

2018 MID-ATLANTIC
CONFERENCE

8th ANNUAL CURRENT CONCEPTS IN
VASCULAR THERAPIES

2018

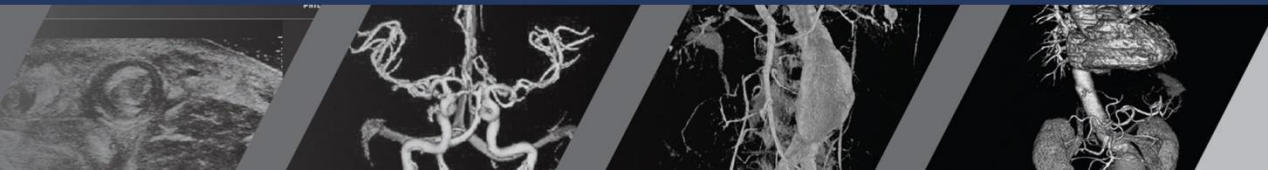
Emily Malgor, MD, FACS
April 27th

Medical Management of
Limb-Threatening Ischemia:
What to Do When **Surgery Isn't an Option**



Threatened?

- **Implies reversible ischemia in a limb that is salvageable without major amputation if arterial obstruction is relieved quickly.**

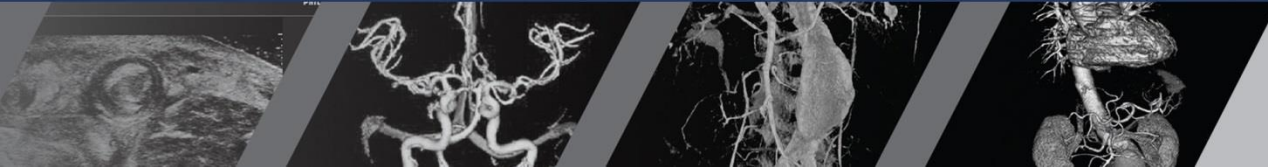




When is Surgery Not an Option?

- **Patient is too high-risk for surgery**
- **Patient does not have vascular surgical options available to improve arterial flow**

Prohibitive Risk for Surgery



- **Typically refers to open surgery**
- **Can also mean the patient cannot tolerate being supine for prolonged periods (angio)**
- **Anesthesia perhaps limited to sedation, local, and nerve blocks**

Surgical Risk is Too Great

- **Cardiovascular Risk Factors:**

- Diabetes
- Tobacco use
- Hypertension
- Hyperlipidemia
- Cardiac status
- Carotid disease
- Renal status
- Pulmonary status



SVS Scoring System*

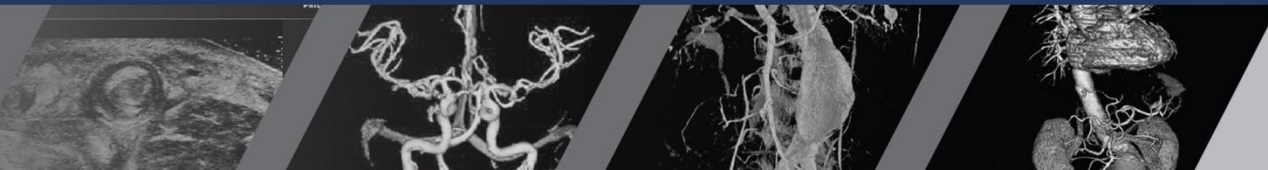
- **Cardiovascular Risk Factors:**
 - Diabetes (diet- vs insulin-controlled)
 - Tobacco use (quantity and duration)
 - Hypertension (controlled with >2 drugs)
 - Hyperlipidemia (diet- versus medication-controlled)
 - **Cardiac status** (CHF, angina, arrhythmia)
 - Carotid disease (stroke or TIA)
 - **Renal status** (creatinine, on dialysis)
 - **Pulmonary status** (FEV1<35% pred, on oxygen)

