



PERIPHERAL ARTERY DISEASE SURGERY

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INTRODUCTION

Peripheral artery disease (PAD) is a systemic and progressive disorder. Atherosclerosis is the leading cause of peripheral arterial occlusion. The other risk factors for PAD are hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes, smoking, obesity, and family history (1). The incidence of PAD increases with age, and it is more common in men (2). Estrogen protects women against cardiovascular diseases until menopause (3) but during postmenopausal period, the prevalence of PAD in women is similar or higher than in men.

Patients with PAD are at significant risk for early cardiovascular events including myocardial infarction (MI), stroke, and death (4,5). Therefore, clinical evaluation and planning of modifiable risk factors are essential.

CLINICAL FEATURES

Intermittent claudication (IC) is a subjective condition in patients with PAD. It occurs during exercise and ends with rest. Before deciding on an operation, these patients have to make lifestyle changes, quit smoking, and take their medications. The goal should be to reduce cardiac morbidity as well as to save

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