

**CLI VOLUME II**  
**REFERENCES (FIRST AND LAST PAGES)**

1. Yost ML. Critical limb ischemia Volume I. United States epidemiology. Atlanta (GA): THE SAGE GROUP; 2007.
2. Wild S, Roglic G, Green A, et al. Global prevalence of diabetes. Estimates for the year 2000 and projections for 2030. *Diabetes Care* 2004; 27: 1047-53.
3. International Diabetes Federation (IDF). Diabetes Atlas, executive summary, second edition 2003. Available at:  
<http://www.eatlas.idf.org/webdata/docs/Atlas%202003-Summary.pdf>
4. The DECODE Study Group. Age- and sex-specific prevalence of diabetes and impaired glucose regulation in 13 European cohorts. *Diabetes Care* 2003; 26(1): 61-9.
5. Shelton N. Diabetes. In: Craig R, Mindell J, editors. Health Survey for England 2006. Volume I. Cardiovascular disease and risk factors in adults. United Kingdom: The Information Centre; 2008: p. 63-84. Available at:  
<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/hse06cvdandriskfactors>.
6. TransAtlantic Inter-Society Consensus (TASC) Working Group. Epidemiology, natural history, risk factors. *J Vasc Surg* 2000; 31(Suppl):S5-S34.
7. Weitz JI, Byrne J, Clagett GP, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of chronic arterial insufficiency of the lower extremities: a critical review. *Circulation* 1996; 94: 3026-49.
8. Ross R. Atherosclerosis-an inflammatory disease. *N Engl J Med* 1999; 340: 115-26.
9. Criqui MH. Systematic atherosclerosis risk and the mandate for intervention in atherosclerotic peripheral arterial disease. *Am J Cardiol* 2001; 88(7B): 43J-7J.
10. McDermott MM, Fried L, Simonsick E, et al. Asymptomatic peripheral arterial disease is independently associated with impaired lower extremity functioning. *Circulation* 2000; 101: 1007-12.
11. McDermott MM, Greenland P, Liu K, et al. The ankle brachial index is associated with leg function and physical activity: the walking and leg circulation study. *Ann Intern Med* 2002; 136: 873-83.
12. Diehm C, Schuster A, Allenberg JR, et al. High prevalence of peripheral arterial disease and co-morbidity in 6880 primary care patients: cross-sectional study. *Atherosclerosis* 2004; 172: 95-105.
13. Nehler MR, Wolford H. Natural history and nonoperative treatment of chronic lower extremity ischemia. In: Rutherford, RB, editor. *Vascular surgery*. 6<sup>th</sup> ed. Philadelphia (PA): Elsevier Saunders; 2005. p. 1083-94.
14. Kasirajan K, Ouriel K. Management of acute lower extremity ischemia: treatment strategies and outcome. *Curr Interv Cardiol* 2000; 2: 119-29.

218. Leskinen Y, Salenius JP, Lehtimäki T, et al. The prevalence of peripheral arterial disease and medial arterial calcification in patients with chronic renal failure: requirements for diagnostics. *Am J Kidney Dis* 2002; 40(3): 472-9.
219. Williams DT, Harding KG, Price P. An evaluation of the efficacy of methods used in screening for lower-limb arterial disease in diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2005; 28(9): 2206-10.
220. Goss DE, de Trafford J, Roberts VC, et al. Raised ankle/brachial pressure index in insulin-treated diabetic patients. *Diabet Med* 1989; 6(7): 576-8. Abstract.
221. Silvestro A, Diehm N, Savolainen H, et al. Falsely high ankle-brachial index predicts major amputation in critical limb ischemia. *Vasc Med* 2006; 11(2): 69-74.
222. Resnick HE, Lindsay RS, McDermott MM, et al. Relationship of high and low ankle brachial index to all-cause and cardiovascular disease mortality. The Strong Heart Study. *Circulation* 2004; 109: 733-9.
223. Wattanakit K, Folsom AR, Duprez DA, et al. Clinical significance of high ankle-brachial index: insights from the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study. *Atherosclerosis* 2007; 190(2): 459-64.
224. Weatherly BD, Nelson JJ, Heiss G, et al. The association of the ankle-brachial index with incident coronary heart disease: the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) study, 1987-2001. *BMC Cardiovasc Disord* 2007; 7: 3.
225. Aboyans V, Ho E, Denenberg JO, et al. The association between elevated ankle systolic pressures and peripheral occlusive arterial disease in diabetic and nondiabetic subjects. *J Vasc Surg* 2008; published online 11 August.
226. Allison MA, Hiatt WR, Hirsch AT, et al. A high ankle-brachial index is associated with increased cardiovascular disease morbidity and lower quality of life. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2008; 51:1292-1298.