

Association between the ankle–brachial index, intermittent claudication, and physical activity level: what is the influence on the functional capacity of patients with or at high risk of cardiovascular disease?

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Background: Patients with or at high risk of cardiovascular disease have a poor functional capacity; however, the influence of association among intermittent claudication (IC), abnormal ankle–brachial index (ABI), and physical activity level on functional capacity of these patients has not been fully studied.

Objective: The primary objective of this study was to investigate the association between the ABI, IC, and physical activity level, and the influence of these variables on the functional capacity of patients with or at high risk of cardiovascular disease seen in a reference cardiology outpatient clinic in Southern Brazil. The secondary objective was to assess the prevalence of peripheral arterial disease (PAD) in this sample of patients.

Patients and methods: This was a prospective cross-sectional study in which 162 consecutive patients were evaluated and classified into three groups according to their ABI: normal ABI (n=104, values between 1.00 and 1.40); borderline PAD (n=23, values between 0.91 and 1.00); and patients with PAD (n=35, ≤ 0.90). The presence of IC was assessed using the Edinburgh Claudication Questionnaire. The level of physical activity was assessed by the short version of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) and functional capacity was assessed by the 6-minute walk distance (6MWD).

Results: The prevalence of PAD was 21.6% in the total sample. The 6MWD showed strong correlation with the absence of IC ($r=0.785$; $P<0.001$), moderate correlation with age ($r=-0.347$; $P<0.001$), and weak correlations with IPAQ scores ($r=0.164$; $P=0.038$) and ABI ($r=0.216$; $P=0.006$). Age, ABI, and absence of IC were independently associated with the outcome ($P=0.001$, $P=0.001$, and $P=0.028$, respectively).

Conclusion: The current study demonstrates that 6MWD is associated with IPAQ scores, ABI, and absence of IC. Age, ABI and absence of IC were independently associated with functional capacity in patients with or at high risk of cardiovascular disease.

Keywords: 6-minute walk test, cardiology outpatient clinic, IPAQ, peripheral arterial disease

Introduction

The projection of the Global Burden of Diseases study for 2020 indicates that cardiovascular diseases (CVD) remain the leading cause of death and disability, particularly in developing countries.¹ The risk of developing CVD depends to a large extent on the presence of several risk factors.² It is well known that major risk factors for CVD

include cigarette smoking, older age, diabetes, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, obesity, and physical inactivity.²

The ankle–brachial index (ABI), which is the ratio of the ankle and brachial systolic blood pressures, is quick and easy to measure and has been used for many years in vascular practice to confirm the diagnosis and assess the severity of peripheral artery disease (PAD) in the legs.³ However, the ABI is also an indicator of generalized atherosclerosis because lower levels have been associated with higher rates of concomitant coronary and cerebrovascular disease, and with the presence of cardiovascular risk factors.³ A Brazilian multicenter study has reported that PAD is associated with the presence of diabetes, a sedentary lifestyle, total and abdominal obesity, stroke, and ischemic heart disease.⁴ Significantly, PAD impairs functional capacity and quality of life.⁵ Its classic symptom is intermittent claudication (IC) – that is leg pain with walking that improves with rest. However, most patients do not have IC, and rather have atypical leg symptoms or no symptoms at all.^{6,7}

Therefore, assessment of functional capacity in patients with or at high risk of CVD is an important tool that reflects integrated efforts with regards to the health of the pulmonary and cardiovascular systems, peripheral and systemic circulation, neuromuscular units, and muscle metabolism.⁸ In this context, the 6-minute walk test (6MWT), which was first used in patients undergoing cardiac rehabilitation, is a simple, easy-to-perform, low-tech, safe, and well-established self-paced assessment tool to quantify functional capacity in outpatients.⁹ The test is reflective of the activities of daily living and evaluates the global and integrated responses of all the systems involved during exercise.¹⁰ The 6MWT is performed by instructing the participant to walk as fast as possible (without running) on a horizontal surface for 6 minutes, and the distance walked (6MWD) is recorded.¹⁰

Several tools are currently used to detect disease progression both at diagnosis and during the follow-up of CVD patients. Considering that the relevance of ABI and functional capacity assessments provide important prognostic information on the course of these patients, which may aid clinical management by prompting initiation or intensification of treatment, and hemodynamically significant atherosclerosis is the initiating factor in the impaired functional capacity characteristic of PAD,¹¹ the purpose of this study was to investigate the association between ABI, IC, and physical activity level, and the influence of these variables on functional capacity in a sample of stable patients, either with or at a high risk of CVD. The secondary objective was to assess the prevalence of PAD in this sample of patients

from a reference cardiology outpatient clinic in Southern Brazil.

