



TREATMENT FOR VASCULAR DISEASES

Information Booklet

This study is funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR)

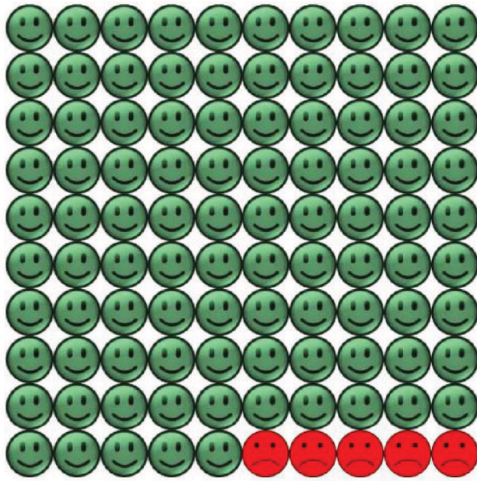


PAD v10 30.03.17

The picture below shows a **higher** chance of treatment success.

Chance of treatment success is 95 in 100

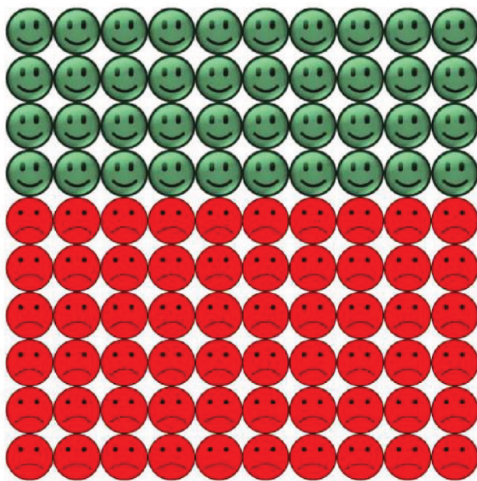
Chance of treatment failure is 5 in 100



The picture below shows a **lower** chance of treatment success.

Chance of treatment success is 40 in 100

Chance of treatment failure is 60 in 100



Health State Descriptions

Health State A - Critical Ischaemia

You feel severe pain in one or both of your legs even while you are resting. The pain is also present while walking, and can be so bad that you may not want to walk at all. You may also have non-healing ulcers or dry gangrene (dry, black skin) on your legs or feet. You will be taking strong pain killing drugs (opioids) to manage your pain.

These symptoms are caused by blockages in your arteries which reduce the blood flow to your legs. This causes the tissues in your leg to die because of lack of oxygen and nutrients. If these symptoms are left untreated and the blood flow cannot be restored to your leg, then you may need an amputation.

Health state B - Typical Health State Following Successful Treatment of Critical Ischaemia

You can walk without pain for around 200 yards, at which point you develop cramping pain in your calf. The pain goes away when you stop walking, and you need to rest for a few minutes before you can start to walk again without any pain. The pain will return again after walking for another 200 yards or so, at which point you need to stop and rest again before continuing.

Health State C - Leg Amputation

You have an amputation. Either part or all of your leg will be removed to reduce severe pain and the risk of serious infection. This will severely impact your quality of life. Your mobility will be restricted, and you may need a wheelchair or have a prosthetic limb fitted. You may also need to be rehoused, or moved into a care home.

The loss of a limb can also have considerable psychological impact, such as grief, anxiety or depression.

You may also experience some form of stump pain or "phantom limb" pain (pain that seems to be coming from the amputated limb).

Treatment

You will be reviewed immediately by a surgeon and undergo some tests. You will probably need treatment to improve the blood circulation, which may either be a major operation to bypass the blockage or a keyhole procedure to stretch the areas of narrowing.

On average, you will need to be in hospital for about seven to ten days.

A full recovery from surgery can be slow and may take up to 8 weeks. Rest pain will improve within 4 weeks, but if you have ulcers it can take a long time for them to heal and they require dressings for many weeks. A district nurse will come to your home to provide dressings.

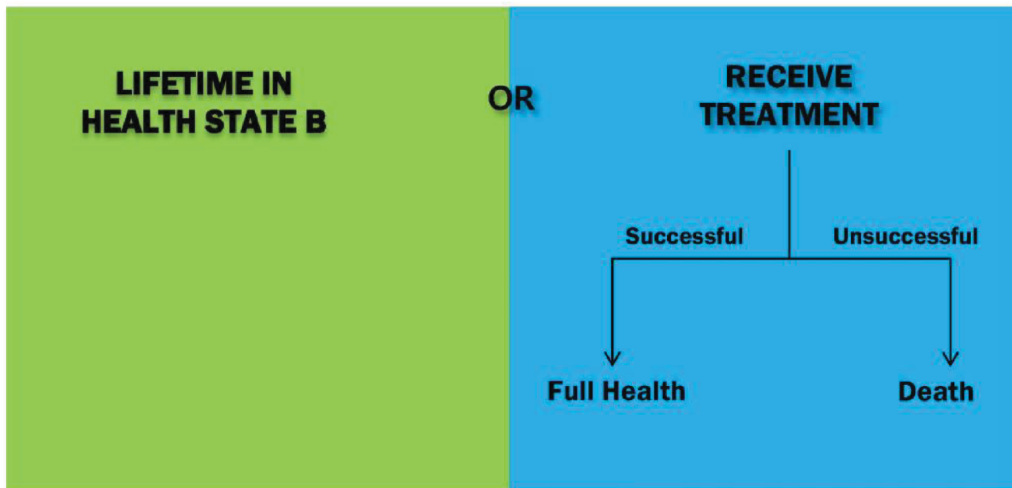
If your symptoms return you will need to have follow-up appointments once a year until your symptoms are managed.

Valuing Health State B

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CHOICE



Valuing Health State C

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