

Peripheral Artery and Bypass Cases

Caitlin W. Hicks, MD, MS
Hiba Juboori, RDMS, RVT



2021

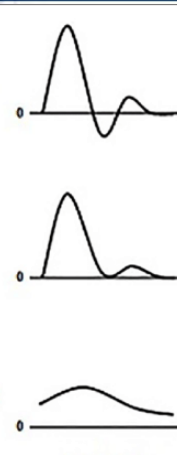
ABI + Duplex Imaging

- Baseline PVR
 - Typically no duplex unless there is hx prior intervention or concern for acute limb ischemia
 - PVR can be used as an alternative to duplex when assessing for total perfusion
- ABI + lower arterial duplex s/p intervention and surveillance
 - Increase ability to intervene much sooner and before ABI decreases
 - Increase longevity of bypasses and success of surgical intervention

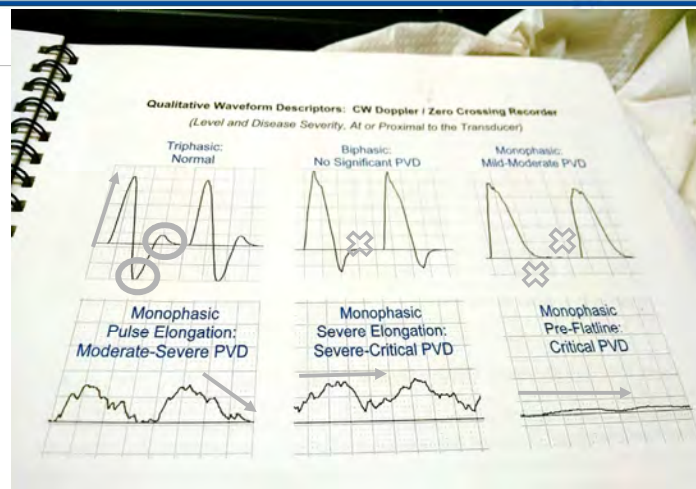


Johns Hopkins Non-Invasive Vascular Lab Criteria for ABIs

ABI	DEGREE OF ABNORMALITY	WAVEFORM PATTERN
>1.4	Unable to assess; calcified	Variable
1.0-1.4	Normal	Triphasic or Biphasic
0.91-0.99	Borderline	Triphasic or Biphasic
0.70 to 0.90	Mild	Triphasic or Biphasic
0.40-0.69	Moderate	Monophasic, Quick systolic acceleration
<0.40	Severe	Monophasic, Slow systolic acceleration, Tardus et parvus



Interpreting an ABI Doppler waveform



PVR Interpretation Criteria



Where is the arterial disease and how severe is it?

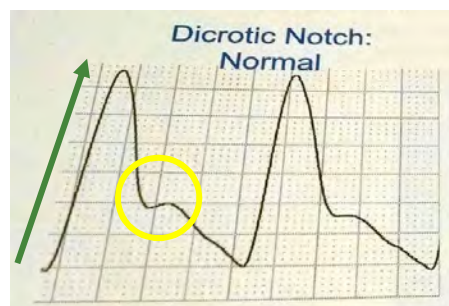
- **Location** and **severity** of disease
- Plethysmography waveforms at the level of the thigh, calf, ankle & metatarsal
- Segmental pressures at the level of the thigh, calf & ankle (ABI included)
- ****Compare pressures and waveform quality from limb to limb & segment to segment ****

What kind of disease?

- Thigh level abnormal waveform
 - Aorto-Iliac, ileofemoral, and/or common femoral, femoral artery disease (inflow)
- Calf level abnormal waveform
 - Femoral-Popliteal Artery disease (outflow)
- Ankle level abnormal waveform
 - Run-Off disease
- Abnormal waveforms at more than one level
 - Multi-segmental disease

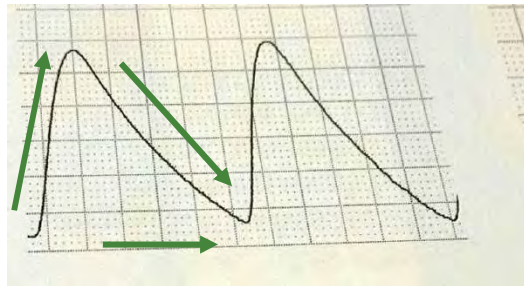
Normal PVR waveform

- Sharp systolic peak with prominent dicrotic notch



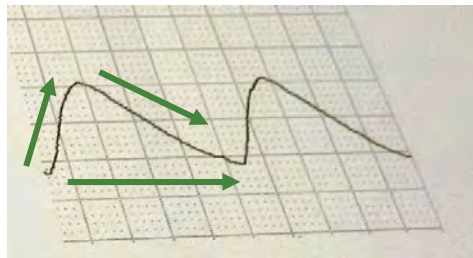
Mildly Abnormal

- Sharp peak, absent dicrotic notch and downslope is bowed away from baseline and delayed



Moderately Abnormal

- Flattened systolic peak, upslope and downslope time decreased and nearly equal, and absent dicrotic notch

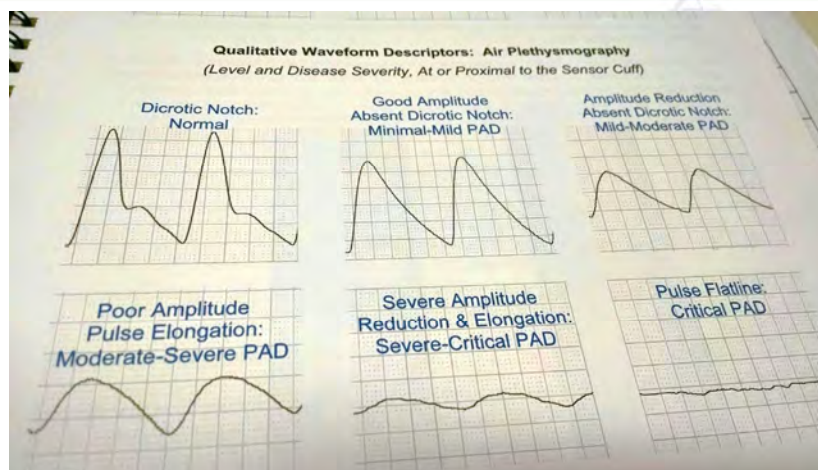


Severely Abnormal

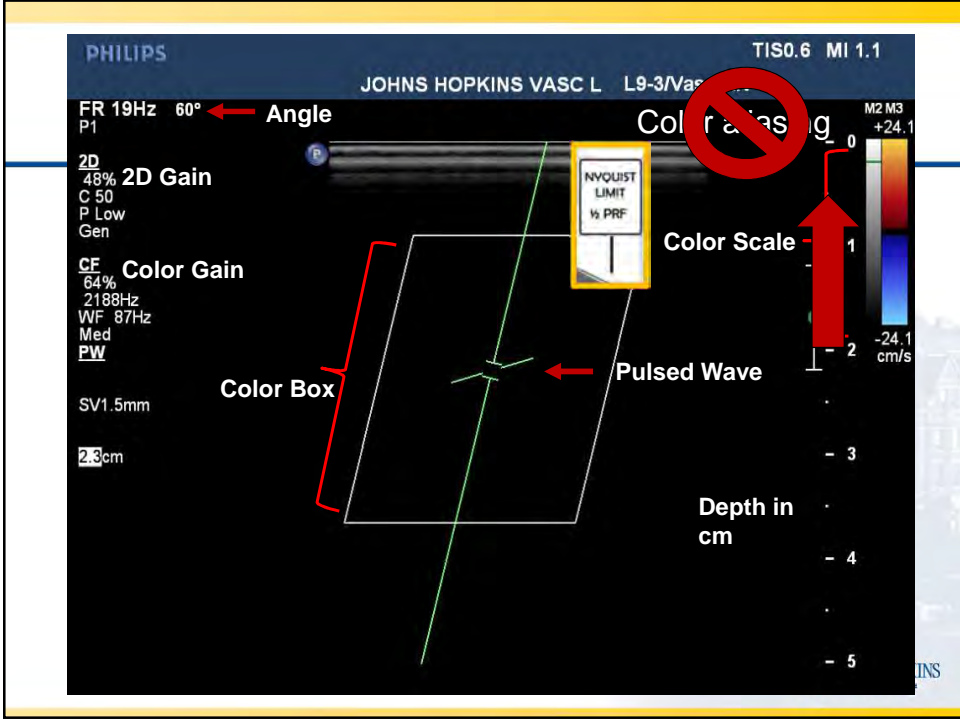
- Absent or low amplitude pulse wave with equal upslope and downslope time



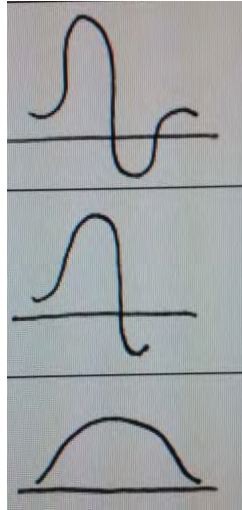
PVR Doppler waveform criteria



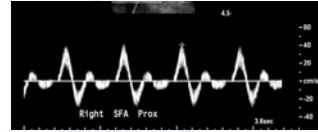
What to Pay Attention to When Interpreting Duplexes



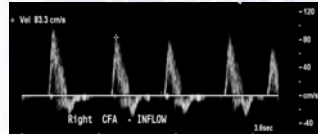
Types of Arterial Waveforms



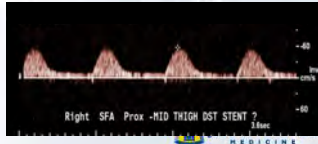
- Triphasic



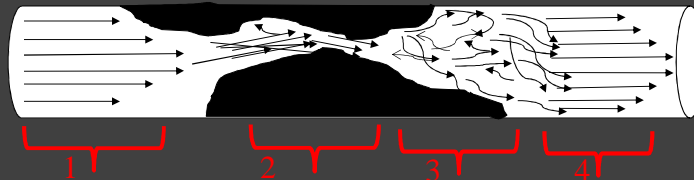
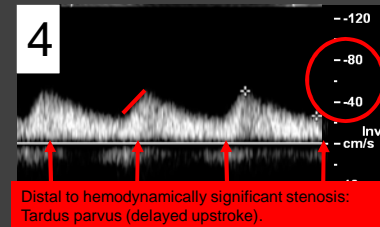
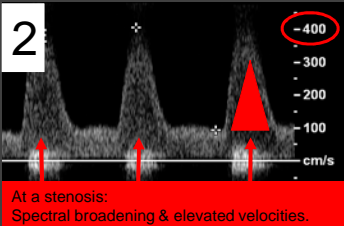
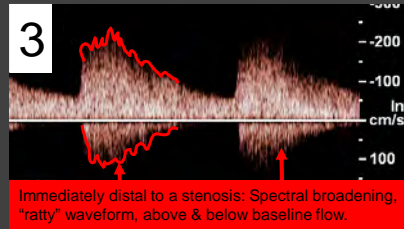
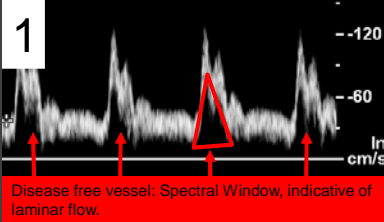
- Biphasic



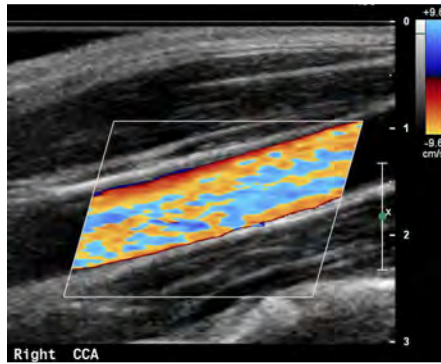
- Monophasic



Hemodynamics:



How to determine if depicted aliasing is real:



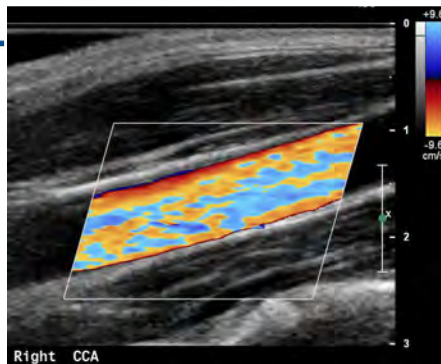
Artifactual Aliasing:
- No vessel narrowing



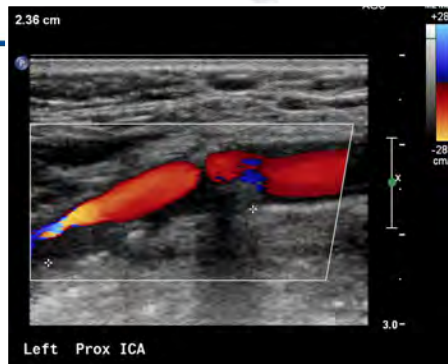
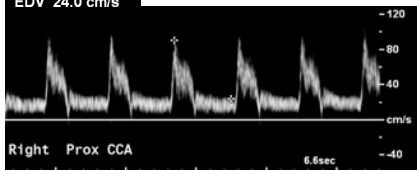
Appropriate Aliasing:
- Narrowed lumen



How to determine if depicted aliasing is real:



PSV 90.3 cm/s
EDV 24.0 cm/s



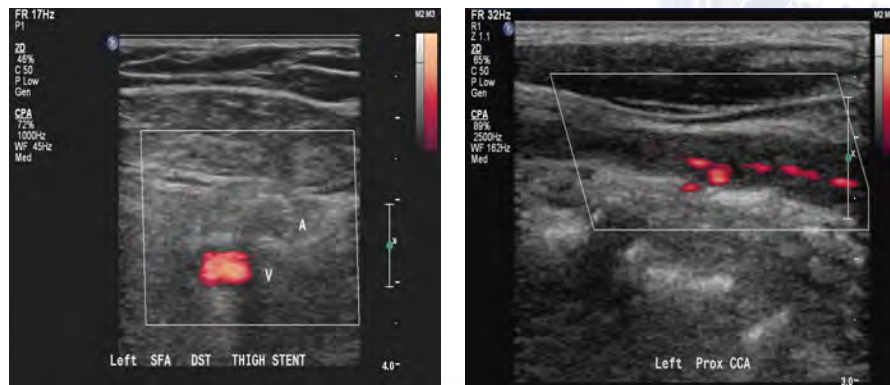
PSV -676 cm/s
EDV -286 cm/s



INS

Power Doppler (CPA)

- Increased flow sensitivity; used to detect the presence of flow in vessels that are poorly imaged with conventional color Doppler



Duplex Criteria For Arteries

% Diameter Reduction	Spectral Waveform Characteristics	PSV at proximal segment
Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triphasic/biphasic waveform No spectral broadening Smooth walls No evidence of calcifications 	
1-49% Mild Stenosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triphasic/biphasic waveform Minimal spectral broadening Normal proximal and distal waveforms 	
50-69% Moderate Stenosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triphasic/biphasic waveform Prominent spectral broadening Area of focal narrowing identified by an abrupt disruption of the color flow image and localized PSV increase Normal proximal and distal waveform 	2:1
70-89% Moderately to Severe Stenosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monophasic waveform Extensive spectral broadening Visible narrowing of the lumen on both gray scale and color imaging Pre-occlusive "thump" Proximal waveforms monophasic with reduced PSV 	3:1
90-99% Severe Stenosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monophasic waveform Visible narrowing of the lumen on both gray scale and color imaging Pre-occlusive "thump" Proximal waveforms monophasic with reduced PSV 	4:1
100% Occlusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low diastolic flow proximally Pre-occlusive "staccato" waveform Graft filled with increased echoes Monophasic waveform distal to the occlusion 	No flow detected

In-stent Stenosis

Degree of Stenosis in %	Stenosis 50-69%	Stenosis 70-99%
Duplex Velocity PSV/EDV cm/sec	≥200-300/<45	≥300/ >45
Velocity Ratio (PSV max/PSV prox)	2.0-3.0	>3.0

Criteria for Bypass Graft Assessment

Criteria	Doppler Waveforms	Velocity	Imaging	ABI
Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triphasic/biphasic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSV > 45 cm/s No focal increase in PSV noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No structural defects observed in graft or at anastomoses Normal flow velocities in arterial vessels prox/dst to graft anastomoses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in ABI when compared to pre-operative ABI No change or improvement in ABI compared to previous serial F/U study
Abnormal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monophasic/blunted waveforms Monophasic and continuous waveforms Audible but not visible Not audible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSV <40-45 cm/s Localized increase in PSV (>120 cm/s) Reduction in PSV throughout graft when compared to post-operative level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural defects within the bypass and/or at anastomotic site Stenosis noted by flow velocities in arterial vessels proximal and/or distal to graft anastomoses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal increase (<0.15 to 0.20) or no improvement in ABI following surgery Reduction in ABI (>0.15 to 0.20) compared to post-surgical/previous serial F/U ABI

Case #1

Case #1

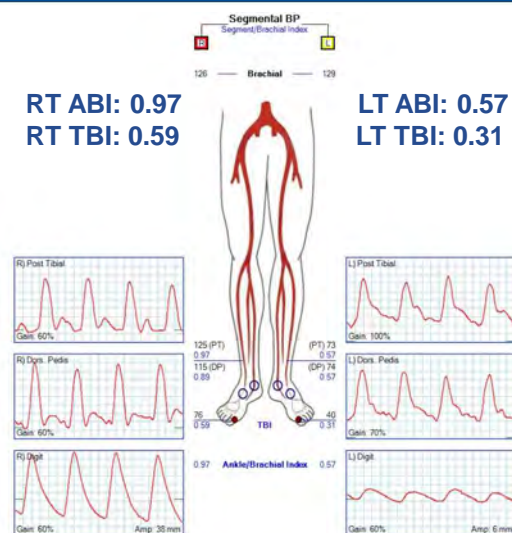
74 yo male presents with new onset of the left lower extremity pain after foam rolling calf and hamstrings. Incidental finding of aneurysmal left popliteal artery on venous duplex exam.

