



# Save Legs. Change Lives.™

## Spot Peripheral Artery Disease Now

A Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson Initiative

**Peripheral artery disease (PAD)** is a common circulatory condition that causes blood vessels to narrow, thereby reducing blood flow to the limbs, most often the legs, and bringing with it a hidden threat of amputation, as well as heart attack and stroke<sup>1</sup> **Black Americans are at highest risk of PAD** and are more prone to develop the condition compared to other groups.<sup>2</sup>

### THE FACTS ABOUT PAD:

**12M** Americans who are affected by PAD, though as **few as 1/3** are receiving medical therapies to address their risk factors<sup>3,4</sup>

**2X** Black Americans are **more than twice as likely** as white Americans to have PAD<sup>2</sup>

**25%** Black Americans are **25% less likely** to undergo revascularization prior to amputation compared to white Americans<sup>5</sup>

**5X** In neighborhoods with **higher percentages of Black Chicagoans, residents had five times** the amount of amputation rates compared to residents of primarily white neighborhoods.<sup>6</sup>

**70%** Percent of patients with PAD who lose a leg will die within **three years**<sup>7</sup>

### How Save Legs. Change Lives.™ is addressing these realities:



#### Research

Research that paves the way for routine screenings and equitable care.



#### Collaboration

Collaboration to help unlock better care and outcomes.



#### Empowerment

Empowering patients to understand PAD risk and access to screening.

*Save Legs. Change Lives.™ is a multi-year initiative that is part of Johnson & Johnson's broader initiative – Our Race to Health Equity – a \$100 million commitment to help eradicate racial and social injustice as a public health threat. The Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson are part of a 135-year-old tradition that believes that major corporations have the power – and in fact responsibility – to tackle pressing healthcare challenges and make good health a reality for all people.*

#### REFERENCES

1. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Peripheral Artery Disease. Accessed July 14, 2022 from <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/peripheral-artery-disease>
2. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Facts about peripheral arterial disease (P.A.D.) for African Americans. 2006. Accessed July 14, 2022 from [https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/files/docs/public/heart\\_pad\\_extfactsheet\\_aa\\_508.pdf](https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/files/docs/public/heart_pad_extfactsheet_aa_508.pdf)
3. Virani SS, Alonzo A, Aparicio HJ, et al. Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2021 Update: a report from the American Heart Association. *Circulation*. 2021;143:e254–e743. doi:10.1161
4. Hirsch AT, Criqui MH, Treat-Jacobson D, et al. Peripheral arterial disease detection, awareness, and treatment in primary care. *JAMA*. 2001;286(11):1317–1324. doi:10.1001/jama.286.11.1317
5. Holman KH, Henke PK, Dimick JB, et al. Racial disparities in the use of revascularization before leg amputation in Medicare patients. *J Vasc Surg*. 2011;54(2):420–426
6. Joe Feinglass, Shabir Abadin, Jason Thompson, William H. Pearce, A census-based analysis of racial disparities in lower extremity amputation rates in Northern Illinois, 1987–2004, *Journal of Vascular Surgery*, Volume 47, Issue 5, 2008, Pages 1001–1007, ISSN 0741-5214, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvs.2007.11.072>.
7. Jones WJ, Patel MR, Dai D, et al. High mortality risks after major lower extremity amputation in Medicare patients with peripheral artery disease. *Am Heart J*. 2013;165(5):809–815.