The aim of this study was to analyze to compare the 12-month outcomes following stenting versus standard plain old balloon angioplasty (POBA) alone in BTK lesions.

Methods

1. Study Population
   - The aim of this study was to compare patients with symptomatic claudication who were treated with POBA (provisional) vs. POBA after PCI.
   - The study included 127 patients who met the inclusion criteria.
   - The primary endpoint was to compare the 12-month clinical outcomes of POBA and PCI.

2. Antplatelet Regimen
   - All patients were treated with aspirin (100 mg) and clopidogrel (75 mg) for at least 1 year.
   - The study compared the outcomes of patients treated with POBA alone or POBA after PCI.

3. Antithrombotic therapy used for PCI
   - All patients received aspirin (100 mg) and clopidogrel (75 mg) for at least 1 year.
   - The study compared the outcomes of patients treated with POBA alone or POBA after PCI.

4. PTA Procedure
   - The study compared the outcomes of patients treated with POBA alone or POBA after PCI.

5. Study Endpoints
   - The study compared the outcomes of patients treated with POBA alone or POBA after PCI.

6. Statistics
   - The study compared the outcomes of patients treated with POBA alone or POBA after PCI.

7. Conclusion
   - The study compared the outcomes of patients treated with POBA alone or POBA after PCI.

Although percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA) is considered as an effective treatment strategy in patients (pts) with critical limb ischemia (CLI), PTA for below-the-knee (BTK) lesions with CLI is particularly challenging.