- Relevant patient history
 - AAA
 - CAD
 - MI
 - HTN
 - Carotid stenosis
- Relevant surgical history
 - Endovascular repair of AAA
 - Left carotid endarterectomy

Case #1 Outline

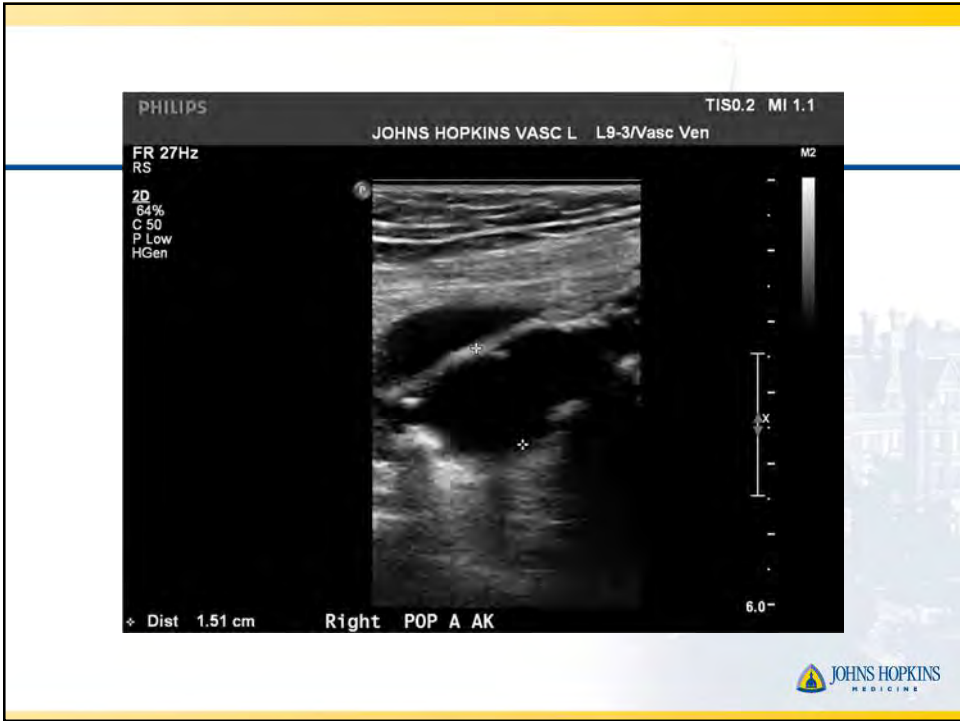
- Baseline ABI + bilateral lower extremity duplex - 8/6/2018
- CTA - 8/7/2019
- Angiography + Intervention - 8/14/2018
- Follow-up ABI + bilateral lower arterial duplex - 10/1/2018

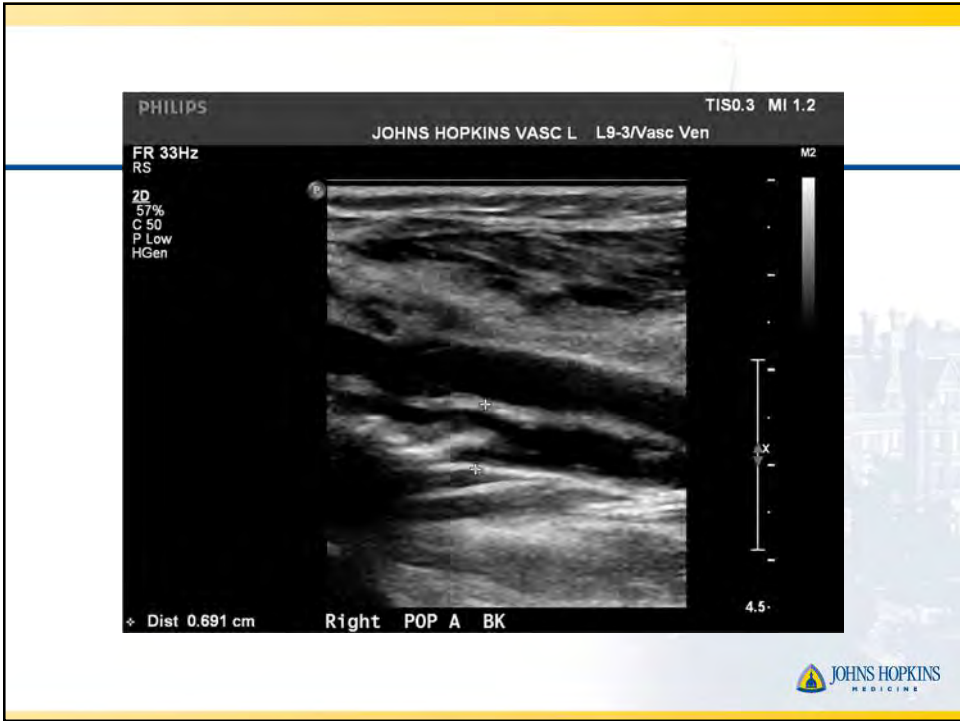
ABI 8/6/2018

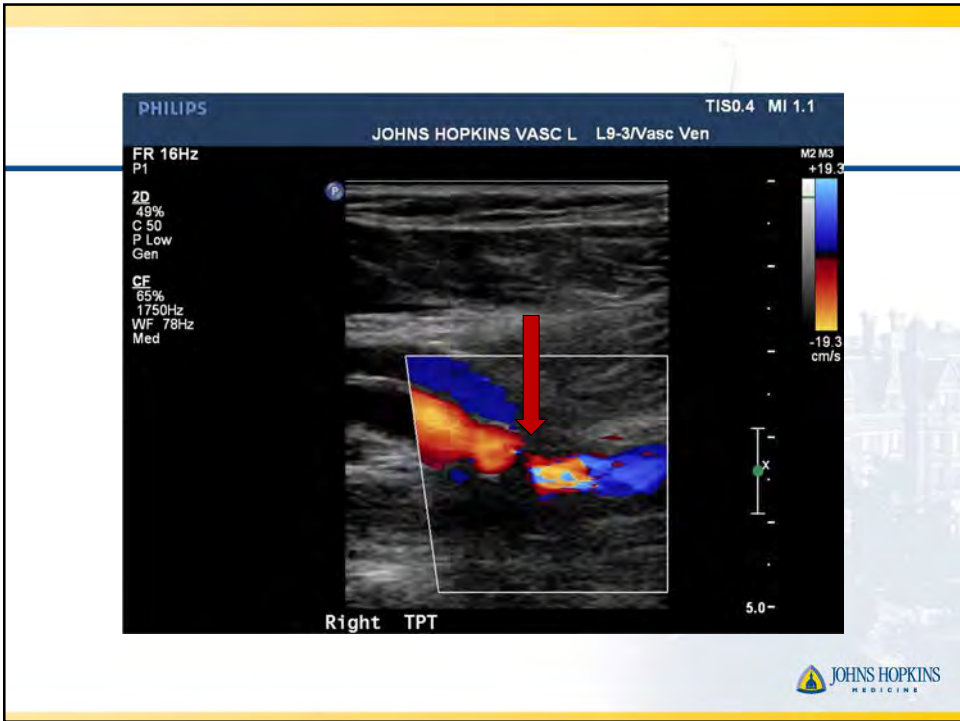


Right lower extremity arterial duplex



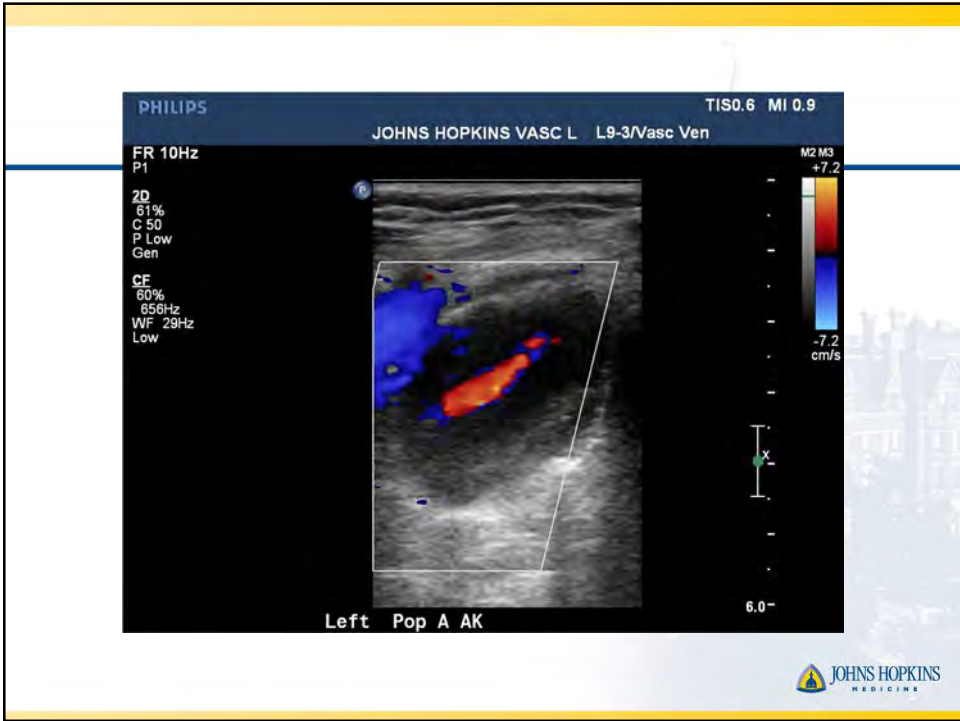


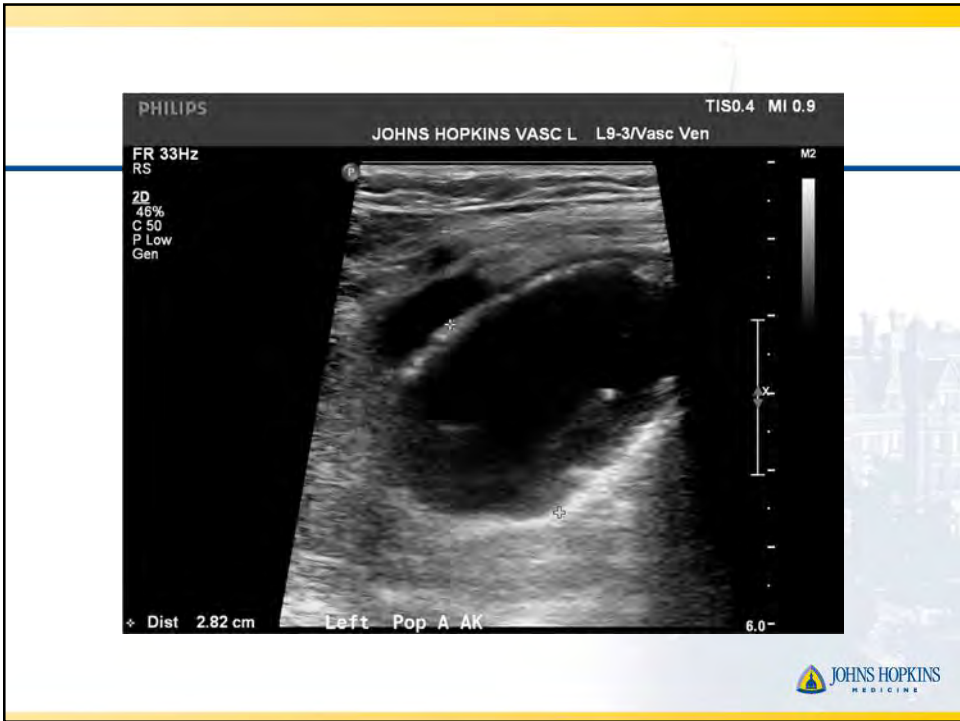


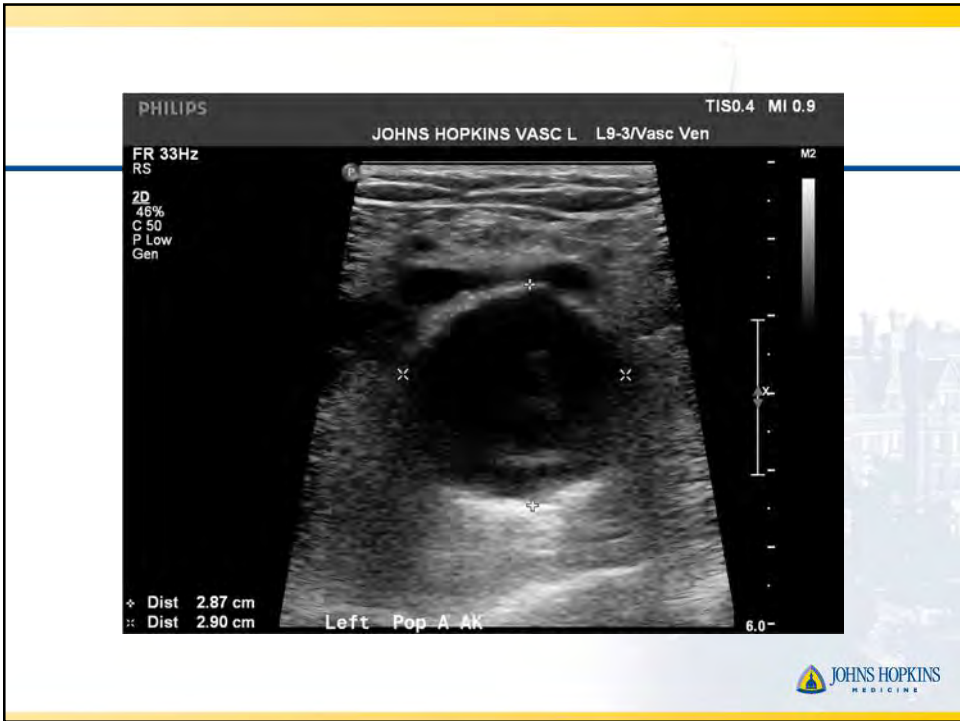


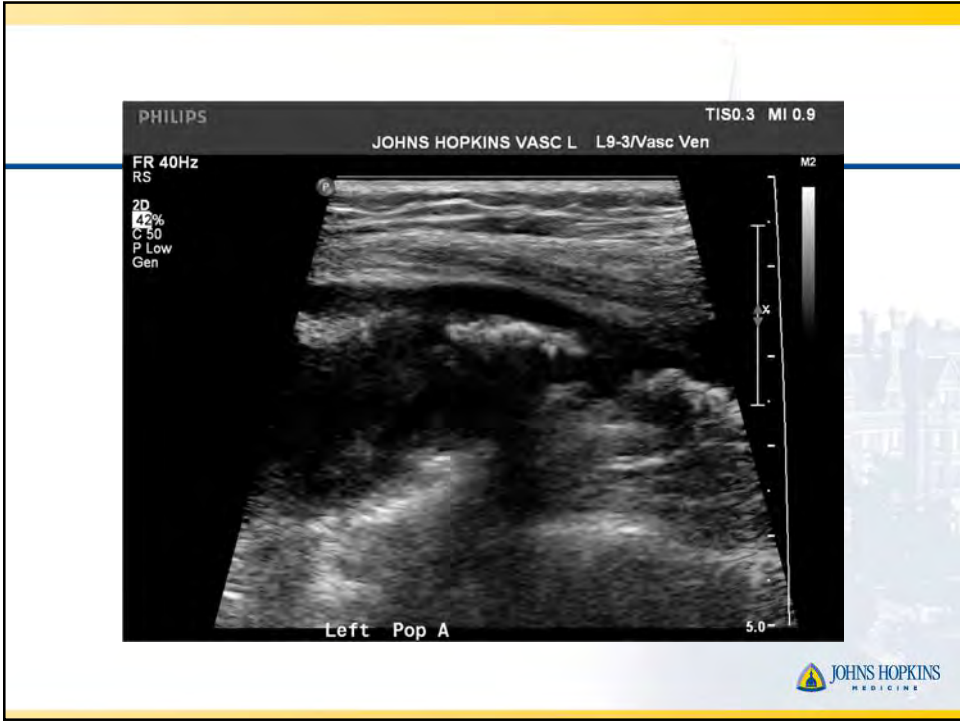
Left lower extremity arterial duplex

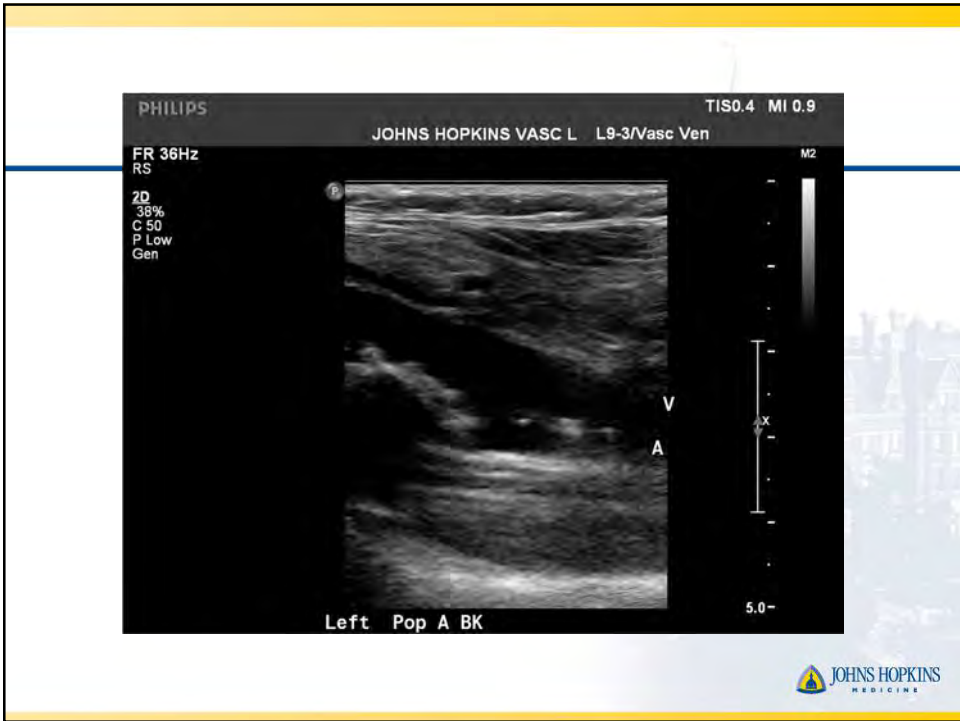


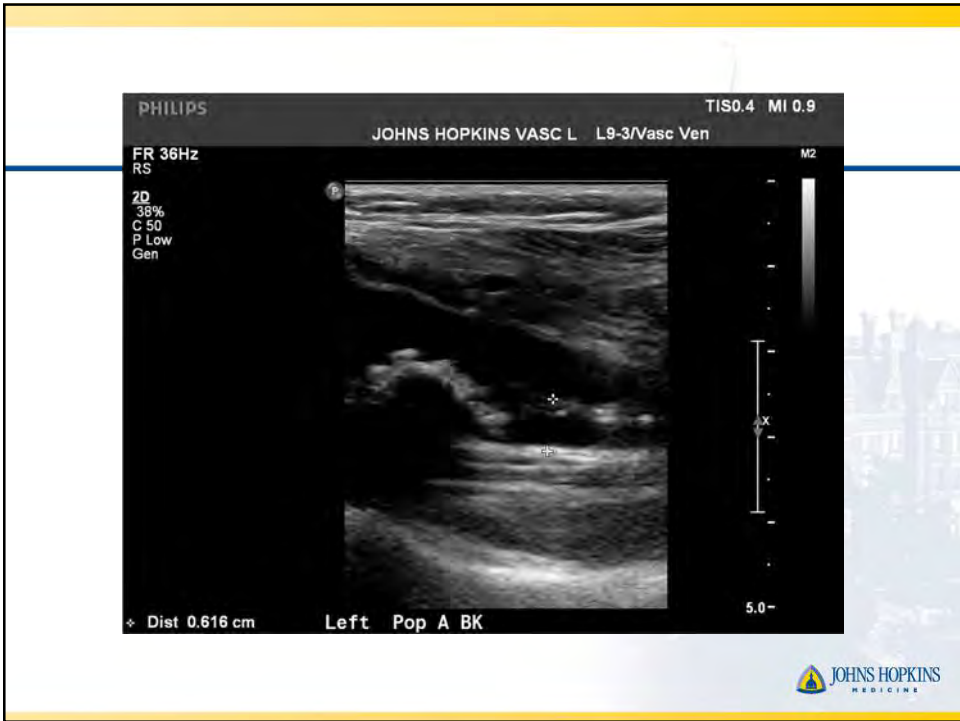
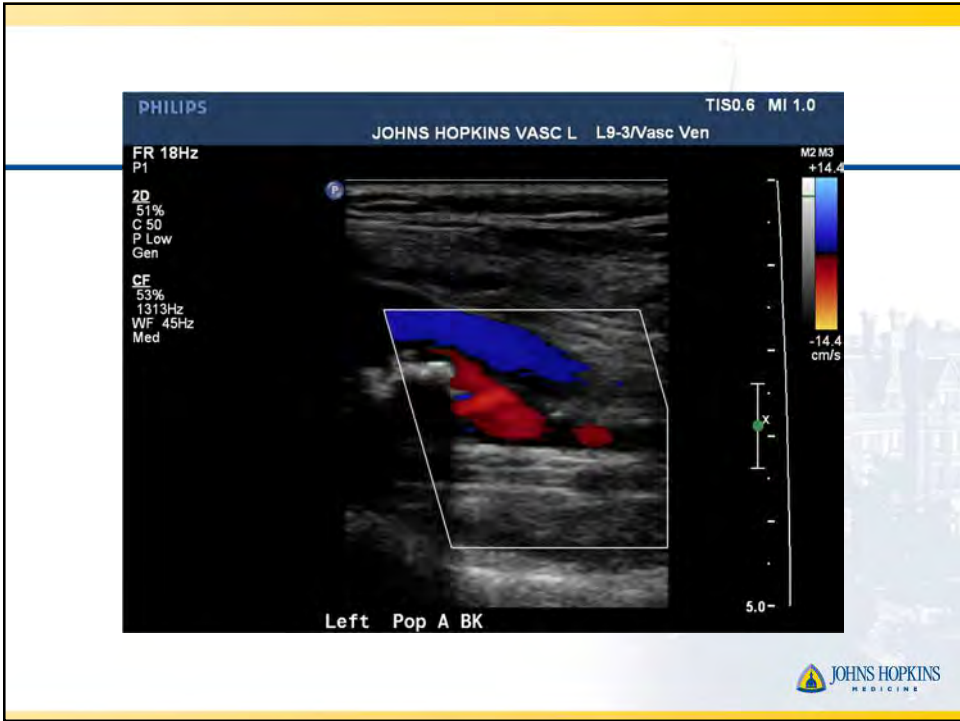


