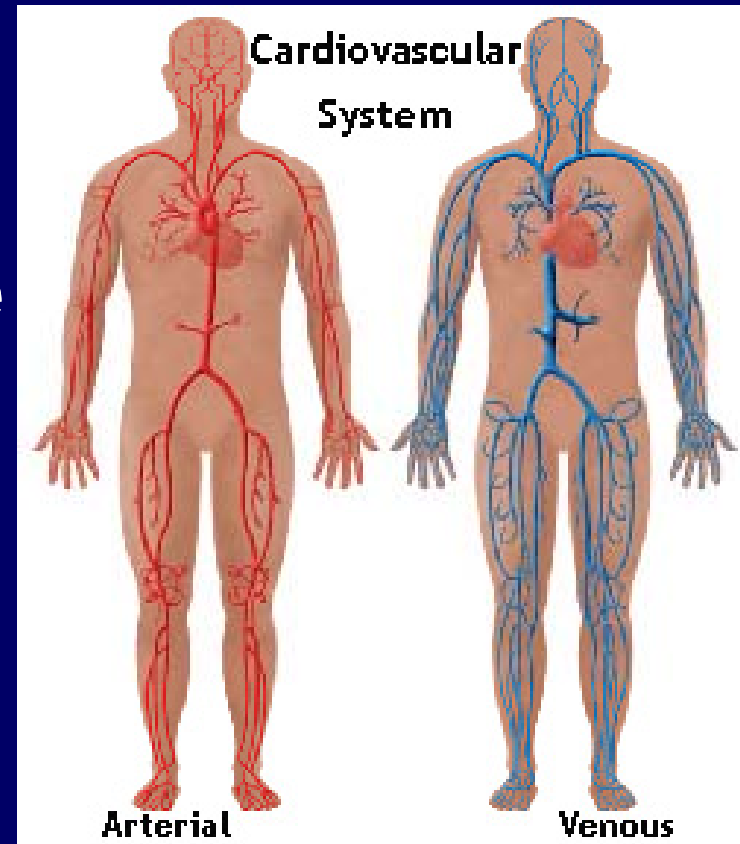


**Peripheral
Vascular Disease
may be
Arterial
or
Venous**



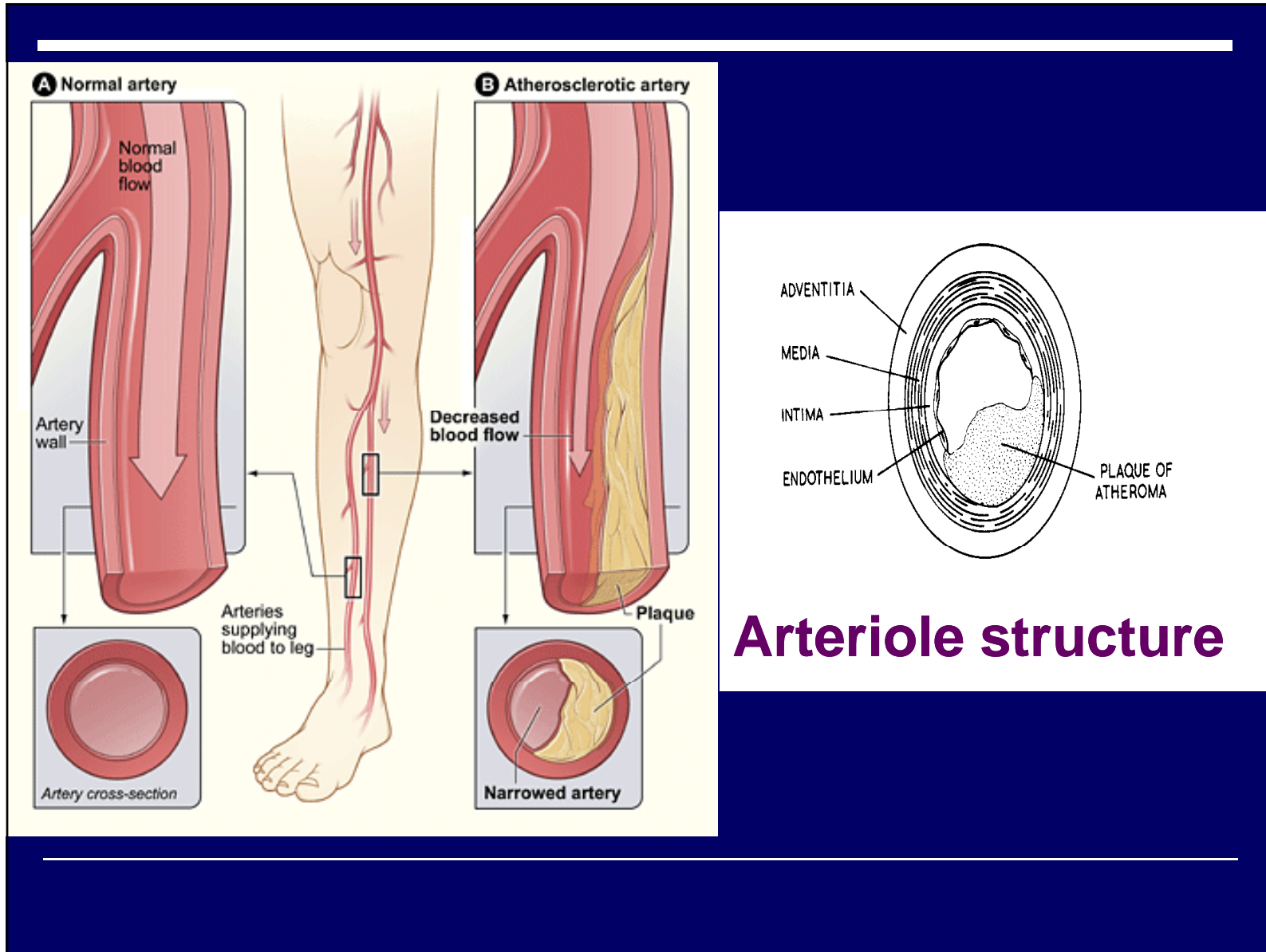


Chemicals in a cigarette



Peripheral **Arterial** Diseases

- **Arteriosclerosis**
- **Atherosclerosis**
- **Aneurysm**
- **Buerger's disease**
