

Neovascularization Induced by Autologous Bone Marrow Cell Implantation in Peripheral Arterial Disease

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Neovascularization has recently been used as a new treatment for severe ischemic disease. We tried to induce therapeutic neovascularization by autologous bone marrow cell implantation (BMCI) in eight selected patients with chronic peripheral arterial disease (PAD), in whom traditional treatments had failed. Improvement of subjective symptoms was seen in seven patients after treatment. Of three limbs with toe or finger ulceration, complete healing was achieved in two, while the other one became less severe after treatment. No relative toxicity was observed in any of the patients. BMCI might be a feasible treatment for selected patients with chronic PAD.

Key words: Neovascularization; Ischemia; Bone marrow cell implantation; Peripheral arterial disease