The Players

- Cardiology
- Anesthesiology
- Pulmonology
- Surgeon

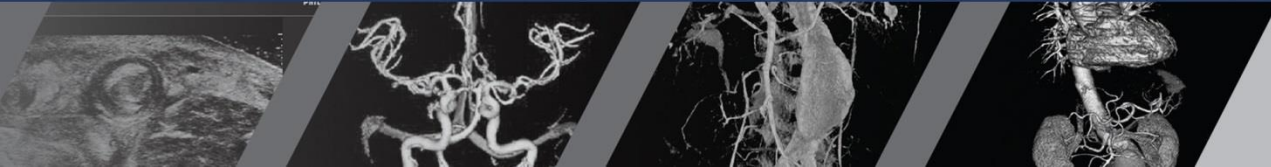
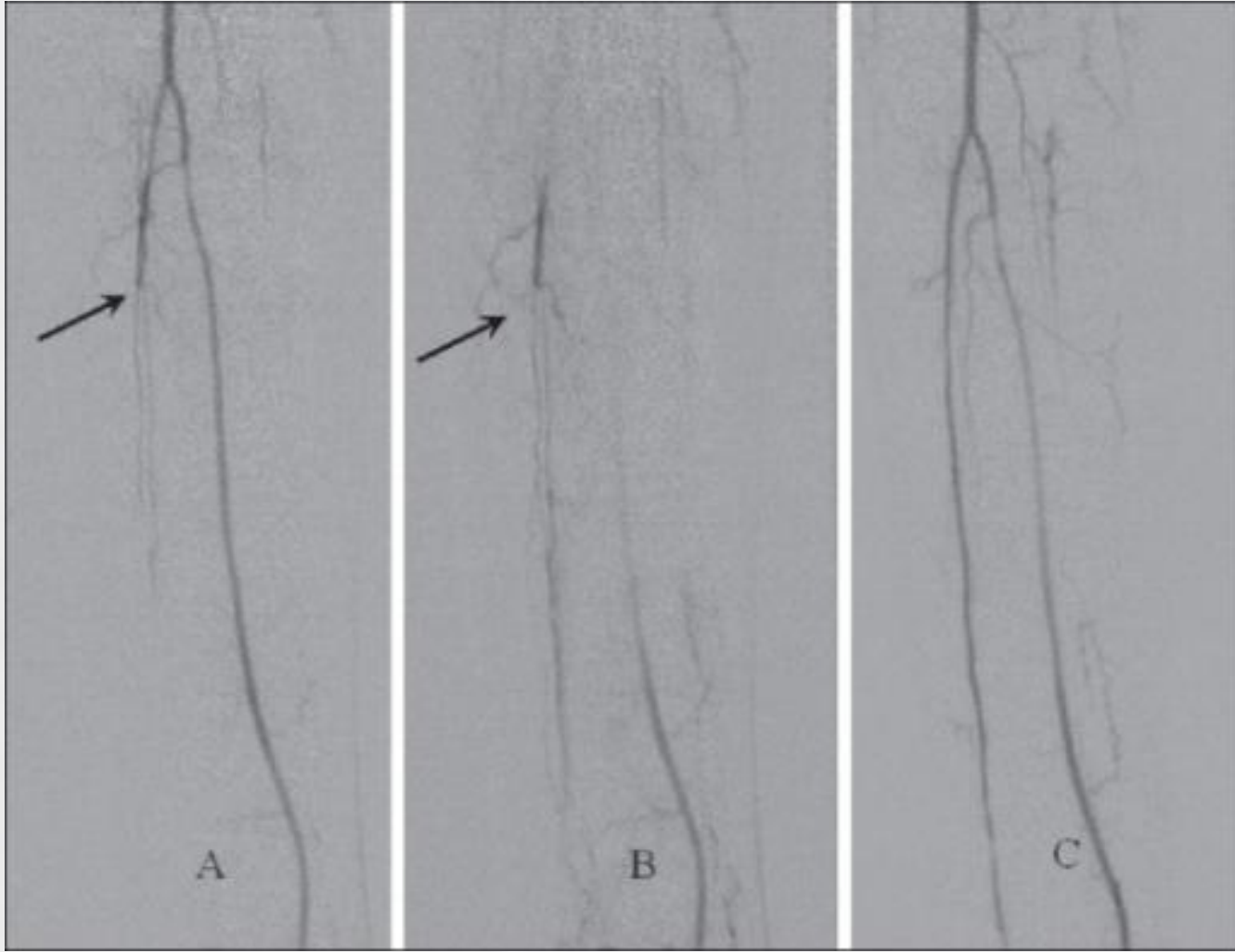