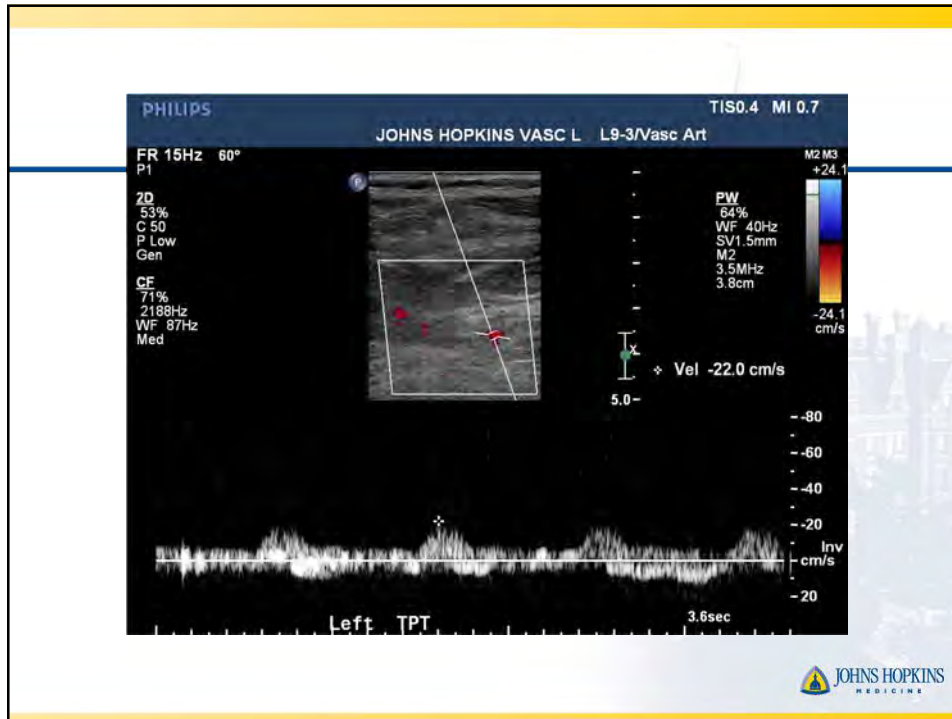












Bilateral lower arterial duplex 8/6/2018

- Right lower extremity arterial duplex demonstrated an ectatic popliteal artery measuring up to 1.52cm. There was abnormal flow through the popliteal and tibio-peroneal trunk.
- Left lower extremity arterial duplex demonstrated an aneurysm measuring up to 2.9 cm with mural thrombus. There was also abnormal flow in the popliteal artery and tibioperoneal trunk.

CTA Abdomen Bilateral Runoff 8/7/2018

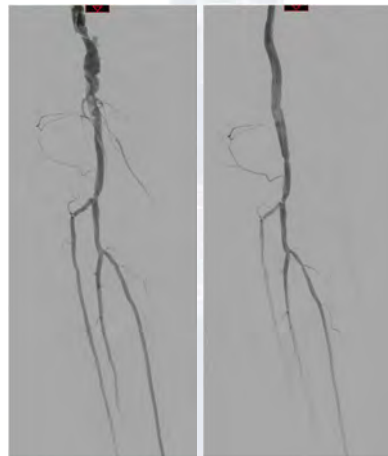


Angiography 8/14/2018

Left Leg

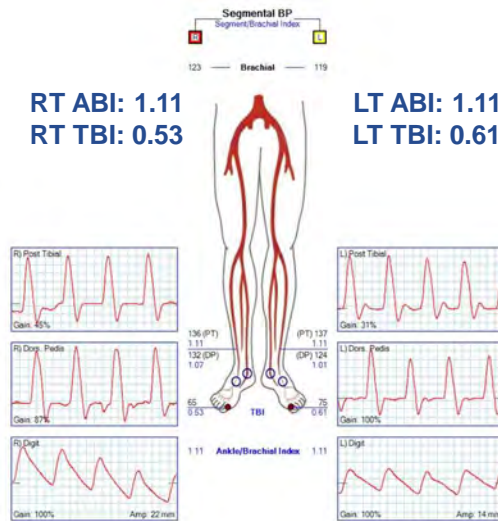


Right Leg



Follow-up ABI 10/1/2018

PRIOR EXAM:
RT ABI: 0.97 LT ABI: 0.57
RT TBI: 0.59 LT TBI: 0.31

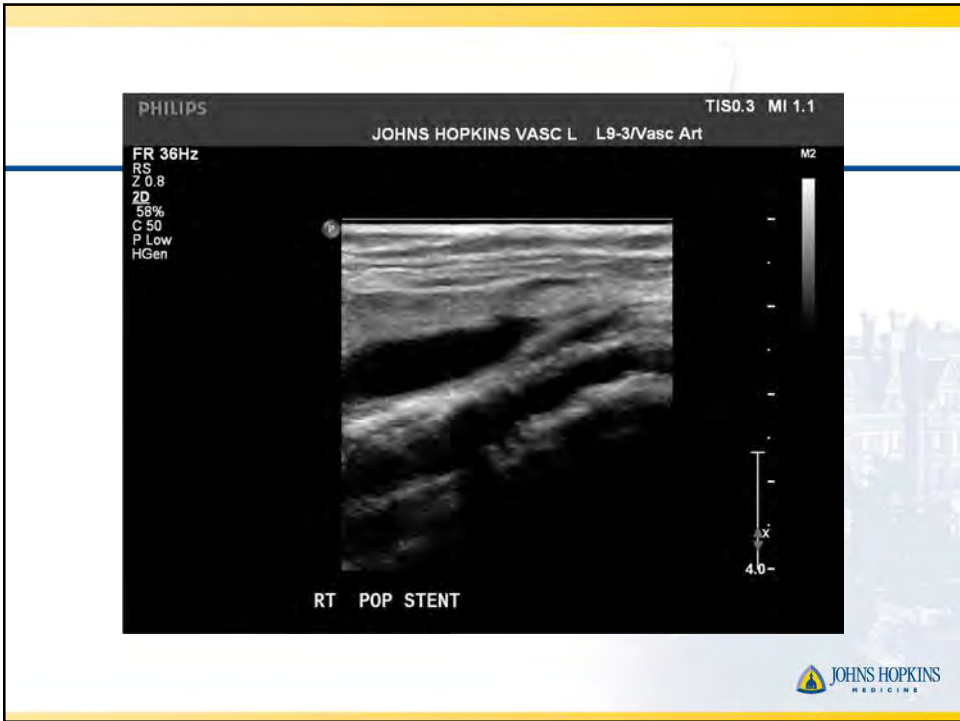


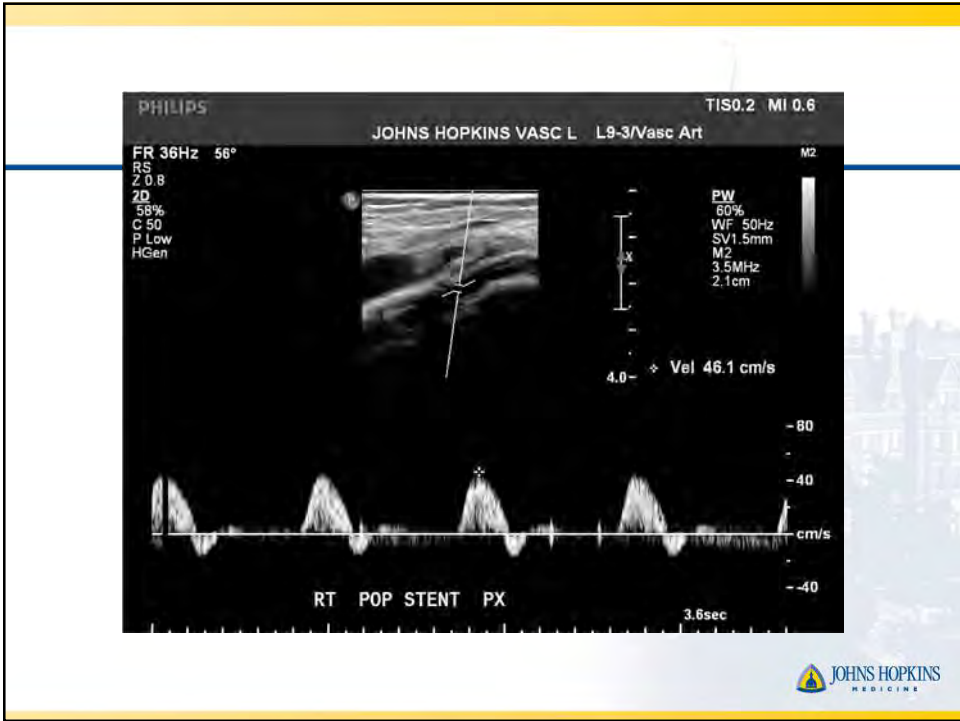
Follow-up bilateral arterial duplex 10/1/2018

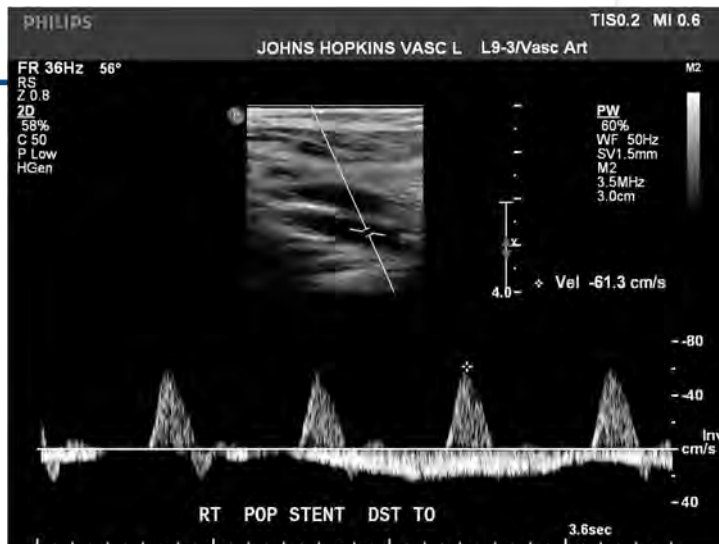
- Sonographer should perform the required protocol per their lab but should pay extra attention to the surgical intervention sites:
 - left lower extremity below-knee popliteal, tibioperoneal trunk, and pero/PTA arteries due to thrombectomy and repair of popliteal artery aneurysm with stents

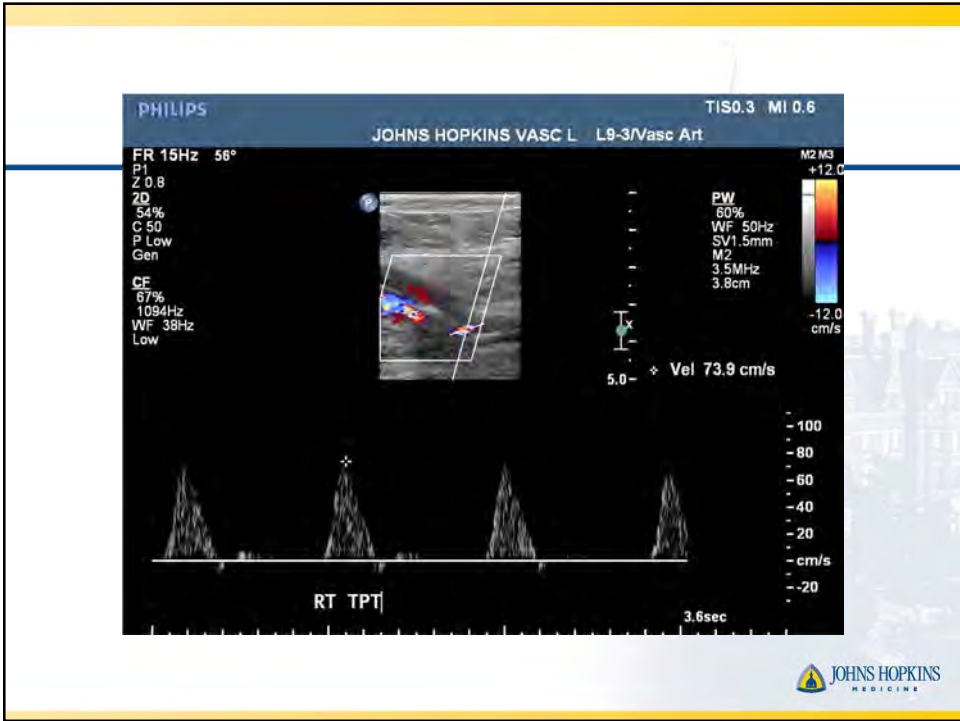
Right lower extremity arterial duplex



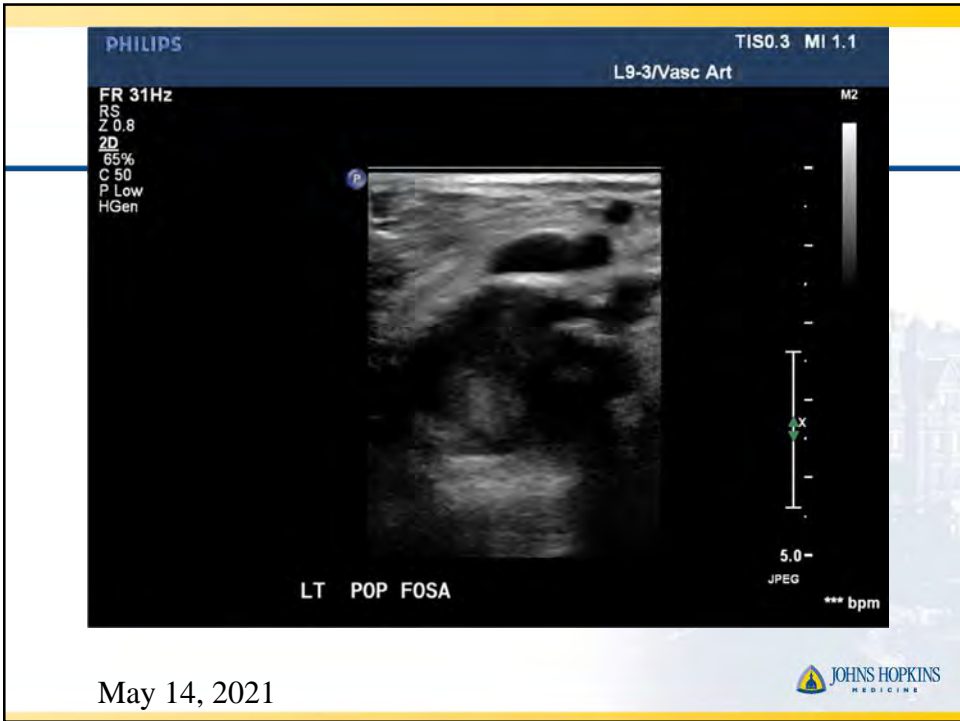
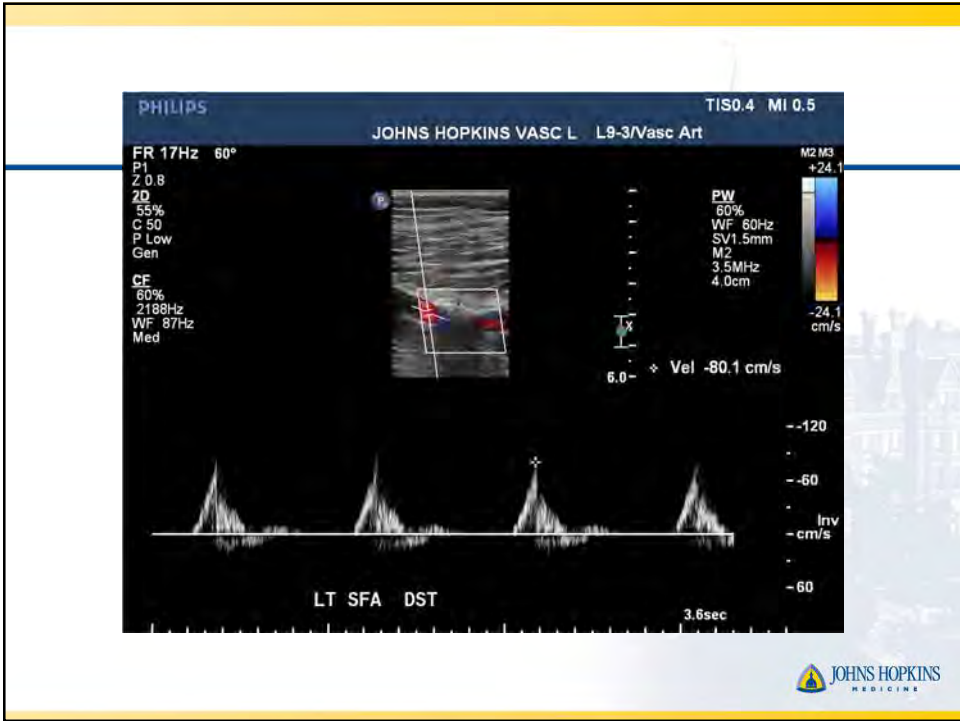




