ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS 2010 Performance Measures for Adults With Peripheral Artery Disease: A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Performance Measures, the American College of Radiology, the Society for Cardiac Angiography and Interventions, the Society for Interventional Radiology, the Society for Vascular Medicine, the Society for Vascular Nursing, and the Society for Vascular Surgery (Writing Committee to Develop Clinical Performance Measures for Peripheral Artery Disease)


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ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS 2010 Performance Measures for Adults With Peripheral Artery Disease

A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Performance Measures, the American College of Radiology, the Society for Cardiac Angiography and Interventions, the Society for Interventional Radiology, the Society for Vascular Medicine, the Society for Vascular Nursing, and the Society for Vascular Surgery (Writing Committee to Develop Clinical Performance Measures for Peripheral Artery Disease)

Developed in Collaboration With the American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation; the American Diabetes Association; the Society for Atherosclerosis Imaging and Prevention; the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance; the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography; and the PAD Coalition

Endorsed by the American Academy of Podiatric Practice Management

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Preamble

Over the past decade, there has been an increasing awareness that the quality of medical care delivered in the United States is variable. In its seminal document dedicated to characterizing deficiencies in delivering effective, timely, safe, equitable, efficient, and patient-centered medical care, the Institute of Medicine described a quality “chasm”\(^1\). Recognition of the magnitude of the gap between the care that is delivered and the care that ought to be provided has stimulated interest in the development of measures of quality of care and the use of such measures for the purposes of quality improvement and accountability.

Consistent with this national focus on healthcare quality, the American College of Cardiology Foundation (ACCF) and the American Heart Association (AHA) have taken a leadership role in developing measures of the quality of care for cardiovascular disease (CVD) in several clinical areas (Table 1). The ACCF/AHA Task Force on Performance Measures was formed in February 2000 and was charged with identifying the clinical topics appropriate for the development of performance measures and with assembling writing committees composed of clinical and methodological experts. When appropriate, these committees have included representation from other organizations involved in the care of patients with the condition of focus. The committees are informed about the methodology of performance measure development and are instructed to construct measures for use both prospectively and retrospectively, to rely upon easily documented clinical criteria, and where appropriate, to incorporate administrative data. The data elements required for the performance measures are linked to existing ACCF/AHA measures for use both prospectively and retrospectively, to rely upon easily documented clinical criteria, and where appropriate, to incorporate administrative data. The data elements required for the performance measures are linked to existing ACCF/AHA

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Although the focus of the performance measures writing committees is on measures intended for quality improvement efforts, other organizations may use these measures for external review or public reporting of provider performance. Therefore, it is within the scope of the writing committee’s task to comment, when appropriate, on the strengths and limitations of such external reporting for a particular CVD state or patient population. Thus, the metrics contained within this document are categorized as either performance measures or test measures. Performance measures are those metrics that the committee designates as appropriate for use for both quality improvement and external reporting. In contrast, test measures are those appropriate for the purposes of quality improvement but not for external reporting until further validation and testing are performed.

All measures have limitations and pose challenges to implementation that could result in unintended consequences when used for accountability. The implementation of measures for purposes other than quality improvement requires field testing to address issues related but not limited to sample size, frequency of use of an intervention, comparability, and audit requirements. The manner in which these issues are addressed is dependent on several factors, including the method of data collection, performance attribution, baseline performance rates, incentives, and public reporting methods. The ACCF/AHA encourages those interested in implementing these measures for purposes beyond quality improvement to work with the ACCF/AHA to consider these complex issues in pilot implementation projects, to assess limitations and confounding factors, and to guide refinements of the measures to enhance their utility for these additional purposes.

By facilitating measurements of cardiovascular healthcare quality, ACCF/AHA performance measurement sets may serve as vehicles to accelerate appropriate translation of scientific evidence into clinical practice. These documents are intended to provide practitioners and institutions that deliver care with tools to measure the quality of their care and identify opportunities for
improvement. It is our hope that application of these performance measures will provide a mechanism through which the quality of medical care can be measured and improved.

_Frederick A. Masoudi, MD, MSPH, FACC, FAHA Chair, ACCF/AHA Task Force on Performance Measures_  

1. **Introduction**

The ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS Peripheral Artery Disease Performance Measures Writing Committee was charged to develop performance measures for peripheral artery disease (PAD). These performance measures address lower extremity and abdominal aortic disease, as covered by the ACC/AHA 2005 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Peripheral Arterial Disease (Lower Extremity, Renal, Mesenteric, and Abdominal Aortic) (hereafter, “PAD guidelines”). The measures are intended for adults (age ≥18 years) evaluated in the outpatient setting. The writing committee acknowledges that the field is rapidly evolving due to the contributions of observational research, registries, and clinical trials. Hence, modifications to these performance measures for PAD will be necessary as the field advances. In addition, there has been a recent change in the nomenclature for vascular diseases. The term _atherosclerotic vascular disease_ refers to disease of the arteries (other than the coronary arteries) caused by atherosclerosis.
incorporated this new terminology into this document where it is feasible to do so.

1.1. Scope of the Problem
The PAD guidelines\(^1\) state that:

the term “peripheral arterial disease” includes a diverse group of disorders that lead to progressive stenosis or occlusion, or aneurysmal dilation, of the aorta and its noncoronary branch arteries, including the carotid, upper extremity, visceral, and lower extremity arterial branches. Peripheral arterial disease is the preferred clinical term that should be used to denote stenotic, occlusive, and aneurysmal diseases of the aorta and its branch arteries, exclusive of the coronary arteries (page e7).

For the purposes of these performance measures, the term peripheral artery disease in the title is used to denote atherosclerotic stenosis or occlusion of the aorta and arteries supplying the lower extremities and abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAAs).\(^1,3,14\)

PAD is a marker of systemic atherosclerosis. It has been estimated that approximately 8 million persons in the United States are afflicted with PAD.\(^15\) The prevalence of PAD is approximately 12% of the adult population, with men being affected slightly more than women.\(^16,17\) However, this percentage is age dependent. Almost 20% of adults over the age of 70 years have PAD.\(^18\) Findings from a national cross-sectional survey of PARTNERS (PAD Awareness, Risk, and Treatment: New Resources for Survival) found that PAD affects 29% of patients who are age \(\geq\)70 years, age 50 to 69 years with at least a 10-pack-per-year history of smoking, or age 50 to 69 years with a history of diabetes.\(^19\) Despite the strikingly high prevalence of PAD, this disease is underdiagnosed because it often presents with atypical symptoms or no ischemic symptoms related to the legs at all. More than 70% of primary care providers in the PARTNERS study whose patients were screened were unaware of the presence of PAD in those with the disease.\(^19\)

The clinical presentation of PAD may vary from no symptoms to intermittent claudication, atypical leg pain, rest pain, ischemic ulcers, or gangrene. Claudication is the typical symptomatic expression of PAD. However, asymptomatic disease may occur in up to 50% of all patients with PAD.\(^12\) The Walking and Leg Circulation Study evaluated the symptoms in patients with PAD. Of the 460 patients with PAD, 19.8% had no exertional leg pain, 28.5% had atypical leg pain, 32.6% had classic intermittent claudication, and 19.1% had pain at rest.\(^20\) The results of these and other studies make it readily apparent that more patients with PAD are asymptomatic or have atypical leg symptoms than have classic intermittent claudication.

PAD has 2 major consequences: The first is a decrease in overall well-being and quality of life due to claudication and atypical leg pain.\(^21–25\) This often leads to patients becoming sedentary and limiting the amount of walking they do because of pain and discomfort. This may be associated with depression.\(^26\) The second is a markedly increased cardiovascular morbidity (myocardial infarction and stroke) and mortality (cardiovascular and all-cause). Treatment should be directed at each of these facets.

PAD is most often diagnosed by an ankle-brachial index (ABI) \(\leq\)0.9. A low ABI is an independent predictor of increased mortality.\(^27–32\) In the Framingham Study, mortality in patients with intermittent claudication was 2–3 times higher than in age- and sex-matched control patients, with 75% of PAD patients dying from cardiovascular events. In a 15-year review of patients with claudication, over 66% of mortality was attributable to CVD.\(^17\) In a 10-year prospective study by Criqui et al,\(^33\) PAD patients both with and without a history of CVD had significantly increased risk of dying from cardiovascular and coronary heart disease compared with age-matched control patients. The all-cause mortality was 3.1 times greater and the CVD mortality was 5.9 times greater in patients with PAD compared with patients without PAD. The risk of cardiovascular events has been found to be similar between PAD patients with claudication and PAD patients without symptoms.\(^34\) The extremely high morbidity and mortality in the PAD population is due to myocardial infarction and stroke.\(^35,36\) Both the Edinburgh Artery Study and the ARIC (Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities) study correlated an increased risk of stroke and transient ischemic attack with increased PAD severity.\(^34,37\) The combination of known coronary or cerebrovascular disease with PAD has been shown to increase mortality risk. The BARI (Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation) trial demonstrated that patients with multivessel coronary artery disease (CAD) and PAD had a 4.9 times greater relative risk of death compared with those individuals without PAD.\(^38\) In addition, in a pooled analysis of 8 randomized prospective trials involving 19,867 patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention, the 1-year mortality was 5% in patients with PAD and coronary disease compared with 2.1% in patients with coronary disease alone \((P<0.001)\).\(^39\) Despite the overwhelming evidence that patients with PAD are at a markedly increased risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, and death, these patients are often undertreated, in that they do not receive antiplatelet therapy or statins with the same frequency as do patients with coronary artery disease.\(^19\)

Thus, these PAD performance measures are directed at strategies to improve diagnosis and treatment of patients with PAD with an overall goal of improving patients’ walking distance and speed, improving their quality of life, and decreasing cardiovascular event rates.

