Elevated Ankle Brachial Indices, Incompressible Arteries, and Radiographic Artery Calculifications: Prognostic Indicators for Lower Extremity Amputation

Eric Lew, DPM1, Nicole Nicolosi, DPM1, Georgeanne Botek, DPM, FACFAS2

1Residents, Podiatric Medicine and Surgery, Kaiser Permanente / Cleveland Clinic
2Staff, Orthopaedic and Rheumatologic Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland Ohio

Statement of Purpose
Medial artery calcification (MAC) and/or incompressible arteries (i.e., diastolic artery pressure < 10 mmHg) are commonly used in clinical practice to determine the extent of atherosclerosis and value in assessing the likelihood of atherosclerosis in the lower extremities. A high ABI is associated with a low risk of mortality. A high ABI is associated with a low risk of mortality. However, a high ABI is associated with a low risk of mortality. There is evidence that mural calcifications and incompressible arteries are also significant risk factors for cardiovascular disease (CVD) morbidity and mortality and should be considered as potential therapeutic targets for CVD morbidity and mortality. This study was to evaluate the prognostic significance of high ABIs, poorly compressible arteries, (PCA) and radiographic artery calcification (MAC) in patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) and chronic kidney disease (CKD).

Literature Review

Medical Artery Calcification
Eventhet al in a study of 453 subjects in a 20-year longitudinal study and identified that patients with diabetes and elevated ankle brachial pressure index (ABI) are associated with an increased risk of lower extremity amputation. It has been shown that a high ABI is associated with a lower risk of mortality. However, a high ABI is associated with a lower risk of mortality. A high ABI is associated with a lower risk of mortality. We found that a high ABI is associated with a lower risk of mortality. In our study, patients with high ABIs received lower limb amputation or (2) lower limb amputation. The results of our study add further evidence to the pathogenesis of MAC.

Results

The U-shaped Relationship between Ankle-Brachial Index and Mortality Variables in a Cohort of 1463 Lower Extremity Amputation Patients

High ABI, PCA, and iCAD are common in patients with DM and ESRD and are independent risk factors for cardiovascular disease (CVD) and mortality. We found that a high ABI is associated with a lower risk of mortality. However, a high ABI is associated with a lower risk of mortality. In our study, patients with high ABIs received lower limb amputation or (2) lower limb amputation. The results of our study add further evidence to the pathogenesis of MAC.

Analysis and Discussion

Although a high ABI is associated with a lower risk of mortality, the majority were found to have high ABIs for the abovementioned contributing to the prevalence of CVD mortality. Furthermore, Guzmán et al demonstrated that a high ABI is associated with a lower risk of mortality. The U-shaped relationship of MAC is to be significant. Full results and baseline characteristics are summarized in Table 1.

References