

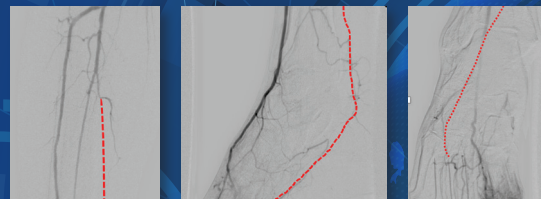
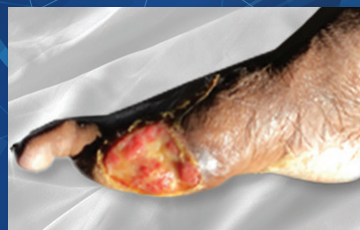
## Collaboration and Follow Up

CLI specialists work in collaboration with patient's healthcare providers.

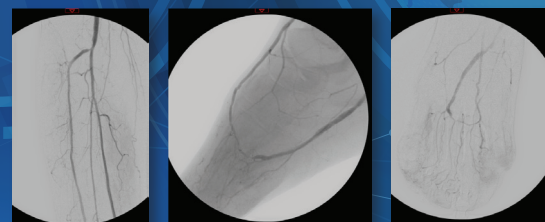
The team approach to CLI and amputation prevention includes:

- Primary Care
- Podiatry
- Wound Care
- Endovascular Specialists
- Surgical Specialists
- Endocrinologists
- Vascular Medicine
- Infectious Disease

## CLI CASE STUDY



**BLOOD FLOW PRE-PROCEDURE**  
indicates missing blood flow  
due to blockages



**BLOOD FLOW POST-PROCEDURE**



Successful revascularization with  
complete wound healing

**MAJOR AMPUTATION PREVENTED!**

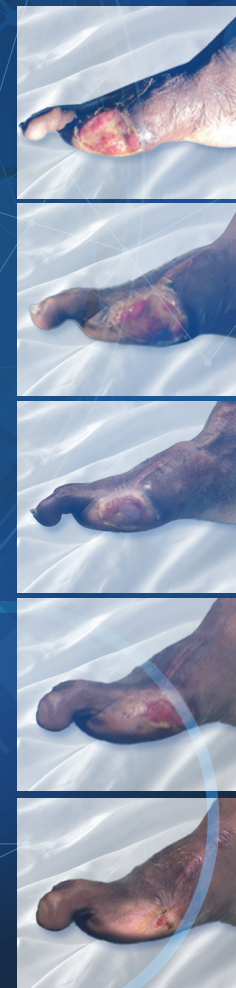
## What Emergency Healthcare Providers NEED TO KNOW About Critical Limb Ischemia (CLI)

When untreated,  
CLI will lead to  
amputations and  
death.

CLI is more deadly  
than most cancers  
combined.<sup>1</sup>

55% of patients  
receiving a major  
amputation die  
within 4 years.<sup>1</sup>

85% of  
diabetes-related  
amputations are  
preventable.<sup>2</sup>



This brochure is brought to you by the CLI Global Society Communications Committee: Lorie Henderson, NP (Chair), David Alper, DPM, John Fry, MD, Kevin Herman, MD, and Kym McNicholas. Front and back cover patient photos provided by Kevin Herman, MD

### REFERENCES:

1. Mustapha JA, Katzen BT, Neville RF, Lookstein RA, Zeller T, Miller LE, Jaff MR. Determinants of Long-Term Outcomes and Costs in the Management of Critical Limb Ischemia: A Population-Based Cohort Study. J Am Heart Assoc. 2018 Aug 21;7(16):e009724. doi: 10.1161/JAHA.118.009724. PMID: 30369325; PMCID: PMC6201392.
2. American Diabetes Association

### PROUD MEMBER

CLI Global Society

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CLI GLOBAL SOCIETY  
#CLIFighters

# What Is CLI?

**CLI is the worst form of Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD)** and is caused by lack of blood flow due to severe narrowing or blockages in the arteries of the legs and feet.



## How to Recognize CLI?

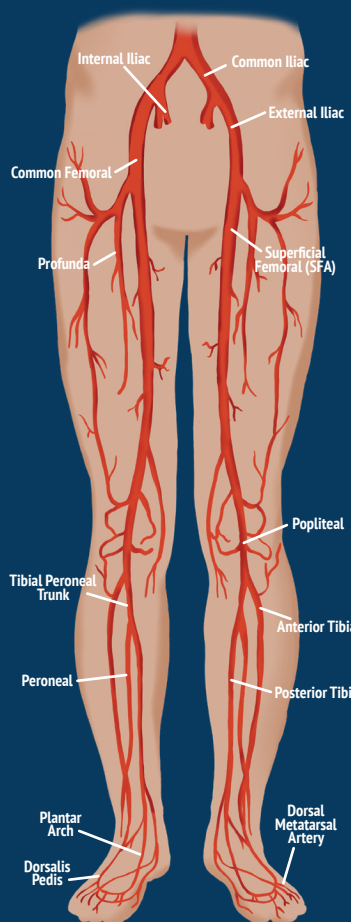
If your patient has any of the following symptoms in the legs and/or feet, they may have CLI:

- Open sores, wounds, or skin infections that will not heal
- Gangrene
- Pain, cramps, or numbness
- Shiny, smooth, dry skin
- Thickening of the toenails

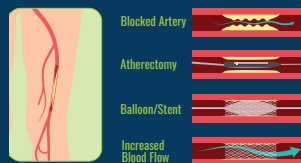
## What are Risk Factors for CLI?

- Anyone age 50 or older
- Smoking/Nicotine
- Diabetes
- High blood pressure
- High cholesterol
- Heart disease
- Chronic kidney disease

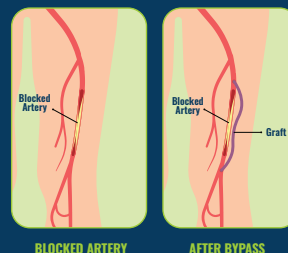
# How to Treat CLI?



**Endovascular (minimally invasive) procedures**, such as the use of balloon angioplasty, atherectomy, and stenting, to restore blood flow.



**Surgical bypass** which uses a vein or graft to go around the blocked portion of the artery and restore blood flow.



**Medical therapy, wound care, surveillance, exercise, and diet modification** in conjunction with endovascular and/or surgical procedures.

**Avoiding amputations are best achieved with immediate referral to a CLI Specialist, who can guide appropriate diagnostic testing.**

# Who Treats CLI?

**An endovascular or surgical specialist who performs procedures in the small vessels of the legs and feet.**

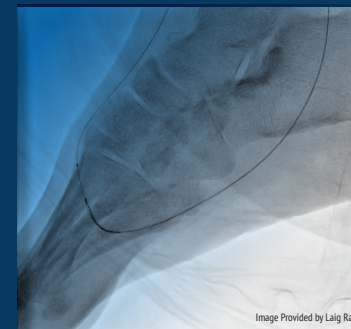
These specialists include:

- Interventional Cardiologists
- Interventional Radiologists
- Vascular Surgeons

**NOT ALL SPECIALISTS ARE PROFICIENT IN CLI.**

**CLI patients may visit an emergency room with the following symptoms of the legs and/or feet:**

- Cold to the touch
- Absent or diminished pulses
- Severe pain
- Open/draining wounds, sores, and/or gangrene
- Discolored skin and nails
- Lack of capillary filling



CLI Specialist revascularizing the pedal loop, a major artery perfusing the foot