1.2. Structure and Membership of the Writing Committee
The members of the writing committee included experienced clinicians and specialists in vascular medicine, cardiology, vascular surgery, exercise physiology, vascular and interventional radiology, interventional cardiology, endocrinology, and epidemiology. The writing committee also included representatives from the American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation (AACVPR); the American College of Physicians (ACP); the American College of Radiology (ACR); the American...
Diabetes Association (ADA); the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI); the PAD Coalition; the Society for Atherosclerosis Imaging and Prevention (SAIP); the Society for Cardiac Angiography and Interventions (SCAI); the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography (SCCT); the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance (SCMR); the Society for Interventional Radiology (SIR); the Society for Vascular Medicine (SVM); the Society for Vascular Nursing (SVN); and the Society for Vascular Surgery (SVS).

1.3. Disclosure of Relationships With Industry
The work of the writing committee was supported exclusively by the ACCF and AHA. Committee members volunteered their time, and there was no commercial support for the development of these performance measures. Meetings of the writing committee were confidential and attended only by committee members and staff. Writing committee members were required to disclose in writing all financial relationships with industry relevant to this topic according to standard ACCF and AHA reporting policies and verbally acknowledged these relationships to the other members at each meeting (see Appendix A). A confidential final vote was conducted on each measure proposed for inclusion in this set. Committee members with relationships relevant to a specific measure did not participate in the voting regarding that measure but were allowed to participate in the discussion after disclosing the relationship. In addition, Appendix B includes relevant relationships with industry information for all peer reviewers of this document.

1.4. Review and Endorsement
Between July 20, 2009, and August 18, 2009, this performance measure document underwent a 30-day public comment period, during which ACCF and AHA members and other health professionals had an opportunity to review and comment on the text in advance of its final approval and publication. Sixteen public responses were received.

The official peer and content review of the document was conducted simultaneously with the 30-day public comment period, with 2 peer reviewers nominated by the ACCF, 2 nominated by the AHA, and 2 peer reviewers nominated by each of the other partnering organizations (ACR, SCAI, SIR, SVM, SVN, and SVS) and by each collaborating organization (AACVPR, ADA, PAD Coalition, SAIP, SCCT, and SCMR). Additional comments were sought from clinical content experts and performance measurement experts, and 8 individual content reviewer responses were received. All peer and content reviewer relationships with industry information was collected and distributed to the writing committee and is published in this document. (See Appendix B for details.)

The ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS 2010 Performance Measures for Adults With Peripheral Artery Disease was adopted by the respective Boards of Directors of the ACCF and AHA in August 2010. These measures will be reviewed for currency once annually and updated as needed. They should be considered valid until either updated or rescinded by the ACCF/AHA Task Force on Performance Measures.

2. Methodology
The development of performance systems involves identification of a set of measures targeting a specific patient population observed over a particular time period. To achieve this goal, the ACCF/AHA Task Force on Performance Measures has outlined 5 mandatory sequential steps. Sections 2.1 through 2.5 outline how the writing committee addressed these elements.

2.1. Target Population and Care Period
The target population consists of patients age ≥18 years. The writing committee developed exclusion criteria specific to each measure to further specify the target population.

2.2. Dimensions of Care
Given the multiple potential domains of treatment that can be measured, the writing committee identified the relevant dimensions of care that should be evaluated. We placed each potential performance measure into the relevant dimension of care categories. Performance measures and test measures selected for inclusion in the final set and their dimensions of care are summarized in Table 3. Appendix C provides the detailed specifications for each measure.

Although the writing committee considered a number of additional measures that focus on equally important aspects of care, length and complexity considerations did not allow their inclusion in the set. Some of the reasons for this are discussed later in this paper.

2.3. Literature Review
The writing committee used the PAD guidelines as the primary source for deriving these measures. In addition, the writing committee also reviewed guidelines in “Transatlantic Inter-Societal Consensus for the Management of Peripheral Arterial Disease (TASC II)” and the “AACVPR/ACC/AHA 2007 Performance Measures on Cardiac Rehabilitation for Referral to and Delivery of Cardiac Rehabilitation/Secondary Prevention Services”.

2.4. Definition of Potential Measures
Explicit criteria exist for the development of performance measures that accurately reflect quality of care. These criteria include: 1) defining the numerators and denominators of potential measures, and 2) evaluating their applicability, interpretability, and feasibility. To select measures for inclusion in the performance measurement set, the writing committee prioritized the recommendations from the PAD guidelines.

2.5. Selection of Measures for Inclusion in the Performance Measure Set
From analysis of these recommendations, the writing committee identified potential measures relevant to adults with PAD and then independently evaluated their potential for use as performance measures using 9 exclusion criteria adapted
from the ACCF/AHA Attributes of Performance Measures (Table 4) and the Performance Measure Survey Form and Exclusion Criteria Definitions (Appendix D). Member ratings of all the potential measures were collated and discussed by the full committee so that members could reach consensus about which measures should advance for inclusion in the final measure set. There were 37 potential measures initially advanced for full specification to assess their suitability as performance measures. Through an iterative process of repeated surveys within the writing committee, these potential measures were eventually reduced to 7 final performance measures and 2 test measures. After additional discussion and refinement of measure specifications, the writing committee conducted a confidential vote on whether to include each measure and whether to designate any of the measures as test measures in the final set. Writing committee members were required to recuse themselves from voting on any measures for which they had significant relevant relationships with industry.

3. Peripheral Artery Disease 
Performance Measures

3.1. Definition of Peripheral Artery Disease and Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm
Atherosclerotic vascular disease encompasses a range of noncoronary arterial syndromes that are caused by the altered structure and function of the arteries that supply the brain, visceral organs, and the limbs. Numerous pathophysiologic processes can contribute to the creation of stenosis or aneurysms of the noncoronary arterial circulation, but atherosclerosis remains the most common disease process affecting the aorta and its branch arteries.

3.2. Brief Summary of the Measurement Set
Table 5 summarizes the ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS PAD Performance Measurement Set—those measures with the highest level of evidence and support among the writing committee members. Appendix C provides the detailed specifications for each performance measure, including the numerator, denominator, period of assessment, method of reporting, sources of data, rationale, clinical recommendations, recommended level of attribution and/or aggregation, and challenges to implementation.

3.3. Data Collection
These performance measures for PAD are ideally intended for prospective use to enhance the quality improvement process but may also be applied retrospectively. We recommend use of a data collection instrument to aid compilation (see Appendix E). Individual institutions may modify the sample instrument or develop a different tool based on local practice and standards.

3.4. Exclusion Criteria and Challenges to Implementation
The writing committee added exclusion criteria, recognizing that there are justifiable reasons for not meeting the performance measures. These reasons should be recorded on the data collection form. Documentation of such factors should be encouraged because this will provide data for future research and facilitate in-depth quality improvement in situations in which there are apparent outliers with respect to the number of patients with medical or patient-centered reasons for exclusion.

Challenges to implementation of the measures are discussed, where applicable. In general, the initial challenge facing any measurement effort is inadequate documentation. Discussion of these challenges is not an argument against any individual measure. Rather, it is a cautionary note that draws attention to areas where additional research may enhance the value of the measures.

4. Discussion
The performance measures that were chosen fulfilled the criteria, as outlined in Table 4:

1. They are useful in improving patient outcomes and are based on Class I evidence: interpretable and actionable.
2. The measure design is precisely defined and valid in face, content, and construct.
3. The measure can be implemented with reasonable effort and cost and in a reasonable time period.

The writing committee examined all Class I and Class III recommendations from the PAD guidelines and considered only those guideline recommendations that could be translated into measures that met the criteria stated above. Many potential performance measures did not meet these 3 criteria and thus were not included in this set of measures. Reasons for some of these omissions are discussed in section 4.7. In summary, the final selection of performance measures was based on the evidence base for a given measure, the ease and/or complexity of measurement, and whether the measurement was covered in previously published measurement sets.

Assessment of care remains challenging in all areas of medicine but is particularly so in patients with PAD. PAD is underdiagnosed, undertreated, and poorly understood by many practicing clinicians. Although the PAD guidelines provide a good first step for many clinicians to establish their clinical expertise, continuing research upon which to base future measurement is important, and continuing modification of the guidelines will be necessary to keep up to date with current knowledge and improve patient outcomes.

Potential performance measures for which the challenges to implementation were considered too difficult to overcome were not included in this data set. In general, the requirements for documentation are an important challenge of any measurement effort. The acknowledgment of these challenges is not an argument against measurement. They are listed to make the reader aware of the potential obstacles that may occur in any measurement set.

4.1. Attribution and/or Aggregation
Clinical performance measures are used to assess quality of care provided by individual physicians. Hence, caution must be exercised if several physicians are actively involved at once with a particular episode of care. Given the nature and
clinical course of PAD, most patients require longitudinal follow-up by physicians of different specialties. It is likely that the ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS 2010 Performance Measures for Adults With Peripheral Artery Disease will be utilized by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and other third-party payers to assess each individual physician caring for patients with PAD. Therefore, it is critical that physicians effectively document in the patient’s medical records all clinical data necessary for each PAD performance measure. More important is the need for all clinicians who are participating in a patient’s care to share this information consistently so that data collection for performance measures attributable to all involved can be readily available. Such information sharing will also improve communication and coordination of care among physicians caring for patients with PAD.

Table 3. ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS PAD Performance Measurement Set: Dimension of Care Measures Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure Name</th>
<th>Risk Assessment</th>
<th>Diagnostics</th>
<th>Patient Education</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Self-Management/Compliance</th>
<th>Monitoring of Disease Status</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ankle brachial index</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2. Cholesterol-lowering medications (statin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Smoking cessation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Antiplatelet therapy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Supervised exercise</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Lower extremity vein bypass graft surveillance</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Monitoring of abdominal aortic aneurysms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-1. Vascular review of systems for lower extremity PAD*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>T-2. PAD “at risk” population pulse examination*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Test measure (T-1 and T-2): This measure has been designated for use in internal quality improvement programs only. It is not appropriate for any other use (e.g., pay for performance, physician ranking, or public reporting programs).

