



Press Summary: Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD)

HealthYes! Public Relations Group has proactively gathered relevant Statistics, Warning Signs, Risk Factors & Disease information on [Peripheral Artery Disease](#) or [PAD](#), and summarized it below. The information provided is designed to aid medical reporters when completing their due diligence and authoring [articles](#) or [news stories on HealthYes!](#) and [cardiovascular disease](#) in public media. Our hopes are that by building awareness via the media, a more informed and healthy community will result.

- Disease Information
 - [Peripheral artery disease](#) is a collator for all diseases caused by the obstruction of large peripheral arteries, which can result from [atherosclerosis](#), inflammatory processes leading to stenosis, an embolism or thrombus formation. It causes either acute or chronic ischemia (lack of blood supply), typically of the legs.
 - Other common terms: [PAD](#), Peripheral vascular disease, PVD, peripheral artery occlusive disease, PAOD
- Statistics
 - PAD is considered a leading indicator for those at risk of stroke and heart disease. (Source: *Women and Vascular Disease*. Society for Interventional Radiology)
 - PAD prevalence is similar among women and men. (Source: *Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics -- 2008 Update*. American Heart Association)
 - Two-thirds of people with PAD do not experience symptoms. Women are less likely to have symptoms than men. (Source: *Women and Vascular Disease*. Society for Interventional Radiology)
 - PAD affects more than 8 million Americans and causes significant morbidity and mortality. (Source: *Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics -- 2008 Update*. American Heart Association)
 - Only 10% of people with PAD have the classic symptoms of intermittent leg pain. (Source: *Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics -- 2008 Update*. American Heart Association)
 - Women with PAD have four times the risk of heart attack and stroke. (Source: *Women and Vascular Disease*. Society for Interventional Radiology)
 - Additional [Peripheral Artery Disease](#) or [PAD](#) Statistics
 - Full Medical Bibliography on [Ankle Brachial Index for Peripheral Artery Disease](#)
- Warning Signs
 - Like most cardiovascular diseases, [peripheral artery disease](#) is considered a “silent killer.” [PAD](#) develops over time and is best prevented through early identification of risk. Those that do experience warning signs of [peripheral artery disease](#) often experience one or more of the following:
 - Pain during exercise, which is relieved during rest
 - Cold legs
 - Poor wound healing
 - Constant leg pain
 - Tingling, burning or loss of sensation
- [Peripheral artery disease](#) Risk Factors
 - Controllable Risk Factors:
 - High cholesterol
 - High blood pressure
 - Smoking

- Diabetes
- Being overweight
- Lack of exercise and physical activity
- Uncontrollable Risk Factors:
 - Age: those over 50 are at greatest risk
 - Family history: risk of [peripheral artery disease](#) is greater if a parent or sibling has had [PAD](#)

For more information on [PAD](#) or [peripheral artery disease](#), or to request a press kit, please contact our Director of Communications by phone at 1-800-555-9190 or by email at PR@HealthYes.com.