

## P1

### **Our experience of arterial revascularization in patients with diabetic foot syndrome.**

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the short-term results of endovascular and reconstructive revascularization procedures in patients with diabetic foot syndrome in one hospitalization period.

**Material and methods:** 46 diabetic patients (19 men (41%) and 27 women (59%) with diabetic foot syndrome were retrospectively analyzed. The age of the patients varied from 55 to 72 years (mean age 62,5 years). In the period from 2003 to 2005 years the digital subtraction angiography was performed in the patients. They were divided in two groups. First group – the patients who underwent endovascular procedures (29 patients, 17 men (58,6 %), 12 women (41,4 %), mean age 63,6 years). Second group (17 patients, 10 men (58,4 %), 7 women (41,6 %), mean age 60,3 years) – the patients, who underwent other treatment modalities (reconstructive vascular operation, surgical treatment, conservative treatment and there combination). The groups were comparable by age, type and severity of diabetes, degree of ischemic, trophical manifestations and extent of atherosclerotic lesions of lower extremities. Absolute majority of patients had type 2 diabetes mellitus (89 %). The short-term clinical results were evaluated: mortality, presence of complaints, limb salvage, volume of surgical treatment of trophical changes. In the first group 37 endovascular procedures in 35 limbs (29 patients) were performed. Endovascular operations were performed in 92 arteries with implantation of 44 stents. The revascularization of the foot was performed from at least one magistral artery, if possible the reserve artery was revascularized for additional vascular flow. The procedures were technically unsuccessfull in 2 cases (5,4 %). Death was registered in 1 case (2,7 %). In 2 cases (5,4 %) endovascular procedures were performed repeatedly because of thrombosis of operated arteries. In the second group shunting vascular operation was the method of revascularization, this operations were performed in 6 cases. The revascularization was unsuccessfull in 2 (5,4 %) and 3 (17,6 %) cases in first and second group respectively. The bleedings, which needed the transfusion of blood components were registered in 1 and 3 cases in first and second group respectively. Amputations of limbs were performed in 13 (44,8 %) patients of the first group and in 8 (47 %) patients of the second group, high amputations were performed in 1 (2,7 %) and 4 (23,5 %) cases respectively.

**Conclusion:** The retrospective analyze shows that endovascular method of revascularization in patients with diabetic foot syndrome is more preferable than vascular shunting operations.