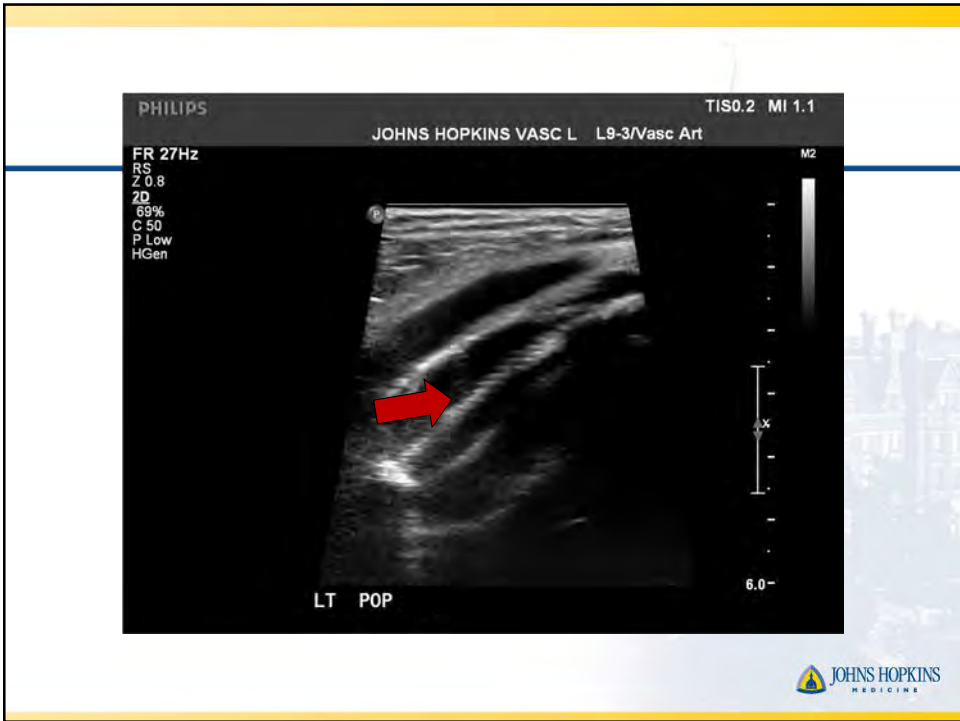




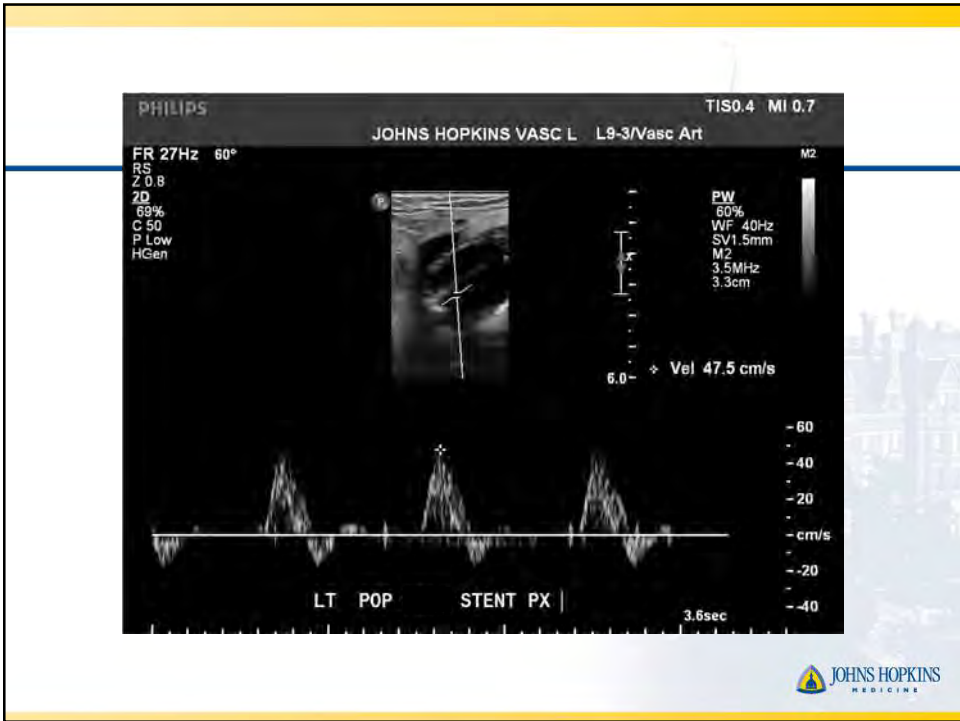
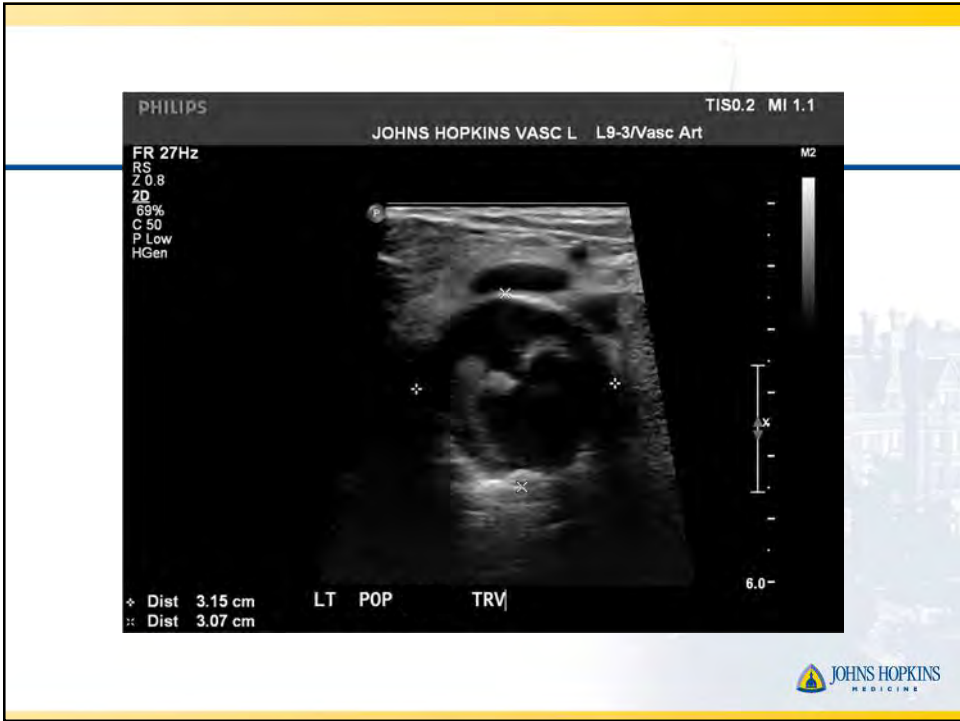
Left lower extremity arterial duplex

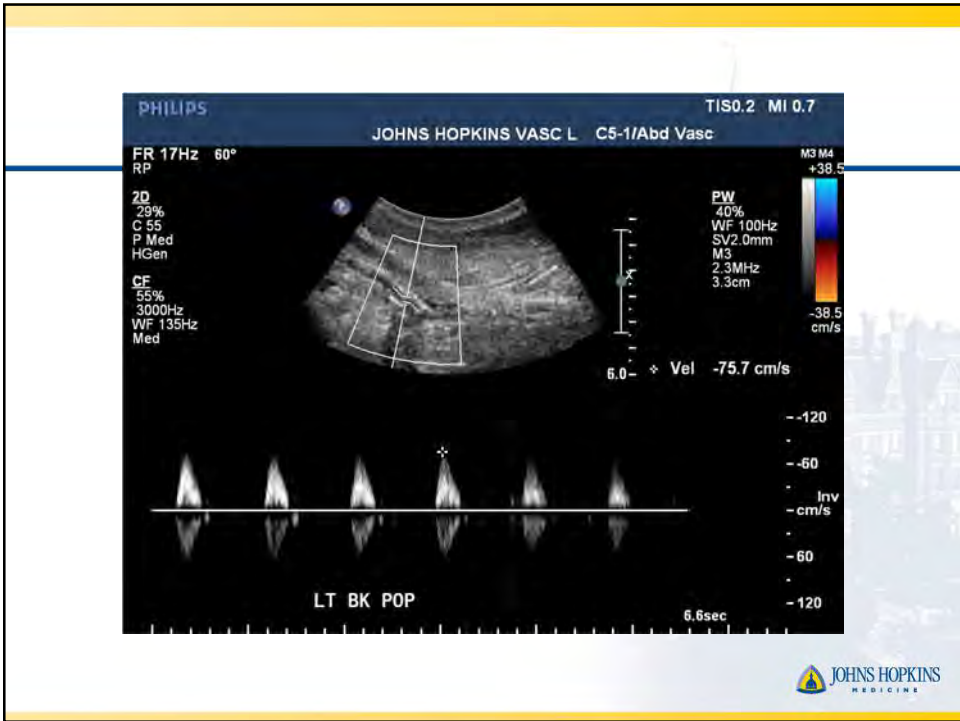
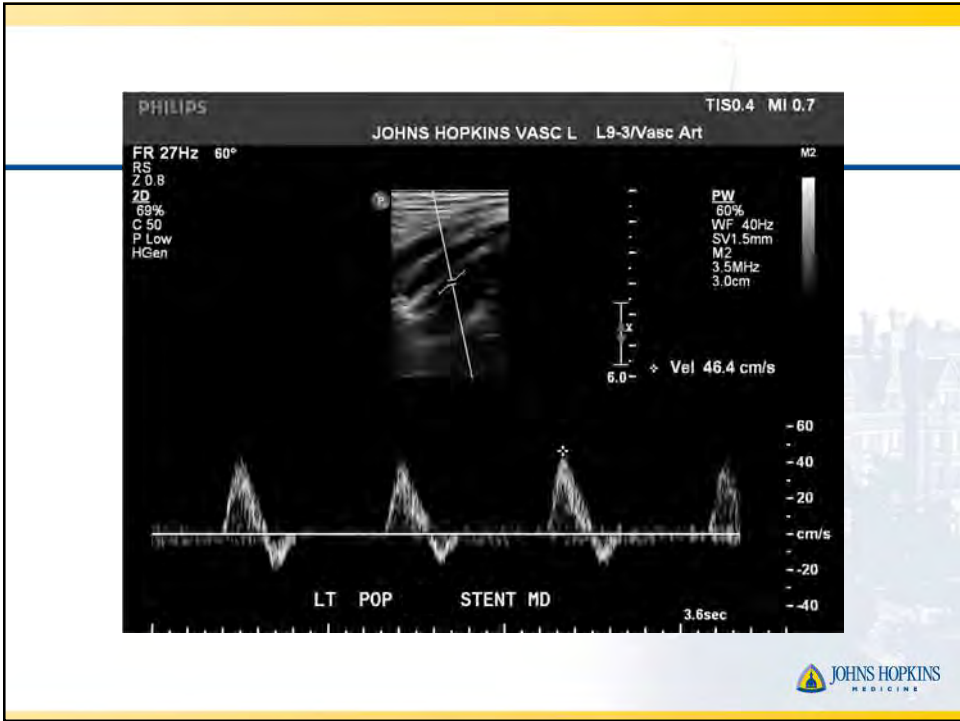


May 14, 2021

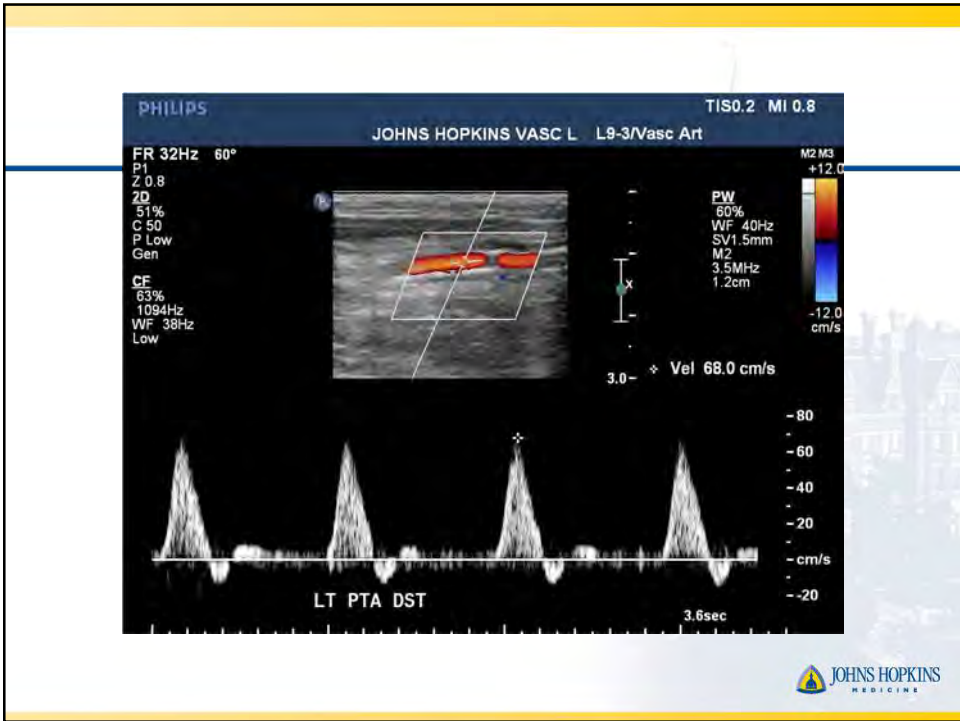












Follow-up bilateral arterial duplex 10/1/2018

- Arterial duplex demonstrated patent bilateral popliteal stents with normal flow velocities. The left popliteal aneurysm sac which is now excluded is 3.15cm.
- There was slightly elevated flow velocities in bilateral proximal superficial femoral arteries. The rest of the visualized arteries are otherwise unremarkable.
- When compared to prior exam on August 6, 2018, there has been improvement in flow velocities bilaterally.

Case #2

Case #2

31 yo male presents to the ED s/p suffering a fall at a trampoline park with a left knee dislocation.

- Left dorsal pedal signals could not be obtained and posterior tibial signals were weak.

- Relevant patient history
N/A
- Relevant surgical history
N/A

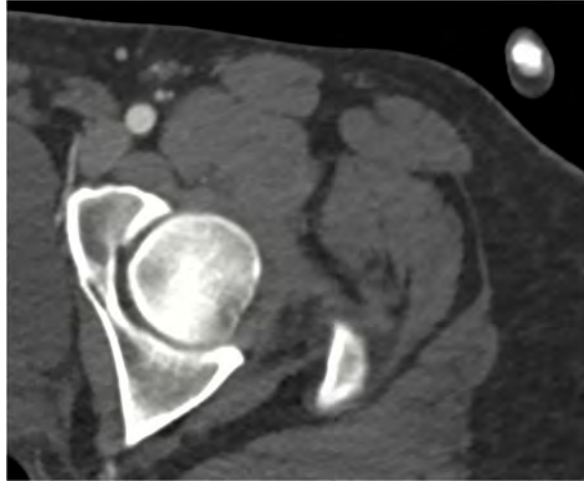


Case #2 Outline

- Initial CTA - 1/8/2020
- Intervention - 1/8/2020
- ABI + left lower extremity arterial duplex (outpatient) - 2/17/2020
- ABI + left lower extremity arterial duplex (outpatient) – 2/22/2021



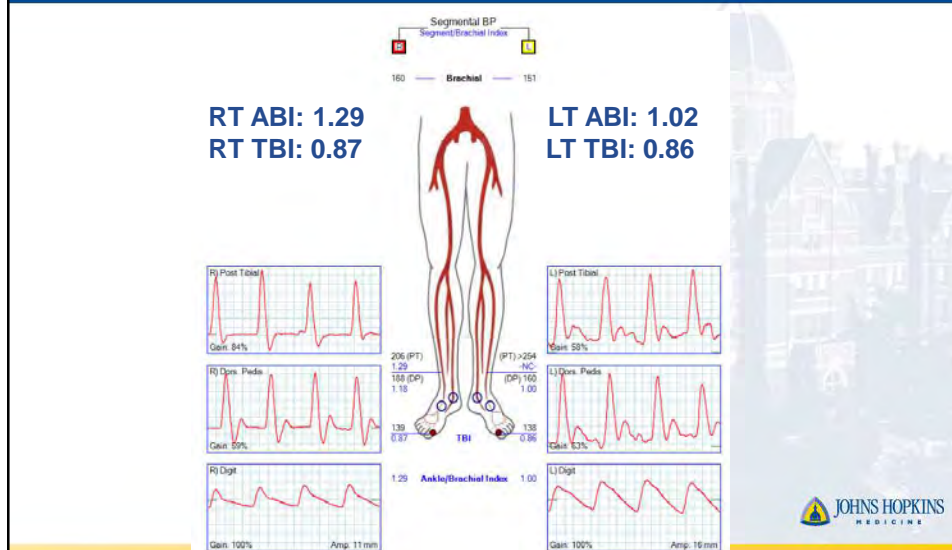
CTA Lower Extremity Left 1/8/2020



Case #2 Intervention 1/8/2020

- Left femoral-popliteal bypass with 8mm Propaten graft.
- Ligation of left popliteal artery injury.
- Four compartment fasciotomy of left lower leg.

