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PERCUTANEOUS TRANSLUMINAL ANGIOPLASTY IN PATIENTS WITH CRITICAL LIMB ISCHEMIA

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Abstract

Peripheral artery disease is one of the manifestation of systemic atherosclerosis and comprises those entities which result in obstruction to blood flow in the arteries exclusive of the coronary and intracranial vessels. The prevalence of peripheral artery disease increases with the age of the population. Chronic critical limb ischaemia defined as more than two weeks of rest pain, ulcers tissue loss attributed to arterial occlusive disease, is associated with great loss of both limb and life. Therapeutic goals in treating patients with CLI include reducing cardiovascular risk factors, relieving ischaemic pain, healing ulcers, preventing major amputation, improving quality of life and increasing survival. Interventions such as balloon angioplasty, stenting and surgical revascularization should be considered in these patients. The choice of intervention is depend on the anatomy of the stenotic or occlusive lesion. (FMI 2014;50:249-253)

Keyword: Atherosclerosis, critical, limb, ischaemia, percutaneous, balloon, angioplasty,

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