

Statement of Principles

concerning

ATHEROSCLEROTIC PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE

ICD CODE: 440.2

Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986
subsection 196B(3)

1. Being of the view that, on the sound medical-scientific evidence available to the Repatriation Medical Authority, it is more probable than not that **atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease** and **death from atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease** can be related to eligible war service (other than operational service) rendered by veterans and defence service (other than hazardous service) rendered by members of the Forces, the Repatriation Medical Authority determines, under subsection 196B(3) of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*, that the factors that must exist before it can be said that, on the balance of probabilities, **atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease** or **death from atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease** is connected with the circumstances of that service, are:
 - (a) smoking at least five cigarettes per day or the equivalent thereof, in other tobacco products, for at least three years before the clinical onset of atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease and, where smoking has ceased, the clinical onset has occurred within 10 years of cessation; or
 - (b) suffering from diabetes mellitus before the clinical onset of atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease; or
 - (c) suffering from hypertension before the clinical onset of atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease; or

- (d) suffering from dyslipidaemia before the clinical onset of atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease; or
 - (e) smoking at least five cigarettes per day or the equivalent thereof, in other tobacco products, for at least three years before the clinical worsening of atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease, and where smoking has ceased, the clinical worsening has occurred within 10 years of cessation; or
 - (f) suffering from diabetes mellitus which developed before the clinical worsening of atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease; or
 - (g) suffering from hypertension which developed before the clinical worsening of atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease; or
 - (h) suffering from dyslipidaemia which developed before the clinical worsening of atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease; or
 - (j) inability to maintain good foot hygiene before the clinical worsening of atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease; or
 - (k) suffering trauma to the lower limbs before the clinical worsening of atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease; or
 - (m) inability to obtain appropriate clinical management for atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease.
2. Subject to clause 3 (below) at least one of the factors set out in paragraphs **1(a) to 1(m)** must be related to any service rendered by a person.
3. The factors set out in paragraphs **1(e) to 1(m)** apply only where:
- (a) the person's **atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease** was contracted prior to a period, or part of a period, of service to which the factor is related; and
 - (b) the relationship suggested between the **atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease** and the particular service of the person is a relationship set out in paragraph 8(1)(e), 9(1)(e) or 70(5)(d) of the Act.

4. For the purposes of this Statement of Principles:

“atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease” is the partial or total occlusion by atherosclerotic plaques, of blood supply to the extremities (usually the lower limbs), attracting ICD code 440.2;

“atherosclerosis” means an intimal disease characterised by fibrous plaques: the atheromatous plaque is a raised, localised lesion within the intima that has a central core of lipid, which is mostly cholesterol esters complexed with proteins and an overlying tissue plate. Generalised and unspecified atherosclerosis attracts ICD code 440.9;

“diabetes mellitus” means an endocrine disease, attracting ICD code 250, that is characterised by a fasting venous plasma glucose concentration equal to or greater than 7.8 millimoles per litre on at least two separate occasions or a venous plasma glucose concentration equal to or greater than 11.1 millimoles per litre both within two hours and at two hours after ingestion of 75 grams of glucose;

“dyslipidaemia” generally means evidence of a persistently abnormal lipid profile after the accurate evaluation of serum lipids following a 12 hour overnight fast, and estimated on a minimum of two occasions as a:

- total serum cholesterol level greater than or equal to 5.5 mmol/L;
- or
- fasting serum triglyceride level greater than or equal to 2.0 mmol/L together with high density lipoprotein cholesterol level less than 0.9 mmol/L;

Note: the source for this definition is: NHF Australia, Guide to Plasma Lipids for Doctors;
Current Therapeutics, Vol 33 Supplement 1, 1992.

“hypertension” means

- (a) a usual blood pressure reading where the systolic reading is persistently greater than or equal to 140 mmHg and/ or where the diastolic reading is greater than or equal to 90 mmHg; or
- (b) where treatment for hypertension is being administered;

and attracting ICD code in the range 401 to 405;

