

# Clinical Profile and Outcome of Peripheral Vascular Disease in Patients

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**Abstract:** *Peripheral vascular diseases are more commonly present in elderly male patients and present with various complications and outcomes. Amputation remains to be the most common treatment for peripheral vascular diseases due to late presentation.*

**Keywords:** Peripheral vascular disease, amputation, outcomes, lumbar sympathetic block

## 1. Aims and Objectives

### Aim

To evaluate clinical manifestations and outcome of patients with Peripheral Vascular Disease.

### Objectives

#### Primary Objectives

- To assess various clinical features of patient with peripheral Vascular Disease
- To evaluate the proportions of patients with peripheral Vascular Disease requiring amputation

#### Secondary Objective:

- To assess age and sex distribution among the patients of Peripheral Vascular Disease.
- To evaluate etiological factors like smoking, diabetes, thrombosis, embolism etc cases of Peripheral Vascular disease.
- To assess the presenting signs and symptoms of Peripheral Vascular Disease.
- To assess the patient's condition (deterioration or improvement) during follow up.

## 2. Methodology

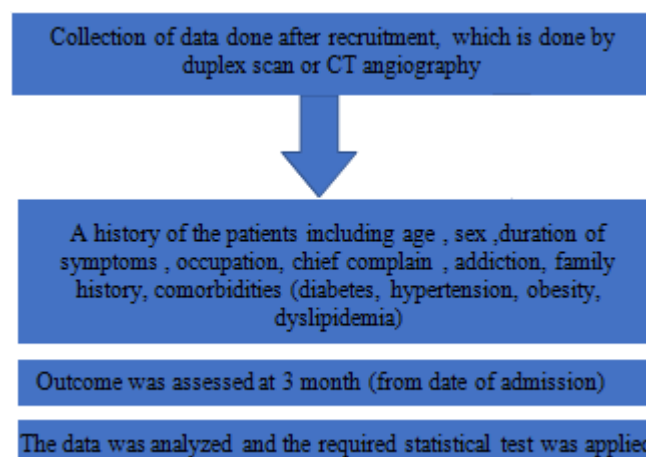
We tried to study the outcome in 15 patients who had peripheral vascular disease and presented to Sir T hospital Bhavnagar. A prospective observational study was done to study the clinical profile and outcome of the patients. In 15 patients the treatment was decided based on the cause, presence of co morbidity, and the severity of pain, blackening of skin and claudication.

### Inclusion Criteria:

- 1) Age >12 year.
- 2) Patients showing findings suggestive of peripheral vascular disease depending on USG arterial doppler and CT angiography

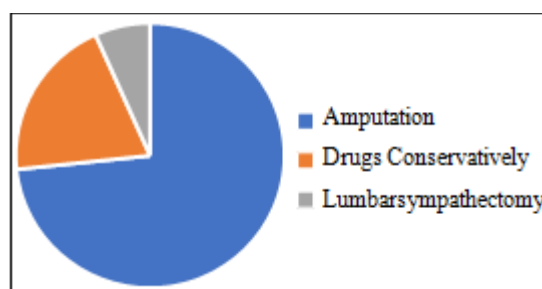
### Exclusion Criteria:

Patient of peripheral vascular disease having traumatic vascular injury on the extremities

