance of trend analysis and testing the access with every treatment is evident in this scenario, as it can confirm that a fistula is maturing as expected. If the access was not maturing and the alerts continued, the graphs would provide clinicians with an early indication of a problem and allow them to promptly refer the patient for intervention.



### Patient with failing access

This patient had an access revision on May 22<sup>nd</sup> that was not completely successful in correcting the problem within the access. The VAPR continued to increase and an angioplasty was performed on August 21<sup>st</sup> with poor results. This patient's access will require additional revision or replacement.