

Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) and Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) Risk Assessment Form

Peripheral Arterial Disease is a common and often silent condition that affects the circulation to the legs and feet, initially causing aching, pain, cramping and fatigue. The arteries become narrowed and walking may become more difficult or painful. This condition can lead to foot and leg wounds or ulcers that don't heal or are very slow to heal, and potentially lead to amputations if left untreated.

The below assessment will help to identify your risk for Peripheral Arterial Disease. Please complete both sections in their entirety.

Patient Name _____ Date _____

Street Address _____

City/State/Zip _____ Phone _____

Email _____ Birth Date _____ Current Age _____

Risk Factors for PAD

1. Do you have leg pain with exertion? (e.g. while walking) _____ Yes _____ No
2. Are you a current or former smoker _____ Yes _____ No
3. Do you have Diabetes? _____ Yes _____ No
4. Are you on dialysis? _____ Yes _____ No
5. Have you had any lower leg, ankle or foot wounds that are/were slow to heal? _____ Yes _____ No
6. Have you ever had a vascular bypass in the leg(s)? _____ Yes _____ No
7. Have you ever had a toe or partial foot/leg amputation? _____ Yes _____ No

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

On the reverse, please see Clinical Guidelines for Peripheral Arterial Disease and Considerations for Next Steps.

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Clinical Guidelines for Peripheral Arterial Disease

Critical characteristics of patients at risk for peripheral arterial disease are defined as individuals with one or more of the following:

- Patients over 65 years old
- Patients 50 years or older and a history of smoking or diabetes
- Leg symptoms with exertion (claudication)
- Non-healing wounds (lower extremity)

Non-invasive diagnostic testing is the initial step in establishing the presence and extent of lower extremity PAD in patients identified to be at risk for the disease.

Vascular diagnostic laboratories could use segmental pressures, Doppler waveform analysis, pulse volume recordings, or ABI with duplex ultrasonography (or some combination of these methods) to document the presence and location of PAD in lower extremity.

Considerations for Next Step

Non-invasive testing should be considered for patients with a positive finding on the PAD risk assessment:

- 65 years or older
- 50 years or older and answered "yes" to questions 1 or 2 of the Risk Factors for PAD
- Answered "yes" to questions 3 or 4 of the Risk Factors for PAD
- A onetime aortic duplex ultrasound is recommended in all male patients between 65 and 75 who have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their life.

An annual risk assessment is suggested for all dialysis patients, as they have a high prevalence of peripheral arterial disease.