



Figure 5: X-ray films of the Chest disclosed no cardiac enlargement.



Figure 6: Enhanced CT showed no cerebral infarction and no artery occlusion .

SMA origin, slow flow or idiopathic [6]. In the present study, an abdominal X-ray showed severe aortic calcification, and contrast enhanced CT revealed contrast defects in SMA. She had history of three abdominal operations. Abdominal operations might cause her intestinal vessels vulnerable. Therefore, acute in situ thrombosis superimposed on atherosclerosis could be a most causative etiology for the onset. Other possible causes of occlusions were thought to be paroxysmal atrial fibrillation or paradoxical embolism due to deep venous thrombosis. However, both possible causes could deny because of her medical history.

Conclusion

Despite intensive care for HD patients, the risk of vascular complications is still high.

Before the operation, we must do adequate informed consent concerning the increased mortality and morbidity associated with surgery.

Patients, families of patients and physicians should recognize the vascular complications even in patients with less than 10 years period of HD.

References

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