

HISTORY OF VASCULAR CASE

BY

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Common Symptoms

1. Intermittent claudication
 2. Rest pain
 3. Ulcers
 4. Pulsatile mass
 5. Dilated veins
 6. Swelling of a limb
 7. Gangrene
-

Intermittent claudication

The patient Usually C/O of calf pain or limitation of walking

- Age : usually around 50y
- Sex : males 10 times

The pain is **specific**

- described as muscle cramp
- develops when muscle exercise
- disappears when exercise stops

- This pain is not present at the start of exercise

REST PAIN

- ❑ Age : >60y
 - ❑ Sex
 - ❑ Character of pain:
 - (Continuous , sever, aching)
 - Site.....
 - Relieving factors
 - Aggravating factors
-

ISCHEMIC ULCERATION

- ☐ Symptoms what ?
 - ☐ Duration when ?
 - ☐ Progress
 - ☐ Persistence
 - ☐ Multiplicity
 - ☐ Cause ?
 - ☐ Hx of trauma
-

ANEURYSMS

- Age:
 - Sex :
 - Complaints :
 - Dull aching *PAIN (commonest)* site, type
 - Pulsatile mass
 - Symptoms of sever ischemia of LL
 - Venous thrombosis
-

History taking cont....

- ❑ *Systemic Q.* : chest pain , fainting...
- ❑ *Past history* : HTN , DM, CVA , MI, hyperlipidemia
- ❑ *Family history* : (similar problems ,DM, cause of death)
- ❑ *Social history* : **Smoking**
(Type , no of cig, duration)

VARICOSE VEINS

□ Age , sex, occupation , ethnic group

□ Complaint

1. PAIN felt in the calf, character.....

2. Red painful tender lump in the LL
(Superficial thrombophlebitis)

3. Night cramps

4. Disfiguring effects is the principal c/o

5. Mild swelling of ankle at the end of the day

VARICOSE VEINS cont...

- ❑ Systemic Q : related to pelvic tumors
 - ❑ Past history : e.g. DVT , previous treatment
 - ❑ Family history : similar problems
-

VARICOSE ULCER

Like any leg ulcer :

Ischemic , neuropathic

- ☐ Age : 40-60y
- ☐ Sex : more in females
- ☐ Past history :

DVT, pregnancy , illness ..

? Cause

LYMPHOEDEMA

- ☐ Age, sex, geography
 - ☐ Complaint
 1. Progressive swelling of a limb or genitalia
 2. Recurrent cellulitis
 3. Athletes foot
 4. Vesicles on skin
 - ☐ Past history
 - ☐ Family history
-

CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF VASCULAR CASE

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General principles

- ❑ Introduce yourself to the patient and clarify their identity. Explain what you would like to do and gain his/her consent.
- ❑ The patient should be lying on the bed and ideally exposed from the waist down, however for the purposes of the exam the patient will likely be wearing shorts.
- ❑ Perform a general observation of the patient, noting whether they are comfortable at rest as well as their general well-being.

ARTERIAL DISEASE

Inspection of the limbs

- ❑ Colour : pallor, purple blue , mottling ? gangrene
- ❑ Vascular angle : severe ischemia if < 20 degree
- ❑ Capillary filling time (10 sec)
- ❑ Venous filling (15 sec) guttering of veins ? angle
- ❑ Pressure areas : blisters, ulcer,
- ❑ ? Old scars ,? missing toes, ? **Trophic changes**
- ❑ *Ensure you check all around the feet, including behind the ankle and between the toes.*



Beurger's angel



Beurger's angel





Capillary filling (10 sec)





Trophic changes of chronic ischaemia

- ❑ Cold feet
- ❑ Poor healing
- ❑ Loss of hair
- ❑ Fragile, shiny skin
- ❑ Poor nail growth
- ❑ Loss of sweat response
- ❑ Atrophy of muscle

ARTERIAL DISEASE Cont...

