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

Successful revascularization with complete wound healing

MAJOR AMPUTATION PREVENTED!

BLOOD FLOW PRE-PROCEDURE

indicates missing blood flow due to blockages

BLOOD FLOW POST-PROCEDURE

Successful revascularization with complete wound healing

What 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.¹

55% of patients receiving a major amputation die within 4 years.¹

85% of diabetes-related amputations are preventable.²

REFERENCES:


2. American Diabetes Association
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 Treat CLI?

- **Endovascular (minimally invasive) procedures**, such as the use of stents, balloons, and atherectomy, 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.

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.

How to Find a CLI Specialist?

- **Ask** about specific training in the small vessels of the legs and feet.
- **Ask** what percentage of practice is dedicated to treating CLI.
- **Ask** about threshold for treatment before amputation and process for follow up.
- **Ask** about experience with CLI complex cases, procedure outcomes, and published case studies or research.

What are Risk Factors for CLI?

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

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.