Relationship between Diabetic Duration and the Severity of Peripheral Arterial Disease among Thai Patients with Type-2 Diabetes *

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Abstract
Purpose: Peripheral arterial disease commonly results from the narrowing of peripheral arteries due to atherosclerosis. Diabetes mellitus is a significant risk factor related to peripheral arterial disease development. The relationship between diabetic duration and the severity of peripheral arterial disease is needed for health care providers as the basic knowledge to assess peripheral arterial disease in early stage among type-2 diabetes patients. This secondary analysis of a previous research aimed to explore the relationship between diabetic duration and the severity of peripheral arterial disease among Thai patients with type-2 diabetes.

Design: A secondary analysis.

Methods: A sample was collected by a simple random sampling procedure with inclusion criteria. Four hundred and five patients with type-2 diabetes were enrolled. Primary data was collected using interviewing and measuring an ankle-brachial index. Descriptive statistics and Chi-square test were used for the data analysis.

Main findings: Diabetic duration was significantly associated with the severity of peripheral arterial disease (p < .05).

Conclusion and recommendations: The suggestion from this study is that patients with type-2 diabetes should be examined for peripheral arterial disease, particularly in those who have type-2 diabetes for longer than 10 years. Peripheral pulses palpation, chief complaint interview and an ankle-brachial index measurement are recommended as the screening tools.

Keywords: diabetic duration, patients with type-2 diabetes, peripheral arterial disease

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