

Comparative Study between Angiosome Directed Therapy and non Angiosome Therapy in Treatment of lower limb ischemia

SUMMARY

Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) is a common manifestation of atherosclerosis. The prevalence of PAD continues to increase, with recent data suggesting that almost 30% of at-risk populations have PAD. Due to increasing longevity, patients now present with more coexistent illnesses, which often increase the risk of surgery for PAD. Today many lesions can be treated by endovascular methods, which are less invasive, can be performed under local anaesthesia and without need for surgical incisions.

Aim of the study: The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the concept of angiosomal distribution of the vessels of the lower limb in diabetics, and to assess its role in choosing the rescue vessel of revascularization especially in patients with tissue loss.

This study has included all diabetic patients with infra-popliteal occlusions presenting to us in at the department of Vascular and General Surgery, Beni - Suef University Hospital, after approval from the local ethical committee(Starting from January 2018). All patients had critical lower limb ischemia (CLI) Rutherford categories 5 and 6 (Ischemic rest pain, Unhealed foot ulcers & Gangrene), All patients had infrapopliteal arterial disease. Exclusion criteria included acute on top of chronic ischemia in diabetic patients, patients with patent crural vessels, limbs requiring primary amputations, Dye contraindication, Patient refusal, Neglected embolism or traumatic occlusions, Connective tissue disorders or immunological disease and Entrapment syndromes