

Peripheral vascular disease in
women in Argentina:
more serious, underrecognized and
undertreated.
(Argentinean Registry of lower Limb
Angioplasty)

RAdAMI Group

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Disclosure

Speaker name:

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I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

- Consulting
- Employment in industry
- Stockholder of a healthcare company
- Owner of a healthcare company
- Other(s)

- I do not have any potential conflict of interest

Objectives

- Describe the distribution of risk factors in women suffering from Peripheral Vascular Disease (PVD).
- Describe the clinical presentation and anatomic and angiographic characteristics.
- Evaluate the treatment strategy and in-hospital evolution.

Materials and Methods

- Multicentric, prospective, longitudinal and observational study of lower limb angioplasty.
- We included 528 consecutive patients (p) (RAdAMI Registry during the first year) out of which 188 were women who underwent an angioplasty in a) Iliac Territory b) femoro-popliteal territory, c) below the Knee (BTK) and d) below the ankle (BTA) in 14 provinces in Argentina, in 58 medical centers.
- The results are shown as mean \pm 2STD for the continuous variables and as percentage for categorical variables.

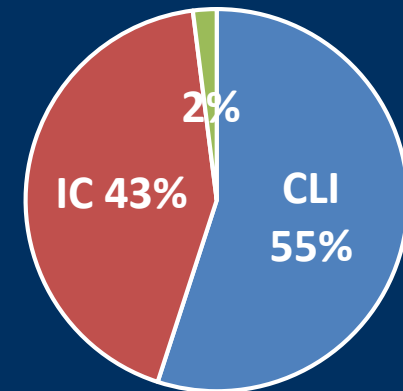
Results

C. characteristics **Patients(188)** **%**

Hypertension	164	87
Dyslipidemia	123	65
Smokers	94	50
Diabetes	99	53
Obesity	55	29
Crhonic Renal insufficient	25	13
Previous Bypass	10	5
Previous PTA	54	29
AAA	6	3
Atrial fibrillation	10	5
Coronary Disease	28	15
Stroke	5	3

- The mean age 71 ±11 year-old.
- > 65 years: 55% of the p
- 61% (115 p) suffered from 2 or more risk factors.

Clinical presentation



■ CLI ■ IC ■ AI

CLI Critical Limb Ischemia IC intermitTent claudication AI ACute Ischemia

Medical treatment previous endovascular procedure

Intermittent claudication

	% (Patients N= 60)
Aspirin	35%
Clopidogrel	45%
Estatins	73%
Cilostazol	42%
Antihypertensive drugs therapy	32%
Antidiabetics drugs	50%