Material and methods

Study design

This was a prospective cross-sectional study in which 162 consecutive patients who had either a high cardiovascular risk or CVD (89 male, average 65.1±7.7 years) seen in a reference cardiology outpatient clinic were assessed using the ABI, the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ), the 6MWD, and the Edinburgh Claudication Questionnaire. The patients were classified into three groups according to their ABI: normal (n=104, values between 1.00 and 1.40); borderline PAD (n=23, values between 0.91 and 1.00); and patients with PAD (n=35, ≤0.90).

Study population

We included consecutive patients of both sexes, aged 55 years and older, who met at least one of the criteria for high cardiovascular risk classification: coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, and metabolic syndrome. Study participants were recruited at the outpatient clinic of the Cardiology Institute/University Foundation of Cardiology (IC-FUC), Porto Alegre, Brazil, during July and August 2010. We also included patients with at least three risk factors for atherosclerosis – hypertension, smoking, dyslipidemia, age >70 years, family history of coronary artery disease, chronic kidney disease, or asymptomatic carotid artery disease – and stable patients who had documented chronic CVD and were receiving regular long-term care at the outpatient clinic. All included patients were outpatients and clinical stability was evidenced by no recent hospitalization.

Patients with chronic heart failure, unstable angina, uncontrolled systemic arterial hypertension, respiratory disease, inability to perform a 6MWT, and muscular, neurological, or psychiatric disorders were excluded from the study.

This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of IC-FUC and informed consent was obtained from all patients.

Clinical definitions

Stable coronary artery disease was defined as clinical presentation of stable angina (according to the Canadian Cardiovascular Society) or silent ischemia.¹² Cerebrovascular disease was defined by stroke, transient ischemic attack, and subarachnoid hemorrhage.¹³ Diabetes was defined by a fasting plasma glucose level of 126 mg/dL or higher or, for patients

with fasting glucose level of 200 mg/dL or higher, a positive oral glucose tolerance test.¹⁴ Metabolic syndrome was defined according to the diagnostic criteria adopted by the US National Cholesterol Education Program's Adult Treatment Panel III (NCEP-ATP III) and included the association of three or more of the following components: waist circumference for men >102 cm and for women >88 cm; triglycerides \geq 150 mg/dL; high-density lipoprotein cholesterol for men <40 mg/dL and for women <50 mg/dL; systolic blood pressure \geq 130 mmHg or diastolic pressure \geq 85 mmHg; and fasting glucose \geq 110 mg/dL.¹⁵ Cigarette smoking classification was based on history and current smokers were defined as those having smoked at least 100 cigarettes over their lifetime and currently smoking daily or occasionally.¹⁶ The diagnosis of hypertension was defined by the Fourth Brazilian Hypertension Consensus.¹⁷ Dyslipidemia was defined by one or more abnormal blood levels (total cholesterol >200 mg/dL; high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol <50 mg/dL for women and <40 mg/dL for men; low-density lipoprotein cholesterol >160 mg/dL; and triglycerides >150 mg/dL) or current use of a lipid-lowering treatment.¹⁸ Asymptomatic coronary artery disease was assessed by duplex scanning and defined on the basis of the blood flow velocity patterns at baseline in both carotid arteries.¹⁹

Procedures

Demographic data and medical history were collected using a standard questionnaire and recording form. Data were derived from both the subject and their medical records.