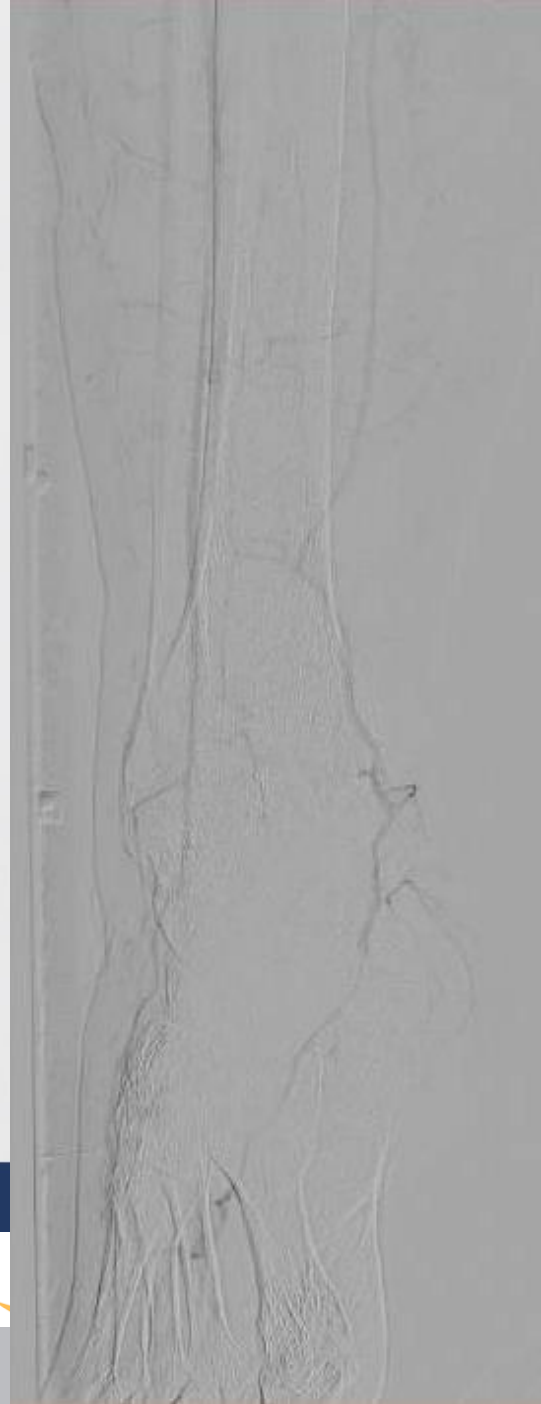
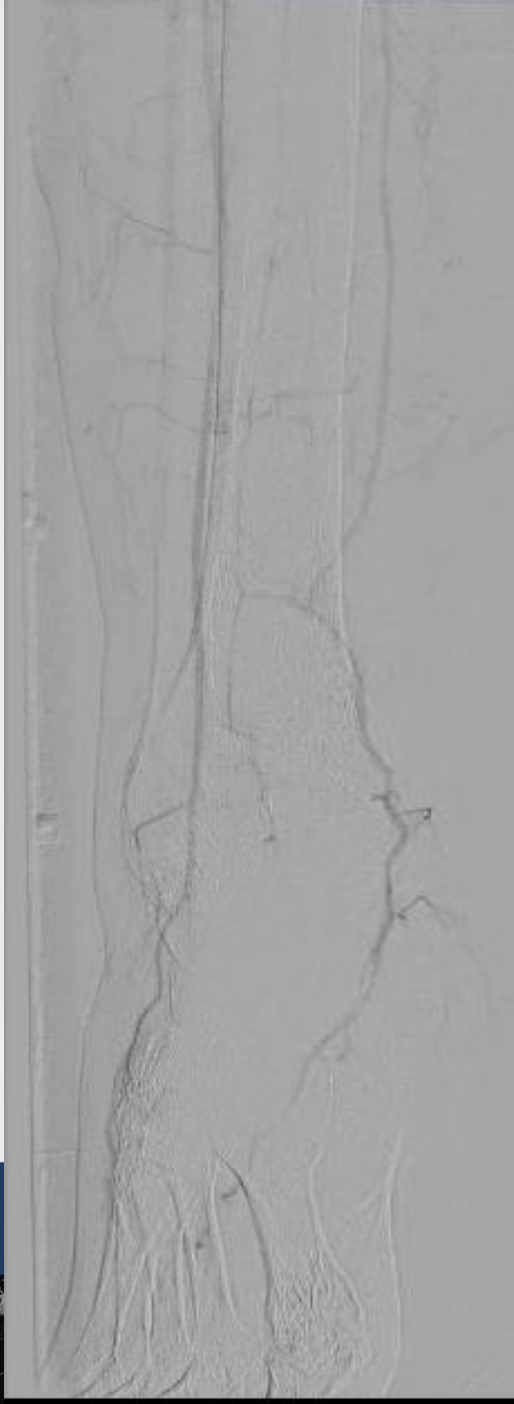
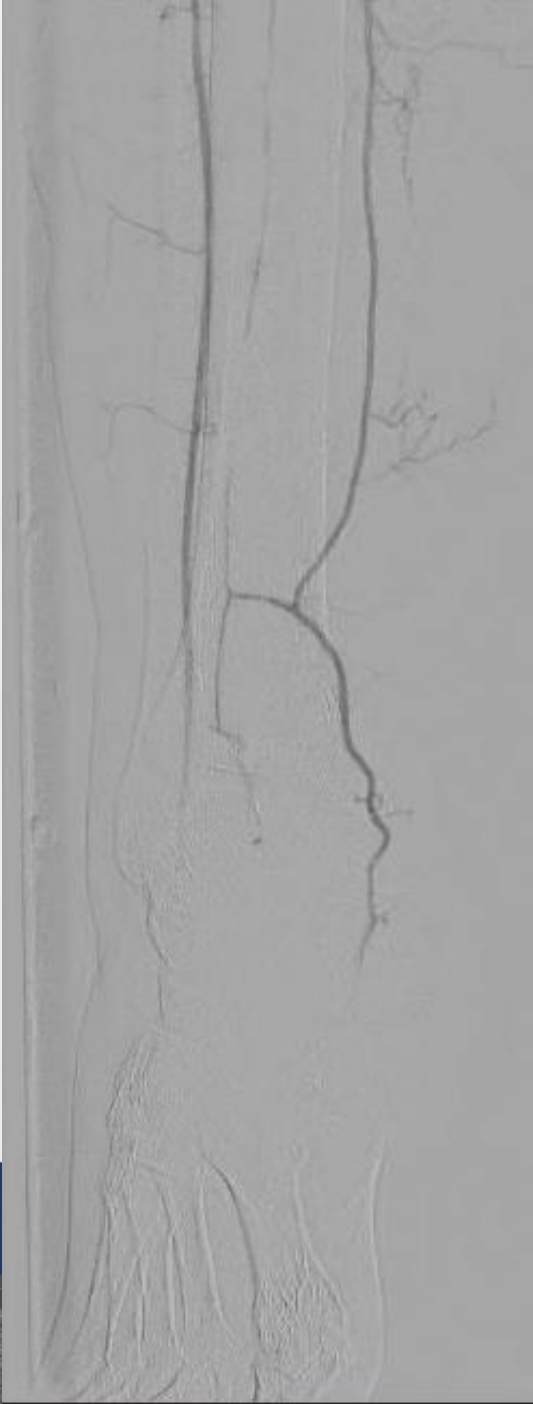
Patient does not have vascular surgical options available to improve arterial flow



