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AVF geometrical parameter calculation. Points, lines, planes, and vectors used for calculating the (top left) anastomosis angle, (top right) tortuosity, (bottom left) nonplanarity angle, and (bottom right) maximum distance between the vein and artery. In all panels, the red circle indicates the point of the anastomosis origin. In (top left)-(bottom left), solid gray lines indicate lumen centerlines. In (top left) and (bottom left), yellow squares are points in the centerlines that are 1-mm straight-line distances from the anastomosis origin, and the dashed arcs represent the anastomosis or nonplanarity angle, respectively. In (top right) and (bottom left), the blue triangle is the maximum distance point. In (top right), D1 and L1 are the straight-line distance and along-the-centerline distance from the anastomosis origin to the point of maximum distance, respectively. In (bottom left), the yellow plane represents the anastomosis plane. In (bottom right), the black dots are the points the centerline is composed of, the plane indicated by the teal rectangular outline is normal to the proximal artery centerline and contains the teal cross-sections, and L2 and L3 are the along-the-centerline distances in the AVF vein and proximal artery, respectively, to the maximum distance between the artery and the vein, indicated by the blue star and dashed line. Adapted from Figure 2 of "The Geometry of Arteriovenous Fistulas Using Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase Mouse Models" by Isabelle Falzon, Hannah Northrup, Lingling Guo, John Totenhagen, Timmy Lee, Yan-Ting Shiu. *KIDNEY*360 1: 925-935, 2020. doi: 10.34067/KID.0001832020.