



**Amputation Prevention Program** 

## TAKE A STAND AGAINST

# HOW DO YOU KNOW IF IT'S PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE?

(COMMONLY CALLED PAD)

LEFT UNTREATED PAD CAN LEAD TO AMPUTATION. BUT MANY PEOPLE DON'T EVEN RECOGNIZE THEY HAVE THE DISEASE!

They may think their leg pain and trouble walking are just signs of getting older. But the truth is they may have PAD, a serious condition where blood flow to the legs and feet is significantly reduced.

1in20
AMERICANS
OVER THE AGE
OF 50 HAS PAD.

PEOPLE WITH DIABETES OVER THE AGE OF 50 IS LIKELY TO HAVE PAD!

Other risk factors: High cholesterol levels', High blood pressure', Family history of PAD'

Treatment for PAD depends on many factors, including your symptoms, health status, and the severity of blockage(s) in your arteries. The goal of treatment? **REDUCE PAIN, IMPROVE WALKING ABILITY, REDUCE THE RISK OF HEART ATTACK AND STROKE, AND SAVE LIMBS FROM AMPUTATION.** 

### TAKE A STAND: TREAT PAD TODAY.

If you do find out you have PAD, there are many things you and your doctor can do.

### YOU CAN START WITH LIFESTYLE CHANGES:2



MANAGE YOUR DIABETES



**QUIT SMOKING** 



GET REGULAR EXERCISE



EAT A HEALTHY DIET

### YOU MAY ALSO NEED MEDICATION TO HELP YOU:



- LOWER high cholesterol and/or high blood pressure
- THIN your blood to prevent clots from forming
- IMPROVE your walking ability and decrease pain in your legs

Other symptoms may include: pain in the legs or feet that awaken you at night, numbness, tingling or coldness in the lower legs and feet, and ulcers or sores on the legs or feet that don't heal.

If you have symptoms or risk factors for PAD, Call **727-888-2324** to schedule a Free Screening

To learn more visit www.FreeLegScreening.org



1. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services; National Institute of Health; Na324tional Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute August 20062011. http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/health-topics/topics/pad/atrisk.2. Olin and Sealove, Peripheral Artery Disease: Current Insight Into the Disease and Its Diagnosis and Management. Mayo Clin Proc. 2010 Jul; 85(7): 678-692.