Abstract: **P943**

**The impact of diabetes on patients with frail after endovascular treatments: from I-PAD registry**

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**Topic(s):**
Peripheral Artery Disease

**Citation:**
Background: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is known to be one of the risks of arteriosclerosis. However, it is still unknown whether DM is a risk factor also in secondary prevention of frail patients after endovascular treatments (EVT)

Purpose: To investigate impact of diabetes on patients with frail after EVT.

Methods: From July 2015 to July 2016, 371 consecutive PAD patients who performed EVT were enrolled in I-PAD registry. We could conduct follow up survey 361 patients (446 lesions) and divided into 2 groups; with diabetes (185 patients, 226 lesions) or without diabetes (176 patients, 220 lesions) and analyzed. And among them, we selected 96 patients with frail and divided into 2 groups; with diabetes (49 patients, 70 lesions) or without diabetes (46 patients, 58 lesions) and analyzed. We defined frail patients as the patients with Clinical Frailty Scale 5 (mild frail) or higher. The primary end point was all-cause-death and major adverse limb events (MALE: TLR, TVR, major amputations) at 1 year.

Result: At 1 years in the patients group with diabetes, overall survival and freedom from MALE were significantly lower (81.7% vs 95.8% P<0.0001; 80.0% vs 94.6%, P<0.0001) than the group without diabetes. Among the patients with frail, between the patients group with diabetes and the group without, there is no significant differences in overall survival and freedom from MALE (88.2% vs 88.9% P=0.83; 80.7% vs 84.1%, P=0.55) at 5 years.

Conclusion: The prognosis of patients with diabetes after EVT was worse than the patient without. On the other hand, the prognosis of frail patients with diabetes after EVT was no difference with the frail patient without diabetes in this study.
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