



Introduction

Plaque buildup in the arteries restricts blood flow to the limbs, typically the legs, in peripheral artery disease (PAD). This results in reduced blood flow, causing symptoms such as pain, cramping, numbness, and weakness in the affected limb. PAD is a significant health problem that affects millions of people worldwide, particularly those over the age of 50.

The diagnosis of PAD typically involves physical examination, measurement of blood pressure in the arms and legs, and imaging tests such as an ultrasound or angiography [1].

Treatment options for PAD include lifestyle changes such as quitting smoking, exercise, and a healthy diet, as well as medications to manage underlying conditions such as diabetes and high blood pressure. In more severe cases, surgery or minimally invasive procedures such as