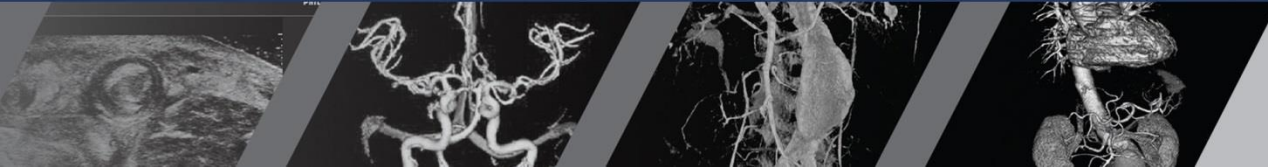
No Revascularization Options

- Major amputation required within 1 year in 40%
- Mortality as high as 20%





How to Manage



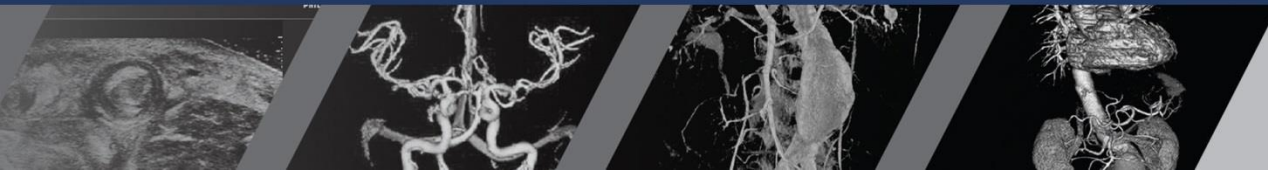
Concomitant CAD

- **The most important aspect of pharmacologic treatment of this disease is the recognition that CAD accompanies PAD in the majority of patients.**
 - CAD the greatest cause of M&M in these patients
 - Estimated to be 25-30% over 5 years in symptomatic PAD patients

Treat All Patients with PAD As If They Have CAD

- Measures to prevent MI are indicated:
 - Routine use of anti-platelet agents (aspirin)
 - Smoking cessation
 - Aggressive treatment of diabetes
 - Appropriate control of hypertension
 - Aggressive lipid lowering
 - Atorvastatin 40-80 mg, rosuvastatin 20-40 mg

MIPS!!



Statin dosing

Guidance for High-Intensity and Moderate Intensity Statin Dosing

High-Intensity Statins

- Atorvastatin 40-80 mg
- Rosuvastatin 20-40 mg

Moderate-Intensity Statins

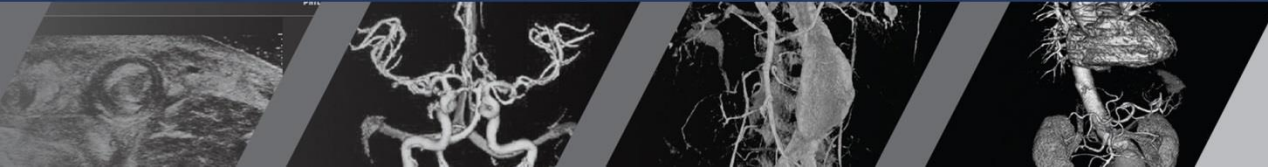
- Atorvastatin 10–20 mg
- Rosuvastatin 5–10 mg
- Simvastatin 20–40 mg
- Pravastatin 40–80 mg
- Lovastatin 40 mg
- Fluvastatin XL 80 mg
- Fluvastatin 40 mg bid
- Pitivastatin 2–4 mg



Wound Care



Hyperbaric Therapy



Biologic Therapies

- **Gene Therapy**
 - FGF plasmid injections
- **Cellular Therapy**
 - Stem cells or bone marrow aspirate

There are currently no FDA-approved gene or cellular therapies to treat CLI



Thank you