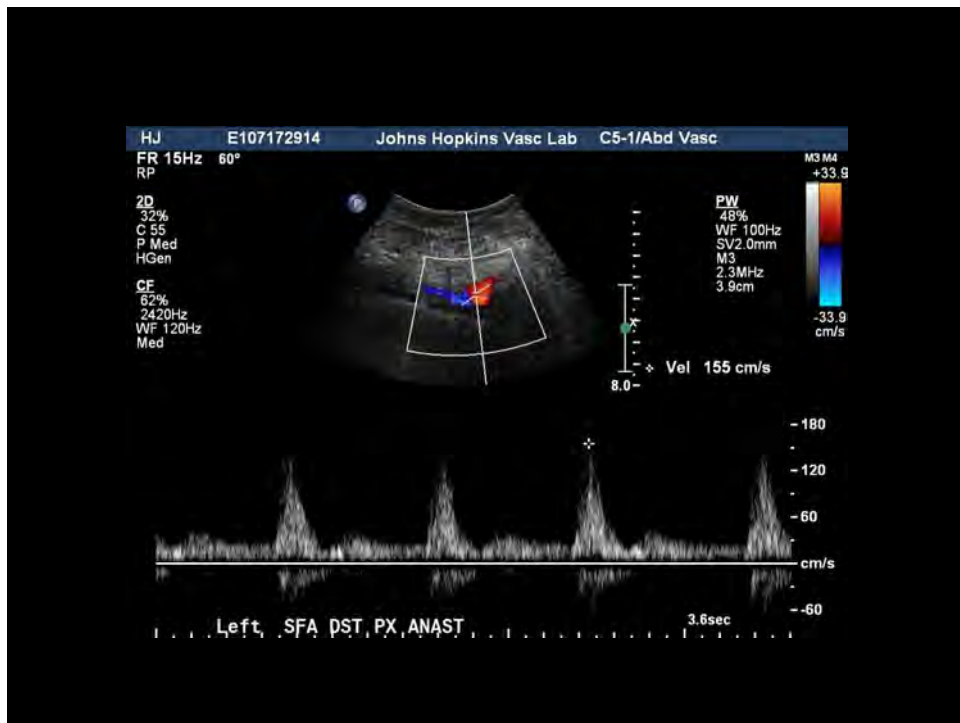
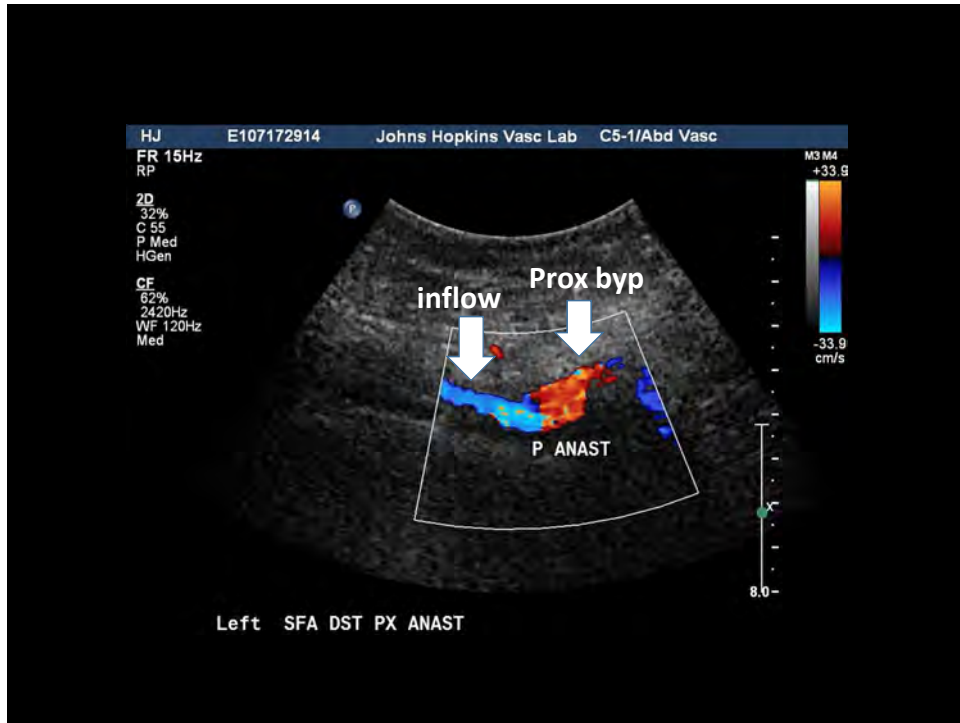
Case #2 Follow-up ABI (outpatient) 2/17/2020

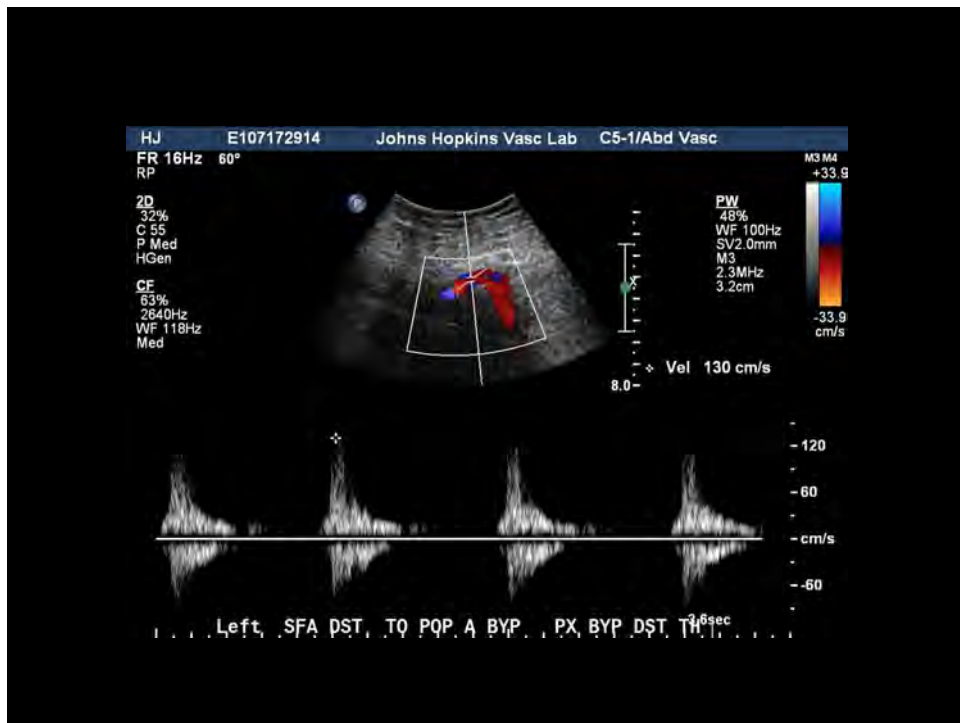
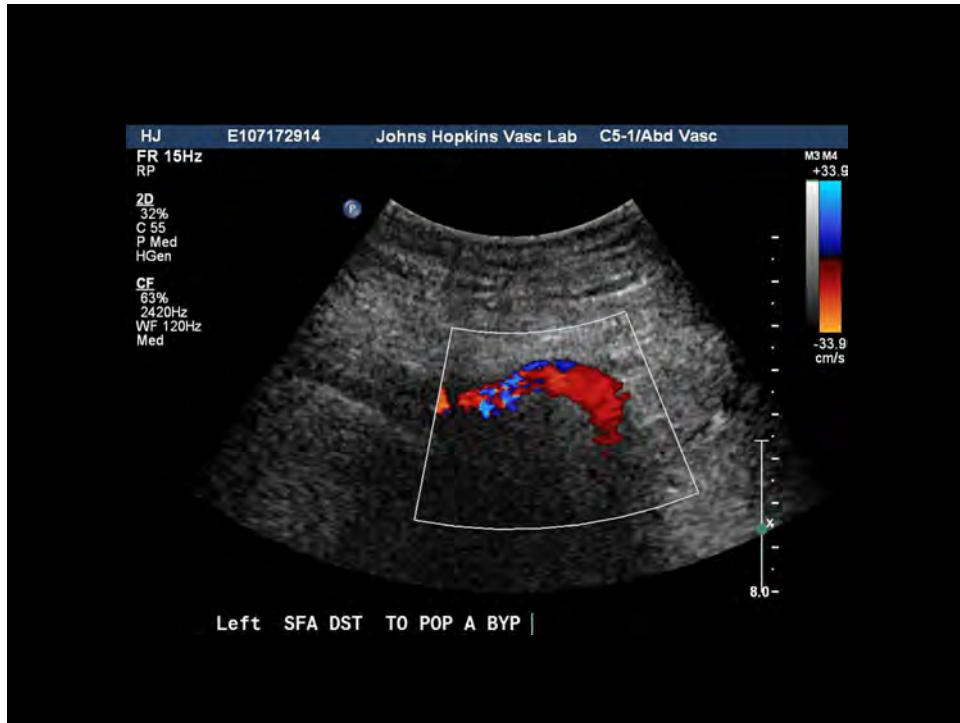


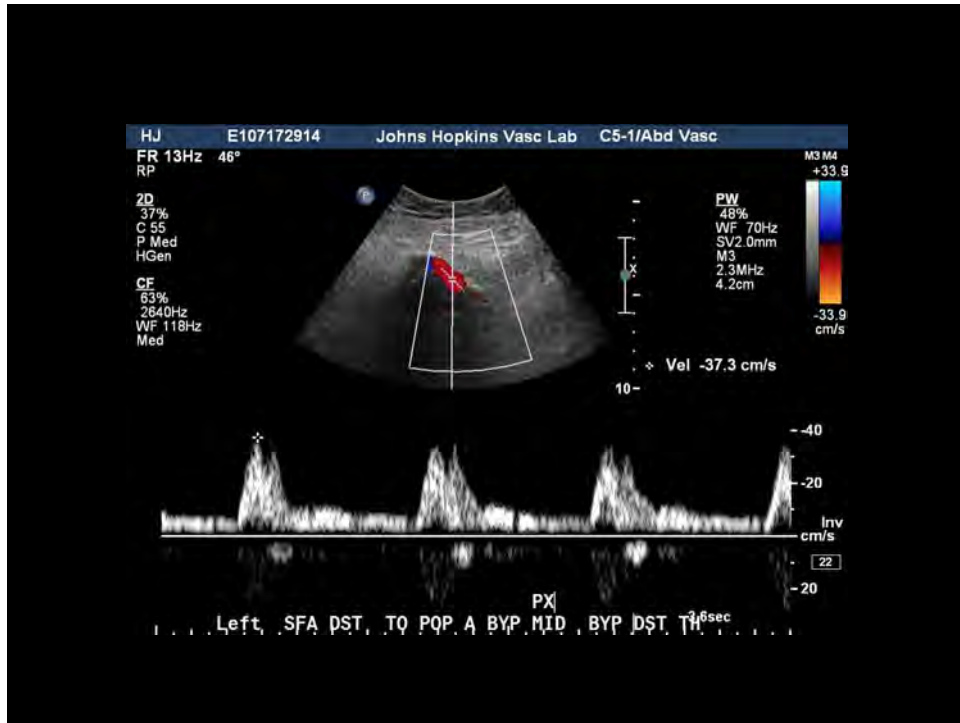
Case #2 Follow-up Bilateral Lower Extremity Arterial Duplex 2/17/2020

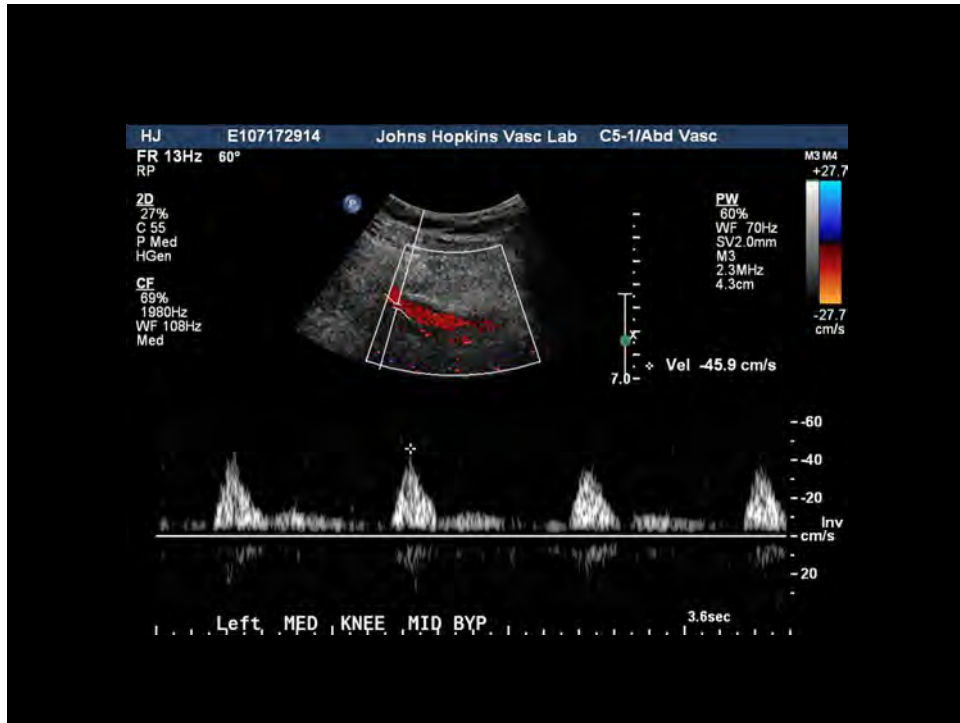
- Sonographer should perform the required protocol per their lab but should pay extra attention to the surgical intervention sites:
 - Left femoral-popliteal bypass graft.
 - Popliteal fossa for a collection due to ligation of left popliteal artery injury and prior hemorrhage

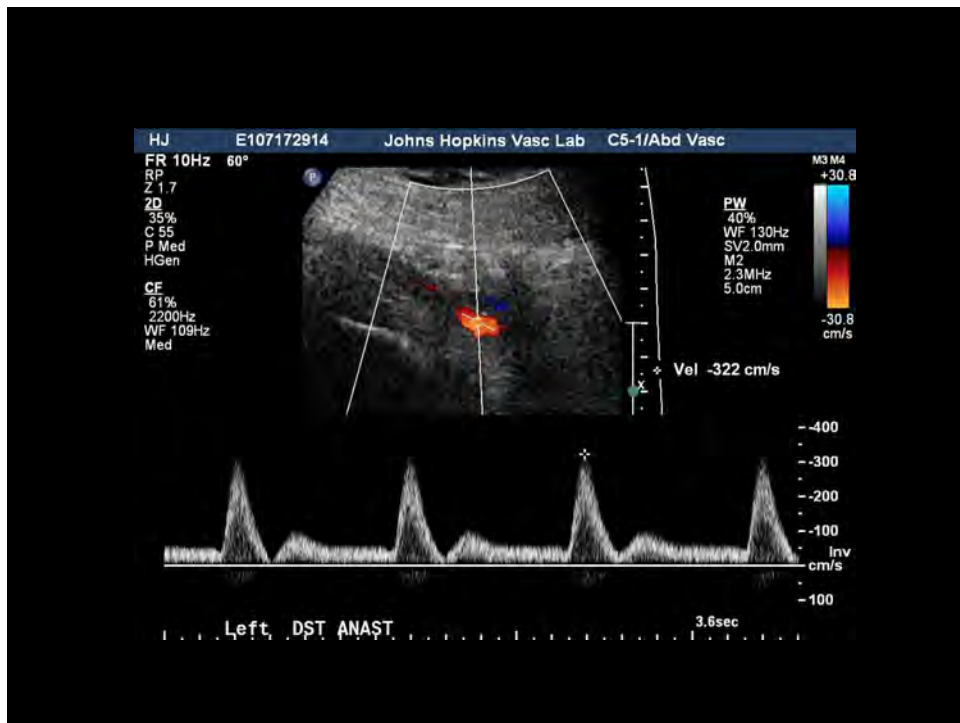


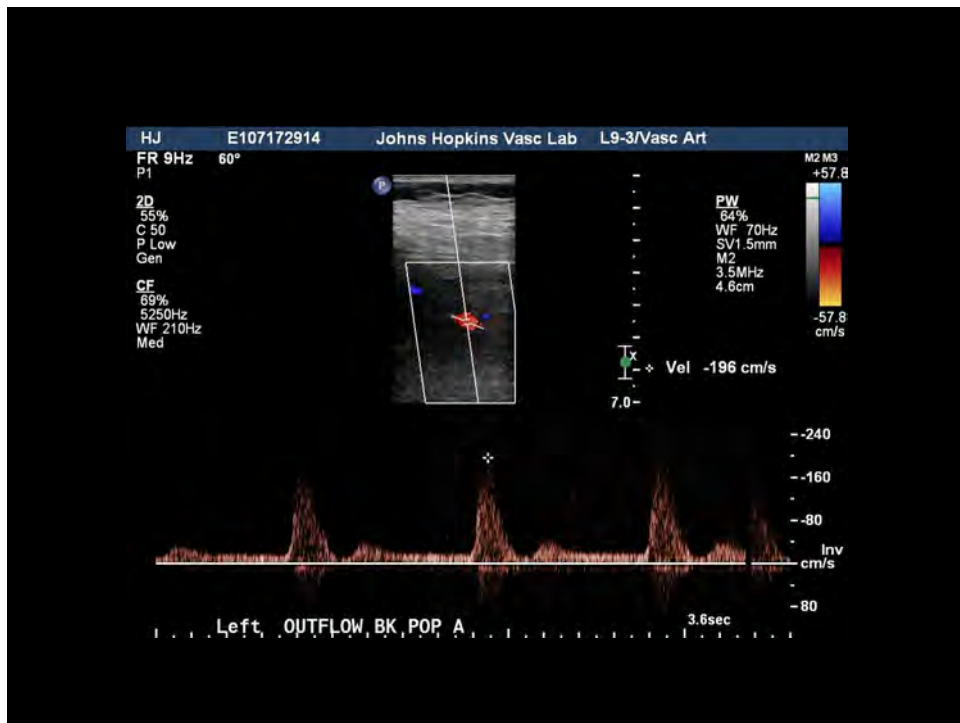














Case #2
Follow-up Bilateral Lower Extremity Arterial Duplex
2/17/2020

- Left lower extremity arterial duplex demonstrated a patent left distal superficial femoral artery to below-knee popliteal artery bypass. There is however, elevated flow velocities at the distal anastomosis with low flow velocities within the bypass graft.

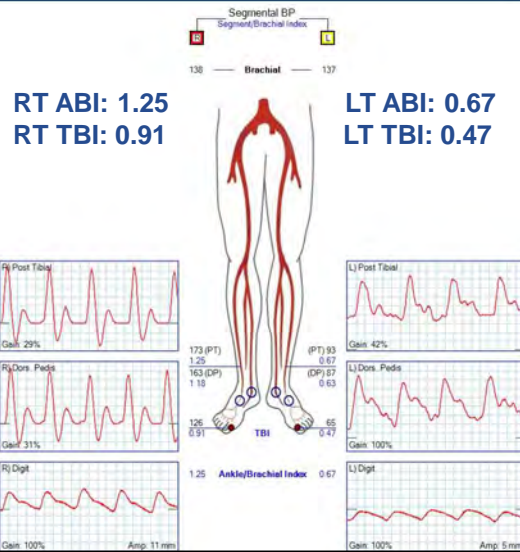
Case #2
Unforeseen circumstances

- Due to high velocities at the distal anastomosis site and slow flow within the bypass graft, the vascular surgeon advised patient to return for a 3 month follow-up.
- Covid-19 lead to shutdown of outpatient clinics but even after re-opening in the summer, patient feared to return for follow-ups until new onset of left lower extremity calf claudication the following year.