ABI measurement

To measure the ABI, the patient remained in the supine position for a 5-minute period before measurements. A specific cuff for upper limbs was used to assess systolic pressures of both limbs.²⁰ The cuff was inflated at 20 mmHg above systolic arterial pressure. Pressure was recorded using a portable Doppler device (model DV-2001; MEDPEJ, São Paulo, Brazil) placed on the brachial arterial in the cubital fossa. A specific cuff for lower limbs was placed above the malleolus to measure systolic pressures of each limb. A Doppler probe was placed on the posterior tibial and dorsal foot arteries.²⁰ Two experienced technicians performed this evaluation using the same device. The ABI was the highest systolic pressure value of the lower limbs divided by the higher of the brachial artery pressures.²¹ Subjects who had an ABI value \leq 0.90 in either leg were categorized as having PAD. Subjects with ABI 0.91–1.00 were considered as borderline PAD. ABI >1.00–1.40 was considered normal, as defined in the 2011 ACCF/AHA focused update of the guidelines for the

management of patients with PAD of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines.²²

Evaluation of the physical activity level

The IPAQ short version, already translated into Portuguese and validated for the Brazilian population,²³ was used to determine the level of physical activity. The questionnaire was individually applied by the main investigator, and consisted of questions about the frequency (days per week) and time (minutes per day) spent on walks and performing activities involving moderate and intense physical effort in four domains (work, commuting to work, household duties, leisure).²⁴ For the study, the levels of physical activity were classified as sedentary, insufficiently active, sufficiently active, and very active as previously described by Matsudo et al.²⁵ For the purpose of analysis, this classification was converted to a continuous score to allow for an estimation of energy expenditure expressed as metabolic equivalent (MET) per minute per week. To perform this calculation, one multiplies the value of the energy expenditure in MET of the evaluated activity by the frequency in days per week and the time in minutes reported for each activity.

Evaluation of functional capacity

Functional capacity was evaluated through the 6MWD. A single walk test without practice was performed in a plane corridor 30 meters in length, following the recommendations of the American Thoracic Society.¹⁰ Patients were instructed to walk for 6 minutes, according to their tolerance. The result of the 6MWT is expressed as distance walked (meters) and is compared with the predicted values.²⁶ The Borg scale was used to rate perceived exertion and the perceived level of dyspnea was rated on the Borg category ratio scale.²⁷ At the end of the 6MWT, the main investigator measured the total distance walked by the patient.

IC assessment

The presence of IC was defined by the criteria of the Edinburgh Claudication Questionnaire, validated for Brazilian Portuguese.²⁸

Sample size calculation

To estimate the sample size, a pilot study was conducted using a protocol identical to that described above in a group of 30 patients. Based on these preliminary results, the standard deviation of the change in 6MWD for patients with abnormal ABI values compared to normal ABI (predicting

an abnormal ABI from 25%) was 50 meters. A sampling error of 2%, a two-sided alpha of 5%, and a statistical power of 80% were required, thus resulting in the inclusion of at least 148 patients.

Statistical analysis

Normally distributed continuous data are expressed as mean values (\pm standard deviation). Non-normally distributed continuous data are expressed as median (interquartile range). Frequencies of categorical variables are expressed as numbers (percentage). The Kolmogorov–Smirnov test was used to verify the data distribution. Participants were stratified according to the presence of PAD or according to the ABI values (≤ 0.90 ; $0.91–1.00$; $> 1.00–1.40$)²⁹ and were compared using analysis of variance with Tukey's post hoc tests, or Kruskal–Wallis *H*-tests and Pearson's chi-squared tests according to their type and distribution of the group involved in the comparisons. Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to examine the relationships between the selected variables and the outcome. Since the IPAQ score was non-normally distributed, this parameter was log transformed. A multiple linear regression model was used to determine the ability of the independent variables (age, IPAQ score, ABI, and absence of IC) to explain the variance in 6MWD. The significance of the final model was tested by the analysis of variance *F*-test, and the goodness of fit was assessed by the adjusted coefficient of determination (adjusted R^2). All statistical analyses were performed using the software Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS 20.0; IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). The significance level was set at 5% ($P < 0.05$).

Results

Table 1 shows the baseline characteristics, eligibility criteria, medication use, presence of IC, ABI, 6MWD, and score of physical activity of the study population according to the ABI values in the total sample and by group. All participants completed the 6MWT without interruption. Less than 20% of 32 symptomatic PAD patients reported claudication during the test. The baseline characteristics, eligibility criteria, and medication use data were similar among the three study groups, except that the average age was higher in the PAD group as compared to the normal group ($P = 0.002$), the age > 70 years was higher in the borderline and PAD groups as compared to the normal group ($P = 0.003$), and the proportion of users of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors was higher in the normal group as compared to the borderline group ($P = 0.045$). The assessment of physical activity showed that all patients were classified as sufficiently active.

