

outcome measures for evaluation of the primary study endpoint.

Continuous data are given as the median. Discrete data are presented as counts and percentages. We used Chi-square tests and McNamar test to compare groups of categorical data and to test for trends. The results of the Cox proportional hazards model are given as the hazard ratio (HR) and the 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Additionally, an ROC (receiver operator curve) analysis was applied to determine the best cut-off of ABI for predicting clinical failure of improvement. A two-sided p-value ,0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was conducted using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 23.0 for windows software.

Results:

This Observational study was carried out in the department of vascular surgery, BSMMU from September 2021 to August 2022. Total 47 patients were enrolled based on selection criteria. All patients were given conservative management for below knee peripheral arterial disease. Various Demographic, risk factors, pretreatment and post treatment variables were recorded and tested using statistical tests to see the outcome.

This study observed maximum (53.2%) respondents belonged to 51-60-year age group. 23.4% respondents belonged to >60, 17% belonged to 41-50 & rest 6.4% belonged to ?40-year age group. Mean $\pm$ SD was 55.68 ± 4.57 years. (Table 1)

Table 1. Demographic data and clinical presentation of 47 patients:

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
20-40	3	6.4
41-50	8	17
51-60	25	53.2
61-80	11	23.4
Gender		
Male	37	77%
Female	10	23%
Risk factors		
Smoking	38	80.9
Hypertension	33	70.22
Diabetes	31	65.96
Dyslipidemia	45	95.75
Tobacco	15	31.9
Clinical presentation		
Hair loss	44	93.62
Brittle nail	18	38.29
Muscle atrophy	40	85.11
Claudication	33	70.21
Rest pain	15	31.91
Ulceration	38	80.85
Gangrene	6	12.77
Walking distance		
<200m	39	83
>200m	8	17