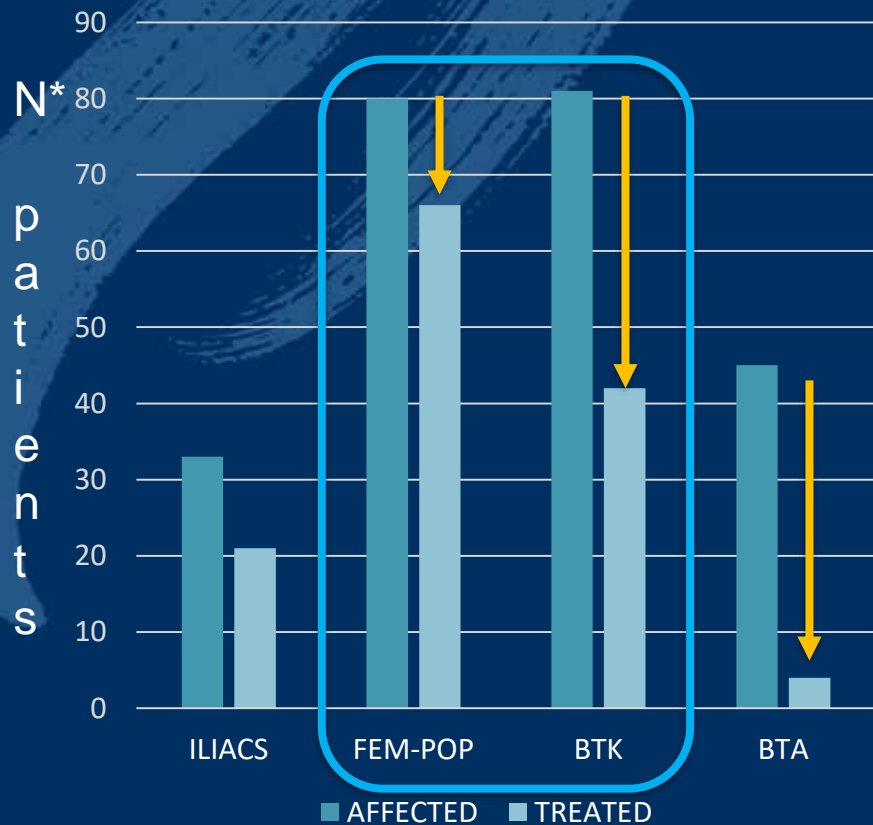
Critical Limb Ischemia

	% (Patients N= 128)
Aspirin	41%
Clopidogrel	23%
Estatins	31%
Antihypertensive drugs therapy	31%
Antidiabetics drugs	42%
Antibiotics	20%

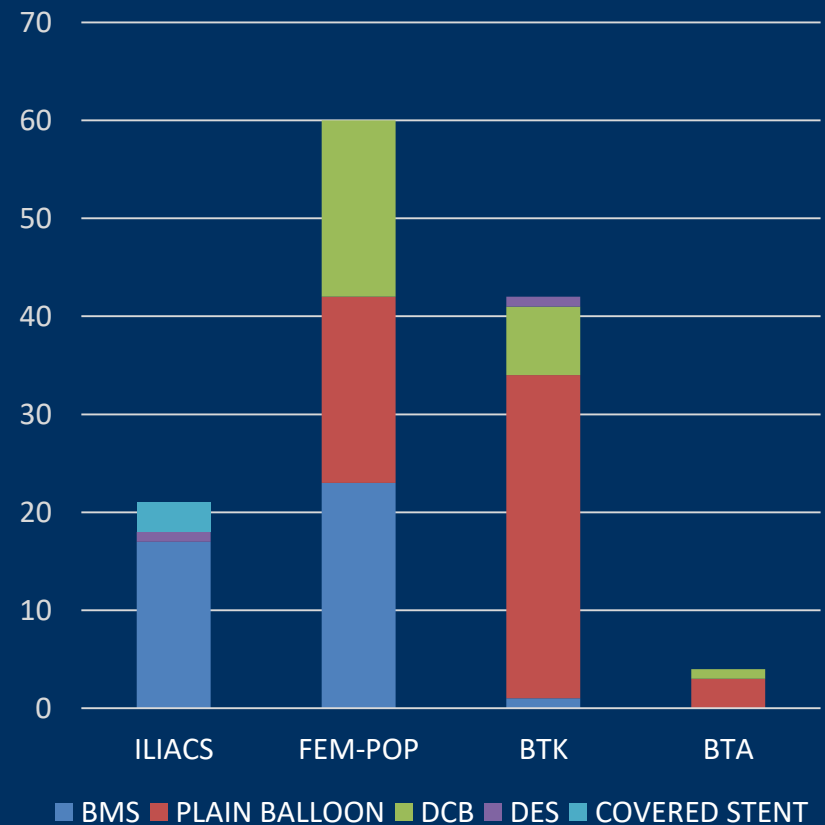
Under-utilization of the medical treatment in antiplatelets, lipid- lowering, antihypertensive drugs therapy, etc

Angiographic characteristics and treatment

Angiographic characteristics



Treatment strategies



Results

Intraprocedure

- Angiographic success 83%
- More than 1 territory treated 38%
- Complications 3%

6p complex dissections

1p occlusion

1p embolization

2p perforations

4p access complications

In-hospital complications

- 4 reinterventions.
- 1 major bleeding (transfusion)
- In hospital amputations 3 p
- Death 1 p

Conclusions

- Elderly population had higher cardiovascular risks, major vascular compromise and multilevel disease
- Similar involvement of femoro-popliteal and BTK territories, probably related to the high percentage of hypertension and diabetes,
- CLI was the most frequent and mostly in its most severe stage
- The endovascular treatment in women was safe and effective

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