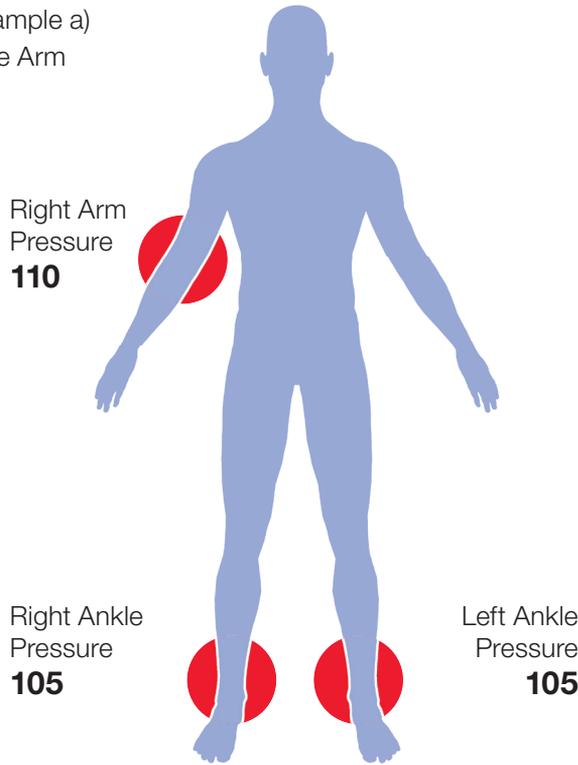


Ankle Brachial Index

Why it is essential to measure both arms

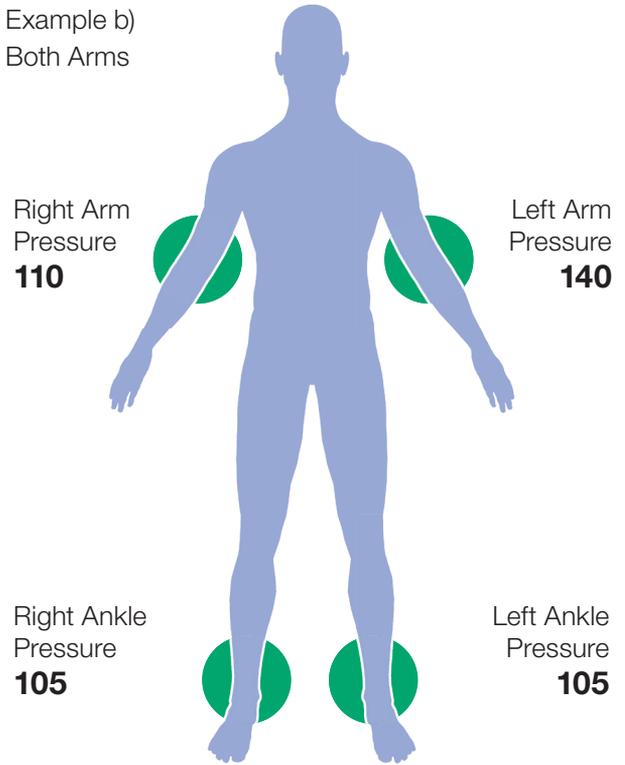
HUNTLEIGH

Example a)
One Arm



Ankle Brachial Pressure: $\frac{105}{110} = 0.96$ ❌

Example b)
Both Arms



Ankle Brachial Pressure: $\frac{105}{140} = 0.75$ ✅

You would **INCORRECTLY** compress

You would **NOT** compress

Current guidelines specify you should measure both arm pressures and take the highest. (NICE, ESC, ACC/AHA, TASC2 and Aboyans et al*)

Otherwise:

- You could misdiagnose PAD (Vowden & Vowden; 2018)**
- You could apply compression to a patient with PAD which could lead to an adverse incident (Vowden & Vowden; 2018)**
- You should always follow evidence based practice
- Automatic systems which measure the pressure in only one arm contradict the guidelines and may miss or incorrectly classify cases of PAD.



Doplex Ability is an automatic ABI system that correctly measures systolic pressures in all four limbs.

Join the conversation @huntleighdiag #correctABI #2arms

@soap1231

For more information contact 029 2048 5885 or visit www.huntleigh-diagnostics.com
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* NICE, CG147 (Peripheral arterial disease: diagnosis and management 2018); ESC - European Society of Cardiology (Guidelines on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Peripheral Arterial Diseases, in collaboration with the European Society for Vascular Surgery, European Heart Journal, 2017); ACC/AHA - American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association (Guideline on the management of Patients with Lower Extremity Peripheral Artery Disease, Circulation, 2017); Measurement and Interpretation of the Ankle-Brachial Index (Aboyans et al, Circulation, 2012); TASC2 - Inter-Society Consensus for the Management of Peripheral Arterial Disease (Journal Of Vascular Surgery, 2007)

** Vowden P & Vowden K (The importance of accurate methodology in ABPI calculation when assessing lower limb wounds, BJCN, 2018)