

## 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 GLOBAL SOCIETY

## #CLIFighters

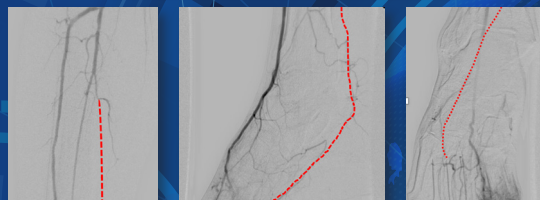
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This brochure is brought to you by the CLI Global Society Communications Committee: Lorie Henderson, NP (Chair), David Alper, DPM, John Fry, MD, Kevin Herman, MD, and Kym McNicholas. Front and back cover patient photos provided by Kevin Herman, MD

### 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

# 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!

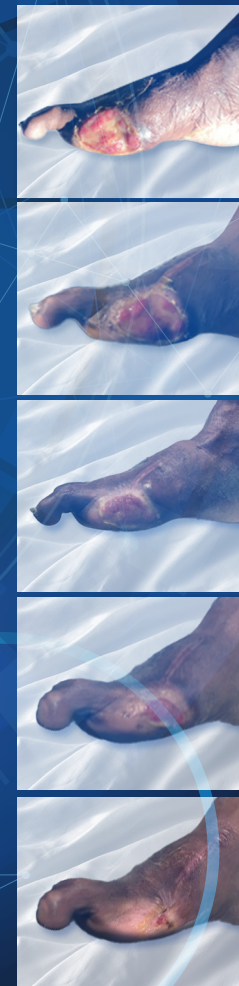
## What Healthcare Providers NEED TO KNOW About Critical Limb Ischemia (CLI)

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>



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:

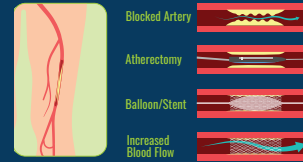
- Open sores, wounds, or skin infections that will not heal
- Gangrene
- Pain, cramps, or numbness
- Shiny, smooth, dry skin
- Thickening of the toenails

## What are Risk Factors for CLI?

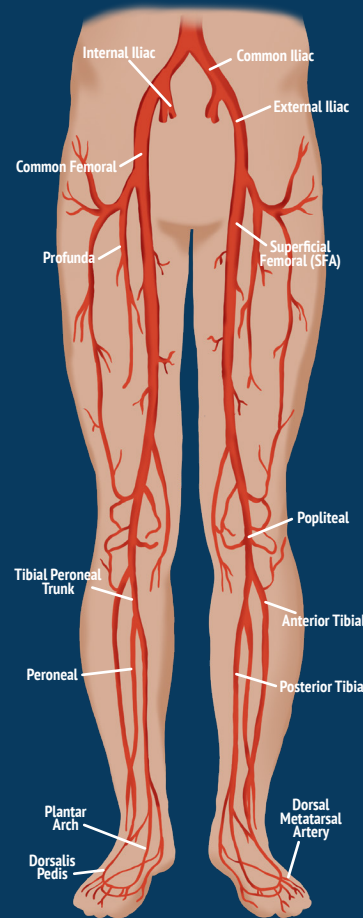
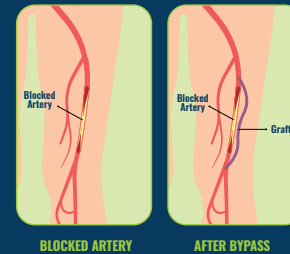
- Anyone age 50 or older
- Smoking/Nicotine
- Diabetes
- High blood pressure
- High cholesterol
- Heart disease
- Chronic kidney disease

# How to Treat CLI?

**Endovascular (minimally invasive) procedures**, such as the use of 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.



**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.**

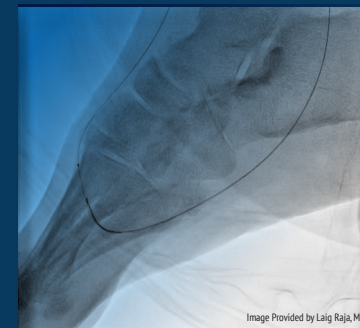
## How to Find a CLI Specialist?

**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.



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

Image Provided by Lalig Raja, MD