ABI

2/22/2021

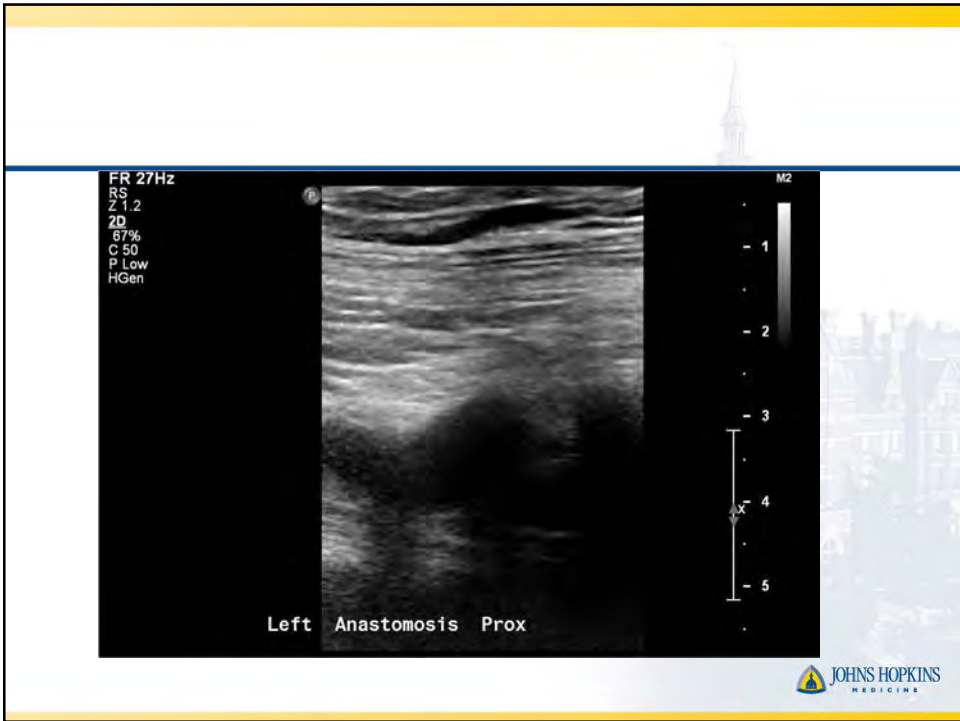
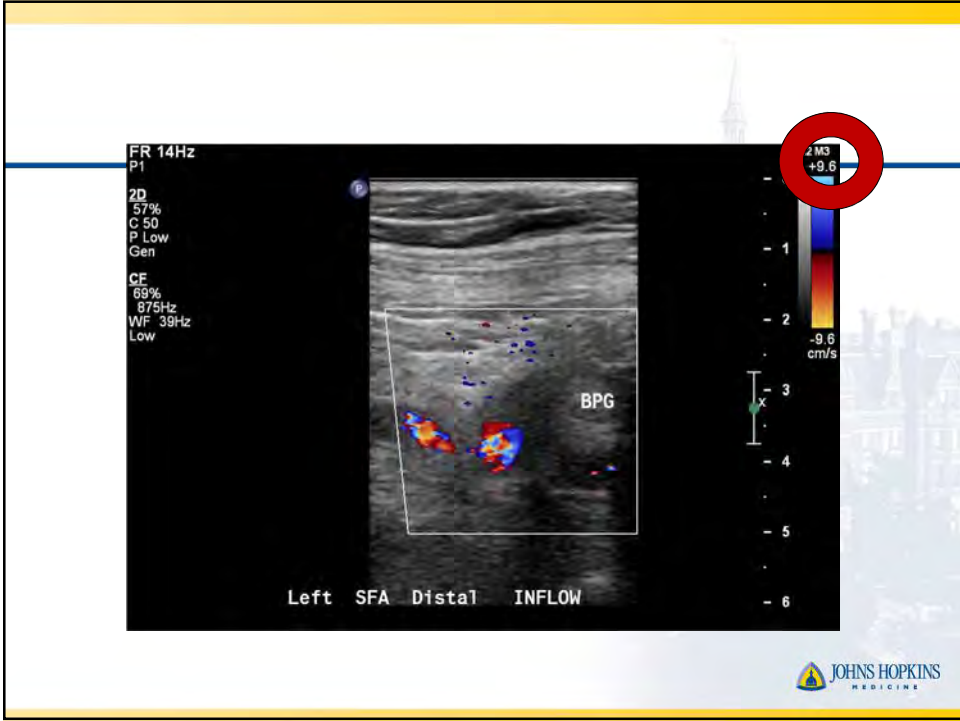
Prior Exam
 RT ABI: 1.29 LT ABI: 1.02
 RT TBI: 0.87 LT TBI: 0.86

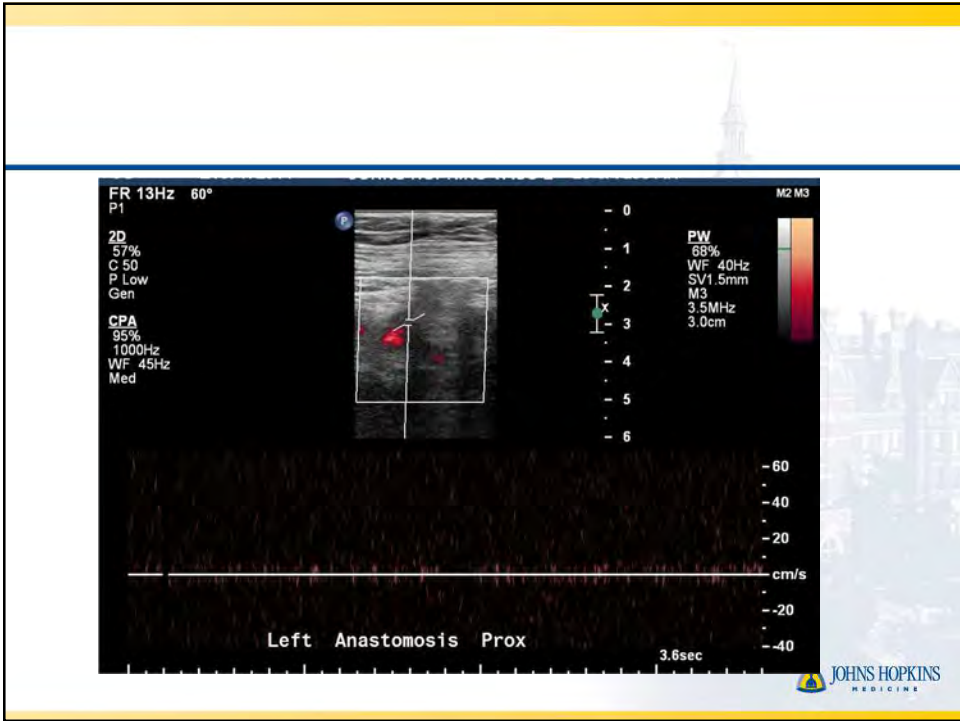


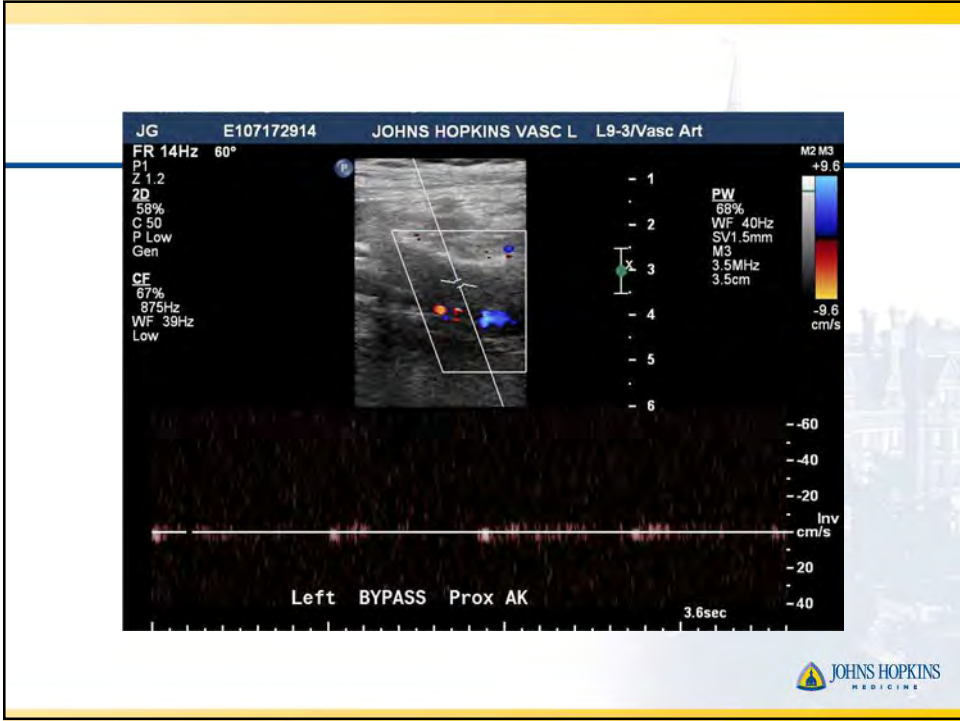
Left lower arterial duplex

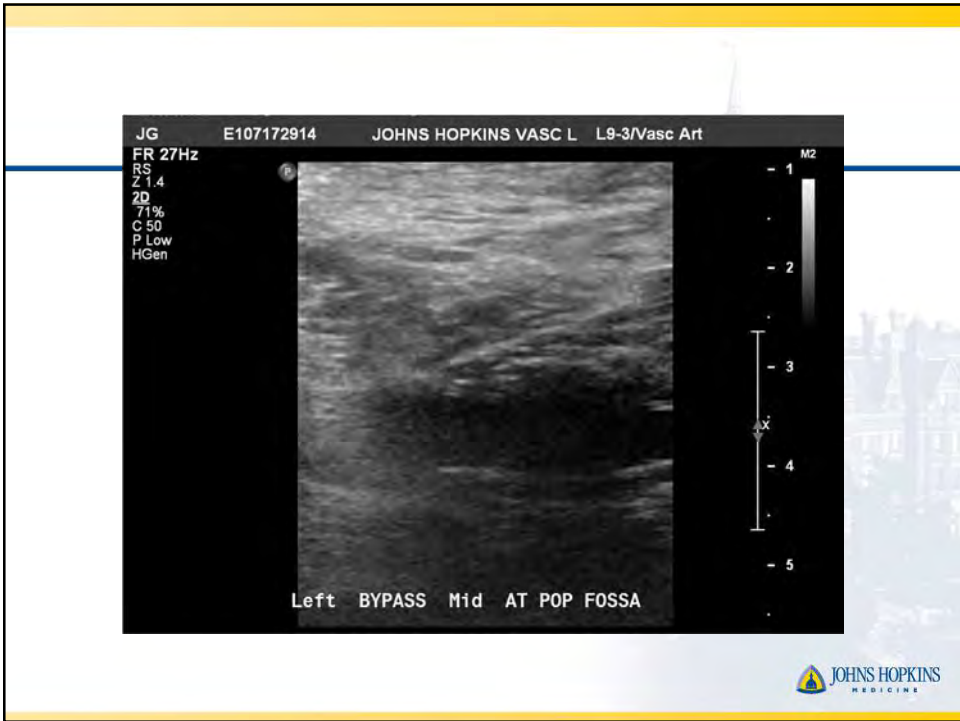
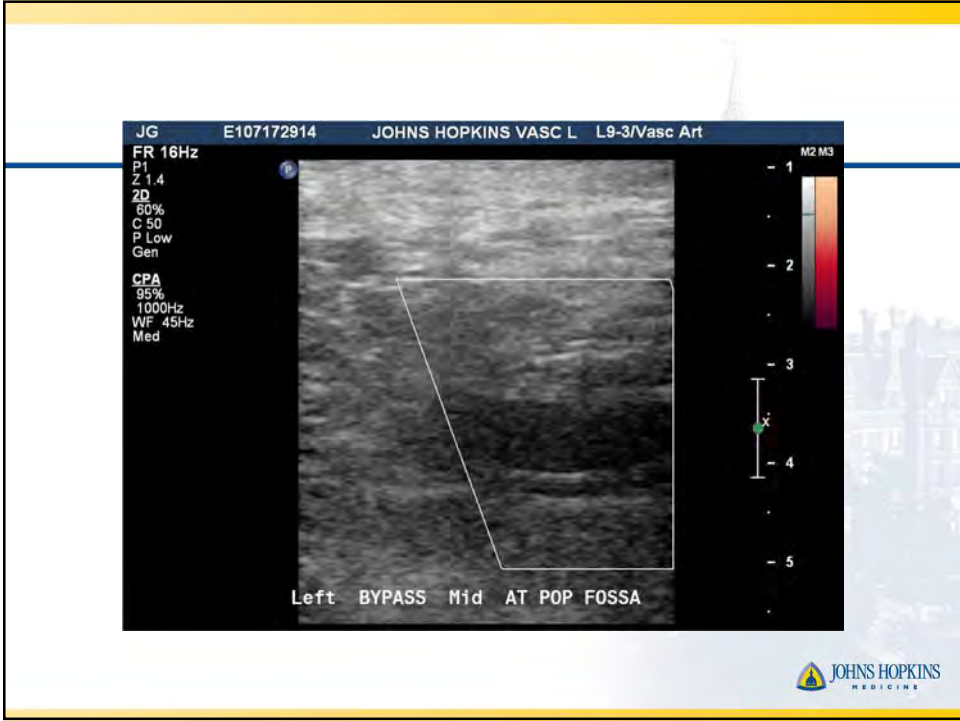
2/22/2021

