

## Progress Report

### An Investigation into the Role of MMP's in Lower Limb Restenosis

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#### Abstract

In the first 8 months of this study, 40 patients were enrolled undergoing lower limb vascular intervention. The majority were bypass patients, with a smaller group of angioplasty patients. At the time of intervention blood samples were taken for measurement of serum MMP activity. Patients were randomised to receive sub antimicrobial doxycycline or placebo during 6 months follow up. A second set of blood samples were taken at the end of follow up.

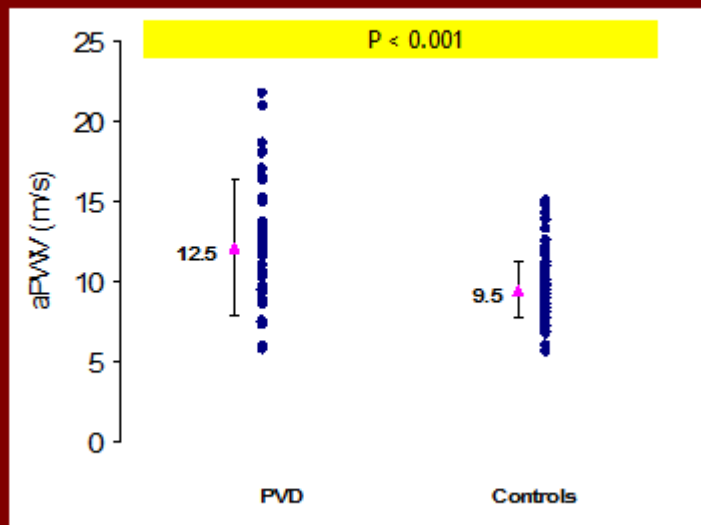
We now have a batch of blood samples ready for the MMP analyses. We hope to process all of these over the coming months. Follow up of patients to document clinical outcomes such as graft stenosis or angioplasty restenosis is on going currently.

Pulse Wave Velocity was measured at baseline in all of these patients. This data has been compared with data from age matched controls. This has shown a significantly higher aortic PWV (aortic stiffness) in the patients with peripheral vascular disease.

#### Baseline demographics

	PVD n = 47	Controls n = 97	Sig
Age (years)	71 ± 7	70 ± 4	NS
Male/Female (n)	32/15	67/30	NS
Systolic BP (mmHg)	144 ± 22	134 ± 7	0.004
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	76 ± 11	80 ± 7	0.02
Height (cm)	174 ± 2	171 ± 1	NS
Weight (kg)	77 ± 14	76 ± 13	NS
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.21 ± 1.03	5.47 ± 1.08	<0.001
ABPI	0.56 ± 0.24	-	-

## aPWV in the two groups



### Conclusions

Patients with PVD have a significantly elevated aortic pulse wave velocity and remains significant after adjusting for age, sex blood pressure and smoking. The brachial pulse wave velocity is not significantly elevated in contrast to other groups of patients.

### Study Endpoints

Further funding to analyse MMP levels in patients in the study was not forthcoming. Further data collection therefore stopped at this stage of the study.