ACCF indicates American College of Cardiology Foundation; ACR, American College of Radiology; AHA, American Heart Association; PAD, peripheral artery disease; SCAI, Society for Cardiac Angiography and Interventions; SIR, Society of Interventional Radiology; SVM, Society for Vascular Medicine; SVN, Society of Vascular Nursing; and SVS, Society for Vascular Surgery.

For the first time in an ACCF/AHA performance measure set, attribution and/or aggregation is listed in each measure. Attribution indicates which clinicians and/or practices should report a given measure (i.e., all clinicians and/or practices managing patients with CVD versus only vascular specialists). The level of “aggregation” (clinician versus practice) will depend upon the availability of adequate sample sizes to provide stable estimates of performance. Healthcare providers from many different specialties (primary care, internal medicine, cardiovascular medicine, vascular medicine, interventional radiology, vascular surgery, and endocrinology) may care for patients with PAD, yet not all specialists should be responsible for each performance measure. For example, for lower extremity bypass graft surveillance (Performance Measure 6) only vascular specialists should be held accountable. In addition, the writing committee believes it is now beyond the scope of practice to expect vascular surgeons and interventional radiologists to manage cholesterol-lowering medications (Performance Measure 2). However, vascular surgeons and interventional radiologists should communicate with the primary care physician about the use of statin and antiplatelet therapy in patients with PAD and document such communication and medication use in the chart.

4.2. Overlap With Existing National Performance Measure Sets

All individuals with PAD, regardless of symptom status, ABI, or efficacy of revascularization, face as high (or higher) a short-term risk of a morbidity or mortal ischemic event (myocardial infarction, stroke, or death) as that suffered by patients with any other CVD. Nevertheless, although the published peer-reviewed evidence base—as documented in the PAD guidelines—unambiguously documents that impressive risk reductions are achieved by use of proven pharmacological and lifestyle interventions, individuals with PAD in clinical practice are known to less consistently receive these treatments. Furthermore, physicians often do not recognize...
Table 5. ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS PAD Performance Measurement Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure Name</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Measures</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. ABI</td>
<td>Measurement of ABI in patients at risk for PAD</td>
<td>All clinicians managing patients with cardiovascular disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cholesterol-Lowering Medications (Statin)</td>
<td>Drug therapy for lowering low-density lipoprotein cholesterol in patients with PAD</td>
<td>All primary care and cardiovascular medicine physicians</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Smoking Cessation</td>
<td>Smoking-cessation intervention for active smoking in patients with PAD</td>
<td>All clinicians managing patients with cardiovascular disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Antiplatelet Therapy</td>
<td>Antiplatelet therapy to reduce the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, or vascular death in patients with a history of asymptomatic PAD</td>
<td>All clinicians managing patients with cardiovascular disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Supervised Exercise</td>
<td>Supervised exercise training for patients with intermittent claudication</td>
<td>All clinicians managing patients with cardiovascular disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Lower Extremity Vein Bypass Graft Surveillance</td>
<td>ABI and Duplex ultrasound of lower extremity vein bypass site</td>
<td>Vascular specialists only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Monitoring of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms</td>
<td>Monitoring of asymptomatic abdominal aortic aneurysms between 4.0 and 5.4 cm in diameter</td>
<td>All clinicians managing patients with cardiovascular disease</td>
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<td><strong>Test Measures</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>T-1. Vascular Review of Systems for Lower Extremity PAD*</td>
<td>Medical or personal history of walking impairment, claudication or ischemic rest pain, and nonhealing wounds in patients at risk for lower extremity PAD</td>
<td>All clinicians managing patients with cardiovascular disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-2. PAD “At Risk” Population Pulse Examination*</td>
<td>Measurement of pulses in the lower extremities in patients at risk for PAD</td>
<td>All clinicians managing patients with cardiovascular disease</td>
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*Test measure (T-1 and T-2): This measure has been designated for use in internal quality improvement programs only. It is not appropriate for any other use (e.g., pay for performance, physician ranking, or public reporting programs).

ABI indicates ankle brachial index; ACCF, American College of Cardiology Foundation; ACR, American College of Radiology; AHA, American Heart Association; PAD, peripheral arterial disease; SCAI, Society for Cardiac Angiography and Interventions; SIR, Society of Interventional Radiology; SVM, Society for Vascular Medicine; SVN, Society of Vascular Nursing; and SVS, Society for Vascular Surgery.

dedicated to improving health outcomes for individuals with PAD.

4.3. Ankle Brachial Index

Individuals with PAD are at significant risk for cardiovascular ischemic events, including myocardial infarction, stroke, and death. Epidemiological studies have shown that even asymptomatic patients suffer mortality rates significantly higher than individuals who do not have PAD. PAD can easily be diagnosed with an ABI ≤ 0.90. The ABI is measured with a handheld continuous wave Doppler ultrasound device and a blood pressure cuff. The higher systolic pressure measured from either the posterior tibial or dorsalis pedis artery (in each leg) is compared with the higher brachial artery pressure taken from either arm. Diagnosis of PAD provides the physician the opportunity to initiate treatment to reduce cardiovascular risk and therefore decrease morbidity and mortality. This is particularly important for those individuals who have not previously been diagnosed with an atherosclerotic disease.

The ABI is a simple, inexpensive, noninvasive test that can be easily performed in most clinical settings and has a sensitivity of 79% to 95% and a specificity of 95% to 100%. Numerous studies have demonstrated that an abnormal ABI correlates with a significantly increased risk of coronary heart disease, stroke, and cardiovascular death. Most recently, a 2008 meta-analysis demonstrated that a low ABI (<0.90) was associated with approximately twice the 10-year total mortality, cardiovascular...
mortality, and major coronary event rate compared with the overall rate in each Framingham Risk Score category. Including the ABI in cardiovascular risk stratification using the Framingham Risk Score would result in reclassification of the risk category and modification of treatment recommendations in approximately 19% of men and 36% of women.49 The writing committee recognizes that reimbursement for the ABI in the office setting is incomplete and that requiring an ABI in persons at risk for PAD adds a burden to busy primary care clinicians. Despite this, the weight of the evidence of the utility of the ABI to predict cardiovascular morbidity and mortality and all-cause mortality and to facilitate initiation of treatment to reduce cardiovascular events has led this writing committee to support the measurement of the ABI in patients at risk (see Performance Measure 1 for definition of at risk) for PAD. It is the writing committee’s belief that this measure will also be useful in better documenting current practice patterns of physician office evaluation and in identifying potential opportunities for quality improvements for patients with PAD.

4.4. Antiplatelet Therapy

In the PAD guidelines12 and the “Inter-Society Consensus for the Management of Peripheral Arterial Disease (TASC II),”40 antiplatelet therapy is recommended for the treatment of patients with PAD. Several documents in the past year have questioned the efficacy of aspirin in patients with asymptomatic PAD.50,51 The role of antiplatelet therapy in asymptomatic patients is addressed in the upcoming ACCF/AHA focused update to the 2005 PAD guidelines; thus, we have included only patients with a history of symptomatic PAD in this performance measure.

4.5. Supervised Exercise

The PAD guidelines recommend supervised exercise to treat patients with PAD who have claudication because of its proven efficacy and safety.12 Any performance measure that is intended to measure the “appropriateness” of care offered to individuals with PAD and claudication would rightly measure the applied use of this treatment care standard.

Nevertheless, the writing committee is aware that, as for many performance measures, real-world barriers exist that limit actual use of a treatment. The efficacy and safety of PAD exercise rehabilitation for the treatment of claudication is a uniformly recommended, evidence-based, consensus-driven therapy that has a Class I (Level of Evidence: A) recommendation in the 2005 PAD guidelines.12 There is currently incomplete reimbursement for, and therefore a lack of broad availability of, supervised exercise programs, which makes this PAD performance measure difficult to carry out. However, the data supporting the ability of supervised exercise to increase walking capability in patients with claudication are so strong52 that we feel including this treatment modality as a performance measure may help to move it into more general use. Another limiting factor for the low use of exercise rehabilitation is the lack of counseling about and prescription of this therapy by many healthcare professionals. The writing committee believes that more patients would choose a trial of exercise, as they do in other rehabilitative therapies (eg, cardiac rehabilitation, pulmonary rehabilitation, and orthopedic rehabilitation), if they were made aware that this is an efficacious treatment option, or if they were prescribed this option, and especially if it were carried out in a supervised setting.

Patients with PAD should be counseled about all of their treatment options in order to engage them fully in the decision-making process about their care. This counseling and discussion of treatment options should include use of supervised exercise, pharmacological management, and/or the various percutaneous or open surgical revascularization techniques. Inasmuch as exercise rehabilitation has not to date been routinely recommended by clinicians, it is impossible to define what percentage of patients would choose supervised exercise as the first-line therapy if they were made aware of this option and if this treatment modality were reimbursed by third-party payers. Thus, the inclusion of supervised exercise protocols have been published.53 Practices should create individual options for patients that mirror these protocols in physiologic effectiveness.

It should be noted that ongoing advocacy efforts are under way to align future Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and other health payer reimbursement to the current PAD guideline evidence base and thus to include reimbursement for PAD exercise rehabilitation programs. It is anticipated that this essential performance measure will permit patients, healthcare providers, and health payers to be able to make incremental improvements that will assure patient access to all proven claudication therapies. Most current cardiac rehabilitation programs, which are broadly available, are poised to provide PAD exercise rehabilitation. This performance measure provides data that can help translate evidence-based PAD knowledge into real-world care improvements.

