

PERIPHERAL ARTERY DISEASE (PAD)



PAD is the narrowing and/or occlusion of arteries outside of the heart and brain mainly attributed to atherosclerosis

- Approximately **6.5 million** people aged ≥ 40 older have PAD^{1*}
- Prevalence increases with age, affecting nearly **50%** of those aged ≥ 85 years^{*}
- PAD affects **women** as often or more as **men**^{3*}

The prevalence of PAD is up to **50%** higher in people with diabetes as in the general population^{4,5}

General population

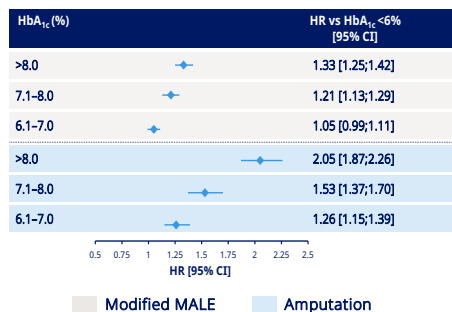


People with PAD and poor glycemic control have worse outcomes⁷

In a database study of people undergoing revascularization for PAD (N=26,799)⁷

59.9%
had preop-diabetes

33.2%
had HbA_{1c} levels >7%



Early-stage PAD Management Guidelines⁹

Lifestyle modification



Pharmacotherapy



ADA recommends screening for asymptomatic PAD using ABI in people with diabetes including⁸:

Age ≥ 50 years

Diabetes duration ≥ 10 years

Comorbid microvascular disease

Clinical evidence of foot complications

End-organ damage from diabetes

Unmet needs¹⁰

- 1 Despite the availability of recommended pharmacotherapy and lifestyle changes, the use of proven prevention methods is underutilized
- 2 Increasing PAD awareness, including diagnosis, symptoms, and complications, is critical for better outcomes
- 3 RCTs investigating the effects of medical treatments, especially glucose-lowering, on functional ability and walking distance in PAD and T2D patients are required

The American Heart Association (AHA) and American College of cardiology (ACC) have recently released new guidelines on the management of Peripheral Artery Diseases (PAD)¹²

*Prevalence data for USA

The ankle-brachial index (ABI) is a non-invasive tool for the assessment of vascular status¹¹;

ADA, American Diabetes Association; Bp, Blood pressure; HbA_{1c}, Glycated hemoglobin; PAD, Peripheral Artery Disease; RCT, Randomized Controlled Trials; T2D, Type 2 Diabetes;

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