

### OP 3 - Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Peripheral Arterial Disease Patients Treated with Angioplasty: A Retrospective Study

Sanjayan.S<sup>1</sup>, Vinojan.S<sup>1</sup>, Jenil.AA<sup>2</sup>, Mayooraan.M<sup>2</sup>, Matheivaanan.S<sup>2</sup>, Nishanthan.AA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Jaffna.*

<sup>2</sup> *Teaching Hospital Jaffna, Sri Lanka.*

**Introduction:** Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) is a global burden and in Sri Lanka, non-communicable diseases are contributing to PAD prevalence. This audit evaluates the demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with PAD who underwent angioplasty which is the key revascularization procedure.

**Methods:** A retrospective audit was conducted at the Interventional Radiology Unit, Teaching Hospital Jaffna, from May 2023 to April 2024. Data were extracted from departmental records (n=63). Including age, sex, geographic distribution, indication, and affected vascular territory. Successful revascularization is determined by presence of inline flow to the foot.

**Results:** Among 63 patients, 71.4% were males and 28.6% females. The mean age was 66.05 years, with the majority (66.6%) aged 60 - 69 years. The majority were from Jaffna district (63.5%), followed by Mannar (20.6%). Chronic limb-threatening ischemia was the leading indication (93.7%), followed by intermittent claudication (4.8%). The tibioperoneal segment was the most commonly affected segment (76.2%), while femoropopliteal (17.5%) and foot segment (6.3%) involvement were less frequent. In Jaffna and Mannar, significant proportion of population had tibioperoneal disease accounting to 72.5% and 92.3% respectively. Chronic limb-threatening ischemia was the dominant indication across all districts, particularly in Jaffna (58.5%) and Mannar (22%).

**Discussion:** The audit highlights that PAD patients undergoing angioplasty are predominantly elderly males from Jaffna district, with advanced presentations. Higher prevalence of tibioperoneal disease could be due to the impact of diabetes burden in the population which aligns with global and

national PAD trends. Unavailability of data on long term follow up including requirement of repeated angioplasty or surgery is the limitation.

**Conclusion:** Strengthening PAD screening programs and ensuring timely revascularization, particularly in high-prevalence areas like Jaffna and Mannar, is critical to reducing disease progression and improving outcomes.

**Keywords:** angioplasty, peripheral arterial disease, vascular territory

#### **OP 4 - Preoperative investigation practices for elective surgical patients at a tertiary care hospital: clinical audit**

Joseph SA<sup>1</sup>, Dias SJT<sup>1</sup>, Sathiyatharanya J<sup>2</sup>, Sarma ST<sup>2</sup>, Bavani S<sup>2</sup>, Mathanky R<sup>3</sup>, Kesavan V<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Professorial surgical unit, Teaching hospital Jaffna.*

<sup>2</sup> *Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Jaffna.*

<sup>3</sup> *Department of Chemical Pathology, Teaching Hospital Jaffna.*

**Introduction :** Preoperative investigations are crucial for assessing fitness for anaesthesia and improving surgical outcomes of the patients. Despite clear national guidelines, performing unnecessary investigations results in excessive healthcare costs with limited benefit to the patients. This study aims to evaluate the adherence to national preoperative investigation guidelines.

**Methodology :** The prospective clinical audit was conducted for a three-week duration at a tertiary care hospital. The study included elective surgeries in patients aged 16 years and above. Information on patient demographics, American Society of Anaesthesiologists (ASA) physical status, and preoperative investigations were obtained from Bed head tickets. The re-audit was conducted following an educational intervention for house officers, and descriptive analysis was carried out using SPSS Version 26.

**Results :** In the initial audit of 214 investigations from 40 patients, adherence was 75.24%, with the majority of patients categorised as ASA grade 2 (72.5%) and intermediate surgical grade (62.5%). Higher ASA and surgical grades demonstrated better adherence. The cost of the unnecessary investigations was 8988.64 LKR over three weeks. The re-audit, including 190 investigations from 39 patients, revealed a slight improvement in adherence up to 76.32%. Perfect adherence was observed in echocardiograms, chest X-rays, and liver function tests, however, 23.68%