

*Commentary***Synoptic note on cardiothoracic surgery****Karle Bernardi***

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DESCRIPTION

Cardiothoracic surgery is a branch of medicine that focuses on the surgical treatment of organs located inside the thoracic cavity, such as the heart disease, the lungs disease, and other pleural or mediastinal structures. Cardiothoracic surgery is also known as thoracic surgery. It can be used to treat a variety of conditions, including heart failure, pulmonary embolism, and esophageal cancer. Cardiothoracic surgery is generally safe and also contains problems such as bleeding, infections, strokes, and death. The critical care unit monitoring is an important aspect of cardiothoracic surgery. They also have a mix of medical and imaging duties, including as diagnosing, controlling, and treating a variety of disorders affecting the organs of the chest.

Cardiothoracic operations are used to diagnose and treat a wide range of pulmonary, cardiovascular, and gastrointestinal illnesses and disorders, as well as esophageal difficulties. Cardiothoracic surgery can be done on adults, children, and infants, and specialist in-utero treatments can even be used on newborns. It's used for medical emergencies (such a heart attack or a catastrophic chest injury) as well as routine treatments (when non-surgical options have been either exhausted or are considered inadequate). Cardiovascular surgery is considered standard of treatment for several conditions such as lung cancer.

A cardiothoracic surgeon is a physician who specializes in treatments involving the heart, lungs, oesophagus, and other chest organs. Surgeons who are known as cardiac surgeons, cardiovascular surgeons, general thoracic surgeons, and congenital heart surgeons fall under this category. Cardiothoracic surgeons undertake a wide range of procedures, from minimally invasive to heart transplants. Cardiothoracic surgeons collaborate closely with cardiologists, oncologists,

and anesthesiologists, as well as non-medical workers such as perfusionists (who run heart-lung bypass equipment), and critical care staff.

Cardiovascular, thoracic, and congenital surgery are the three main subspecialties, each with its unique set of features. Some surgeons do both thoracic and adult cardiac surgery, although the majority focuses on one of these specialties.

- Adult cardiac surgery is dominated by coronary heart disease, but as the population ages, the need for valve surgery is rapidly increasing. Coronary artery surgery is, without a doubt, the most researched procedure of all time.

- Thoracic surgery focuses on the oesophagus, lungs, mediastinum (the space between the lungs), trachea, and diaphragm, which are all located in the thorax (chest). The following conditions are treated by thoracic surgeons: Tumors of the chest wall. End-stage lung disorders such as emphysema, pulmonary fibrosis, and others.

- Congenital cardiothoracic surgery is the most difficult type of cardiothoracic surgery, performed by a limited number of highly skilled and specialised surgeons.

Cardiothoracic surgery can be performed in a selected elderly population with a low operative mortality. Post-operatively elderly patients attain an excellent quality of life and survival. Emergency and mitral surgery in this group of patients is less rewarding. A lot of current cardiothoracic surgery is done with the aid of extremely complex equipment that are controlled by a surgeon from outside the operating room. The fundamental benefit of these devices is that they can operate through extremely small incisions, drastically reducing a patient's recuperation time. Even the most modern equipment can react intelligently to changes in the body of the patient.

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