- **Raynaud's disease**

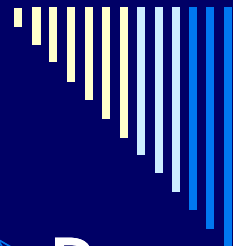


Arteriole structure

Peripheral Venous Diseases

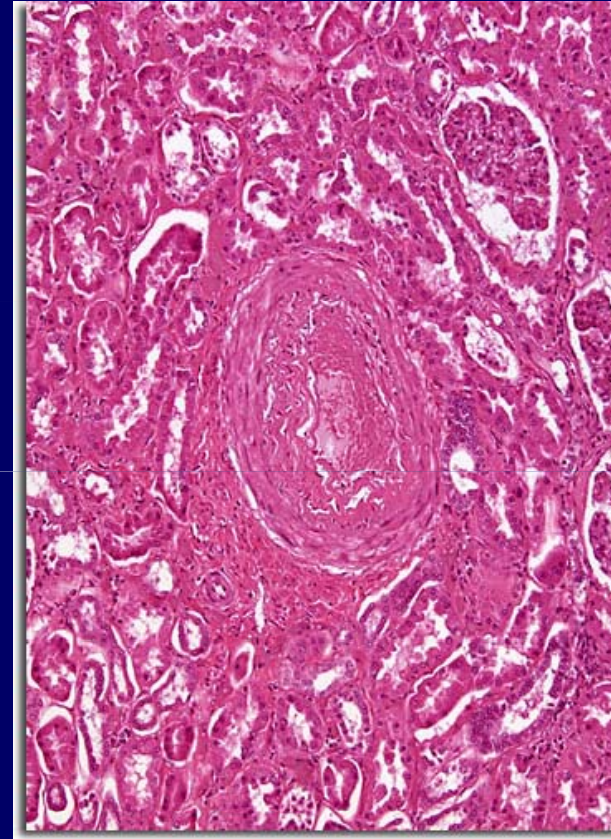
- Deep Vein Thrombosis
 - Presence of a thrombus in a deep vein
- Varicose Veins
 - Result from valvular degeneration (hereditary)