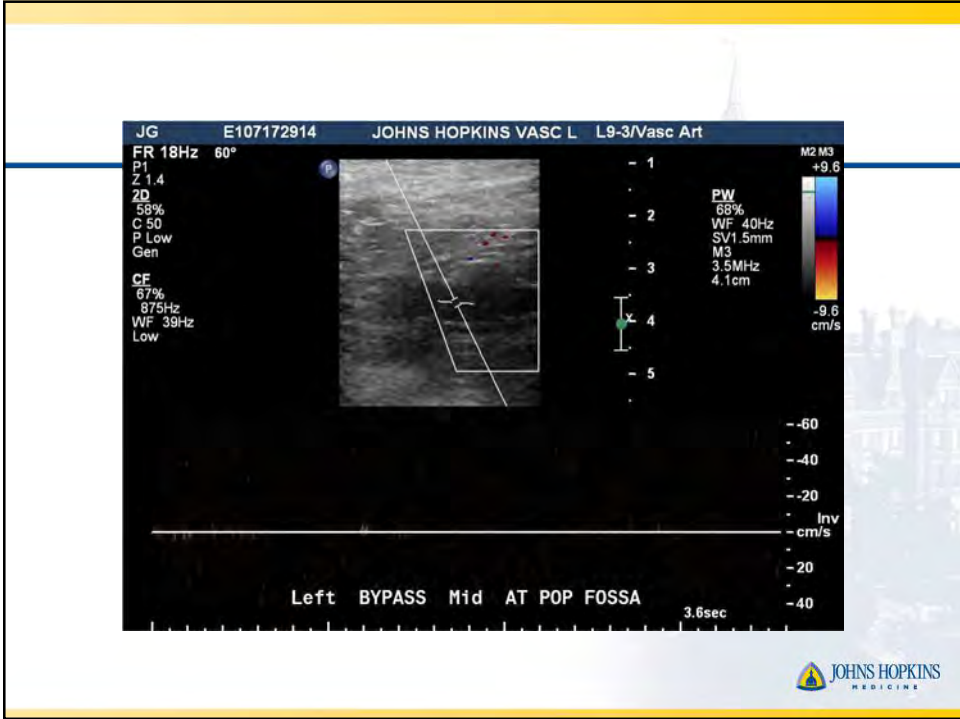


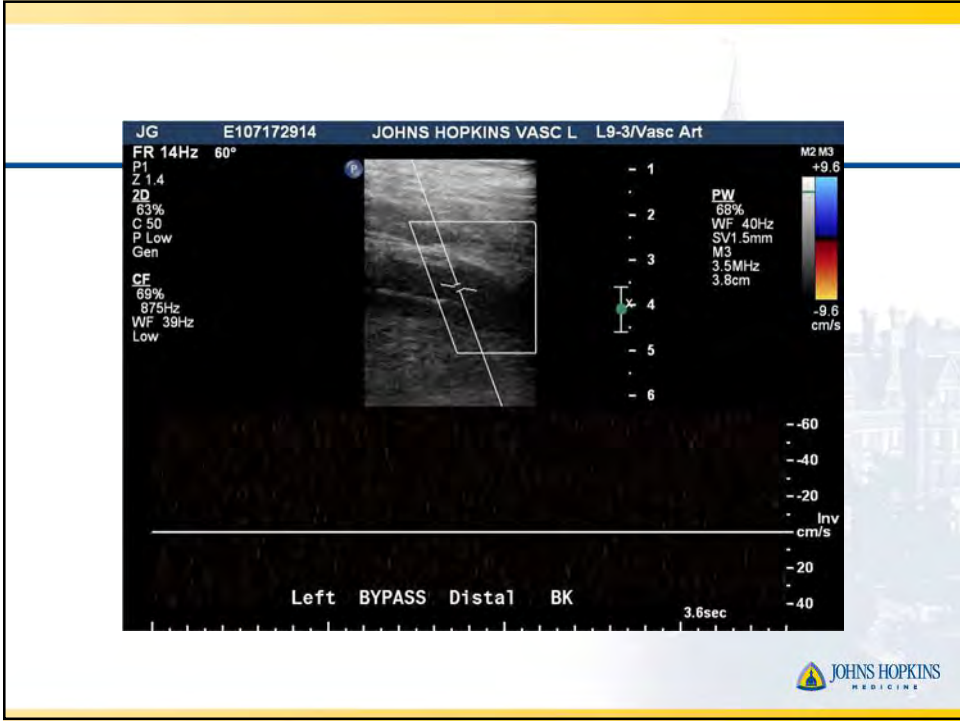


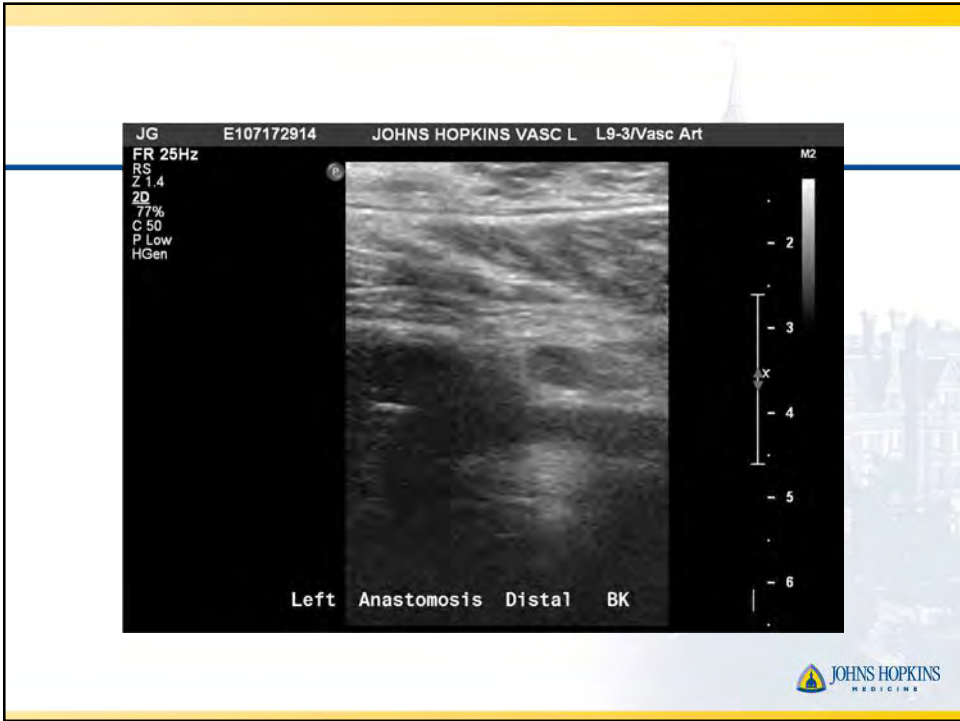


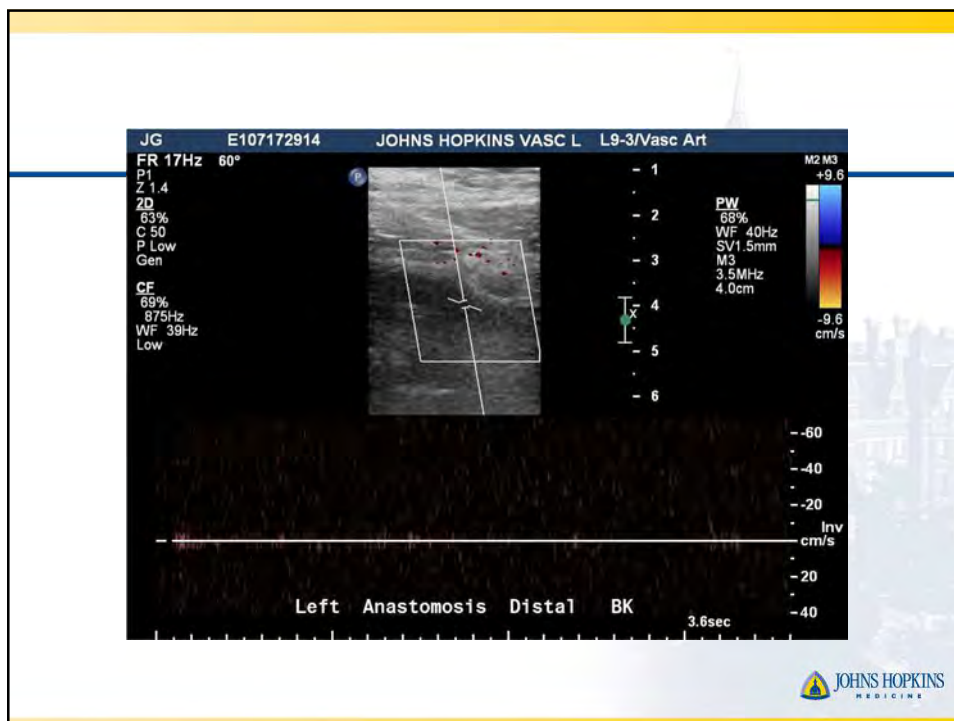
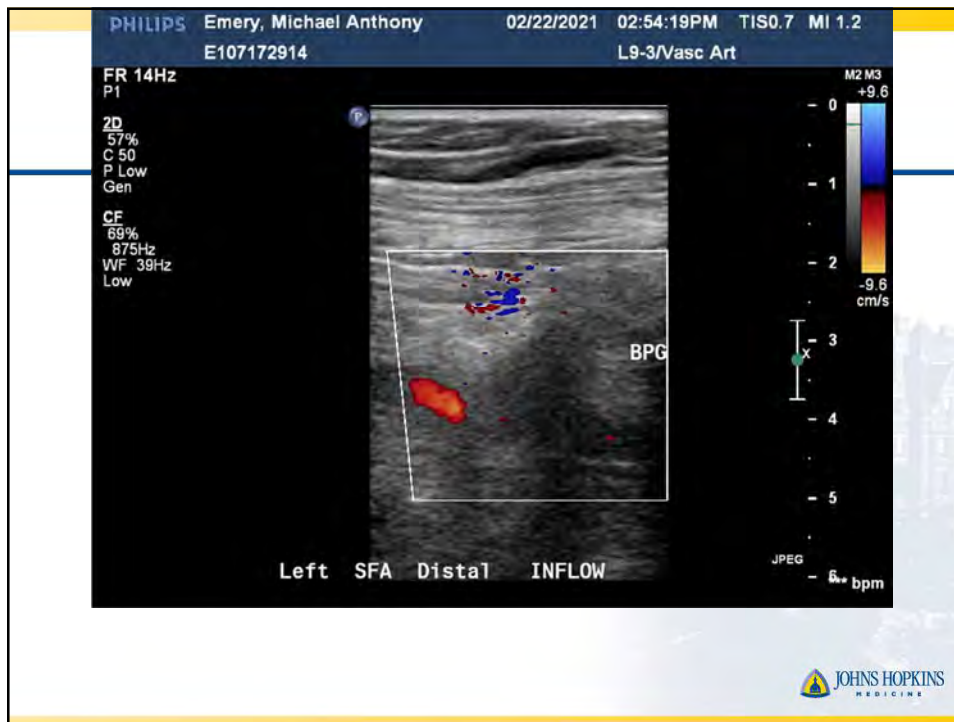


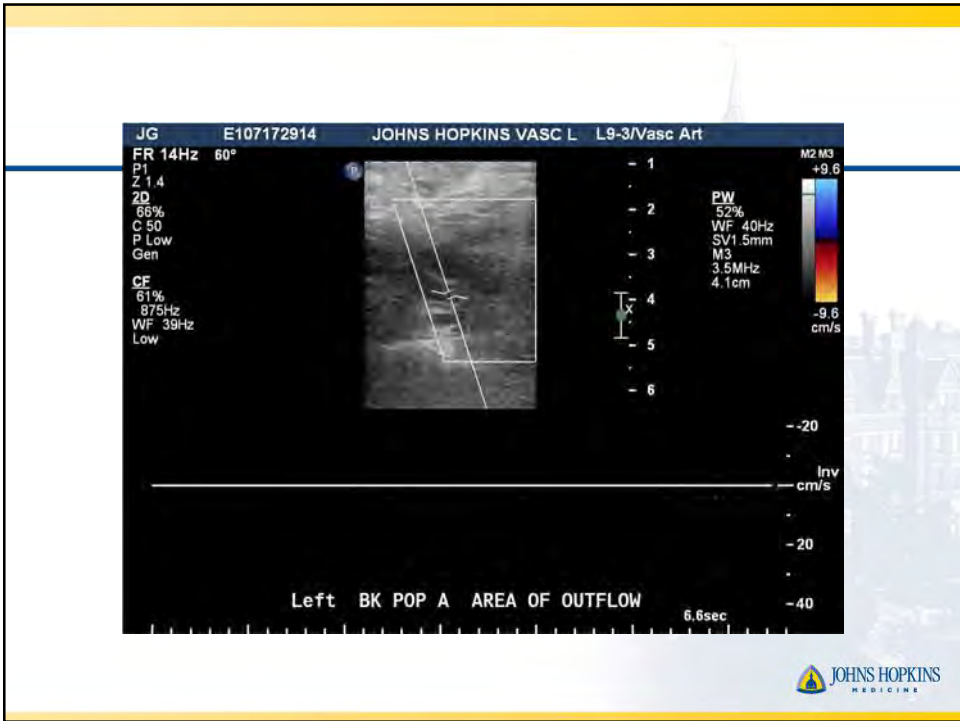


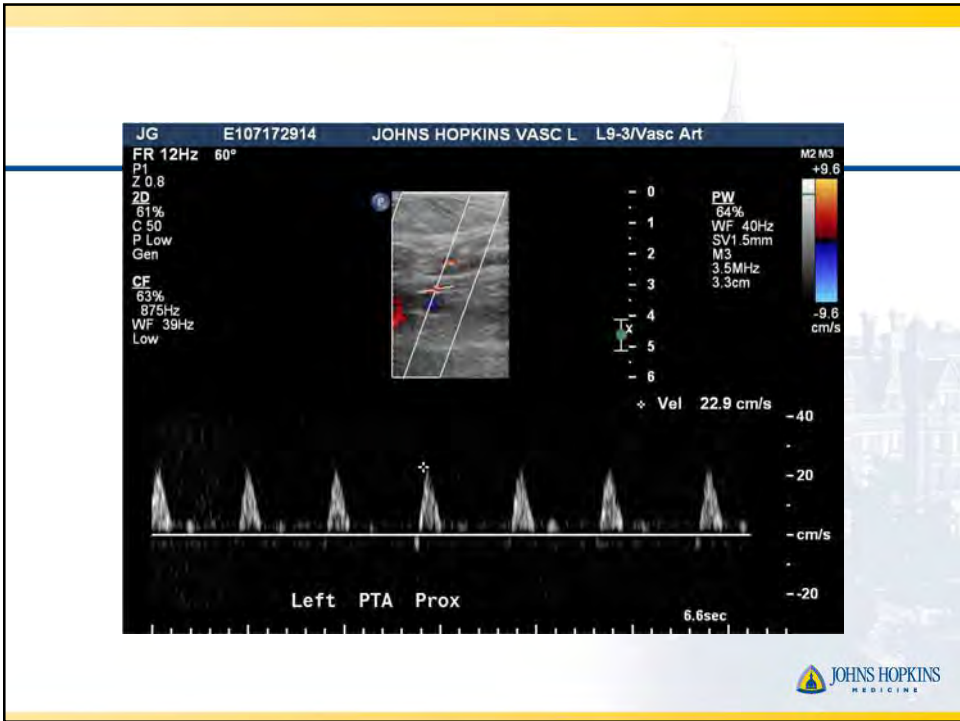


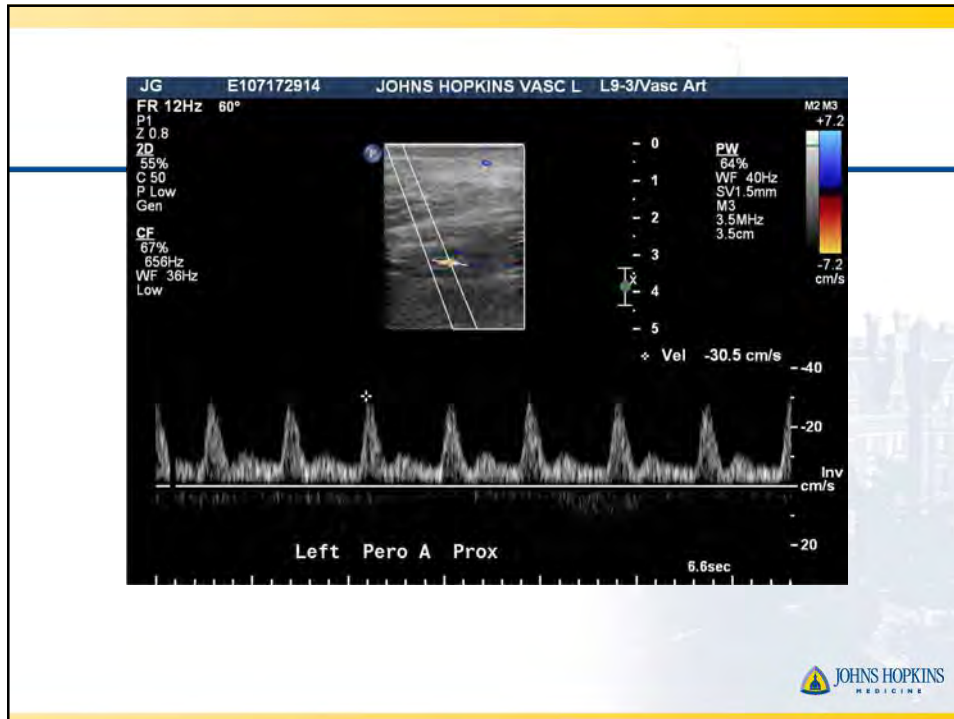












Left lower arterial duplex 2-22-2021

Left lower extremity arterial duplex evaluation demonstrated an **occluded left femoral–popliteal bypass graft**. There was normal flow in the left common femoral artery with a very mild elevation of the peak systolic velocity in the proximal left superficial femoral artery. There was sluggish flow in the left posterior tibial and peroneal arteries.

When compared to the previous examination of February 17, 2020, there has been the development of occlusion of the left femoral–popliteal bypass graft with a marked reduction of left lower extremity perfusion noted on the current study.

Case #3

Case #3

64 yo female presents for routine surveillance of left popliteal artery stent with new in-stent stenosis.

- Relevant patient history
 - DM
 - HTN
 - Left popliteal artery stenosis
- Relevant surgical history
 - Left popliteal artery stenosis with endarterectomy, angioplasty, then stenting

Case #3 Outline

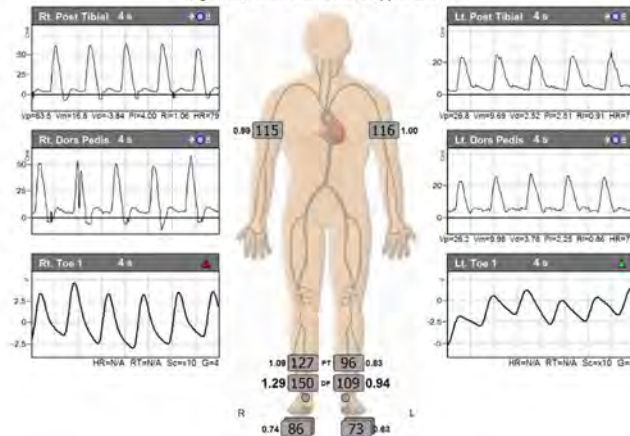
- Routine ABI + left lower extremity duplex - 10/18/2017
- Angiography + Intervention - 1/9/2018
- Follow-up ABI + left lower arterial duplex - 2/21/2018

ABI 10/18/2017

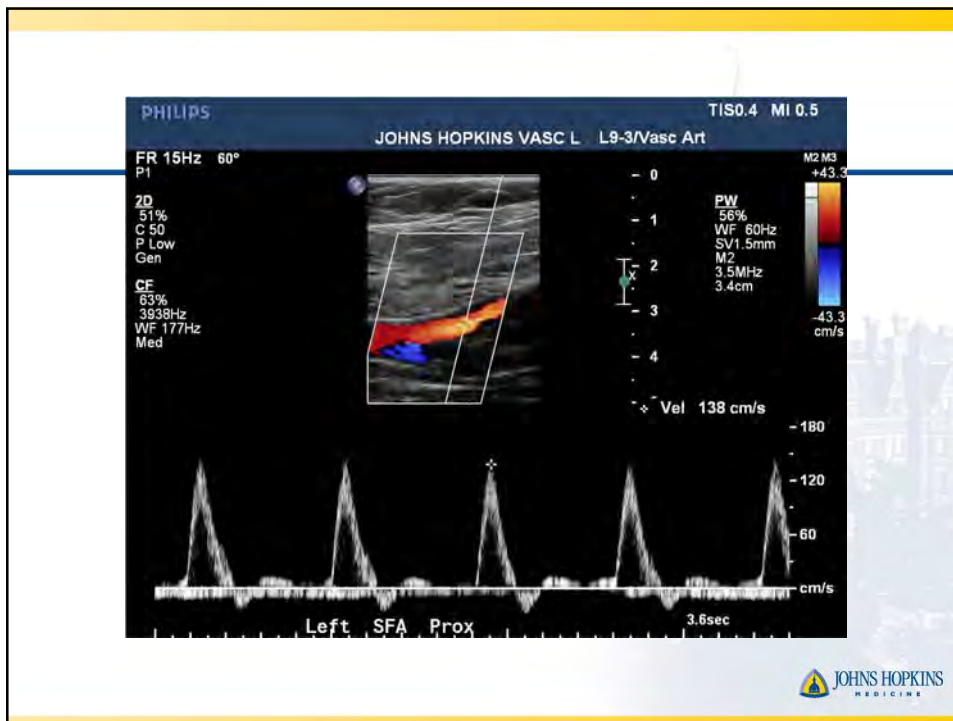
RT ABI: 1.29
RT TBI: 0.74

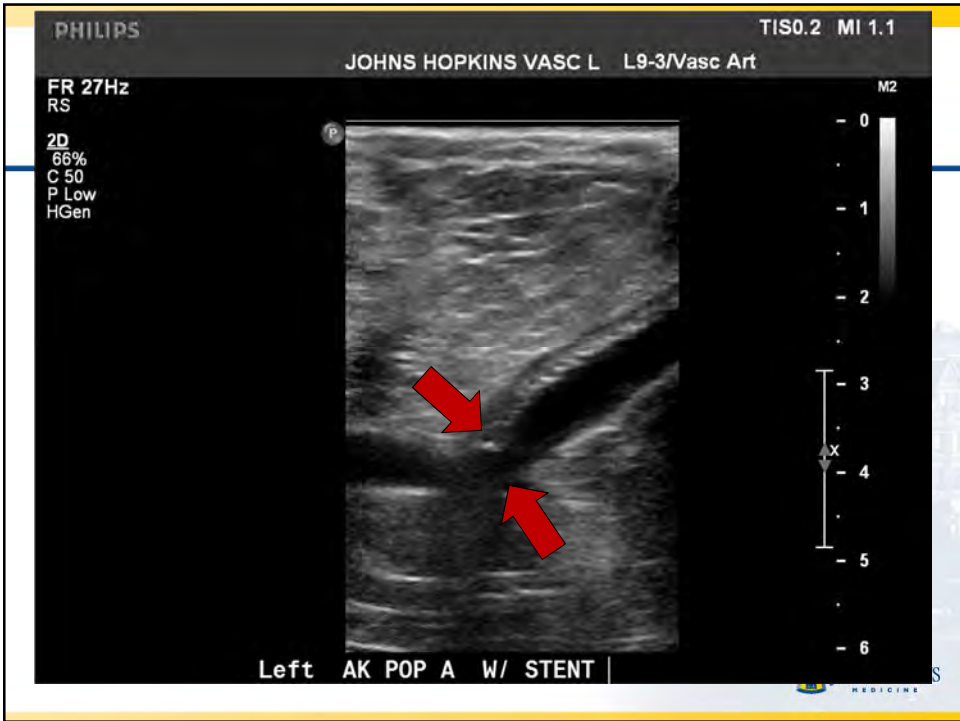
LT ABI: 0.94
LT TBI: 0.63

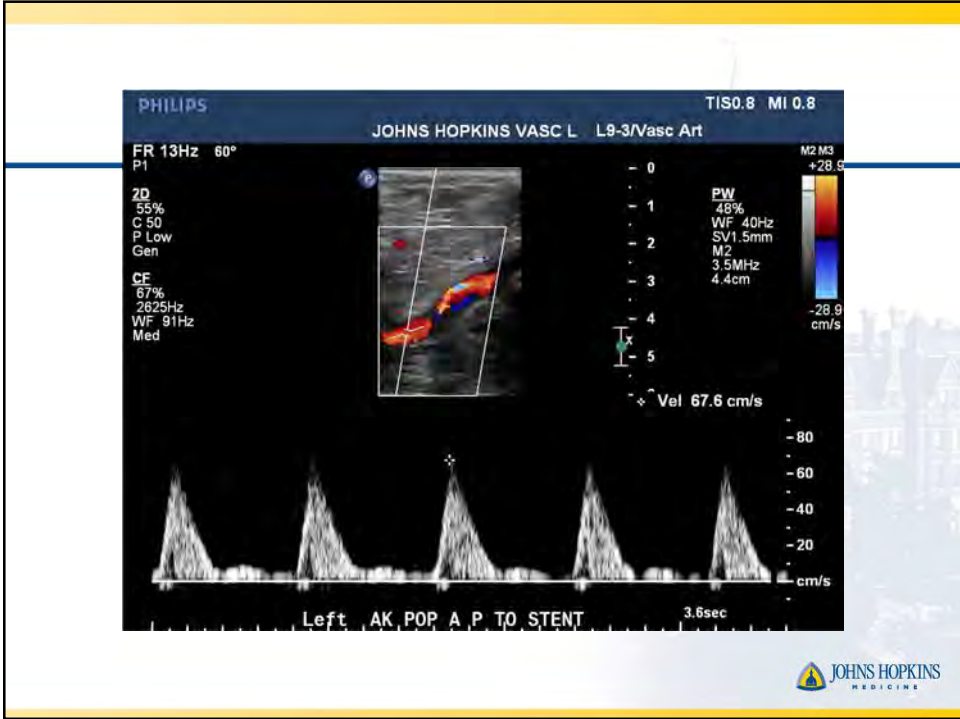
Segmental Blood Pressures, Doppler and PPG



