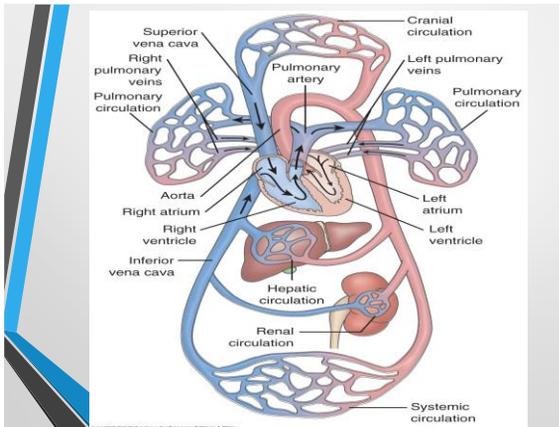


Vascular Disorders & Problems with Peripheral Circulation

R.Thomas



Peripheral Arterial Disease

- Common in men
- Risk Factors
- Prevention
- S/S
 - Intermittent claudication, ischemic rest pain, cool, pale, ruddy and cyanotic, ulcerations, gangrene, muscle atrophy, diminished or absent pulses
- Diagnostics
 - Doppler
 - Exercise testing
 - CT
 - Angiography
 - MRI
 - Venography
 - Lymphoscintigraphy
- Management

Peripheral Arterial Occlusive Disease

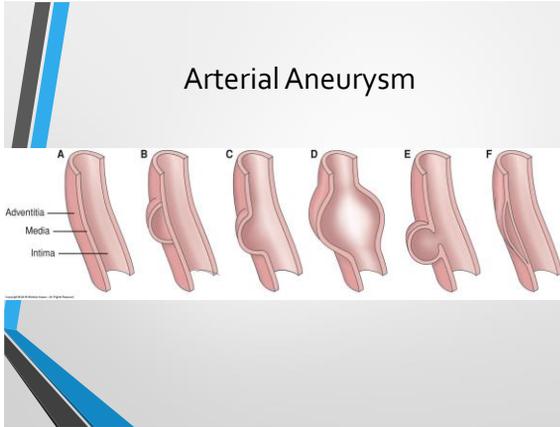
- S/S
- Dx
- Treatment/ Management
 - Exercise programs- walking
 - Pharmacological
 - Pentoxifylline (Trental), Cilostazol (Pletal)
 - Antiplatelets
 - Statins
 - Endovascular interventions
 - Surgical
 - Endarectomy
 - Bypass grafts
 - Nursing Care

Upper Extremity Arterial Occlusive Disease

- S/S
- DX
- Management
 - PTA
 - Surgical bypass
- Nursing Care
 - blood pressure
 - circulation

Aorticiliac Disease

- S/S
- Management
 - Endovascular procedure/graft
- Nursing Care



Aneurysm- TAA

- Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm (TAA)
- Risk Factors
- S/S
- Diagnostic Tests
- Treatment/ Management
 - BP
 - Surgery
 - Risks
- Complications

Image courtesy of W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc.

Aneurysm- AAA

- Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm
- Risk Factors
 - Congenital, genetic
- S/S
- Diagnostic Tests
- Treatment/ Management
 - BP
 - Surgery
 - Risks/ Complications
 - Postop care

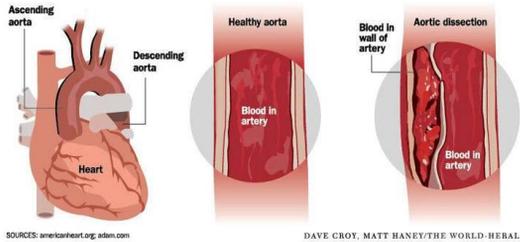
Abdominal aorta
Renal artery
Iliac artery

ADAM.

Aortic Dissection

AORTIC DISSECTION

The aorta is the major blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body. Three layers of tissue give the aorta a durable wall. In an aortic dissection, a tear occurs in the inner layer of tissue, causing it to strip from the middle layer, in effect dividing or dissecting the aorta.

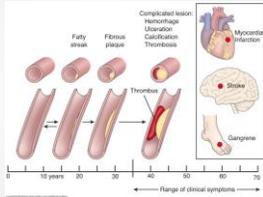


SOURCES: americanheart.org, aden.com

DAVE CROY, MATT HANEY/THE WORLD-HERALD

Arterial-Embolism/Thrombosis

- 6 P's
 - Pain
 - Pallor
 - Pulselessness
 - Paresthesias
 - Poikilothermia
 - Paralysis
- TTE, CXR, ECG, doppler US, arteriography
- Embolectomy- if viable
- Pharmacological
- Nursing Care



Raynaud's Phenomena

- Intermittent arteriolar vasoconstriction
- Etiology
 - Primary/ idiopathic
 - secondary
- S/S
 - White blue, red, cool, pain
- Treatment/Management
 - Avoid vasoconstrictors, cold
 - Meds- calcium channel blockers

Peripheral Venous Disease/Venous Insufficiency

- Inadequate blood flow from extremities
- Risk Factors
- S/S
- Dx
- Treatment/ Management
 - Pharmacological
 - Endovascular procedures
 - Nursing Care
 - Heparin, LMWH, oral anticoagulants, factors and thrombin inhibitors, thrombotics

Leg Ulcers

- Arterial Ulcers
- Venous Ulcers
- Management
 - Pharmacological
 - Compression
 - Debridement
 - Wound care
 - Stimulated healing
 - Hyperbaric O₂
 - Negative pressure therap



Varicose Veins



Lymphatic Disorders

- Lymphangitis/ Lymphadenitis
- Lymphedema/ Elephantiasis



Cellulitis

- Risk factors/ Etiology
- S/S
- Treatment/ Management

Thromboangitis Obliterans (Buerger's Disease)

- Inflammations of arteries and veins in the extremities
- Etiology
- Common in men; age 20-35
- Etiology
 - Autoimmune vasculitis
- S/S
 - Superficial thrombophlebitis, rubor, foot cramps, pain, absent pulses, ulcerations, gangrene
- Dx
- Treatment