Palpation

- Temperature : use the back of fingers, compare, start distally
- Capillary return (refill time) normally < 3 sec
- Test for edema
- Feel the pulses : Femoral , Popliteal
Foot pulses : Post. Tibial & Dorsalis pedis

Don't forget to feel the aorta



Capillary refill time



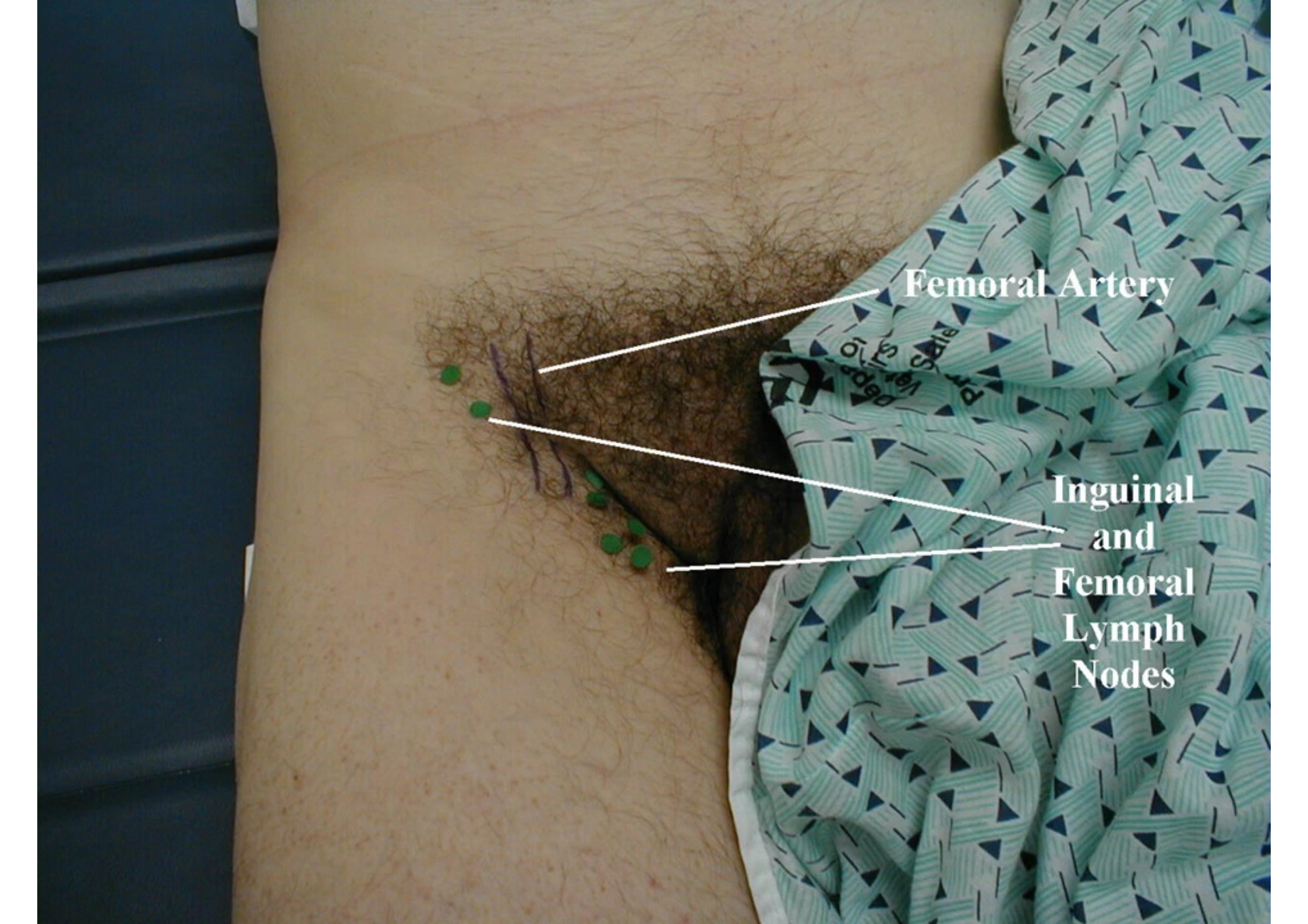
Capillary refill time (Normal < 3 sec)





Test for edema



An anatomical diagram of the femoral region, likely for medical education. It shows a section of a human leg with a hairy inguinal area. Two purple lines represent the femoral artery and vein, and several green dots represent lymph nodes. White lines with labels point to these structures. The background includes a patterned hospital gown and a dark surface.

