

## Vascular Diseases

Disease	Site	Cause	Symptoms (Complications)	Increase the risk
<b>Varicose Veins</b>	The superficial veins of the lower leg (high pressure ) Abnormally dilated, tortuous veins and	Prolong increase in intraluminal pressure and loss of vessel wall support	Stasis dermatitis Delay healing Stasis, edema, trophic skin	Obesity Proximal thrombus Proximal compression ( tumor) Long period standing
<b>DVT</b> ( Deep Vein Thrombosis )	deep leg veins periprosthetic venous plexus -males pelvic venous plexus - females large veins in the skull and the dural sinuses	Predisposing factors : Congestive heart failure Pregnancy Postoperative state Genetic hypercoagulability syndromes	Neoplasia Obesity Prolonged bed rest	
<b>Trousseau</b> (type of DVT )	venous thromboses called migratory thrombophlebitis (Trousseau sign)	In patients with cancer, adenocarcinomas, hypercoagulability occurs as a paraneoplastic syndrome related to tumor elaboration of procoagulant factors	Distal edema Cyanosis Superficial vein dilation heat, tenderness, redness, swelling and pain Sometimes, the first manifestation of thrombophlebitis is a pulmonary embolus outcome can range from no symptoms at all to death	
<b>ANEURYSMS</b>  localized abnormal dilation of a blood vessel or the heart <b>- Causes :</b> Trauma Congenital Infections (mycotic aneurysms, syphilis) Vasculitides	Mycotic aneurysm (another name ) (an infectious aneurysm ) : may originate either from: arrest of a septic embolus within a vessel, adjacent suppurative process organisms infecting arterial wall <b>- Complications:</b> Rupture Hemorrhage Embolism Occlusion of proximal vessels	Types	site	Complications
		Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) : More in men >50 years	Abdominal aorta is the main location but thoracic aorta can be involved	mortality for unruptured aneurysms is 5%, after rupture carries a mortality rate of more than 50%
		SYPHILITIC (LUETIC) ANEURYSMS: The obliterative endarteritis of the the vasa vasorum of the thoracic aorta	aortic annulus Ascending aorta and arch	May cause aortic valve ring dilation -> valvular insufficiency -> ventricular wall hypertrophy, sometimes to 1000 gm "cor bovinum" (cow's heart)
<b>Dissecting hematoma</b>	excruciating pain: in anterior chest to the back between the scapulae moving downward	Cause	Types	Clinical Picture
		Hypertension Connective tissue defects Cannulation or other trauma Pregnancy	DeBakey classing : Type A : more sever Ascending aorta & aortic arch Type B : less sever Descending aorta	cardiac tamponade aortic insufficiency MI ( Myocardial Infarction ) extension of the dissection causing compression of spinal arteries may cause transverse myelitis