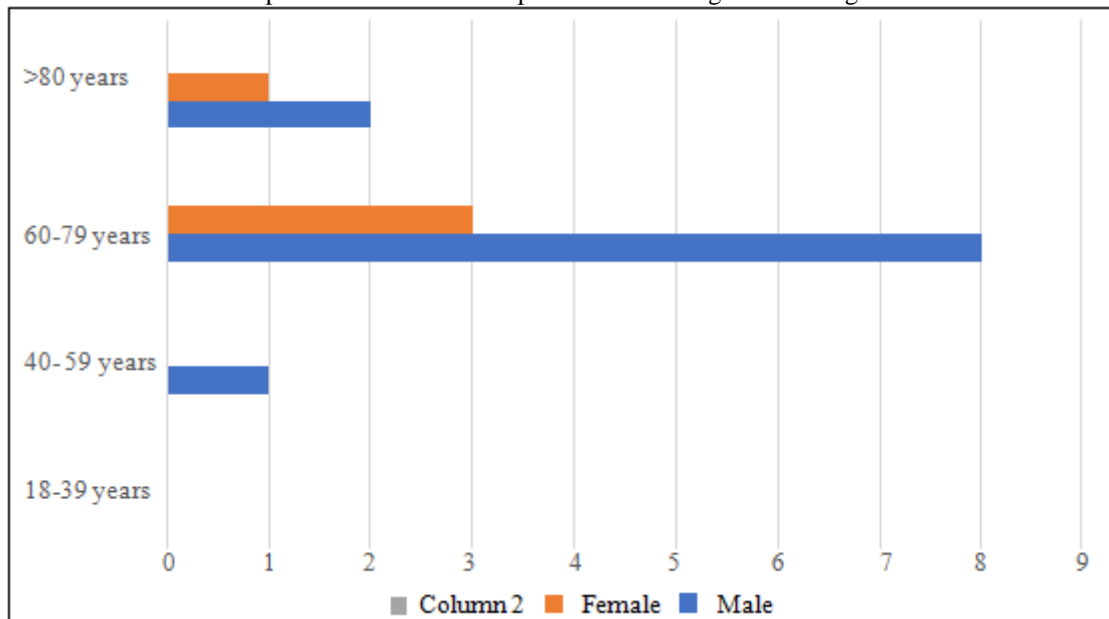


## 3. Discussion

- 15 cases were studied out of which
- 11 patients needed amputation of the affected limb, out of all the amputation 2/3 are due to progression of the disease itself and 1/3 to the neglect of the patient. The level of amputation was decided based on the severity of disease
- 3 patients were managed conservatively on pentoxifylline and cilostazol
- 1 patient with severe pain lumbar sympathetic block was given



**Table 1:** Peripheral vascular disease patients based on gender and age distribution



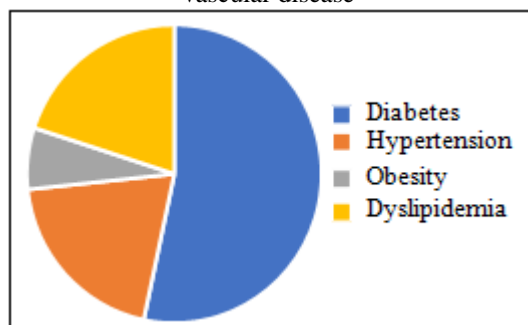
**Table 2:** Distribution of factors peripheral vascular etiological disease

S. No.	Etiological factors	Total patient with mentioned factor (n,%)
1.	Atherosclerosis	10
2.	Embolism	1
3.	Thrombosis	0
4.	Diabetes	4
5.	Infection	0
6.	Post covid gangrene	0
7.	Raynaud’s disease	0
8.	Buerger’s disease	0
9.	Scleroderma	0

**Table 3:** Table representing symptoms in patient of peripheral vascular disease

S. No	Symptoms	Total no. of patient presenting with particular symptom
1.	Changes in skin colour	8
2.(a)	Intermittent claudicator	4
2.(b)	Rest pain	4
3.	Ulceration	5
4.	Gangrene	7

**Table 4:** Different comorbidities in patients of peripheral vascular disease



#### 4. Result

In the study 15 cases of Peripheral vascular diseases who presented to Sir T Bhavnagar 73% of the patients needed amputation of the limb, about 20% people were managed conservatively with pentoxyphylline and cilostazole, 6% patients who had severe pain were managed by lumbar sympathetic block. 60% of patients had diabetes as a comorbidity.

#### 5. Conclusion

Peripheral vascular disease is most common elderly male population with an average age of 66 years. Patients usually present with skin changes and gangrenous limbs. Amputation remains to be the most common treatment for peripheral vascular disease in patients due to late presentation.

#### Acknowledgement

I am duly grateful to my PG guide Dr Samir M Shah professor and head of Department of General Surgery GMC Bhavnagar for providing me intra operative knowledge , guidance and this platform to do this paper presentation.

#### References

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