

## Urban residents have smaller risk of mortality from critical limb ischemia

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A new study using data from millions of patients hospitalized across the United States has determined whether population density and associated urban vs. suburban vs. rural environments predispose patients with



peripheral vascular disease for chronic poor blood flow in their lower extremities. The findings will be presented at the SCAI 2023 Scientific Sessions on May 19, 2023 in Phoenix.

Advanced and chronic peripheral artery disease can significantly increase a patient's risk for all-cause mortality including <u>myocardial</u> <u>infarction</u> (MI), stroke (CVA), and heart failure (CHF). The study aimed to identify the role that sociodemographics, including population density in a patient's hometown affect outcomes including mortality from critical limb ischemia (CLI).

In the study, de-identified <u>patient data</u> from the National Inpatient Sample (NIS) from 2001-2013 were queried. Inclusion criteria included a diagnosis of CLI. Data was analyzed using SPSS software in a binary logistic regression model, a p value

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