

May 24-25, 2018
London, UK

Tejas P Singh et al., J Vasc Endovasc Therapy 2018, Volume 3
DOI: 10.21767/2573-4482-C1-002

COMPARISON OF PRESENTING CHARACTERISTICS AND CARDIOVASCULAR OUTCOME BETWEEN INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS PATIENTS WITH PERIPHERAL ARTERY DISEASE

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Aim: The risk factors for peripheral artery disease (PAD) are more common in Indigenous than non-Indigenous Australians. However, the presentation and outcome of PAD in Indigenous Australians has not been previously investigated. The aim of this prospective cohort study was to compare the presenting characteristics and clinical outcome of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians with PAD.

Methods: PAD patients were prospectively recruited since 2003 from an outpatient vascular clinic in Townsville, Australia. Presenting symptoms and risk factors in Indigenous and non-Indigenous patients were compared using Pearson's χ^2 test and Mann Whitney U test. Kaplan Meier survival analysis and Cox proportional hazard analysis compared the incidence of myocardial infarction (MI), stroke or death (major cardiovascular events) among Indigenous and non-Indigenous patients.

Results: 401 PAD patients were recruited, of which 16 were Indigenous and 385 were non-Indigenous Australians. Indigenous Australians were younger at entry (median age 63.3 [54.7-67.8] vs. 69.6 [63.3-75.4]), more commonly current smokers (56.3% vs. 31.4%), and more frequently had insulin treated diabetes (18.8% vs. 5.2%). During a median follow-up of 2.5 years, five and 45 combined events (MI, stroke or death) were recorded amongst Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, respectively. Indigenous Australians were at a 4-fold greater risk of major cardiovascular events (adjusted hazard ratio 4.03 [95% confidence intervals 1.17-13.87], $p=0.027$) compared to non-Indigenous Australians.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that Indigenous Australians

with PAD present at a younger age have higher rates of smoking and insulin-treated diabetes, and poorer clinical outcomes compared to non-Indigenous Australians

Recent Publications

1. Singh T P, Morris D R, Smith S, Moxon J V and Golledge J (2017) Systematic review and meta-analysis of the association between C-reactive protein and major cardiovascular events in patients with peripheral artery disease. *European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery* 54(2):220-33.
2. Morris D, Singh T, Moxon J, Smith A, Stewart F, Jones R, et al. (2017) Assessment and validation of a novel angiographic scoring system for peripheral artery disease. *British Journal of Surgery* 104(5):544-54.
3. Singh T P, Vangaveti V N, Kennedy R L and Malabu U H (2016) Role of telehealth in diabetic foot ulcer management – A systematic review. *Australian Journal of Rural Health* 24(4):224.
4. Nair J J and Singh T P (2017) Sjogren's syndrome: review of the aetiology, pathophysiology & potential therapeutic interventions. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Dentistry* 9(4):e584-e9.
5. Singh T P, Vangaveti V N and Malabu U H (2015) Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors and their potential role in the management of atherosclerosis—a review. *Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research & Reviews* 9(4):223-9.

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Biography

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