Resources for patients, families and physicians

Considered one of the largest global health emergencies, diabetes is dangerous in large part because high blood sugar damages blood vessels. It also magnifies the effects of other health complications.

For Patients and Families - How Diabetes Affects Vascular Health

For more information, see:

- Six Diabetes-Related Vascular Complications. What impact does high blood sugar have on different parts of the body? [Infographic]
- Answers to Your FAQs About Diabetes and Leg Artery Disease  By SVS member Dr. George Andros
- Regular Walks Give Diabetics a Leg Up on Health
- Diabetic foot care . How to keep your feet healthy.
- Diabetic foot resources from the APMA (American Podiatric Medical Association)
- Peripheral arterial disease
- Peripheral neuropathy  information from the APMA
- Kidney problems. Diabetes can impact the blood vessels that serve the kidneys. This can lead to kidney failure, dialysis and/or a kidney transplant
- Heart attack and stroke. Both can be caused by vascular damage, which is increased by diabetes. Learn more about how vascular disease can cause stroke.
Related illnesses of concern to patients with diabetes:

Arm Artery Disease
High Cholesterol
Peripheral Aneurysm
Renovascular Conditions

Downloadable brochures:

English
Spanish

More info at Patient Resources

For physicians

Recent diabetes-related articles from the *Journal for Vascular Surgery*:


The development and validation of the AMPREDICT model for predicting mobility outcome after dysvascular lower extremity amputation. Nov. 2016


Patients with diabetes differ in atherosclerotic plaque characteristics and have worse clinical outcome after iliofemoral endarterectomy compared with patients without diabetes. Sept. 2016


Other resources:


Interactive clinical practice guidelines app

Building effective partnerships between vascular surgeons and podiatrists.

American Podiatric Medical Association

Educational Slides for the The Management of Diabetic Foot: A Clinical Practice Guideline by the SVS in Collaboration with the APMA and SVM [PDF]


All SVS Clinical Practice Guidelines

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