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**Original article:**

**Study to correlate of findings of Ankle Brachial Index with duration of diabetes, serum lipid profile and HbA1c**

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Peripheral arterial disease is defined as a clinical disorder in which there is stenosis or occlusion in the arteries of the limbs. With better understanding of the process of atherosclerosis in type 2 Diabetes mellitus, avenues for treatment have increased. Modification of lifestyle and effective management of the established risk factors such as smoking, dyslipidaemia, hyperglycaemia and hypertension retard the progression of the disease and reduce cardiovascular events in these patients. With this back ground the presence study was conducted to assess to know whether ABI finding were correlated with duration of diabetes, serum lipid profile and HbA1c.

**Materials and methods:** The study was conducted in Dr. D Y. Patil Medical College and Research Centre, Pimpri, Pune-411018 . Period of study: The study was conducted from July 2013 to September 2015,over a period of 2 years. Approval of Institute Ethics committee was obtained before the start of study. All recruited patients were interviewed to obtain socio demographic and medical history. Origin, duration and progression of the condition were recorded on the sheet. After history taking all patients were examined for general and systemic examination.

**Results:** Among cases with PVD, all (100.0%) were having hypertension while it was present in 57.1% cases without PVD. On application chi square test, it was found not significant (p >0.05), thus presence of hypertension was not associated with presence of PVD in DM cases. Among cases with PVD, all (100.0%) were having hypertension while it was present in 57.1% cases without PVD. On application chi square test, it was found not significant (p >0.05), thus presence of hypertension was not associated with presence of PVD in DM cases.

**Conclusion:** Among cases with PVD, all (100.0%) were having DM since more than 10 years while duration of DM varied from less than 5 year to more than 15 years in cases without PVD. However on application chi square test, it was found non significant (p >0.05), thus presence of hypertension was not associated with presence of PVD in DM cases.

**Keywords:** Peripheral arterial disease , hypertension