

Characteristics of Patients Undergoing Subclavian Artery Revascularization in Latvia: A Retrospective Analysis

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Abstract : Subclavian artery stenosis (SAS) is a common vascular disease that can cause a range of symptoms, from arm fatigue and weakness to ischemic stroke. Revascularization procedures, such as percutaneous transluminal angioplasty and stenting, are widely used to treat SAS and improve blood flow to the affected arm. However, the optimal management of patients with SAS is still unclear, and further research is needed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of different treatment options. This study aims to investigate the characteristics of patients with SAS who underwent revascularization procedures in Latvia (Specifically RAKUS). The research part of this paper aims to describe and analyze the demographics, comorbidities, diagnostic methods, types of revascularization procedures, and antiaggregant therapy used. The goal of this study is to provide insights into the current clinical practice in Latvia and help future treatment decision-makers. To achieve this aim, a retrospective study of 76 patients with SAS who underwent revascularization procedures was performed. After statistical analysis of the data, the study provided insights into the characteristics and management of patients with SAS in Latvia, highlighting the most observed comorbidities in these patients, the preferred diagnostic methods, and the most performed procedures. These findings can inform clinical decision-making and may have implications for the management of patients with subclavian artery stenosis in Latvia.

Keywords : subclavian artery stenosis, revascularization, characteristics of patients, comorbidities, retrospective analysis

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