Left Lower Extremity Arterial Duplex 10/18/2017



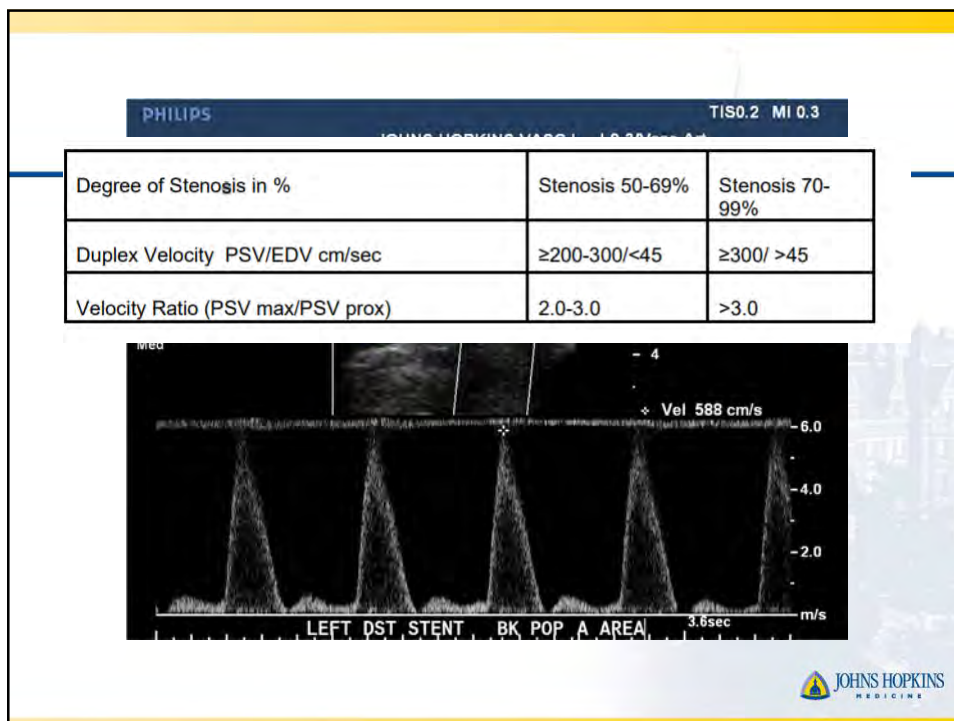


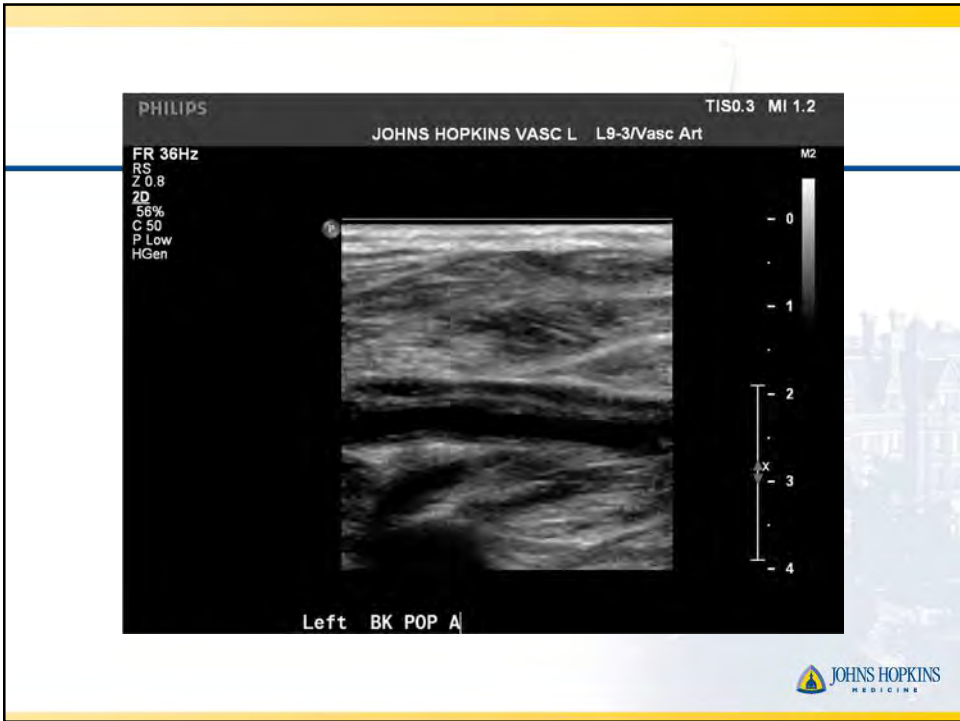


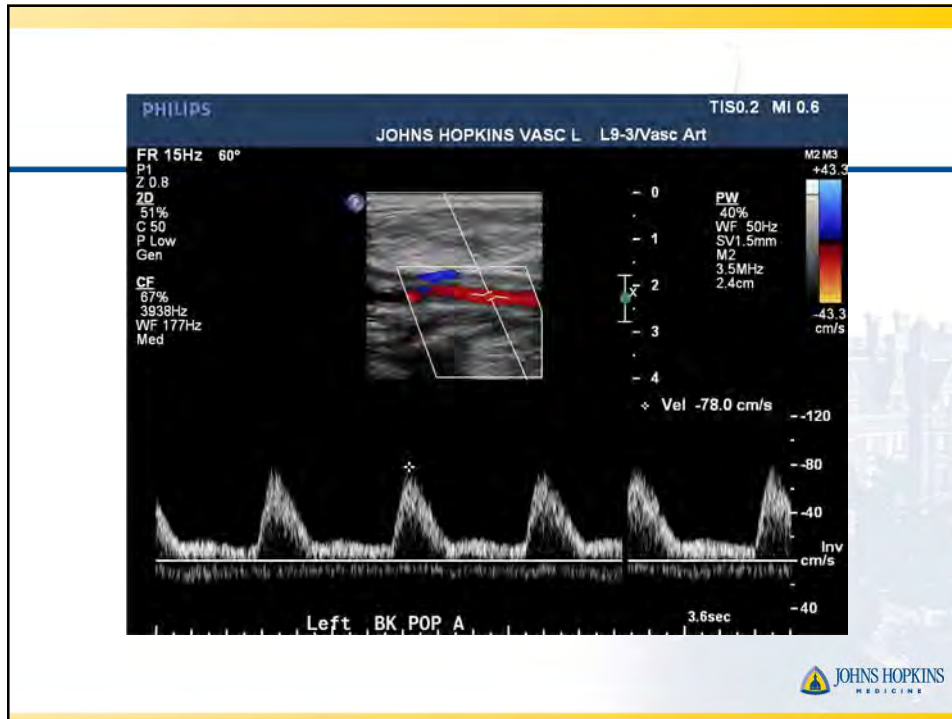
Degree of Stenosis in %	Stenosis 50-69%	Stenosis 70-99%
Duplex Velocity PSV/EDV cm/sec	≥200-300/<45	≥300/ >45
Velocity Ratio (PSV max/PSV prox)	2.0-3.0	>3.0







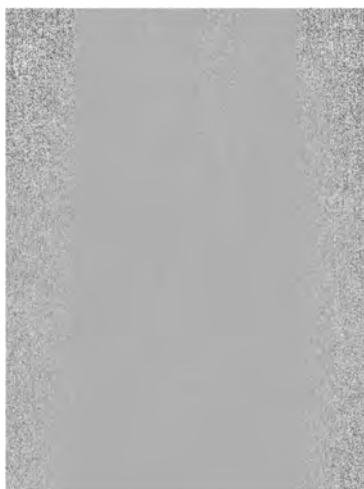




Left lower extremity arterial duplex 10/18/2017

- Arterial duplex evaluation demonstrated a moderate elevation of the peak systolic velocity in the left popliteal artery above the knee suggestive of a 50-69% in-stent stenosis with a marked elevation of the below knee left popliteal artery consistent with a 70-99% in-stent stenosis. There was normal flow in the left common femoral, profunda femoris, and superficial femoral arteries. There was normal flow in the left tibio-peroneal trunk and proximal left posterior tibial artery.
- When compared to the previous examination of June 14, 2017, there has been a slight decline in perfusion to the left leg on the current study.

**Left lower extremity angiogram
1/9/2018**



**Intervention
1/9/2018**

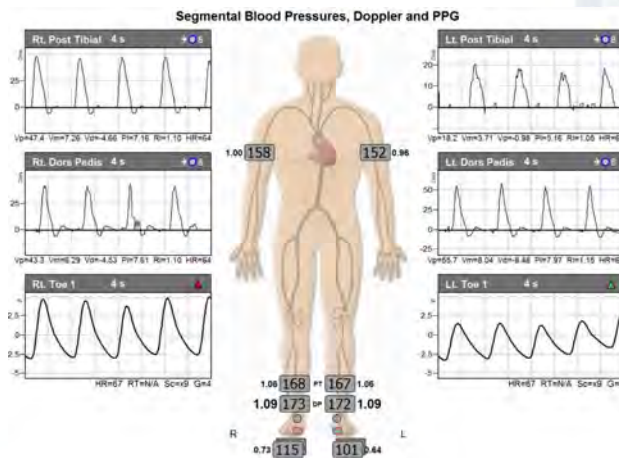


Follow-up ABI 2/21/2018

Prior exam:
RT ABI: 1.29 LT ABI: 0.94
RT TBI: 0.74 LT TBI: 0.63

RT ABI: 1.09
RT TBI: 0.73

LT ABI: 1.09
LT TBI: 0.64

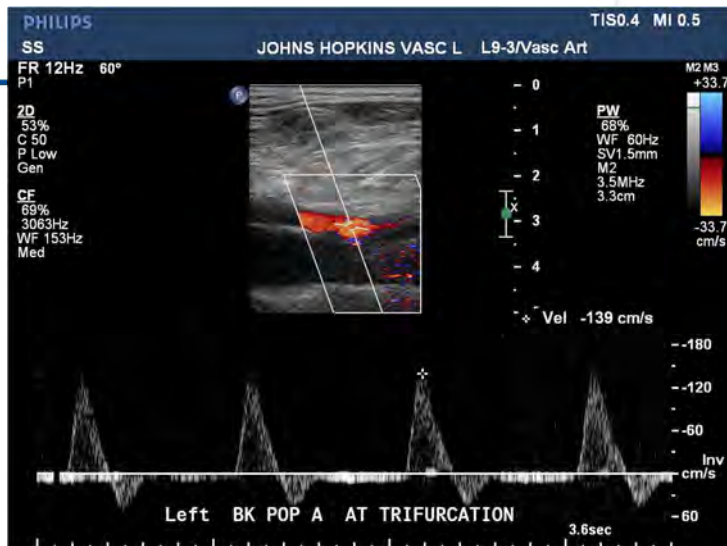
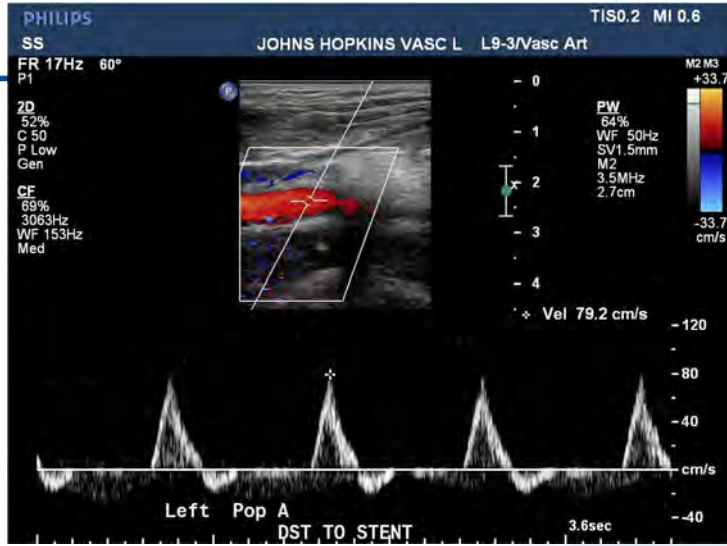


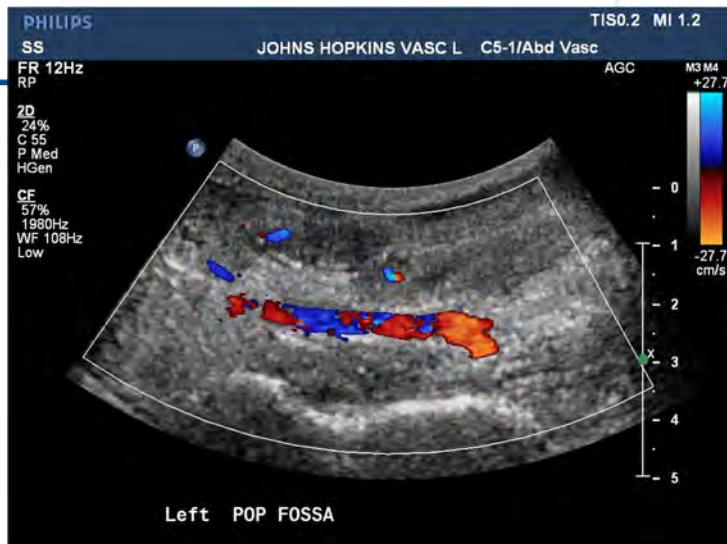
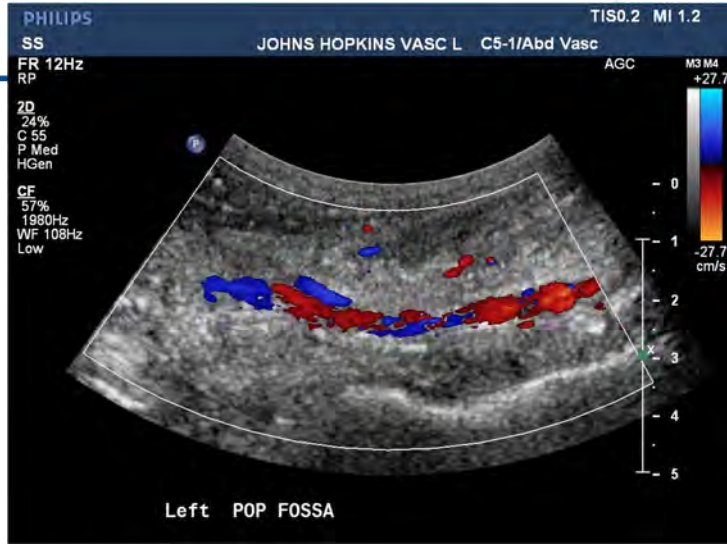
Left lower extremity arterial duplex 2/21/2018

- Sonographer should perform the required protocol per their lab but should pay extra attention to the surgical intervention sites:
 - popliteal artery s/p angioplasty and atherectomy









Follow-up left lower extremity arterial duplex 2/21/2018

Arterial duplex evaluation demonstrated normal flow velocities in the left common femoral, profunda femoris, superficial femoral, and popliteal arteries as well as normal flow at the left tibio-peroneal trunk.

When compared to the previous examination of October 18, 2017 there is improvement to the velocities in the popliteal artery stent.

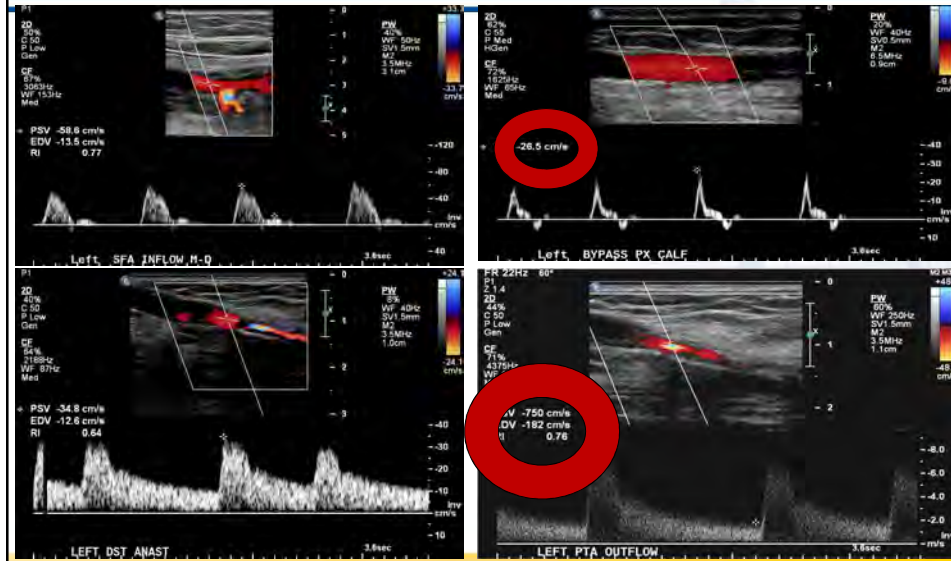


Q&A



JOHNS HOPKINS
MEDICINE

On the basis of the following images, what is your assessment on the bypass graft?



On the basis of the following images, what is your assessment on the bypass graft?

- A. Bypass demonstrates normal flow velocities
- B. Failing bypass due to outflow disease
- C. Wall to wall color fill-in in PTA outflow
- D. Failing bypass due to inflow disease

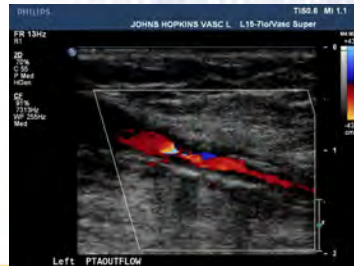
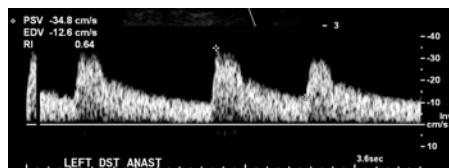
Answer: Failing bypass due to outflow disease

Abnormal Velocity Criteria

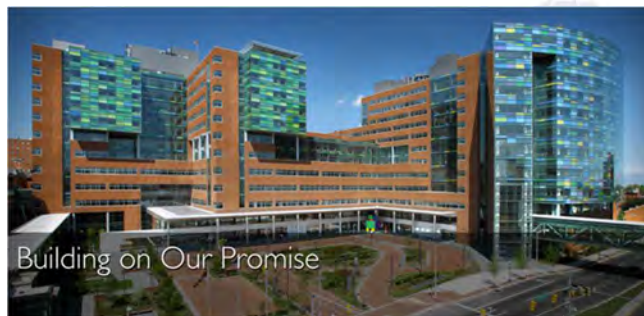
- PSV < 40-45 cm/s
- Localized increase in PSV (>120 cm/s)



- Monophasic and blunted waveform



Thank you!



Dr. Caitlin Hicks - chicks11@jh.edu
Hiba Juboori – hjuboor1@jh.edu