

Advance Approaches to Vascular Disorders

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Abstract

Cardiology is a discipline of medicine concerned with the study of the heart and its functioning, as well as the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disorders involving blood vessels and the heart. You may want to see a cardiologist to learn more about your risk factors for heart disease and what steps you may take to improve your heart health. New technologies such as drug eluting stents, assist devices for the left ventricle, and novel inflammatory makers, as well as imaging modalities such as magnetic resonance imaging and 3D echocardiography, are all part of cardiology's future medicine.

Keywords: 3D Echocardiography • Cardiology • Vascular disorders

Description

Common Types of Vascular Disease: Vascular illness can take many distinct forms. Banner Health is here to help you live a healthier lifestyle, no matter what sort of vascular disease you have. The following are examples of more frequent vascular diseases: The term "atherosclerosis" refers to the hardening of arteries. Other problems of atherosclerosis include peripheral artery disease, carotid artery disease, and aneurysms [1,2]. The increasing thickening of an artery's lining caused by plaque development is a symptom of peripheral artery disease, also known as peripheral vascular disease. Blood flow to parts of the body such as the legs, stomach, kidneys, and neck is reduced as a result of this. Historically, it was thought that men were more susceptible to peripheral artery disease than women, but current research suggests that postmenopausal women are at the same risk as men [3]. Carotid artery disease is similar to peripheral artery disease in that it arises when fatty deposits, or plaques, obstruct arteries. High blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, smoking, and other risk factors contribute to it. Carotid artery disease has no symptoms, yet blockages can result in a stroke. A blockage of one of your lungs' main arteries, frequently caused by deep vein thrombosis, is known as pulmonary embolism (a blood clot). Sudden shortness of breath or severe discomfort when breathing deeply are the most prevalent signs of a pulmonary embolism [4]. Lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, and other autoimmune diseases are all part of the collagen vascular disease category. Women are more likely than men to develop these disorders. Collagen vascular disease symptoms vary, but they typically include muscle weakness, bodily pains or joint discomfort, weariness, and a rash on the skin. Ischemic stroke (the most frequent type of stroke), transient ischemic attack, and aneurysms are all examples of cerebrovascular disease, which affects the blood arteries and blood flow to the brain. Cerebrovascular disease can cause a variety of symptoms, including headaches, weakness or paralysis on one side, disorientation, slurred speech, and visual loss. The symptoms, risk factors, and treatment choices for each of these vascular illnesses are all different. Schedule an appointment with one of the specialists at Banner Health if you have concerns regarding the signs or symptoms of vascular disease, treatments, or strategies to prevent vascular disease.

Conclusion

Plaque in the arteries that carry blood to the body is the primary cause of peripheral arterial disease (PAD). It usually means you have systemic atherosclerosis and are at a higher risk of having a heart attack or stroke. Diabetes patients, smokers, the elderly, and those with cardiovascular disease are all at higher risk for PAD. This bulletin discusses some of the challenges with PAD diagnosis and treatment in Canada, as well as the information available on two of the numerous innovative endovascular devices used to treat PAD in the legs: Shockwave Lithoplasty System (Shockwave Medical): balloon angioplasty with lithotripsy (sound waves) to disrupt calcified plaque, Pantheris Lumivascular Atherectomy System (Avinger, Inc.): directional atherectomy guided by optical coherence tomography. Many of the new endovascular technologies used to treat PAD currently lack excellent quality, comparable evidence to guide clinical practise.

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