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Aneurisma da aorta pdf

Patients are usually asymptomatic, and an abdominal aortic aneurysm is detected by accident. In the minority of patients with symptoms, abdominal pain, back pain, and groin pain are common. Ultrasound remains the final test for initial diagnosis and screening. Image scanning using ht angiography or magnetic resonance angiography is used for anatomical mapping to help with operational planning. When an abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is detected as a random finding, observation should be given for repair until the theoretical risk of rupture is higher than the estimated risk of operational mortality. Repairs are shown in patients with a large abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA). Mortality during elective surgical repair is higher in women than in men in cases of open repair (7.0% vs. 5.2%) Endovascular repair aneurysm (2.1% vs. 1.3%). Complications of treatment include acute kidney injury, limb ischemia, spinal cord ischemia, spinal cord Anastotic pseudoaneurism, transplant infection, limb occlusion and distal embolization. leak (endolack) is a complication of endovascular repair (EVAR). Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is a pathological and permanent expansion of the aorta, a diameter of 1.5 times higher than the expected diameter of the aneurysm .EVAR. [1] Dehlin JM, Upchurch GR. Control of abdominal aortic aneurysms. *Curr Treat Options Cardiovasc Med.* 2005 June;7(2):119-30. Johnston KW, Rutherford RB, Tilson MD, et al proposed reporting standards for arterial aneurysm. *J Vask Surg.* 1991 Mar;13(3):452-8. The most commonly accepted threshold is 3 cm or more. Owens DK, Davidson KW, Krist AH, et al.; U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for an abdominal aortic aneurysm: a recommendation from the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. *Jama.* 2019 Dec 10;322 (22):2211-8. more than 90% of the aneurysms occur below the renal arteries. McConati WJ, Alaupovic P, Woolcock N, et al. Lipids and apolipoprotein profiles in men with aneurysm and stenosis aorto-orac atherosclerosis. *Eur J Vask Surgut.* 1989 Dec;3(6):511-4. 3.8 x 4.2 cm University of Michigan abdominal aneurysm ultrasound (AAA) , more specifically Dr. Upchurch cases representing the departments of vascular surgery and abdominal aortic radiology tomography shown abdominal aortic aneurysm Specialty Vascular Surgery Classification and External Resources ICD-10 I71.3, I71.4 ICD-9 441.3, 441.4 OMIM 100070 DiseasesDB 792 MedlinePlus 000162 eMedicine med/3443 emerg/27 radio/1 MeSH D017544 Read Please Note that the abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is an abnormal extension of the abdominal part of the aorta in such a way that the diameter exceeds 3 cm or reaches a diameter 50% larger than normal. Most patients are arismptoma, except in cases of rupture of aneurysm. Sometimes it can cause pain in the abdomen, back or leg. Large aneurysms are sometimes felt when pressed on the abdomen. Its main complication is rupture, which can cause severe abdominal or back pain, low blood pressure or sudden loss of consciousness. Bleeding in the abdominal cavity is often fatal. These severe cases require immediate surgery. Abdominal aortic aneurysms are more common in people over 50 years of age; mostly men and people with a family history of illness. Other risk factors include smoking, high blood pressure and other cardiovascular diseases. Genetic abnormalities that increase the risk of contracting the disease include Marfan syndrome and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. Abdominal aortic aneurysm is the most common form of aortic aneurysm. Approximately 85% occurs at the level below the kidneys, and the other is higher or at the level of the kidneys. In the U.S., screening for ultrasound screening is recommended in men between the ages of 65 and 75, smokers or former smokers. In the UK, it is recommended that all men over the age of 65 be screened. Once an aneurysm has been identified, they can be periodically monitored by ultrasound examinations of the abdominal cavity. The best way to prevent the disease is not to smoke. Other methods may include treating hypertension, hypersholesterolemia and avoiding excess weight. Surgery is generally recommended for those who have an aneurysm diameter of more than 5.5 cm in men and 5.0 cm in women. Other reasons for recommended surgery include symptoms and rapid increase in size. The operation can be done with open chest technique or endovascular equipment. Compared to open surgery, endovascular aneurysm repair implies a lower risk of short-term death and reduced hospitalization period, but may not always be a viable option. It seems that there is no