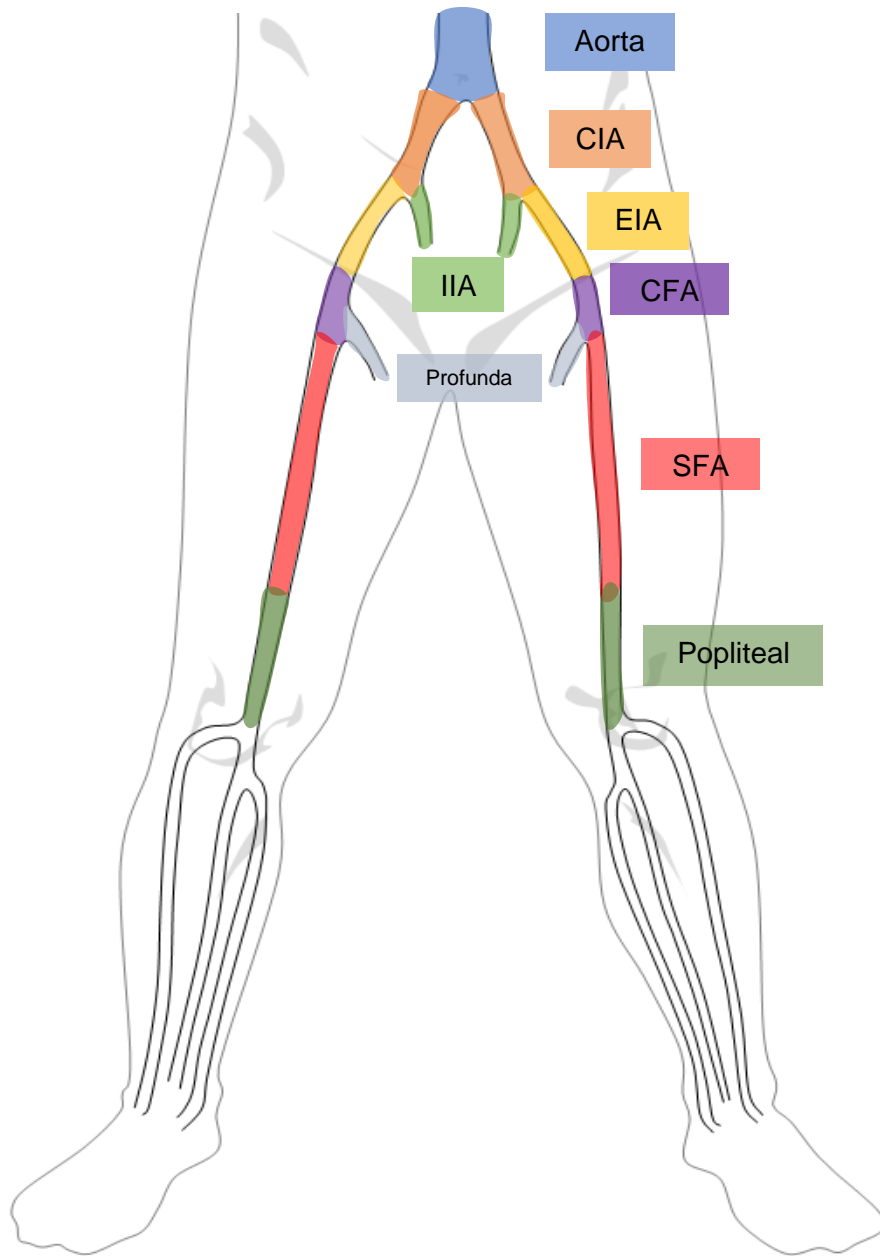
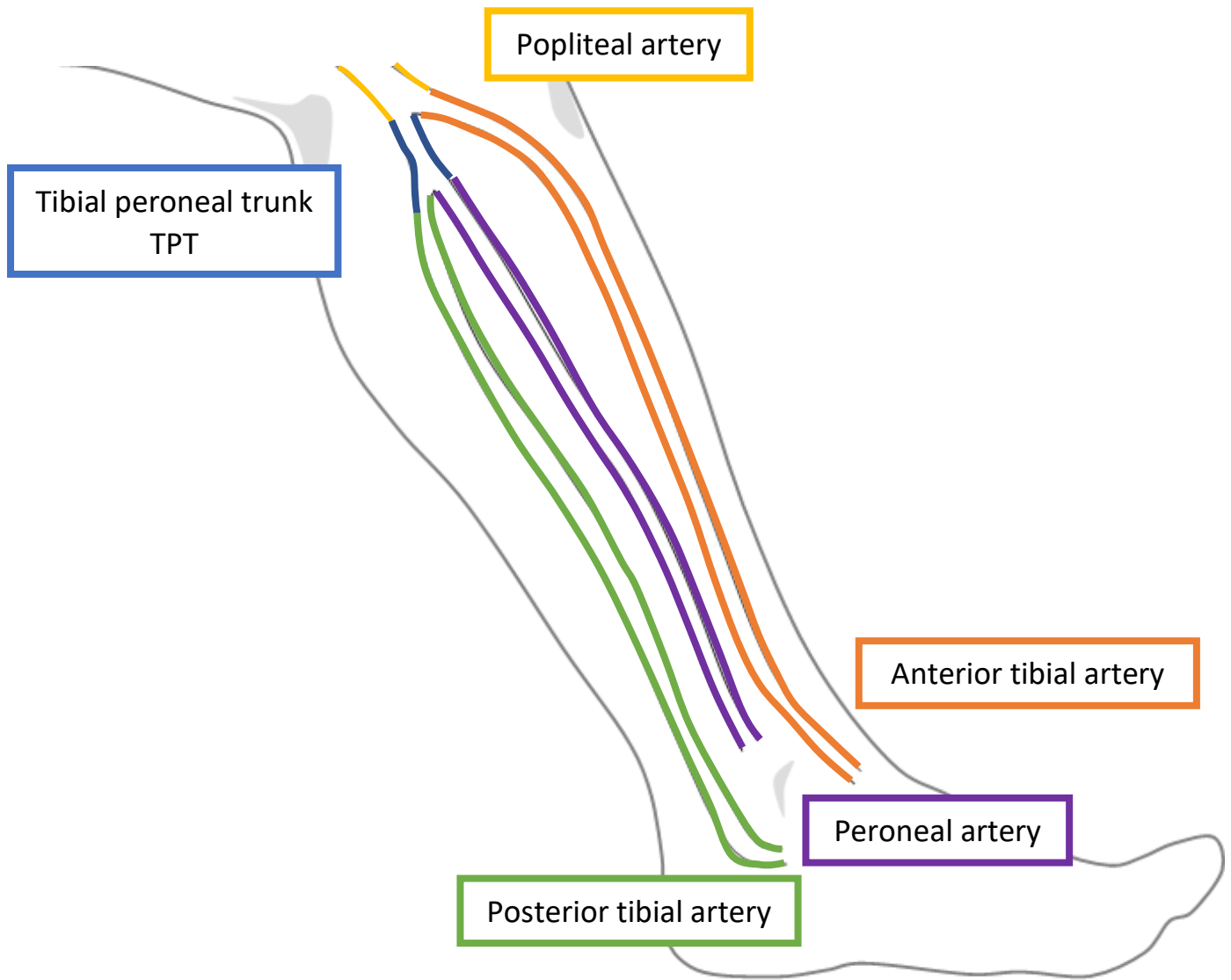