The prevalence of PAD was 21.6% in the total sample and the most prevalent cardiovascular risk factors were hypertension (93.2%), coronary artery disease (80.2%), and metabolic syndrome (71.1%). The 6MWD was significantly lower in patients with borderline PAD compared with in patients with normal ABI ($P = 0.009$). Significant differences between the groups ($P = 0.046$) were also found in the 6MWD when it was evaluated as the percent of predicted distance. Most (91.4%) of the 35 patients with PAD had IC, compared with 4.3%, and 8.7% of participants with borderline PAD and normal ABI, respectively ($P < 0.001$). In the total sample of patients, the 6MWD showed strong positive correlation with the absence of IC ($r = 0.785$; $P < 0.001$) and moderate negative correlation with age ($r = -0.347$; $P < 0.001$). However, 6MWD showed weak positive correlations with IPAQ score ($r = 0.164$; $P = 0.038$) and ABI ($r = 0.216$; $P = 0.006$) (Table 2).

Furthermore, estimation of 6MWD using multiple linear regression including age, ABI, and the absence of IC explained 14% of the variability in 6MWD ($R^2_{\text{adjusted}} = 0.147$) (Table 3).

Discussion

The purpose of the study was to investigate the association between ABI, IC, and physical activity level, and the influence of these variables on functional capacity in a sample of stable patients either with or at a high risk of CVD recruited from a reference cardiology outpatient clinic in Southern Brazil. The main findings of the study were as follows: 1) functional capacity, assessed by the 6MWD, showed strong positive correlation with the absence of IC and moderate negative correlation with age; 2) in addition, weak positive correlations were observed between functional capacity, IPAQ score, and ABI; and 3) functional capacity was independently associated with age, ABI, and IC. To our knowledge, this is the first study to demonstrate, in stable patients either with or at a high risk of CVD seen in a reference cardiology outpatient clinic, a relationship between greater functional capacity and high ABI values, an active level of physical activity, absence of IC, and lower age, as well as being the first study to confirm that age, ABI, and absence of IC can be used for the prediction of functional capacity.

Our study shows that PAD was highly prevalent (21.6%) in stable patients either with or at a high risk of CVD. Comparison of our study with existing studies estimating the prevalence of PAD is difficult given the different study populations. For example, a recent study conducted in Brazil identified a PAD prevalence of 21.1% in Japanese Brazilians by measurement of the ABI. The study population