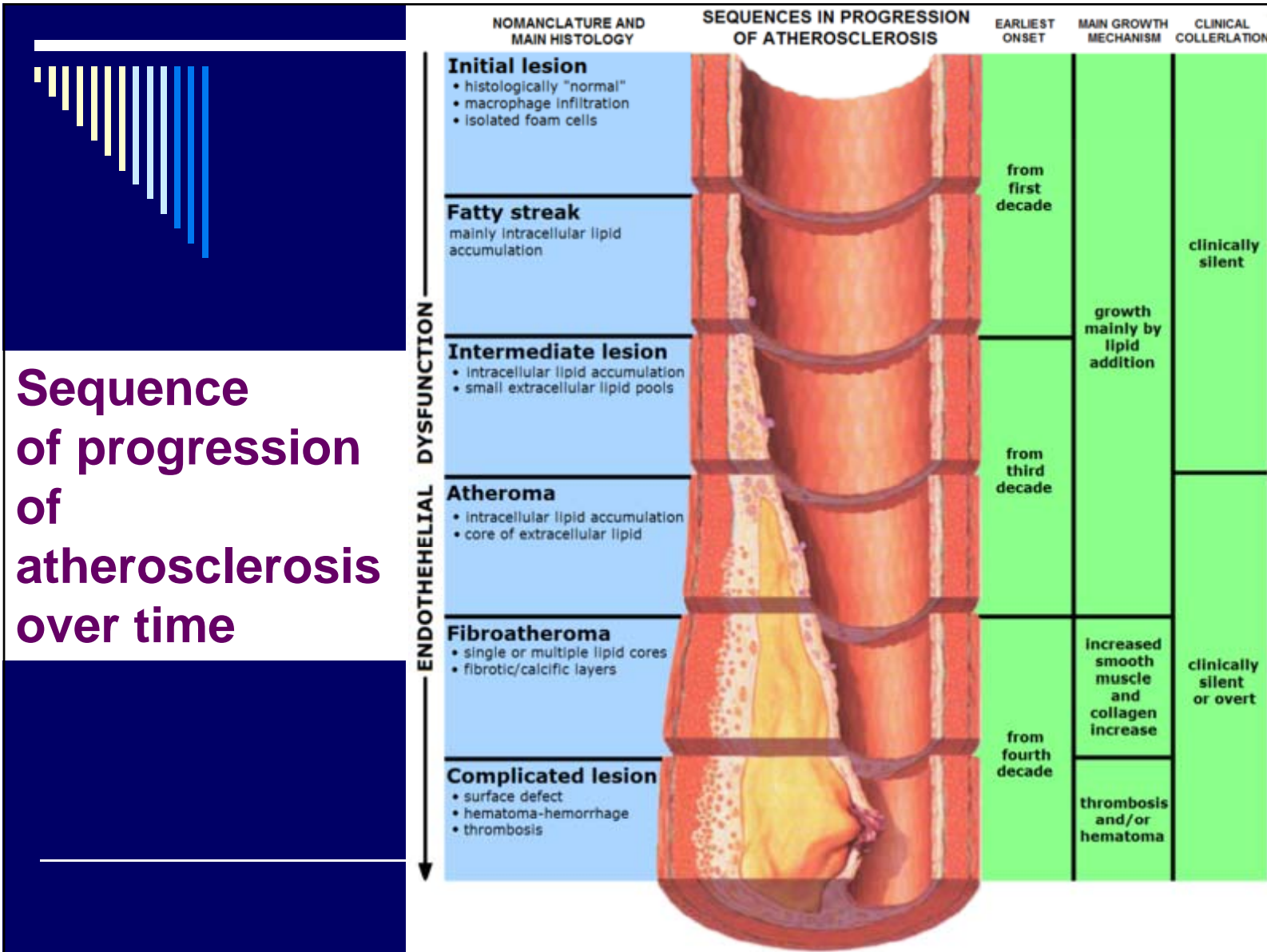




Arteriosclerosis

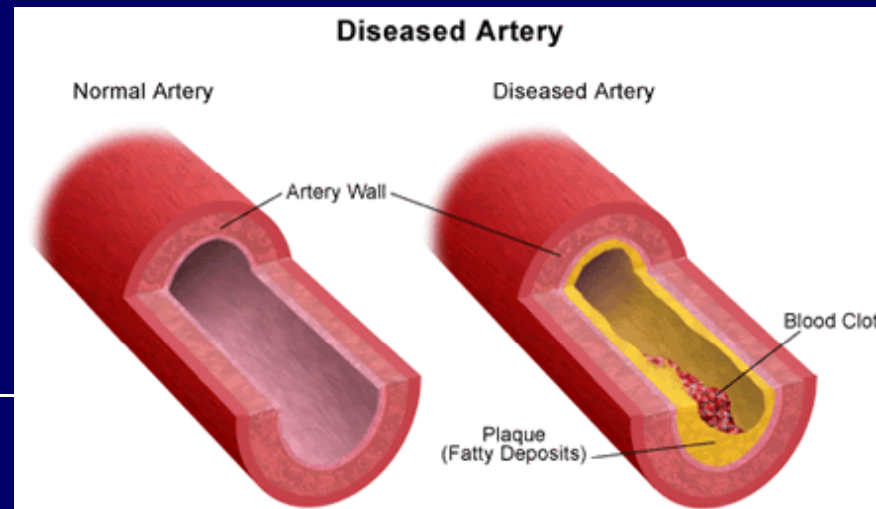
- Degenerative arterial diseases
- Hardening of arteries (elastic tissues are replaced by fibrous tissues)
- Increase peripheral resistance and raised blood pressure
- leading to:
 - Narrowing of arteries
 - Thrombosis





Atherosclerosis

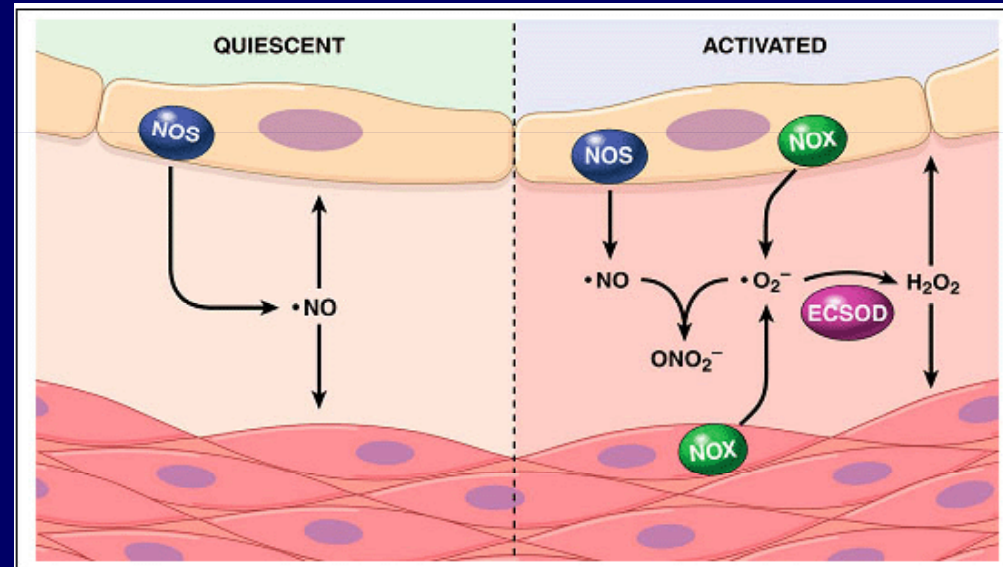
- Atheromatous plaque deposit in the intima layer of the artery leading to blood vessel narrowing
- Blood clots will form more easily → further narrowing of the blood vessels
- Plaque are liable to break down → ulceration of the inner coat of arteries & formation of thrombosis



Atherosclerosis

Risk factors:

- Smoking
- High fat and cholesterol diet
- Hyperlipidaemia
- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Obesity
- Lack of exercises
- High alcohol intake



At pathologic sites in the vasculature, superoxide is generated which inactivates nitric oxide and is converted to hydrogen peroxide by the enzyme ECSOD. The hydrogen peroxide diffuses into the adjacent cells to stimulate cell growth, leading to formation of intimal hyperplasia

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