

Vascular Diseases

Disease	Site	Cause	Symptoms (Complications)	Increase the risk
Varicose Veins	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	Varicose ulcers Obesity Proximal thrombus Proximal compression (tumor) Long period standing
DVT (Deep Vein Thrombosis)	deep leg veins periprostatic 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
Trousseau (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	
ANEURYSMS	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 - Complications: Rupture Hemorrhage Embolism Occlusion of proximal vessels	Types	site	Complications
localized abnormal dilation of a blood vessel or the heart - Causes : Trauma Congenital Infections (mycotic aneurysms, syphilis) Vasculitides		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)
Dissecting hematoma	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