4.6. Test Measures

Although it is common sense that one should obtain an accurate vascular history and perform a good vascular examination in all patients suspected of having PAD, the writing committee chose to include measures T-1 and T-2 as test measures only. This decision was made because of the desire to limit the number of performance measures to a reasonable number. We also believe that these measures would be difficult and time consuming to track and would require additional resources for monitoring that may not be available. As test measures, their use should be for internal quality improvement programs only. They are not appropriate for other uses, such as pay for performance, physician ranking, or public reporting programs.
4.7. Potential Measures Considered But Not Included in This Set

4.7.1. Lower Extremity Endovascular Revascularization Surveillance
Although there has been some controversy in the literature there have been several good studies (Class I, Level of Evidence: A) demonstrating that surveillance for vein bypass is an effective way to preserve the long-term function of the bypass and to identify and correct problems before the bypass thromboses.54–56 There are no such studies available in patients who have undergone endovascular revascularization, yet it makes intuitive sense that if a problem (eg, restenosis) can be identified, the problem may be correctable before the artery occludes. However, the PAD guidelines gave this a Class IIa designation, thus we were unable to include this as a performance or test measure.

4.7.2. Chronic Critical Limb Ischemia and Acute Limb Ischemia
The writing committee considered numerous potential measures that would focus on the surgical as well as endovascular management of patients with chronic and acute limb ischemia. Although the management of chronic and acute limb ischemia is considered extremely important by the writing committee, specific measures were not included in this area for a variety of reasons. One of the important reasons is that the goal of the writing committee was to develop performance measures that would be relevant to as many clinicians and as many patients as possible. Patients with chronic limb ischemia and acute limb ischemia needing surgical or endovascular therapy represent a small minority of all patients with PAD. Furthermore, the clinicians who actively manage these problems represent a small subset of clinicians who manage patients with PAD. As such, the writing committee felt that the scope of any performance measures adopted in these areas would not be relevant to enough patients and clinicians to justify their inclusion.

Another reason for not including measures in these areas is the complexity of any metrics that might be developed to measure the performance of care. These patients present with very complex symptoms, with multiple comorbidities and significant anatomic variations, which render simple metrics impractical. Finally, the level of evidence for establishing specific guidelines and measures in these areas is not sufficiently rigorous to justify specific performance measures for the management of chronic or acute limb ischemia.

4.7.3. Renal and Mesenteric Artery Disease
There are no performance measures related to renal or mesenteric artery disease included in this report. While renal artery disease is a common cardiovascular condition, the PAD guidelines contain no Class I recommendations related to this disease, and no randomized controlled trials of sufficiently high caliber exist to guide clinicians in the optimal management of patients with renal artery disease. In addition, a considerable controversy remains among “experts” as to the most effective therapy to manage this group of patients. Until the results of the CORAL (Cardiovascular Outcomes in Renal Atherosclerotic Lesions) trial57 are reported, healthcare providers will continue to manage this group of patients according to their interpretation of the available literature.

Likewise, there is even less scientific information on mesenteric artery disease available, and thus no performance measures were deemed appropriate for this topic.

4.7.4. Exercise Treadmill Testing
Exercise treadmill testing can assist clinicians in the evaluation of the functional status of PAD patients. A decrease in the postexercise ankle pressures can confirm a diagnosis of PAD in symptomatic patients who have a normal ABI at rest. In addition, exercise treadmill testing allows quantification of a patient’s baseline and/or postprocedure functional limitation or improvement.

Despite the potential benefits of this procedure, the writing committee agreed both that this measure would be difficult to implement and that there were other measures with higher priority; thus, we decided not to include this measure.

4.7.5. Computed Tomographic Angiography and Magnetic Resonance Angiography
It has been clearly shown that computed tomographic angiography and magnetic resonance angiography are useful imaging strategies to delineate the anatomy and help plan percutaneous and surgical revascularization.12 However, this potential performance measure did not meet the criteria for a good performance measures as outlined in Table 4.

4.7.6. Management of Hypertension and Diabetes
It is very important to control blood pressure and diabetes to goal levels in patients with PAD. Excellent performance measures already exist on the diagnosis and management of hypertension and diabetes mellitus, and the reader is referred to those.4,58,59

4.7.7. Screening for Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm
This was the most difficult measure to exclude. However, the PAD guidelines assigned this only a Class IIa designation. Because only Class I designations are considered for performance measures, screening for abdominal aortic aneurysm was excluded. However, the U.S. Preventive Task Force60 and the Societies for Vascular Medicine and Surgery61 recommend screening for AAA in the following patient populations:

- Men age ≥60 years with a history of AAA in a parent or sibling.
- Men age 65 to 75 years who have ever smoked >100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

Screening this patient population has been shown to decrease aneurysm-related mortality.51–64 A meta-analysis of 4 large randomized prospective controlled trials65 evaluated the midterm (3.5 to 5 years) and long-term (7 to 15 years) results as related to aneurysm-related mortality and total mortality. Heterogeneity between the studies was assessed by the chi-square test. In cases of heterogeneity, random effect models were used. The pooled midterm analysis demonstrated a reduction in AAA-related mortality (odds ratio [OR], 0.56, 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.44 to 0.72). Overall mortality was nonsignificantly reduced.
(OR, 0.94, 95% CI, 0.86 to 1.02). The long-term results also showed a reduction in AAA-related mortality (OR, 0.47, 95% CI, 0.25 to 0.90) and a significant reduction in overall mortality (OR, 0.94, 95% CI, 0.92 to 0.97). The conclusion of this meta-analysis was that population screening for AAA reduces AAA-related and overall mortality but local differences may influence the cost-effectiveness of screening.

Kim and associates66 showed that the benefit derived at 4 years was maintained at 7 years of follow-up, with a relative risk reduction of aneurysm-related death of 47%. They also showed that there is a substantial cost-benefit to screening, which is estimated on the basis of AAA-related mortality as U.S. $19,500 per life-year gained. The mortality curves diverge at a constant rate after 1 year, and the area between the curves is greater at years 5 to 7 than years 1 to 4. Thus, the cost per life-year gained decreases in the later years.67 Therefore, when the PAD guideline is revised, if screening for AAA becomes a Class I recommendation, creation of an associated performance measure will be considered.

4.7.8. Outcome Measures

The writing committee recognizes that the most interpretable and potentially important performance measures are outcome measures; however, there are a number of significant limitations to their use for provider accountability or public reporting.11 Outcome measures are therefore currently best suited for use as tools to assist providers in understanding their own performance.

Krumholz et al.6 have eloquently described the importance of assessing outcomes in addition to measuring performance on key processes of care, per se:

Although measures focusing on processes of care have substantial appeal as a means of reflecting quality, such measures assess only a small proportion of all of the care delivered and apply to only subsets of the population with a particular condition. Furthermore, while determining whether a particular process of care was delivered, such measures do not convey information on the effectiveness of the process. Finally, although patients presumably care about the processes of care that they receive, this interest reflects an assumption that better processes of care ultimately result in better outcomes. For these reasons, outcomes measures have been proposed as a means of complementing process measurement as a reflection of quality (p. 2054).

A recent multidisciplinary AHA Scientific Statement, which is endorsed by the ACCF, identified 7 attributes of outcomes measures suitable for public reporting.11 These attributes include: 1) a clear and explicit definition of an appropriate patient sample; 2) clinical coherence of model adjustment variables; 3) sufficiently high-quality and timely data; 4) designation of an appropriate reference time before which covariates are derived and after which outcomes are measured; 5) use of an appropriate outcome and a standardized period of outcome assessment; 6) application of an analytical approach that takes into account the multilevel organization of data; and 7) disclosure of the methods used to compare outcomes, including disclosure of performance of risk-adjustment methodology in derivation and validation samples.

While the writing committee recognizes the importance of developing scientifically valid, effective, and useful measures of clinical outcomes for PAD, we are not yet at the point to do so with the data available. Outcome measurements, however, should be considered in future revisions of the PAD performance measures.

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**References**


brachial index: a randomized controlled trial. JAMA. 2010;303:841–8.


Key Words: AHA Scientific Statements • abdominal aortic aneurysm • ankle brachial index • peripheral arterial disease • secondary prevention • supervised exercise
Appendix A. Author Relationships With Industry and Other Entities—ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS 2010 Performance Measures for Adults With Peripheral Artery Disease

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This table represents the relationships of committee members with industry and other entities that were reported by authors to be relevant to this document. These relationships were reviewed and updated in conjunction with all meetings and/or conference calls of the writing committee during the document-development process. The table does not necessarily reflect relationships with industry at the time of publication. A person is deemed to have a significant interest in a business if the interest represents ownership of 5% or more of the voting stock or share of the business entity, if the interest represents ownership of $10,000 or more of the fair market value of the business entity, or if funds received by the person from the business entity exceed 5% of the person’s gross income for the previous year. A relationship is considered to be modest if it is less than significant under the preceding definition. Relationships in this table are modest unless otherwise noted.

*Significant relationship.
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## Appendix B. Continued

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*Significant relationship.

