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Commentary

Carotid endarterectomy in patients with carotid artery disease

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DESCRIPTION

Carotid endarterectomy is a treatment performed to treat carotid artery disease. The brain's blood flow those become restricted due to this plaque formation (atherosclerosis). The carotid artery's blood flow can be improved, and removing the plaque by causing the artery to narrow that can also be lower risk of stroke. This can reduce the blood supply to the brain and cause a stroke. This may be given either a local or general anaesthesia by during a carotid endarterectomy. Atherosclerosis can affect any artery in the body. Surgery on the carotid arteries is performed to get the brain's blood flow back to normal. Plaque formation is the carotid artery that can be treated in two different ways. The endarterectomy procedure is the subject of this surgery. The alternative technique is angioplasty with stent implantation.

A largest source of stroke is carotid artery disease. Plaque causes the arteries to stiffen and becoming smaller over time. The amount of blood carrying oxygen to the organs and other parts of your body that may be constrained as a result. Blood clots develops a carotid arteries that might a potentially result in a stroke. This may occurs an artery's plaque ruptures or cracks. Platelets, which are broken-up blood cells, the place of wound and may group together to create blood clots. A carotid artery can be partially or totally blocked by blood clots. One of the smaller arteries in the brain that are blocked by the plaque or clot as it circulates through the bloodstream. By obstructing blood flow in the artery, this can result in a stroke. Even before carotid arteries are badly blocked or narrowed, carotid artery disease may not show any signs or symptoms. A stroke may be the first indication of the condition in some persons. A reason for the carotid artery wall to rupture is a fragment of plaque or a blood clot.

The carotid artery is opened by the surgeon through an incision, along with the front of neck, and plaques restricting for artery are removed. The artery is then repaired by the surgeon by using stitches, a vein patch, or other artificial material (patch graft). On either side of the neck, there are blood channels called carotid arteries. One of the carotid arteries develops fatty and waxy deposits. Eversion carotid endarterectomy is another method that surgeons occasionally use. The carotid artery must be severed, turned inside out, and plaque removed. The artery is then reattached by the surgeon. Carotid artery is severely narrowed, doctors may advise carotid endarterectomy. In addition to the extent of artery blockage, a number of additional criteria will be taken into consideration. Carotid angioplasty and stenting may be used in place of carotid endarterectomy. A long hollow tube (catheter) with a tiny balloon is attached by threaded through a blood vessel in the neck to the constricted artery during this treatment. The artery is made wider by inflating the balloon. To reduce the possibility of the artery narrowing once more, a metal mesh tube (stent) is frequently placed. The risk factors for the patient, the surgeon's skill and technique, and the pre and postoperative care all that affects the likelihood of complications by during and after surgery.

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