



We prevent more than 80% of amputations in patients who were told there was no other option.

REAL LIMB SALVAGE - Kevin Herman, MD

Consultation—History

47 year-old male who developed severe soft tissue infection on the dorsum of his foot with exposed tendons (right).

He was on vacation in Las Vegas at the time and he was told he would need to have his leg amputated.

PMHx:

DM (not well controlled) HTN NON-SMOKER

Medications:

Atorvastatin Amlodipine Lantus Nateglinide (Not on anti-plt therapy)

NOTE: at the time of iniotial consult, exact medications were unknown.

Initial Plan and Treatment

- Blood work
- Arterial imaging
- Add anti-plt therapy
- Angiogram and intervention based on clinical picture, patient history and arterial imaging
- Try to restore blood flow to as many blood vessels as possible

Initial Findings

Initial angiogram (images 1-3) show severe stenotic diffuse disease of all three blood arteries below the knee and specifically no blood flow to the top of the foot at the site of the wound.









ABOVE (Far Left): Initial Clinical Image of Patient's Left Foot (1-3): Initial Angiogram reveals occluded AT down to the ankle and multi-focal PT and peroneal artery stenosis.

CIA	Right PSV 8	PSV & Waveform		Left ,			CIA
EIA	Waveform	T = Trig	hasic		103.3	Т	EIA
CFA	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	B = Bip M = Mo			96.0	Т	CFA
PFA		M = Monophasic O = Occluded			79.6	Т	PFA
Prox SFA	Pressure	Right	Left	- 11	114.8	Т	Prox SFA
Mid SFA	Brachial				78.1	Т	Mid SFA
Dist SFA	DP				92.1	Т	Dist SFA
AK Pop	PT				67.7	Т	AK Pop
BK Pop	Peroneal				69.4	Т	BK Pop
AT	ABI				175.4	0	AT
PT	Toe			71	378.0	В	PT
Peroneal	Metatarsal				80.7	В	Peroneal
TP Trunk	111	1		1	66.3	Т	TP Trunk
	Prelimina	ary Fine	dings				

Left leg: Duplex scanning showed triphasic inflow at the external iliac through common femoral, profunda femoris, superficial femoral and popliteal artery through the tibioperoneal trunk. The PTA was diffusely stenotic with a PSV of 291.9 cm/sec in the proximal, a 378 cm/sec in the mid and 300.6 cm/sec distally, biphasic flow in the common planar. The peroneal was biphasic. The ATA had triphasic inflow, occluding in the upper to the distal calf with biphasic flow reconstituting distally via a collateral. Monophasic flow in the DPA, pedal arch was not visualized due to patients wound placement.



IMAGES 4-5:
Intraprocedural
Fluoroscopic
Images
show the balloon
across the pedal loop
in both AP and
lateral projections.



"I have worked with both Dr. Herman and Dr. Rundback. They saved the limb of one of my patients that the endovascular surgeon told me was unsalvageable. I have not found too many doctors willing to restore flow to the foot and the plantar arch and who have been successful. If we want to pride ourselves in being the best we need to associate with the best."

Dr. Debra Manheim, DPM, FACFAS, FACFAOM

No patient should undergo an amputation without seeing us first.

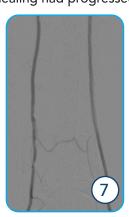
BELOW: (6-8):

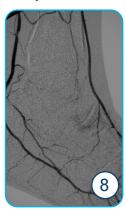
Final Angiograms demonstrate a patent plantar pedal loop with good flow to the dorsum of the foot via the AT to the location of the wound.

(9-10):

Post Intervention healing had progressed nicely but stalled. New SFA disease warranted a second intervention.













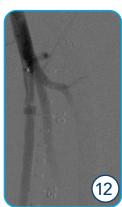






IMAGE 11: Initial Angiogram at Procedure 1 - angiographic images from the first procedure show no proximal SFA disease.

IMAGES 12-13: Angiographic Image at Second Procedure now demonstrates new SFA lesion treated with balloon angioplasty.

IMAGE 14: Second Intervention shows final angiogram with improved blood flow in the tibial vasculature.





ABOVE: Clinical Images after Re-intervention at 6 months (left) and 9 months (right); wound is almost completely closed; no skin graft needed.

Discussion

- Team approach is key American Endovascular was in constant communication with the patient's podiatrist as well as the wound care specialist and home care agency.
- Patient and family both need to be on board with the treatment plan and understand that results are not immediate and that healing takes time - manage expectations.
- Close wound care follow-up is essential.
- Good photographic images of wound pictures are worth a thousand words for comparison.

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Kevin Herman, MD - Interventional Radiologist

A leading authority on PAD and CLI, Dr. Herman graduated from UMDNJ Medical School and completed a fellowship in vascular and interventional radiology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Montefiore Health System, Bronx, New York City. He spearheads multiple clinical trials in endovascular medicine, helping evaluate new devices and drug therapies for peripheral arterial disease. In addition to NJ Endovascular, he also serves as Medical Director of Advanced Interventional & Vascular Services, LLP.

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