ACC indicates American College of Cardiology; ACCF, American College of Cardiology Foundation; ACR, American College of Radiology; AHA, American Heart Association; DSMB, data safety monitoring board; LWW, Lippincott, Williams, & Wilkins; NHLBI, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; NIH, National Institutes of Health; PAD, peripheral arterial disease; PAVD, peripheral atherosclerotic vascular disease; SCAI, Society for Cardiac Angiography and Interventions; STS, Society of Thoracic Surgeons; SVM, Society for Vascular Medicine; SVN, Society of Vascular Nursing; SVS, Society for Vascular Surgery; and UCSF, University of California, San Francisco.
### 1. ABI

**Measurement of ABI in patients at risk for PAD**

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<th>Numerator</th>
<th>Patients in whom measurement and numerical results of an ABI* are documented at least once in the last 5 y.</th>
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| Denominator | All patients:  
- Age $\geq 18$ y with walking impairment or claudication or lower extremity nonhealing wounds **OR**  
- Age 50–69 y with a history of smoking or diabetes **OR**  
- Age $\geq 70$ y  
**Exceptions:**  
- Patients with known atherosclerosis in any other location (eg, coronary, carotid, or renal artery disease).  
- Medical reason(s) documented by a physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant for not performing an ABI (eg, amputation or limited life expectancy). |

**Period of Assessment**  
5-y measurement period

**Sources of Data**  
Prospective flow sheet, retrospective medical record review, electronic medical record

**Rationale**

The ABI is a very specific and sensitive measure for the detection of PAD. It can be performed in the office setting and predicts morbidity and mortality. PAD is considered a CHD risk equivalent, and documentation of PAD changes the management of risk factors such as hypertension and dyslipidemia.

**Clinical Recommendation(s)**

**ACC/AHA 2005 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Peripheral Arterial Disease**

*Class I*  
Individually with asymptomatic lower extremity PAD should be identified by examination and/or measurement of the ABI so that therapeutic interventions known to diminish their increased risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, and death may be offered. *(Level of Evidence: B)*

The resting ABI should be used to establish the lower extremity PAD diagnosis in patients with suspected lower extremity PAD, defined as individuals with exertional leg symptoms, with nonhealing wounds, who are 70 years or older or who are 50 years or older with a history of smoking or diabetes. *(Level of Evidence: C)*

**TASC-II**

**Recommendation 12**  
Recommendations for ABI screening to detect peripheral arterial disease in the individual patient.  
An ABI should be measured in:  
- All patients who have exertional leg symptoms [B].  
- All patients age 50 to 69 y and who have a cardiovascular risk factor (particularly diabetes or smoking) [B].  
- All patients age $\geq 70$ y regardless of risk factor status [B].  
- All patients with a Framingham Risk Score 10%–20% [C].

**Attribution/Aggregation**

This measure should be reported by all clinicians or practices managing patients with cardiovascular disease. The level of “aggregation” (clinician versus practice) will depend upon the availability of adequate sample sizes to provide stable estimates of performance.

**Method of Reporting**

- **Per patient:**  
  Whether an ABI was performed at least once in the last 5 y.

- **Per patient population:**  
  Percentage of patients for whom ABI was performed at least once in the last 5 y.

**Challenges to Implementation**

- Lack of uniform reimbursement for ABI performed according to evidence-based guidelines.  
- Lack of equipment to perform this measurement in the physician’s office.  
- Sample size may preclude reporting of reliable performance estimates, particularly at the clinician level.

ABI indicates ankle-brachial index; CHD, coronary heart disease; and PAD, peripheral artery disease.  
*ABI is the ratio of the systolic ankle arterial pressure to the systolic brachial arterial pressure. The higher of the brachial pressures is used as the denominator for both right and left ratios, and the higher of the 2 ankle pressures (posterior tibial or dorsalis pedis) is used as the numerator for each leg.*  
*(Continued)*

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Appendix C. Continued

2. Cholesterol-Lowering Medications (Statin)

Drug therapy for lowering LDL-C in patients with PAD

**Numerator**

Patients who
- Were prescribed a statin and whose LDL-C is <100 mg/dL OR
- Were prescribed a statin at maximal dose* OR
- Whose LDL-C is <100 mg/dL without a statin OR
- Whose LDL-C =100 mg/dL and who had a medical or patient reason that a statin at maximal dose* was not prescribed documented by a physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant.

**Denominator**

All patients age ≥18 y with PAD. PAD is defined as the presence of 1 or more of the following:
- Claudication
- Critical limb ischemia (ischemic rest pain, nonhealing ischemic ulcers, gangrene)
- History of vascular reconstruction, bypass surgery, or percutaneous intervention to the extremities
- Amputation for critical limb ischemia
- Abnormal noninvasive test (eg, ankle brachial index, ultrasound, magnetic resonance, or computed tomography imaging demonstrating stenosis in any peripheral artery; ie, aorta, iliac, femoral, popliteal, tibial, peroneal).

**Exceptions:**
None

**Period of Assessment**

1-y measurement period

**Sources of Data**

Prospective flow sheet, retrospective medical record review, electronic medical record

**Rationale**

Treatment of dyslipidemia reduces the risk of adverse cardiovascular events in patients with atherosclerosis. Cholesterol-lowering therapy with an HMG coenzyme-A reductase inhibitor (statin) reduces the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, and cardiovascular death in patients with coronary artery disease. In the Heart Protection Study, statins reduced the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, or cardiovascular death by 24% in patients with PAD. Despite the proven efficacy of effective lipid-lowering therapy in patients with PAD, these patients are undertreated when compared to patients with coronary artery disease.

**Clinical Recommendation(s)**

ACC/AHA 2005 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Peripheral Arterial Disease

- **Class I**
  Treatment with a HMG coenzyme-A reductase inhibitor (statin) medication is indicated for all patients with PAD to achieve a target LDL-C level of <100 mg/dL.
  (Level of Evidence: B)

- **Class IIa**
  Treatment with an HMG coenzyme-A reductase inhibitor (statin) medication to achieve a target LDL-C level of <70 mg/dL is reasonable for patients with lower extremity PAD at very high risk of ischemic events. (Level of Evidence: B)

AHA/ACC Guidelines for Secondary Prevention for Patients With Coronary and Other Atherosclerotic Vascular Disease: 2006 Update

- For lipid management:
  Assess fasting lipid profile in all patients, and within 24 hr of hospitalization for those with an acute cardiovascular or coronary event. For hospitalized patients, initiate lipid-lowering medication as recommended below before discharge according to the following schedule:
  - LDL-C should be <100 mg/dL. (Class I, Level of Evidence: A), and
  - Further reduction of LDL-C to <70 mg/dL is reasonable. (Class IIa, Level of Evidence: A)
  - If baseline LDL-C is ≥100 mg/dL, initiate LDL-lowering drug therapy.† (Class I, Level of Evidence: A)
  - If on-treatment LDL-C is ≥100 mg/dL, intensify LDL-lowering drug therapy (may require LDL-lowering drug combination‡). (Class I, Level of Evidence: A)

**Attribution/Aggregation**

This measure should be reported by all primary care physicians or primary care practices and cardiovascular medicine physicians or cardiovascular medicine practices. The level of “aggregation” (clinician versus practice) will depend upon the availability of adequate sample sizes to provide stable estimates of performance.
Appendix C. Continued

Method of Reporting

**Per patient:**
Whether patient
- Was prescribed a statin and had LDL-C < 100 mg/dL OR
- Was prescribed a statin at maximal dose* OR
- Had LDL-C < 100 mg/dL without a statin OR
- Had LDL-C ≥ 100 mg/dL and had a medical or patient reason that a statin at maximal dose* was not prescribed documented by a physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant.

**Per patient population:**
Percentage of all patients who
- Were prescribed a statin and had LDL-C < 100 mg/dL OR
- Were prescribed a statin at maximal dose* OR
- Had LDL-C < 100 mg/dL without a statin OR
- Had LDL-C ≥ 100 mg/dL and had a medical or patient reason that a statin at maximal dose* was not prescribed documented by a physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant.

Challenges to Implementation
Sample size may preclude reporting of reliable performance estimates, particularly at the clinician level.

LDL-C indicates low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PAD, peripheral artery disease; and HMG, hydroxymethyl glutaryl.

*Maximal dosing for currently available statins:
- Atorvastatin = 80 mg/d
- Fluvastatin = 80 mg/d
- Lovastatin = 80 mg/d
- Pravastatin = 80 mg/d
- Rosuvastatin = 40 mg/d
- Simvastatin = 80 mg/d

†When LDL-lowering medications are used, obtain at least a 30% to 40% reduction in LDL-C levels. If LDL-C < 70 mg/dL is the chosen target, consider drug titration to achieve this level, to minimize side effects and cost. When LDL-C < 70 mg/dL is not achievable because of high baseline LDL-C levels, it generally is possible to achieve reductions of > 50% in LDL-C levels by either statins or LDL-C-lowering drug combinations.

‡Standard dose of statin with ezetimibe, bile acid sequestrate, or niacin.

(Continued)
3. Smoking Cessation

**Numerator**
Patients identified as tobacco users who have received cessation intervention.

Cessation intervention may include smoking-cessation counseling (e.g., verbal advice to quit, referral to smoking-cessation program or counselor) and/or pharmacologic therapy.* The type of intervention should be explicitly captured.

**Denominator**
All patients age ≥18 y at the start of the measurement period with PAD who are identified as tobacco users.

PAD is defined as the presence of 1 or more of the following:
- Claudication
- Critical limb ischemia (ischemic rest pain, nonhealing ischemic ulcers, gangrene)
- History of vascular reconstruction, bypass surgery, or percutaneous intervention to the extremities
- Amputation for critical limb ischemia
- Abnormal noninvasive test (e.g., ankle brachial index, ultrasound, magnetic resonance, or computed tomography imaging demonstrating stenosis in any peripheral artery; i.e., aorta, iliac, femoral, popliteal, tibial, peroneal).

Exceptions: None

**Period of Assessment**
2-y measurement period

**Sources of Data**
Prospective flow sheet, retrospective medical record review, electronic medical record

**Rationale**
Tobacco smoking is the most potent modifiable risk factor for development of PAD. Continued use of tobacco affects disease progression and graft patency. Smoking status should be assessed at each encounter: patients should be strongly advised to quit, and resources to assist in quitting should be offered. (The 6 A factors should be included: ask, assess, advise, assure, arrange [a follow-up], and applaud).

