The Division of Cardiology
at Weill-Cornell is pleased to introduce you to a new Endovascular Cardiology Program for Vascular Care. This is a combined endeavor between our noninvasive vascular laboratory and interventional cardiologists specializing in endovascular therapies for peripheral vascular disease. This program will offer our patients a comprehensive, multispecialty, cutting-edge approach to the evaluation and care of patients with peripheral arterial disease, with an emphasis on a minimally invasive endovascular approach.

We have two attractive outpatient facilities, one located at the Weill Greenberg Pavilion and the other at the Starr Pavilion. Outpatient vascular visits can be scheduled within 5 working days or sooner. Timely inpatient consults are available throughout the day from our dedicated vascular specialists/interventional cardiologists. We look forward to working with you.

Bruce B. Lerman, MD
Chief, Division of Cardiology
H. Altshul Professor of Medicine
Weill Cornell Medical College
Peripheral vascular disease affects almost 9 million patients, yet it remains one of the most underdiagnosed and undertreated conditions. In some patients, clogged arteries are not limited just to the heart. Cholesterol plaques can affect the arteries of the neck (carotid arteries), kidneys, aorta, and arteries of the legs.

The Endovascular Cardiology Program offers a comprehensive, multispecialty, cutting-edge approach to the evaluation and care of patients with peripheral arterial disease, with an emphasis on a minimally invasive endovascular approach.

Our experienced interventional cardiologists specialize in performing percutaneous procedures through a small puncture in the groin or arm, resulting in a short recovery period from the procedure, as opposed to traditional surgical techniques. Clogged arteries can be treated with balloon angioplasty, placement of stents, or atherectomy (plaque excision).

Our areas of expertise include:
- Angioplasty and stenting for PAD
- Chronic total occlusions
- Limb ischemia
- Atherectomy (excisional, orbital, laser)
- Renovascular disease
- Intravascular Ultrasound and FFR
- Deep vein thrombosis (IVC filter placement and retrieval)
- Carotid disease and carotid stenting