Calf artery scanning



Aorta	Largest artery in the body originating from the left ventricle.
CIA- Common Iliac Artery	Terminal branch of the aorta
IIA- Internal Iliac Artery	Supplies blood to the pelvis, buttock and reproductive organs
EIA- External Iliac Artery	Provides blood supply to the leg
CFA- Common Femoral Artery	Begins at the inguinal ligament supplying blood to the leg
Profunda	Also know as the deep femoral artery. Provides blood to the deep structures in the thigh
SFA – Superficial Femoral Artery	Artery between the profunda and adductor hiatus
Popliteal Artery	Behind the knee and courses through the popliteal fossa



TPT	Continuation of the popliteal from which the tibial vessels arise
ATA – Anterior Tibial Artery	Supplies blood to the anterior calf and dorsal of the foot
PTA- Posterior Tibial Artery	Supplies blood to the posterior calf and plantar region of the foot
Peroneal Artery	Supplies blood to the lateral calf and foot.

Reasons for lower limb arterial duplex referral

- Quality of life limiting claudication
- Ulceration
- Rest pain
- Ischemia
- Post intervention

Anatomical variations

- High ATA take off
- Aplastic vessels

Incidental findings

- Popliteal aneurysm
- DVT
- Superficial vein thrombus
- Baker's Cyst
- Haematoma
- Oedema
- Sarcoma

Limitations

- Body habitus
- Oedema/ leg swelling
- Arterial calcification
- Mobility

- Ulceration
- Chronic skin changes

What information goes into the report

- General appearance of the vessel- calcified, diffuse mild disease etc
- PSV (peak systolic velocity) and waveforms (tri, bi or monophasic)
- Anatomical position of disease – *'50-70% stenosis identified in the ATA in the mid calf'*
- Any scanning limitations
- Diameter / disease length measurements if necessary

What images are saved

- Proximal and distal calf vessels
- Pre-stenotic and highest velocity in stenotic region
- Incidental findings