**Clinical Recommendation(s)**
ACC/AHA 2005 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Peripheral Arterial Disease[

Class I
Individually with lower extremity PAD who smoke cigarettes or use other forms of tobacco should be advised by each of their clinicians to stop smoking and should be offered comprehensive smoking-cessation interventions, including behavior modification therapy, nicotine replacement therapy, or bupropion. [Level of Evidence: B]

**Attribution/Aggregation**
This measure should be reported by all clinicians or practices managing patients with cardiovascular disease. The level of "aggregation" (clinician versus practice) will depend upon the availability of adequate sample sizes to provide stable estimates of performance.

**Method of Reporting**
Whether the PAD patient identified as a tobacco user, received cessation intervention, and the type of cessation intervention that was provided as documented in the medical records.

**Per patient population:** Percentage of PAD patients identified as tobacco users who received cessation intervention and a breakdown of the type of cessation intervention that was provided as documented in the medical record.

**Challenges to Implementation**
- Lack of documentation or consistency of description of interventions in medical record.
- Sample size may preclude reporting of reliable performance estimates, particularly at the clinician level.

PAD indicates peripheral artery disease.

*Recent evidence supports the use of varenicline as an adjunct therapy for smoking cessation. For purposes of this measure, use of varenicline, nicotine replacement therapy, or bupropion should all be considered pharmacologic therapy for smoking cessation.

(Continued)
Appendix C. Continued

4. Antiplatelet Therapy

Antiplatelet therapy to reduce the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, or vascular death in patients with a history of symptomatic PAD

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<td>- Critical limb ischemia (ischemic rest pain, nonhealing ischemic ulcers, gangrene) OR</td>
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<td>- History of vascular reconstruction, bypass surgery, or percutaneous intervention to the extremities OR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceptions:</td>
<td>Medical reason(s) documented by a physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant for not prescribing an antiplatelet agent (eg, allergy or intolerance to both aspirin and clopidogrel, risk of bleeding, noncompliance, use of warfarin, or other medical reason).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Documentation of patient reason(s) for not prescribing an antiplatelet agent (eg, patient refusal).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Period of Assessment                          | 1-y measurement period |
| Sources of Data                               | Prospective flow sheet, retrospective medical record review, electronic medical record |

Rationale

Administration of antiplatelet agents to patients with symptomatic atherosclerotic lower extremity PAD is well documented to reduce the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, or vascular death.

Clinical Recommendation(s)

ACC/AHA 2005 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Peripheral Arterial Disease

Class I
1. Antiplatelet therapy is indicated to reduce the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, or vascular death in individuals with atherosclerotic lower extremity PAD. (Level of Evidence: A)
2. Aspirin, in daily doses of 75 to 325 mg, is recommended as safe and effective antiplatelet therapy to reduce the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, or vascular death in individuals with atherosclerotic lower extremity PAD. (Level of Evidence: A)
3. Clopidogrel (75 mg/d) is recommended as an effective alternative antiplatelet therapy to aspirin to reduce the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, or vascular death in individuals with atherosclerotic lower extremity PAD. (Level of Evidence: B)

Attribution/Aggregation

This measure should be reported by all clinicians or practices managing patients with cardiovascular disease. The level of “aggregation” (clinician versus practice) will depend upon the availability of adequate sample sizes to provide stable estimates of performance.

Method of Reporting

Per patient:
Whether a patient with a history of symptomatic PAD was prescribed aspirin or clopidogrel.

Per patient population:
Percentage of all patients with a history of symptomatic PAD who were prescribed aspirin or clopidogrel.

Challenges to Implementation

Sample size may preclude reporting of reliable performance estimates, particularly at the clinician level.

PAD indicates peripheral artery disease.

(Continued)
5. Supervised Exercise

Supervised exercise training for patients with intermittent claudication

Numerator

- Patients who were 
  - Offered a supervised exercise training program as an option (preferred) OR 
  - Given explicit written or verbal instructions for unsupervised exercise (acceptable alternative if no supervised program is accessible) AND had a medical, patient, or system reason documented by a physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant that they could not be offered a supervised program.

Note: Exercise training should be performed for a minimum of 30 to 45 min, at least 3 times/wk, for a minimum of 12 wks.

Denominator

- Patients age ≥18 y with intermittent claudication

Exceptions:
- Medical reason(s) documented by a physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant that patient was not offered a supervised exercise training program as an option, such as 
  - Critical limb ischemia (ischemic rest pain, nonhealing ischemic ulcers, gangrene)
  - Unstable angina or recent myocardial infarction
  - Decompensated heart failure
  - Uncontrolled cardiac arrhythmias
  - Severe or symptomatic valvular disease
  - Other conditions that could be aggravated by exercise including, but not limited to, severe joint disease, uncontrolled diabetes, uncontrolled hypertension, or severe pulmonary disease.

Period of Assessment

1-y measurement period

Sources of Data

Prospective flow sheet, retrospective medical record review, electronic medical record

Rationale

A supervised claudication exercise program is known to result in an increase in the speed, distance, and duration walked in a high fraction of candidates, with decreased claudication symptoms at each workload or distance. In addition, exercise programs achieve significant systemic risk-reduction benefits (lowered blood pressure, improved glycemic control, and improved lipid profile). These functional and biochemical benefits accrue gradually and become evident over 4 to 8 wks and increase progressively over ≥12 wks. The biological mechanisms underlying the exercise improvements are complex, and there is inadequate evidence to attribute this functional benefit, as is often believed, to the growth of new collaterals (angiogenesis). Although the mechanism(s) by which exercise improves walking is unknown, studies have suggested that 1 or more of the following may play a role: alterations in skeletal muscle metabolism, reduced inflammation, improvement in endothelial function and hemorheology, carnitine metabolism, or altered gait. Adverse events, although possible, are rare, and the risk can be further reduced with appropriate medical screening before starting a program.

Clinical Recommendation(s)

ACC/AHA 2005 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Peripheral Arterial Disease

Class I
- Individuals with intermittent claudication who are offered the option of endovascular or surgical therapies should be provided information regarding supervised claudication exercise therapy and pharmacotherapy.
  1. A program of supervised exercise training is recommended as an initial treatment modality for patients with intermittent claudication. (Level of Evidence: A)
  2. Supervised exercise training should be performed for a minimum of 30 to 45 minutes, in sessions performed at least 3 times per week, for a minimum of 12 weeks. (Level of Evidence: A)

Class IIb
- The usefulness of unsupervised exercise programs is not well established as an effective initial treatment modality for patients with intermittent claudication. (Level of Evidence: B)

TASC-II
- Recommendation 14
  - Exercise therapy in intermittent claudication:
    - Supervised exercise should be made available as part of the initial treatment for all patients with peripheral arterial disease [A].
    - The most effective programs employ treadmill or track walking that is of sufficient intensity to bring on claudication, followed by rest, over the course of a 30 to 60-min session. Exercise sessions are typically conducted 3 times a week for 3 months [A].

- Initial enrollment in a medically supervised program with ECG, heart rate, and BP monitoring is encouraged.

Attribution/Aggregation

This measure should be reported by all clinicians or practices managing patients with cardiovascular disease. The level of “aggregation” (clinician versus practice) will depend upon the availability of adequate sample sizes to provide stable estimates of performance.
Appendix C. Continued

Method of Reporting

**Per patient:**
Whether patient was offered the option of a supervised exercise program, if accessible, or given explicit instructions for an unsupervised program if a supervised program is not accessible. Documentation should include whether a supervised exercise training program is available in the local community.

**Per patient population:**
Percentage of patients who were offered the option of an exercise program either supervised, if accessible, or given explicit instructions for an unsupervised program if a supervised program is not accessible. Documentation should include whether a supervised exercise training program is available in the local community.

Challenges to Implementation

- Locating information in the medical record.
- Access to supervised exercise training records if the program is located at another facility.
- Sample size may preclude reporting of reliable performance estimates, particularly at the clinician level.

ECG indicates electrocardiogram; BP, blood pressure.
*Inaccessible means that no program is available in the patient’s area, or is affordable by insurance or by pricing within the patient’s economic means, or will accommodate the patient’s work hours or other fixed schedule barriers.*

(Continued)
6. Lower Extremity Vein Bypass Graft Surveillance

**ABI and Duplex ultrasound of lower extremity vein bypass site**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerator</th>
<th>Patients who had an ABI and Duplex ultrasound of their infrainguinal vein bypass graft revascularization site at least once during the 1-y measurement period.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Denominator | All patients age ≥40 y who have undergone arterial bypass with autologous vein graft surgery for infrainguinal revascularization. **Exceptions:**
  - Patients with synthetic bypass grafts
  - Patients with medical reason(s) documented by a physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant for not performing ABI and Duplex ultrasound (eg, patients who have undergone major lower limb amputation remote from their revascularization procedure)
  - Documented patient reasons that ABI and Duplex ultrasound could not be performed (eg, patient refusal) |

**Period of Assessment**

1-y measurement period

**Sources of Data**

Prospective flow sheet, retrospective medical record review, electronic medical record, vascular laboratory data reports

**Rationale**

Infrainguinal venous bypass grafts are at risk for developing stenoses, which, if unrecognized, may result in graft thrombosis. Once thrombosed, the secondary patency rates of these grafts are poor. Performing physical examination and ABI testing are insufficient methods of determining whether a stenosis is present. Routine Duplex scan surveillance has been demonstrated to identify vein grafts at risk for failure. Although there is some conflict in the literature, identification and revision of these grafts has been shown to improve long-term results. Synthetic grafts may also develop stenoses; however, graft thrombosis is relatively easily managed with surgical thrombectomy, and secondary patency rates are similar to those of primary assisted patency.

