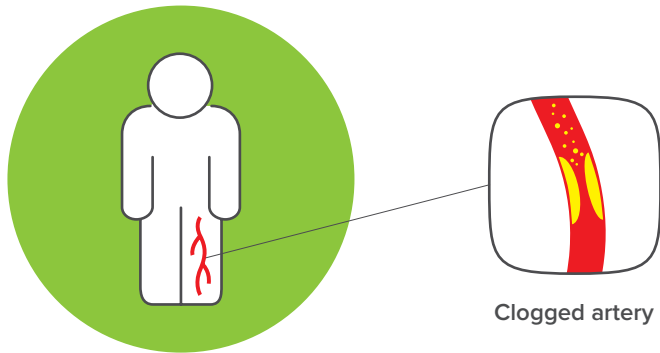


# PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE (PAD)

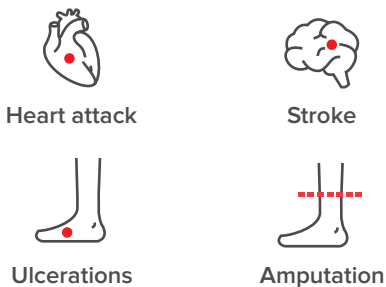
Underdiagnosed and untreated

## What is Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD)?



Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) is narrowing of the peripheral arteries, most often due to **atherosclerosis**. It is caused by build-up of plaque in arterial walls. The blood flow is restricted, but the patient does not feel leg pain or other symptoms.

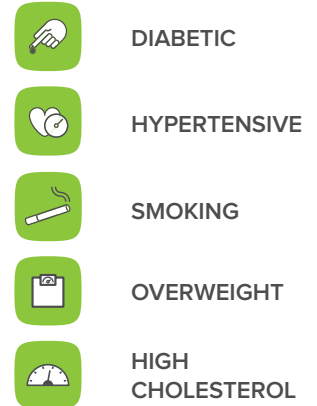
If not discovered and treated on time, PAD can lead to:



## Who is at risk for PAD?

**50+**

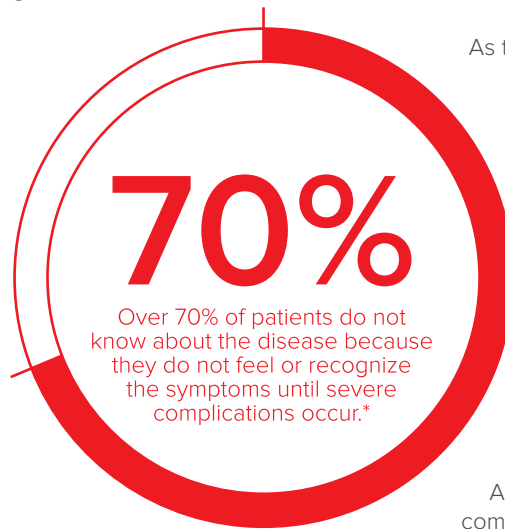
Individuals over 50 years old with cardiovascular risk factors:



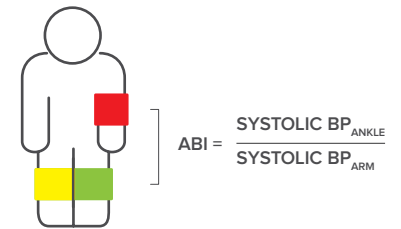
**70+**

Everyone older than 70

PAD is associated with other cardiovascular complications. Its prevalence increases with age. As the world's populations grows older, so does the number of PAD patients.



## How can PAD be detected?



Ankle-Brachial Index (ABI) test is a very simple comparison of blood pressures in legs and arms. It is non-invasive and painless.

International cardiology associations recommend Ankle-Brachial Index screening for everybody at risk for PAD. \*

## ANKLE-BRACHIAL INDEX (ABI) - A SIMPLE TEST TO DETECT PAD



### Traditional Doppler probe measurement

- Takes 30 min
- Hard to perform
- Subjective
- Prone to human error



### Automated MESI ABPI MD measurement

- Takes 1 min
- Simple & saves physician's time
- Accurate & objective results
- Greater physician's confidence

\*Source: Inter-Society Consensus for the Management of Peripheral Arterial Disease (TASC II)