Femoral Artery

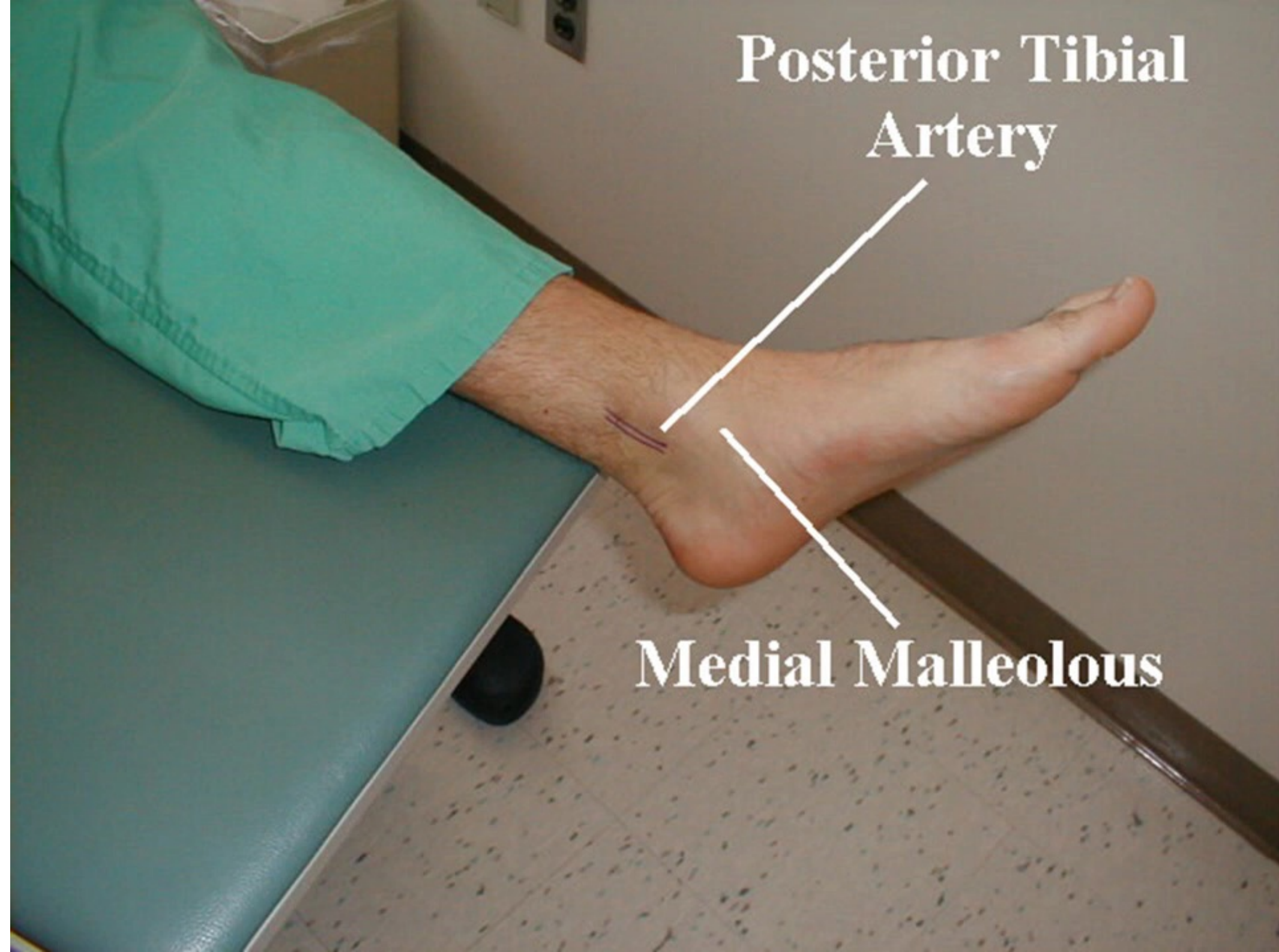
**Inguinal
and
Femoral
Lymph
Nodes**





**Posterior Tibial
Artery**

Medial Malleolous





**Dorsalis
Pedis
Artery**

**Extensor Tendon
Great Toe**





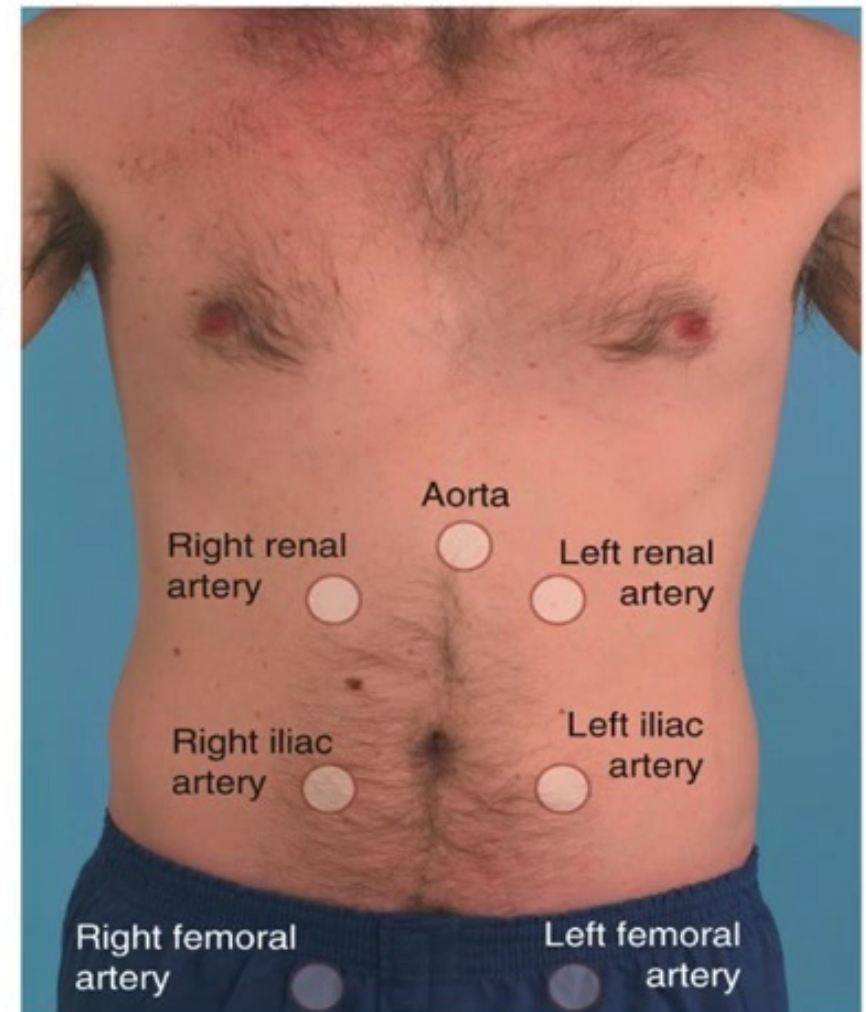


How to feel for AAA



Auscultation

- Listen for bruit
- Measure the blood pressure
- Reactive hyperemia
time , normal 1-2 sec.





Examination of the nervous system

- Motor
- Sensory
- Reflexes

On completion, Thank the patient for their time and ensure they are comfortable and well-covered

ISCHEMIC ULCER

- Position , number ,shape, size, edge, base, floor, margin, depth, discharge, temperature, tenderness,

The surrounding tissues:

- Relations, adjacent tissues ,
- local superficial LN ,
(*horizontal and vertical groups*)
- Local circulation
- local innervations



EXAMINATION OF THE VENOUSE SYSTEMS OF THE LL

Inspection : (Ask pt. to stand up)

- ❑ Visible subcut. veins, size, course, blow outs
- ❑ ? System: Short / Long or Stray vein
- ❑ Ankle oedema
- ❑ **Gaiter** area for :
 1. Pigmentation
 2. Eczema
 3. Ulceration



SCIENCEPHOTOLIBRARY



A



B



Palpation

- ❑ Tension in veins
- ❑ SFJ & SPJ
- ❑ Cough impulse
- ❑ Defects in the deep fascia
- ❑ Condition of skin & subcut. Tissues
- ❑ Test for edema
- ❑ Trendlenburg's test
- ❑ Multiple tourniquet test
- ❑ Perth's test

Trendelenburg's test







VENOUSE DISEASE Cont...

Percussion

Percussion waves

Auscultation

Over clusters , ? AV fistula

GENERAL EXAMINATION

- Abdominal exam (**very important**)
 1. ? Dilated superficial veins
 2. Abdominal mass
- Scrotum in males ? Tumors
- PR & PV in females

VENOUS ULCER

ULCER

- Site, shape, size, number floor, base, depth, margin, discharge, Temp, tenderness, edge & Surrounding tissue
- Ankle joint
- Local LN
- Peripheral pulses
- **Marjolin** ulcer

Base ← firm
soft.

freely mobile → superficial / fixed → attached to bone. or (M.)





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