

The relationship between renal artery stenosis and degree of angio score on the lower extremity peripheral arterial disease in Cipto Mangunkusumo

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Abstrak

Introduction: The most common cause of the peripheral arterial disease (PAD) is atherosclerosis. PAD is associated with other atherosclerotic diseases such as renal artery stenosis (RAS). Life expectancy decreases in patients with RAS, especially those whose stenosis is above 60% but has not reached the stage of chronic kidney failure. This study aims to determine the prevalence of RAS in PAD patients, the relationship between angiographic scoring system (ANGIO Score), history of hypertension, and diabetes mellitus with the degree of RAS. **Method:** This research was a cross-sectional study conducted at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital from February to May 2019. Patients with a diagnosis of lower extremity PAD and had been assessed with CT angiography examination, were included in this study. The degree of RAS and ANGIO Score were calculated. Sampling was done by the total sampling method. **Results** Most patients were women 33 (50.8%), while men were 32 (49.2%). 90.8% of the patients had diabetes, while 61.5% of the sample had hypertension. Grade 1 RAS was the most found. There was no correlation between ANGIO Score on age, sex, and diabetes mellitus, but there was a significant relationship with hypertension. There was a relationship between RAS with age and hypertension, but there was no relationship with diabetes mellitus and gender. ANGIO Score and RAS had a significant relationship ($p < 0.001$). **Conclusion:** There was a relationship between the ANGIO Score and the severity of RAS. The cut-off score of 9 for the ANGIO Score had a sensitivity of 85.7% and a specificity of 61.4% for predicting RAS.