

Angiographic Pattern and Final Outcome of Peripheral Vascular Disease

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Objective: To evaluate the angiographic pattern of peripheral vascular disease and risk in adult patients.

Design: A Retrospective Study.

Setting: Salmaniya Medical Complex, Bahrain.

Method: Ninety-nine patients had angiography of the lower limbs from May 2006 till December 2007. Only 28 patients were included in the study because of the availability of the records. The following data were documented: age, nationality, gender, angiogram review and location of the occlusion, DM and smoking habits, treatment and outcome, and intermittent claudication.

Result: Twelve (43%) had amputation; 14 (50%) underwent revascularization and two (7%) refused further management. Twenty-three (82%) patients were critical and 5 (18%) had disabling intermittent claudication.

Conclusion: The main angiographic pattern of patients with peripheral vascular disease involves the infra-popliteal arterial system, whether isolated or combined. The major high-risk factor was found to be diabetes mellitus for lower limb arterial occlusive disease.