Blood Flow in the Diabetic Leg

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SUMMARY

Femoropopliteal bypass grafting with reversed saphenous vein was performed in 47 nondiabetic and 27 diabetic extremities. Graft flow was measured with an electromagnetic flow probe before and after injection of 15 mg of papaverine into the graft. Basal flow (nondiabetic, 74 ± 6; diabetic, 76 ± 11 ml/min) was similar in the two groups. Peak flow was significantly higher in the nondiabetic group (217 ± 14 ml/min) than in the diabetic group (169 ± 18 ml/min, P < 0.05), and the outflow tract was significantly better in the nondiabetics (12.2 ± 0.5) than in the diabetics (8.6 ± 0.7, P < 0.001). When flow was related to the quality of the outflow tract, there was no significant difference between nondiabetics and diabetics. Diabetics with occlusive vascular disease have greater involvement of the tibial and peroneal arteries than do nondiabetics. Vascular reactivity is not significantly impaired, and arterial reconstruction should not be withheld on the basis of arteriolar-capillary involvement.

Additional Indexing Words:
Electromagnetic flowmeter Occlusive arterial disease Saphenous vein bypass graft

THROUGH the years, emphasis on the occurrence of severe generalized small vessel disease in diabetics has pervaded the thinking of many clinicians to such a degree that vascular reconstruction is considered, at the least, ill founded or, more commonly, unfeasible in diabetics with occlusive vascular disease. It has become clear to vascular surgeons1,2 and to others3 that, although vascular disease is more extensive in the cognate arteries in diabetics than in nondiabetics, small vessel involvement is not of such a degree as to preclude arterial reconstruction.

This report on blood flow at the time of vascular reconstruction provides physiologic data to support this position.

Methods

Femoropopliteal bypass grafting using reversed, autogenous saphenous vein was performed in a standard manner in 47 nondiabetic and 27 diabetic extremities. Patients’ ages ranged from 52 to 92 years (average, 62) in the nondiabetic group, and from 45 to 78 years (average, 64) in the diabetic group. There were seven female nondiabetics and 12 female diabetics. Claudication was the indication for operation in 24 of 47 nondiabetic and four of 27 diabetic reconstructions. Rest pain or gangrene was the indication for operation in the others. Preoperative and intraoperative arteriography allowed numerical grading of the popliteal outflow tract and division into groups I, II, and III (I = 12–16, II = 7–11, III = 0–6) on the basis of decreasing outflow.4 A perfect outflow tract received a score of 16, with four points each for popliteal, anterior tibial, posterior tibial, and peroneal arteries. The duration of diabetes treated with medication averaged 9, 9, and 12 years in the three groups (overall average, 10 years).

After completion of the reconstruction, flow through the vein graft was measured with a noncannulating electromagnetic flow probe (Carolina Medical Electronics). Basal flow and peak

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Results

In group I there were 32 nondiabetics and seven diabetics; in group II there were 10 nondiabetics and 10 diabetics; in group III there were five nondiabetics and 10 diabetics.

Combination of the three groups provides a larger sample with statistically different outflow tracts (nondiabetics, 12.2 ± 0.5, diabetics, 8.6 ± 0.7, P < 0.001), nearly identical basal flows (nondiabetics, 74 ± 6, diabetics, 76 ± 11, P = 0.90), and significantly different peak flows (nondiabetics, 217 ± 14, diabetics, 169 ± 18, P < 0.05) as shown in table 1 and figure 2. In groups I and II, peak flows (nondiabetes, 217 ± 14 ml/min, P = 0.05) and significantly different basal flows (nondiabetes, 74 ± 6 ml/min, P = 0.05) were recorded.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Outflow*</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Basal flow (ml/min)</th>
<th>Peak flow (ml/min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td>74 ± 6</td>
<td>217 ± 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td>76 ± 11</td>
<td>169 ± 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Graded on a numerical scale of 0–16.
nondiabetic leg (upper tracing) and in a diabetic leg (middle tracing) with one outflow vessel (anterior tibial artery). Even with occlusion of the popliteal trifurcation (bottom tracing), there is a moderate flow response to papaverine.

Discussion

Accumulating evidence indicates that occlusive arterial disease in diabetics is similar to that in nondiabetics at the femoral and popliteal level, although it tends to be more diffuse in diabetics.\(^1\) However, diabetics have a higher incidence of involvement of the anterior and posterior tibial and the peroneal arteries.\(^1-3,6\) Although specific changes have been described in the arterioles of diabetics,\(^7,8\) they apparently do not frequently result in occlusion.\(^1,3\) Capillary basement membrane thickening is a common but not characteristic feature of diabetes.\(^9\) This is not an occlusive or flow restrictive lesion, but it may impair diffusion and contribute to diabetic neuropathy.\(^1\)

Overall basal blood flow was nearly identical in nondiabetics and diabetics despite a statistically poorer outflow tract in the diabetic group. This observation is consistent with the existence of resting vascular tone (vasoconstriction) in the resistance vessels so that they, and not the outflow tract, limit flow. Peak flow was 128% greater than basal flow in the diabetics and 193% greater in the nondiabetics. However, when peak flow was related to the outflow tract, the difference between diabetics and nondiabetics was not significant. This response of the resistance vessels to papaverine vasodilation indicates that they are not extensively diseased and that it is the diseased outflow tract (tibial and peroneal arteries) that limits flow during vasodilation in diabetics. If the resistance vessels were severely involved, there should be no response to papaverine.

The group III grafts are of some interest in that the popliteal segment was "isolated" (occlusion of the popliteal trifurcation as well as proximal occlusion) in five out of five nondiabetics and in six out of ten diabetics, and outflow was dependent on the geniculate arteries and other collaterals. Despite the lack of conventional outflow, the basal flow (nondiabetics, 67 ± 14, diabetics, 37 ± 8 ml/min, \(P > 0.05\)) and peak flow (nondiabetics,

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**Figure 2**

Basal and peak flows are indicated by the two pairs of bars on the left, and outflow tract is indicated by the right pair. The vertical lines indicate one standard error of the mean. The number within each bar is the number of legs. Probability is shown beneath each pair of bars.

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**Figure 3**

Vein graft flow tracings from a 61-year-old male with a 14 outflow tract (upper panel), a 72-year-old female with a 6 outflow tract and diabetes of 10 years' duration treated with 15 units NPH insulin (middle tracing), and a 61-year-old male with a 4 outflow tract and diabetes of 19 years' duration treated with tolbutamide.
198 \pm 64, \text{ diabetics, } 79 \pm 16 \text{ ml/min, } P > 0.05) were surprisingly good in these isolated popliteal segments. Although the number of grafts studied is small, these data suggest that with an isolated popliteal segment nondiabetics have a greater capacity to develop collateral circulation than do diabetics.

These data indicate that the diabetic with symptomatic occlusive arterial disease has a vascular bed that is nearly as reactive as the vascular bed of the nondiabetic with similar arterial disease. Arterial reconstruction may not be technically feasible on the basis of cognate artery disease in a significant number of diabetics,\textsuperscript{2} but it should not be withheld on the basis of suspected or apparent small vessel disease.

References


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