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Calcification of peripheral arteries in long standing diabetes (> 10 years duration) and its correlation with coronary artery disease.

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Aims and Objects: An observational study - In long standing diabetes (> 10 years duration) with foot problems, having radiological evidence of calcification of foot arteries and their correlation with coronary artery disease (CAD). **Material and Method:** Out of 1351 subjects, with long standing diabetes > 10 yrs, 61 subjects had radiological evidence of calcified foot arteries. Average age 59.4 yrs (39-77) yrs, height 166.3 cm (150-184) cm, weight 71.35 kg (49-101) kg. BMI 25.4 (19-36), duration of diabetes 16.6 yrs (10-39) yrs and HbA1C 9.66% (7.3-12.5). Monofilament test and Biothesiometer were impaired. ABI showed incompressible arteries in both feet (ABI > 1.3 in both feet). X-ray showed calcification of foot arteries. Routine ECG was done for all these subjects. **Result:** 20 subjects (32.5%) had no clinical complaints or evidence related to cardiovascular system. 20 subjects (32.5%) had symptoms of CAD e.g. angina, exertional dyspnoea. All of them were advised further cardiac evaluation- stress test, coronary angiography to rule out CAD. 20 subjects (32.5%) had H/O CAD and had coronary revascularization either PCI or CABG. 1 subject (1.63%) was reported to have died of acute MI in the follow up period. **Conclusion:** Calcification of foot arteries is not uncommon in Indian diabetic population. Peripheral arterial calcification is a strong predictor of high risk of coronary artery disease. All these subjects should undergo further evaluation for (CAD).