CLINICAL AND ANGIOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMATICPERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) with risk of major cardiovascular(CVD) events at global level, because it has been associated with frequently coronary and cerebral atherosclerosis. A considerable proportion of patients with CAD have associated PAD, Since many are asymptomatic condition, and remains under diagnosed in exposed population. Some intervention known about the incidence and clinical relay on PAD of known population. In this proximity, the present research paper aims to correlate the clinical and Angiographic profile of patients with peripheral arterial disease who underwent revascularization. The retrospective observational study was conducted at tertiary care referral hospital in Bengaluru city. A total 51 cases with peripheral arterial disease who were symptomatic and planned for revascularization, all cases were admitted in the hospital from January 2014 to December 2014,the subjects or cases were selected based on the standard operating procedure (SOP). As per the resulted findings, the mean age of the study population was 56+/-11 years. Age group between 61–70 years (31%) with mean age was 68.55 years, the males comprises 49(96%) females was 02(4%) cases respectively. All patients were symptomatic stage and found to be statistically differ (p < 0.01).The peripheral angiogram was done at greatest precision to define the anatomy of the interest, the results found to be significantly correlated (p < 0.01) with age group of the cases. An involvement of right superficial femoral artery (SFA) was seen in 17(33.33%) cases, right common iliac artery (CIA) was seen in 11 (21.5%) subjects, left SFA and and left CIA was seen in 9(17.6%) cases each, the right femoral artery was associated in 8 (15.6%) cases, an involvement of aorta presented 5 (9.8%) cases, left anterior tibial artery is presented with 4 (7.8%) subjects, the right and left popliteal arteries and right anterior tibial artery was arbitrary affected 3 (5.8%) cases each and left femoral artery, right and left posterior tibial arteries were associated 2 (3.9%) cases each. The summing of the results concludes that, the PAD remains a major healath care risk, it remains under-diagnosed on pragmatic basis in developing countries. Hypertension, smoking and diabetes is a major underlying risk factors to correlate early diagnosis, which may lead to be more associated with risk factors to increase the incidence and a hazard risk of PAD.

KEYWORDS: *PAD-Peripheral Arterial Disease, Risk Factors, CAD, Subjects, Vessel Disease (VD)*