

Progress of treatments in atherosclerosis

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Cahill B. Progress of treatments in atherosclerosis. *Curr Res Cardiol.* 2021;8(5):2.

ABOUT THE STUDY

In the case of atherosclerosis, the diagnosis of PCP begins with an actual test. Similar to hypercholesterolemia, tests such as blood tests may be needed to look for something that increases the risk of atherosclerosis, such as a chest X-ray to look for signs of the heart. EKG is a record of the electrical activity of the heart. One must consult a specialist who has actually experienced a particular part of your body, such as a cardiologist. Atherosclerosis begins with damage to the endothelium and some of the most common causes include high cholesterol, high circulatory stress, inflammation, obesity or diabetes, and smoking. This damage causes plaque along the dividers. The plaque touches on the partition of your supply route. As atherosclerosis worsens, this throbbing gets stronger. When it grows large enough, it can form an obstruction.

They can stay in the partition of the supply channel, the plaque can enter the bloodstream in a slow and controlled manner, and the worst is when the plaque suddenly bursts and the blood coagulates in the tube. In your imagination, this causes a stroke. Atherosclerotic plaques cause three major types of cardiovascular disease: coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease, and peripheral disease. Problems with atherosclerosis include aneurysms, angina, peripheral tube disease, stroke, and arrhythmias. When you have an obstruction in the treatment of atherosclerosis, it stays almost in place. In any case, one can stop plaque by changing the prescription and lifestyle. Drugs for high cholesterol and high blood pressure slow down and can even stop atherosclerosis. It can also reduce the risk of heart attack and stroke.

Specialists can apply more methods to open the obstruction of atherosclerosis. Some of the procedures used are angiography and stent placement, medical procedure bypass, intimal resection, and fibrinolytic treatment.

For angiography and stent placement, the specialist places a light cylinder in the tube of the leg to access the path of the disease. Obstacles are displayed on the live Xbeam screen. In medical bypass surgery, the attending physician takes a hard vein from the leg or chest and uses it to bypass the obstruction.

In fibrinolytic therapy, the drug destroys the blood clots that block the veins, and these methods can cause confusion. They are usually done for people with serious symptoms or disabilities. Atherosclerosis is the hardening and narrowing of a tube, which can impair blood flow when the tube is blocked, and is also known as atherosclerosis. It is a typical cause of end-of-vascular infections, collectively failure, stroke, and cardiovascular disease. Atherosclerosis may be asymptomatic until coronary artery failure.

Atherosclerosis occurs when fat deposits called plaques build up in the arteries and the arteries harden and narrow. This can reduce blood flow to different areas of the body, depending on the affected arteries.

Treatment of atherosclerosis is often important when it affects the arteries that connect to the heart, a condition known as Coronary Arterial Disease (CAD). However, regardless of location or severity, doctors may recommend some treatment for atherosclerosis to prevent it from getting worse and causing complications.

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Received date: December 01, 2021; **Accepted date:** December 15, 2021; **Published date:** December 22, 2021



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