Similar data do not exist in infrainguinal endovascular intervention; however, if the revascularization was complex, and the challenges of restoring patency after failure of the intervention are great, it is intuitive that surveillance in a manner similar to that of infrainguinal venous bypass grafts be employed. The durability of suprainguinal bypass grafts and endovascular interventions are superior to those of infrainguinal interventions, and given the challenges of Duplex ultrasound surveillance in iliac arteries, routine surveillance is not recommended.

**Clinical Recommendation(s)**

ACC/AHA 2005 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Peripheral Arterial Disease

Class I

Long-term patency of infrainguinal bypass grafts should be evaluated in a surveillance program, which should include an interval vascular history, resting ABIs, physical examination, and a Duplex ultrasound at regular intervals if a venous conduit has been used. *(Level of Evidence: B)*

Duplex ultrasound is recommended for routine surveillance after femoral-popliteal and femoral-tibial-pedal bypass with a venous conduit. Minimum surveillance intervals are approximately 3, 6, and 12 months, and then yearly after graft placement. *(Level of Evidence: A)*

**Attribution/Aggregation**

This measure should be reported by vascular specialists or vascular specialist practices only. The level of “aggregation” (clinician versus practice) will depend upon the availability of adequate sample sizes to provide stable estimates of performance.

**Method of Reporting**

**Per patient:**

Whether ABI and Duplex ultrasound of the revascularization site was performed at least once during the measurement period.

**Per patient population:**

Percentage of patients for whom ABI and Duplex ultrasound of the revascularization site was performed at least once during the measurement period.

**Challenges to Implementation**

- This requires a vascular laboratory skilled in performance of lower extremity arterial Duplex ultrasonography, as well as having a method to schedule surveillance testing of patients with infrainguinal lower extremity revascularization.
- Sample size may preclude reporting of reliable performance estimates, particularly at the clinician level.

ABI indicates ankle-brachial index.
Appendix C. Continued

### 7. Monitoring of AAA

**Monitoring of asymptomatic AAA between 4.0 and 5.4 cm in diameter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerator</th>
<th>Patients whose AAA diameter was measured at least once within the last year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Denominator | All patients age ≥18 y and over with asymptomatic abdominal aortic aneurysm between 4.0 and 5.4 cm at the start of the measurement period. **Exceptions:**
- Patients with known symptomatic AAA
- Patients with AAA diameter <4.0 cm or ≥5.5 cm
- Patients who have had elective repair of their AAA
- Medical reason(s) documented by a physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant, for not measuring AAA diameter, for example: Patients who are not candidates for AAA repair of any type due to comorbidities or surgical risk (eg, metastatic cancer, dementia, severe cardiopulmonary disease).
- Documented patient reason(s) for not measuring AAA diameter (eg, patient refusal). |

**Period of Assessment**

1-y measurement period

**Sources of Data**

Electronic medical records, retrospective paper records, and prospective flow sheets

**Rationale**

Aneurysm size remains the single most important predictor not only for aneurysm rupture but also for death from other cardiovascular events. Prospective studies have indicated that small aneurysms (<5.5 cm) have a low risk of rupture and may be safely monitored with annual or semiannual imaging.

**Clinical Recommendation(s)**

ACC/AHA 2005 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Peripheral Arterial Disease

Class I

1. Patients with infrarenal or juxtarenal AAAs measuring 5.5 cm or larger should undergo repair to eliminate the risk of rupture. *(Level of Evidence: B)*

2. Patients with infrarenal or juxtarenal AAAs measuring 4.0 to 5.4 cm should be monitored by ultrasound, computerized tomography imaging, or magnetic resonance every 6 to 12 months to detect expansion. *(Level of Evidence: A)*

**Attribution/Aggregation**

This measure should be reported by all clinicians and/or practices managing patients with cardiovascular disease. The level of “aggregation” (clinician versus practice) will depend upon the availability of adequate sample sizes to provide stable estimates of performance.

**Method of Reporting**

**Per patient:**

Whether the patient’s abdominal aortic aneurysm diameter was measured.

**Per patient population:**

Percentage of patients whose abdominal aortic aneurysm diameter was measured.

**Challenges to implementation**

Sample size may preclude reporting of reliable performance estimates, particularly at the clinician level.

AAA indicates abdominal aortic aneurysms.

(Continued)
Appendix C. Continued

T-1. Vascular Review of Systems for Lower Extremity PAD*

Medical or personal history of walking impairment, claudication, or ischemic rest pain and nonhealing wounds in patients at risk for lower extremity PAD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerator</th>
<th>All patients for whom a vascular review of systems is documented at least once in the last 2 years. Vascular review of systems must include assessment of ALL of the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|           | • Walking impairment or claudication  
• Ischemic rest pain  
• Lower extremity nonhealing wounds |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denominator</th>
<th>All patients age ≥18 y who are “at risk” for PAD. At risk is defined as the presence of 1 or more of the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|             | • Age <50 y, with diabetes and 1 or more other atherosclerosis risk factors (smoking, dyslipidemia, hypertension, or hyperhomocysteinemia);  
• Age 50–69 y, with a history of smoking or diabetes;  
• Age ≥70 y;  
• Known atherosclerosis in any other location (eg, coronary, carotid, or renal artery disease). |

**Exceptions:** None

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Assessment</th>
<th>2-y measurement period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Sources of Data | Prospective flow sheet, retrospective medical record review, electronic medical record |

**Rationale**

There is a high prevalence (about 30%) of PAD in this “at risk” population. Because the symptoms of PAD may be confused with arthritis, or simply aging, it is advisable to specifically ask about symptoms of claudication or critical limb ischemia.

**Clinical Recommendation(s)**

ACC/AHA 2005 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Peripheral Arterial Disease†

**Class I**

Individuals at risk for lower extremity PAD (see Section 2.1.1, Table 2) should undergo a vascular review of symptoms to assess walking impairment, claudication, ischemic rest pain, and/or the presence of nonhealing wounds. (Level of Evidence: C)

**Table 2 (Section 2.1.1) Individuals at Risk for Lower Extremity Peripheral Arterial Disease:**

- Age <50 y, with diabetes and one other atherosclerosis risk factor (smoking, dyslipidemia, hypertension, or hyperhomocysteinemia)
- Age 50–69 y and history of smoking or diabetes
- Age ≥70 y
- Leg symptoms with exertion (suggestive of claudication) or ischemic rest pain
- Abnormal lower extremity pulse examination
- Known atherosclerotic coronary, carotid, or renal artery disease

A history of walking impairment, claudication, ischemic rest pain, and/or nonhealing wounds is recommended as a required component of a standard ROS for adults age ≥50 y who have atherosclerosis risk factors and for adults age ≥70 y. (Level of Evidence: C)

TASC-II

**Recommendation 1.140**

History and physical examination in suspected PAD:

- Individuals with risk factors for PAD, limb symptoms on exertion, or reduced limb function should undergo a vascular history to evaluate for symptoms of claudication or other limb symptoms that limit walking ability [B].

**Attribution/Aggregation**

This measure should be reported by all clinicians or practices managing patients with cardiovascular disease. The level of “aggregation” (clinician versus practice) will depend on the availability of adequate sample sizes to provide stable estimates of performance.

**Method of Reporting**

**Per patient:**

- Whether a vascular review of systems was recorded.

**Per patient population:**

- Percentage of all patients who had a vascular review of systems recorded.

**Challenges to implementation**

- Identifying the population “at risk” for PAD.
- Sample sizes may preclude reporting of reliable performance estimates, particularly at the clinician level.

PAD indicates peripheral artery disease.

*This measure has been designated for use in internal quality improvement programs only. It is not appropriate for any other use (eg, pay for performance, physician ranking, or public reporting programs).
Appendix C. Continued

T-2. PAD “At Risk” Population Pulse Examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement of pulses in the lower extremities in patients at risk for PAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Numerator</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Denominator** | All patients age &ge;18 y who are “at risk” for PAD. At risk is defined as the presence of 1 or more of the following:  
- Age &lt;50 y, with diabetes and 1 or more other atherosclerosis risk factors (smoking, dyslipidemia, hypertension, or hyperhomocysteinemia);  
- Age 50–69 y, with a history of smoking or diabetes;  
- Age &ge;70 y;  
- Walking impairment or claudication, ischemic rest pain, or lower extremity nonhealing wounds  
- Known atherosclerosis in any other location (eg, coronary, carotid, or renal artery disease).  
**Exceptions:** Medical reason(s) documented by a physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant for not performing a lower extremity pulse examination (eg, amputation). |
| **Period of Assessment** | 2-y measurement period |
| **Sources of Data** | Prospective flow sheet, retrospective medical record review, electronic medical record |
| **Rationale** | Examination of the pulses is important to document the presence of peripheral artery disease, determine the location of obstruction, and detect the presence of aneurysms. |
| **Clinical Recommendation(s)** | ACC/AHA 2005 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Peripheral Arterial Disease12  
Class I  
Individuals at risk for lower extremity PAD (see Section 2.1.1, Table 2, of the full-text guidelines) should undergo comprehensive pulse examination and inspection of the feet. (Level of Evidence: C)  
Table 2 (Section 2.1.1) Individuals at Risk for Lower Extremity Peripheral Arterial Disease:  
- Age &lt;50 y, with diabetes and 1 other atherosclerosis risk factor (smoking, dyslipidemia, hypertension, or hyperhomocysteinemia)  
- Age 50–69 y and history of smoking or diabetes  
- Age &ge;70 y  
- Leg symptoms with exertion (suggestive of claudication) or ischemic rest pain  
- Abnormal lower extremity pulse examination  
- Known atherosclerotic coronary, carotid, or renal artery disease  
TASC-II Recommendation 1.140  
History and physical examination in suspected PAD:  
- Patients at risk for PAD or patients with reduced limb function should also have a vascular examination evaluating peripheral pulses [B]. |
| **Attribution/Aggregation** | This measure should be reported by all clinicians or practices managing patients with cardiovascular disease. The level of “aggregation” (clinician versus practice) will depend on the availability of adequate sample sizes to provide stable estimates of performance. |
| **Method of Reporting** | Per patient: Whether a lower extremity pulse examination was performed. Per patient population: Percentage of patients for whom a lower extremity pulse examination was performed. |
| **Challenges to Implementation** | Identifying the population “at risk” for PAD. Sample sizes may preclude reporting of reliable performance estimates, particularly at the clinician level. |

PAD indicates peripheral artery disease.