Table 1 Characteristics of the study sample

Baseline characteristics	Normal ABI (n=104)	Borderline PAD (n=23)	PAD (n=35)	Total (n=162)	P-value*
Male sex, n (%)	65 (62.5)	14 (60.9)	25 (71.4)	104 (64.2)	0.595
Age (years), mean ± SD	63.4±6.6	66.4±8.8	68.4±7.6	64.9±7.4	0.002 ^a
Caucasian ethnicity, n (%)	93 (89.4)	20 (87.0)	33 (94.3)	146 (90.1)	0.153
BMI (kg/m ²), mean ± SD	27.6±3.9	27.9±5.3	26.9±4.1	27.5±4.1	0.617
Outcome variables					
IC, n (%)	9 (8.7)	1 (4.3)	32 (91.4)	42 (25.9)	<0.001 ^{ba}
ABI (mmHg), mean ± SD	1.11±0.06	0.94±0.02	0.83±0.07	1.03±0.13	<0.001 ^{ab,c}
6MWD (meters), mean ± SD	349.3±71.6	298.1±77.3	330.0±75.6	338.0±75.0	0.009 ^c
6MWD (percent of predicted), mean ± SD	76.0±14.5	67.6±14.4	76.1±16.3	74.8±15.1	0.046 ^c
IPAQ (score), mean ± SD	660.2±448.3	880.4±716.3	670.0±551.7	693.6±518.4	0.175
Eligibility criteria					
CAD, n (%)	82 (78.8)	20 (87.0)	28 (80.0)	130 (80.2)	0.676
CVD, n (%)	15 (14.4)	6 (26.1)	5 (14.3)	26 (16.0)	0.367
Diabetes, n (%)	25 (24.0)	2 (8.7)	10 (28.6)	37 (22.8)	0.187
Metabolic syndrome, n (%)	73 (70.2)	14 (60.9)	28 (80.0)	115 (71.1)	0.279
Smoking, n (%)	20 (19.2)	3 (13.0)	5 (14.3)	28 (17.3)	0.675
HTN, n (%)	97 (93.3)	21 (91.3)	33 (94.3)	151 (93.2)	0.906
Age >70 years, n (%)	19 (18.3)	9 (39.1)	16 (45.7)	44 (27.2)	0.003 ^{a,c}
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	53 (51.0)	12 (52.2)	12 (34.3)	77 (46.5)	0.207
Asymptomatic carotid disease, n (%)	2 (1.9)	1 (4.3)	1 (2.9)	4 (2.5)	0.784
Family history of CAD, n (%)	40 (38.5)	3 (13.0)	13 (37.1)	56 (34.6)	0.064
CKD, n (%)	6 (5.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (3.7)	0.176
Medication use					
Statin, n (%)	74 (71.2)	19 (82.6)	23 (65.7)	116 (71.6)	0.372
Acetylsalicylic acid, n (%)	62 (59.6)	18 (78.3)	23 (65.7)	103 (63.6)	0.233
Beta-blockers, n (%)	64 (61.5)	16 (69.6)	21 (60.0)	101 (62.3)	0.733
ACEI, n (%)	80 (76.9)	12 (52.2)	23 (65.7)	115 (71.0)	0.045 ^c
ARB, n (%)	7 (6.7)	3 (13.0)	3 (8.6)	13 (8.0)	0.596
Calcium channel blockers, n (%)	16 (15.4)	2 (8.7)	5 (14.3)	23 (14.2)	0.707
Oral anticoagulants, n (%)	30 (28.8)	6 (26.1)	7 (20.0)	43 (26.5)	0.590

Notes: *Comparison between ABI values (normal, borderline, and PAD). ^aDifference between normal and PAD; ^bdifference between borderline and PAD; ^cdifference between normal and borderline.

Abbreviations: 6MWD, 6-minute walk distance; ABI, ankle-brachial index; ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; BMI, body mass index; CAD, coronary artery disease; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CVD, cardiovascular diseases; HTN, hypertension; IC, intermittent claudication; IPAQ, International Physical Activity Questionnaire; PAD, peripheral artery disease.

was comprised of elderly patients, with approximately 43% and 33% of them having hypertension and diabetes, respectively.³⁰ Another study conducted in France identified a PAD prevalence of 27.8% in a mixed population of patients >55 years old, with symptoms suggestive of PAD,

or established atherothrombotic disease, or two or more CVD risk factors.³¹

Our finding that patients with borderline PAD presented a lower 6MWD compared with individuals with normal ABI values is consistent with a prior study that showed that persons with borderline ABI values have higher rates of

Table 2 Pearson's correlation coefficients (*r*) and confidence intervals between outcome variables and absolute distance walked in the 6MWT

Variable	<i>r</i>	95% CI	P-value
Age (years)	-0.347	-0.47 to -0.17	<0.001
IPAQ (score)	0.164	0.23-0.30	0.038
ABI	0.216	0.07-0.34	0.006
IC (0= yes, 1= no)	0.785	0.67-0.89	<0.001

Abbreviations: 6MWT, 6-minute walk test; ABI, ankle-brachial index; CI, confidence interval; IC, intermittent claudication; IPAQ, International Physical Activity Questionnaire.

Table 3 Multiple linear regression analysis with distance walked in 6MWT as the dependent variable

Variable	Coefficient B	95% CI	P-value
Constant	419.214	221.3-617.1	<0.001
Age (years)	-2.788	-4.34 to -1.23	0.001
ABI	131.386	26.2-236.49	0.001
IC (0= yes, 1= no)	34.737	3.50-65.96	0.029

Note: R²_{adjusted}=0.147.

Abbreviations: 6MWT, 6-minute walk test; ABI, ankle-brachial index; CI, confidence interval; IC, intermittent claudication.

functional decline at 5-years' follow-up.³² Another study showed that even patients with borderline ABI values have a higher prevalence of subclinical atherosclerosis in the coronary and cerebrovascular arterial beds than patients with a normal ABI.³³

Most patients with borderline PAD in our study were asymptomatic; this has been previously reported in older community-dwelling men and women.³⁴ However, previous research has shown a higher prevalence of IC in patients with borderline ABI values than in those with normal ABI.³⁵ In the present study, among patients with claudication, the ABI was abnormal in 91.4%. Thus, the ABI value was shown in the present study to be valuable for detecting abnormalities in both symptomatic and asymptomatic individuals with or at a high risk of CVD.