difference between the two long-term treatments. With the repair of the endovascular aneurysm, there is a great need to repeat the procedure. [11] 2% to 8% of men over 65 years of age. The rate among women is four times lower. Patients with an aneurysm less than 5.5 cm have a risk of rupture after a year is less than 1%. Among people with aneurysm from 5.5 to 7 cm, the risk is about 10%, while in patients with aneurysm over 7 cm the risk is about 33%. The mortality rate for a break is between 85 and 90 per cent. In 2013, aortic aneurysms resulted in 152,000 deaths, up from about 100,000 in 1990. In the U.S., abdominal aortic aneurysms caused between 10,000 and 18,000 deaths in 2009. Epidemiology Among the main factors in the development of abdominal aortic aneurysm are smoking, atherosclerosis, advanced age, male sex and family history. In the US, about 15,000 people die each year from aortic anortic aneurysm rupture drapery, with a clearer propensity in men than in women. The incidence of morbidity in men occurs around 70 years, but several studies have shown that the prevalence of abdominal aortic aneurysm in men aged 60 years is about 2-6%, which is significantly different between smokers and non-smokers (8 to 1) and between men and women (4-6 to 1). The AAA gap occurs in 1-3% of men aged 65 and over, with a mortality rate of 70-95%. Clinical picture In most cases of aneurysm does not cause any symptoms. Some very thin people may notice that there is a throbbing mass when they put their hands on their stomachs. Doctors detect this pulse more often because they are trained to do so; but even they cannot detect an aneurysm if the patient is obese. Rupture of the abdominal aortic aneurysm The first symptom of an aortic aneurysm can occur only when ruptured. The rupture of the abdominal aneurysm is a very severe condition and usually develops with a triad of pulsating abdominal mass, hypotension and sudden onset of abdominal pain. It can develop quickly until sudden death. This makes an aortic aneurysm considered a silent disease, and it is important to diagnose when there are no symptoms yet. Diagnosis of abdominal aortic aneurysm diagnosis is suspected based on the patient's physical examination and clinical history. Confirmation is done with the help of abdominal ultrasound, computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging. Aneurysm is usually diagnosed in patients with amptomty, but can be diagnosed in patients with ruptured aneurysm. Screening Some Medical Societies Recommend Screening Aneurysm patients between the ages of 65 and 75 who have smoked at least once in their lives. Screening is usually performed only once, using abdominal ultrasound. Treatment not all patients with abdominal aortic aneurysm should be treated surgically. Usually cases where an aneurysm causes symptoms are too large (5.5 cm) or gradually increases (1 cm per year) shown for surgery. Other cases can be regularly monitored by periodic ultrasound examinations of the abdominal cavity. Patients with ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm need immediate surgical treatment. Clinical treatment medications can be used to reduce heart rate, such as beta-blockers. Smoking should also be suspended. Surgical treatment Doctor specializing in surgical treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysm is called vascular surgeon. Classical technique (open repair) is done with the help of a surgical procedure with an incision in the abdominal cavity, the opening of an aneurysm and the placement of a prosthesis (synthetic tube of material) inside the vessel to relieve blood pressure on the weakened wall. The most recent endovascular technique is to inject intravascular graft (V-tube) through a catheter through the groin controlled by X-rays, without the need to open the abdominal cavity. This method was first used in 1990 by Argentine surgeon Juan Carlos Parodi and brought to Brazil in 1994 by surgeon Pedro Pueich, a professor at the University of Sao Paulo. Inquiries : Logan, Carolyn M.; Rice, M. Katherine (1987). Logan's medical and scientific acronyms. Philadelphia, Philadelphia. (S.L.) : J.B. Company Lippincott. page 3. ISBN 0-397-54589-4 - b d e f g h i j Kent KC (November 27, 2014). Clinical practice. Abdominal aortic aneurysm. *New England Journal of Medicine.* 371 (22): 2101–8. 25427112 PMID. doi:10.1056/NEJMcp1401430 - b c d Upchurch GR, Schaub TA (2006). 'Abdominal aortic aneurysm'. *Am Pham Doctor.* 73 (7): 1198–204. PMID 16623206 - Spangler R, Van Pham T, Ujah D, Martinez JP (2014). Abdominal emergencies in a geriatric patient. *International Journal of Emergency Medicine.* 7 (1). Forty-three pages. 25635203 PMID. doi:10.1186/s12245-014-0043-2 - Vittels K (November 2011). 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