*This measure has been designated for use in internal quality improvement programs only. It is not appropriate for any other use (eg, pay for performance, physician ranking, or public reporting programs).
### Appendix D. Sample Performance Measure Survey Form and Exclusion Criteria Definitions

**SAMPLE SURVEY FORM**

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE SURVEY**

Please see the definition for each of the criteria below in the attached Performance Measure Survey Guide. Indicate your selection by marking X in the appropriate field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACC/AHA PAD GUIDELINE RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>A. Insufficient evidence</th>
<th>B. Uninterpretable</th>
<th>C. Not actionable</th>
<th>D. Unclear patient population</th>
<th>E. Not clinically meaningful</th>
<th>F. Uncertain reliability across settings</th>
<th>G. Uncertain feasibility due to data collection effort</th>
<th>H. Uncertain feasibility due to cost of data collection</th>
<th>I. Uncertain data collection period</th>
<th>Other, specify potential measure?</th>
<th>Potential measure?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Recommendation from guideline to be considered as potential measure**

*Example:* The resting ABI should be used to establish the lower extremity PAD diagnosis in patients with suspected lower extremity PAD, defined as individuals with exertional leg symptoms, with nonhealing wounds, who are age ≥70 or who are age ≥50 y with a history of smoking or diabetes. (Level of Evidence: C).

ABI indicates ankle-brachial index; ACC, American College of Cardiology; AHA, American Heart Association; PAD, peripheral artery disease.

*(Continued)*
Appendix D. Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Challenge to Implementation</th>
<th>Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Useful in Improving Patient Outcomes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Insufficient evidence: The scientific basis for the recommendation is not well established.</td>
<td>Considering level of evidence, mark this as a potential challenge to implementation if you believe it is inappropriate to consider as a potential performance measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Not interpretable: The results of the (potential) measure are not interpretable by practitioners</td>
<td>This is your assessment of the degree to which a provider can clearly understand what the results of a measure based on this recommendation mean and can take action if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Not actionable: The recommendation addresses an area that is not under the practitioner’s control.</td>
<td>This is your assessment of the degree to which a provider is empowered and can influence the activities of the healthcare system toward improvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure Design</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Unclear patient population</td>
<td>This is your assessment of whether the patient group to whom this recommendation applies (denominator) can be explicitly defined using criteria that are clinically meaningful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Not clinically meaningful</td>
<td>The recommendation does not capture clinically meaningful aspects of care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Uncertain reliability across settings</td>
<td>The recommendation is not likely to be applicable across organizations and delivery settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure Implementation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Uncertain feasibility due to data collection effort: The data required to measure successful implementation of recommendation cannot be obtained with reasonable effort.</td>
<td>From your perspective, the required data can be typically abstracted from patient charts or there are national registries or other databases readily available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Uncertain feasibility due to cost of data collection: The data required to measure successful implementation of recommendation cannot be obtained at reasonable cost.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Uncertain data collection period: The data required to measure successful implementation of recommendation cannot be obtained within the period allowed for data collection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Assessment</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Overall assessment: Considering your assessment of this recommendation on all dimensions above, rate this recommendation for inclusion in the ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS PAD Performance Measure set.</td>
<td>Consider a balance in the continuum of care. Consider overall purpose of the measurement set and the intended user. On the survey form enter:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES: This recommendation <strong>should</strong> be considered for further development into a performance measure and inclusion in the ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS PAD Performance Measure set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO: This recommendation <strong>should not</strong> be considered for further development into a performance measure or inclusion in the ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS PAD Performance Measure set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix E. Sample Prospective Data Collection Flowsheet

ACCF/AHA/ACR/SCAI/SIR/SVM/SVN/SVS Peripheral Artery Disease Performance Measurement Set

Visit Date: ______ /______ /______ Physician Evaluating Patient: ____________________________

1. Demographics/Patient Information

Patient Last Name: ____________________________ Patient First Name: ____________________________ Patient Middle Name/Initial: _________________

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Date of Birth: _____ /____ /____ Age: _________ years

2. History/Diagnoses (Check all that apply)

☐ Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD) ☐ Claudication ☐ Hyperhomocysteinemia

☐ Diabetes ☐ Walking Impairment ☐ Hypertension

☐ Atherosclerosis other than PAD (coronary, carotid, or renal artery disease) ☐ Lower Extremity Nonhealing Wounds ☐ Dyslipidemia

☐ Critical limb ischemia (ischemic rest pain, nonhealing ischemic ulcers, gangrene) ☐ Ischemic Rest Pain

☐ Infracrural vein bypass graft revascularization

→ If yes, and patient is age 40 y, also complete section 7 below

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA): ☐ Yes ☐ No

→ Complete if patient has a history of AAA: ☐ Elective repair of AAA performed

→ Complete if no elective repair has been performed: Most recent AAA diameter: ___________ cm Date diameter measured: _____ /____ /____

→ Complete if AAA diameter not measured:

Medical or patient reason(s) AAA diameter was not measured (MD, DO, APN, or PA only): __________________________________________

Tobacco Use: ☐ Never smoked ☐ Former smoker: Date Quit: _____ /____ (month, if known/year) ☐ Current Smoker

→ Complete if patient is a current smoker:

☐ Advised to quit smoking ☐ Referred for smoking-cessation counseling

☐ Medication prescribed: __________________________________________ (eg, bupropion, varenicline, nicotine patches, gum, or lozenges)

☐ Other ___________________________________________________________________

3. Laboratory Assessments

LDL-Cholesterol: __________ mg/dL

4. Medications (Current and Prescribed)

Medication Allergy/Intolerance: ☐ Aspirin ☐ Clopidogrel ☐ Statin Medications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication Category</th>
<th>Prescribed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Aspirin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clopidogrel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

→ Complete if neither aspirin nor clopidogrel prescribed:

Medical or patient reason(s) both aspirin nor clopidogrel prescribed (MD, DO, APN, or PA only): __________________________________________

B Statin Medication | ☐ | ☐ |

→ If Yes, enter name, dosage, and frequency of statin medication

Statin Name: ____________________________ Statin Dosage: __________ Statin Frequency: __________

→ Complete if no statin medication prescribed:

Medical or patient reason(s) statin not prescribed or reason statin could not be prescribed at maximal dosage* (MD, DO, APN, or PA only): __________________________________________

(Continued)
APPENDIX E. Continued

5. Optional: Lower Extremity Pulse Examination
Complete if patient is:
☐ Age <50 y, with a history of diabetes and 1 or more of the following: smoking, dyslipidemia, hypertension, or hyperhomocysteinemia
OR
☐ Age 50–69 y, with a history of smoking or diabetes
OR
☐ Age >=70 y
OR
☐ Has a history of walking impairment or claudication, ischemic rest pain, or lower extremity nonhealing wounds
OR
☐ Has known atherosclerosis in any other location (e.g., coronary, carotid, or renal artery disease).

Pulse location Pulse examination performed
Yes No
→ If yes, record Narrative or Numeric Assessment (eg, present or absent, or graded on scale [0 = absent, 1 = diminished, 2 = normal, 3 = bounding])

Femoral
☐ ☐
Popliteal
☐ ☐
Dorsalis pedis
☐ ☐
Posterior tibial
☐ ☐

→ Complete if any of the pulses above was not examined:
Medical reason(s) for not performing lower extremity pulse examination (MD, DO, APN, or PA only):

6. Ankle Brachial Index
Complete if patient is:
☐ Age ≥18 y, with a history of walking impairment or claudication or lower extremity nonhealing wounds
OR
☐ Age 50–69 y, with a history of diabetes or smoking
OR
☐ Age >=70 y
Ankle Brachial Index (ABI) performed
☐ Yes ☐ No
→ If yes, enter
Numerical result:
(R) _______
(L) _______
→ Complete if no ABI performed:
Medical reason(s) for not performing an ABI (MD, DO, APN, or PA only):

7. Other Diagnostic Tests (Revascularization Surveillance)
Complete if patient is age ≥40 y and has history of infrainguinal vein bypass graft revascularization or infrainguinal endovascular revascularization. (Optional for endovascular revascularization)

Duplex ultrasound of revascularization site performed
☐ Yes ☐ No
→ Complete if no Duplex ultrasound performed:
Medical or patient reason(s) for not performing Duplex ultrasound of revascularization site (MD, DO, APN, or PA only):

ABI of revascularization site performed
☐ Yes ☐ No
→ Complete if no ABI performed:
Medical or patient reason(s) for not performing ABI of revascularization site (MD, DO, APN, or PA only):

8. Therapeutic Recommendations
Complete if patient has a history of claudication
Patient offered a supervised exercise training program
Yes No
→ Complete if no supervised exercise program is accessible:
Patient given explicit written or verbal instruction for unsupervised exercise
→ Complete if only written or verbal instructions given:
Reason supervised exercise program could not be offered:

Medical reason(s) patient was not offered a supervised exercise training program or given explicit written or verbal instructions for unsupervised exercise (MD, DO, APN or PA only):

*Maximal dosing for currently available statins:
Atorvastatin =80 mg/d Pravastatin =80 mg/d
Fluvastatin =80 mg/d Rosuvastatin =40 mg/d
Lovastatin =80 mg/d Simvastatin =80 mg/d