

Peripheral Vascular Procedural Lab

Cardiovascular Medicine provides peripheral vascular services in a state-of-the-art, office-based setting. This procedural lab features one of the most technologically advanced vascular imaging systems available in the office setting. Using this high-tech equipment, our experienced cardiovascular physician specialists can detect and treat peripheral vascular disease, on an outpatient basis. By providing this service in our office, our patients experience the convenience of a safe, accessible environment, with a predictable schedule, at a lower cost.

Davenport Office Recovery and Procedural Lab



Treatments Available

Peripheral angiogram

This test is done to help your physician find narrowed or blocked areas in one or more of the arteries that supply blood to the legs. It can help to determine if the patient has peripheral artery disease or PAD. The procedure uses the injection of dye into the leg so that X-ray images can be taken of the artery.

Peripheral angiography can help determine if the patient requires a treatment, such as the use of a balloon or the placement of a stent in the peripheral artery.

Renal angiography

This test is done to look at the blood vessels that feed the kidney. With this procedure, your physician inserts a catheter, usually near the groin, to allow a dye to be injected. The dye flows through the catheter into the kidney artery so the specialist can take special X-ray images of the vessel.

Peripheral Interventional Procedures

Peripheral Vascular Intervention Procedures are used to open blocked arteries in areas other than the heart. Peripheral vascular disease can cause blocked or narrowed arteries in the neck, arms, legs and abdomen (peripheral arteries). This condition can cause strokes, leg pain, kidney problems and high blood pressure. These procedures can be done independently or in combination.

Peripheral Angioplasty is a procedure where doctors use balloon angioplasty to open narrowed vessels in other (peripheral) parts of the body, such as the legs, arms or renal arteries. Stents may be placed to help keep the artery open.

Peripheral Atherectomy is a procedure that cuts through plaque and calcium build-up in the blood vessels outside of the heart (peripheral vessels). The plaque is reduced to particles smaller than red blood cells, which leaves the inner surface of the vessel smoother and more open so that blood can flow more freely through the vessel. A laser can also be used to open the artery. This laser vaporizes the plaque, and smooths the lining of the vessel.

Moline Office Recovery and Procedural Lab