As expected, a strong positive correlation was found between 6MWD and absence of IC. These results corroborate findings of a previous study showing that, in comparison with individuals without PAD, the presence and severity of PAD and developing IC are associated with significant functional decline, assessed by the 6MWD over a 2-year follow-up period.³⁶ Regarding the weak positive correlation between functional capacity and ABI, studies have shown that as a consequence of the ischemic process, patients with abnormal ABI values show adaptations of the contractile tissues of the muscle with resulting deterioration of the muscle fibers.³⁷ These alterations reduce muscle strength and, thus, may worsen functional capacity.³⁸ In parallel, Safar et al³⁹ demonstrated that there is a strong positive correlation between reduced walked distance and vascular bed reserve in patients with PAD.

In our study, the 6MWD showed moderate negative correlation with age. Similar results have been reported in the literature. In a study conducted in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, Adeniyi et al⁴⁰ found a moderate negative correlation between the same variables evaluated in the present study. Furthermore, interest is growing in the early diagnosis of PAD, not only due to its increased prevalence associated with an aging population, but also because it is related to atherosclerotic disease in other regions of the vasculature, such as coronary and cerebral.⁴¹

Regarding the weak positive correlation of 6MWD with the IPAQ score, this result is consistent with findings from a previous study⁴² that showed weak correlations between the same variables in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. In contrast to previous studies,^{43,44} our study showed that all patients were classified as sufficiently active according to IPAQ. This interesting finding probably reflects

the fact that our sample came from a reference cardiology outpatient clinic, where patients are strongly encouraged to practice unsupervised physical activity. It has been suggested that in patients with PAD, physical activity has proven effects on some of the abnormalities, which take part in the different steps of the constitution of the atheromatous lesion and of its possible thrombosis evolution.⁴⁵

The multiple linear regression model revealed that age, ABI, and absence of IC were independent predictors that altered the 6MWD. These findings support the use of the 6MWT, a simple office-based test of functional capacity, as a diagnostic routine test in the population at risk of development of PAD, for the early detection of impaired functional capacity. The 6MWD may provide additional predictive information about PAD beyond traditional risk factors and scores in patients seen in a cardiology outpatient clinic, and it also predicts cardiovascular events in patients with stable coronary heart disease.⁴⁶ Furthermore, ABI is the screening test of choice for the early detection of PAD in patients considered at high risk, due its simplicity, reproducibility, and cost effectiveness.⁴⁷ Even so, this critical test is underutilized.⁴⁷ The transition from asymptomatic borderline PAD to established PAD with claudication can also be quite rapid unless preventive measures are used. The clinical implications of this study are for the secondary prevention of CVD and are in agreement with the current trend in identifying high-risk patients for future cardiovascular and cerebrovascular mortality.

Study limitations

There are several limitations that need to be acknowledged and addressed regarding the present study. First, the sample was recruited at a single reference care center for cardiology in Southern Brazil. The second limitation was the advanced age of the sample; greater vascular impairment should be considered in this age group, since the patients who had claudication also had altered ABI. Third, measurements of the ABI after 6MWT, which enhances the sensitivity of PAD detection, and the distance walked at the onset of claudication pain, also known as the initial claudication distance, were not performed. These issues should be considered in future studies, since they could have interfered with the results.

Conclusion

Our study demonstrates that 6MWD is associated with the IPAQ score, ABI, and absence of IC. Age, ABI, and absence of IC were independently associated with functional

capacity in patients with or at high risk of CVD recruited from a reference cardiology outpatient clinic in Southern Brazil. These findings support the use of the 6MWT as a diagnostic routine test in the population at risk of developing PAD, for the early detection of impaired functional capacity. The 6MWD may provide additional predictive information about PAD beyond traditional risk factors and scores in patients seen in a cardiology outpatient clinic. We also recommend screening for low ABI in the secondary care setting, at least in patients presenting cardiovascular risk factors.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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