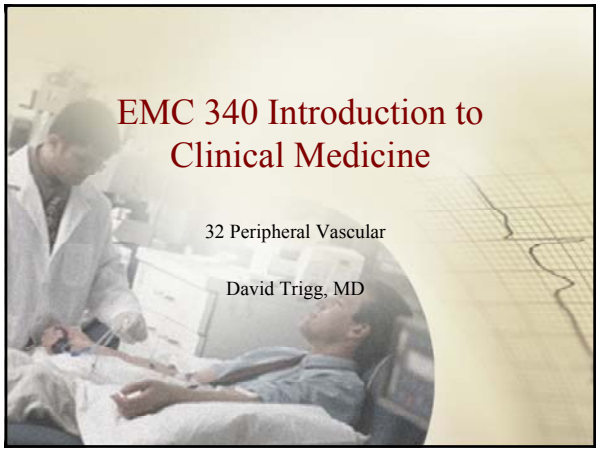

EMC 340 Introduction to Clinical Medicine

32 Peripheral Vascular

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Outcomes

Upon completion of this lecture the learner should be able to:

- Discuss the clinical anatomy of the peripheral vascular system, specifically the posterior tibial and dorsalis pedis arteries and the saphenous.
- Discuss the techniques of the peripheral vascular exam.

Outcomes, continued

- Explain the significance of abnormalities found on the exam.
- Discuss potentially life or organ threatening peripheral vascular emergencies.

Peripheral Vascular System

- Anatomy
  - Radial artery
  - Ulnar artery
  - Femoral nerve, artery, vein
  - Popliteal artery
  - Posterior tibial artery
  - Dorsalis pedis artery
  - Saphenous vein (great)

Techniques of Examination

- Distal pulses
  - Posterior tibial artery
  - Dorsalis pedis artery
- Allen test

Radial & Ulnar Artery Occluded

Radial Artery occluded. Ulnar artery supplying hand.

Abnormalities

- Raynaud's disease
- Peripheral vascular disease
  - Chronic arterial insufficiency
    - devitalized ulcers
  - Chronic venous
    - red, weeping ulcers

Acute Arterial Occlusion

- History
  - Atrial fibrillation
- Physical Exam
  - Pulseless
  - Painful
  - Pallor
  - Paresthesias
  - Paralysis
  - Cold

Candidate for immediate vascular intervention

Venous Occlusion

Deep Vein Thrombosis

- History
  - Risk factors
- Physical Exam
  - Not pulseless
  - Tender calf on palpation and on dorsiflexion
  - Rubor; no pallor
  - Not cold; warm

Summary

We have discussed:

- Clinical anatomy and the techniques of the peripheral vascular exam.
- The typical history and physical findings of acute arterial occlusion and venous occlusion.
- A potentially organ-threatening peripheral vascular emergency.
- A potentially life-threatening peripheral vascular emergency.