

Editor's Note: Journal of Vascular Medicine & Surgery (JVMS) (Volume 4 Issue 5)

Duong-Quy S^{1,2*}

¹Department of Cardio-Respiratory Diseases, Cochin Hospital, Paris Descartes University, France

²Department of Medicine, Penn State Medical College, USA

The Vascular Medicine offers comprehensive care for diseases of the vascular system (blood vessels), including peripheral artery disease, diffuse, and premature atherosclerosis, and other diseases. Vascular medicine is based on diseases affecting the arteries, veins, and lymphatic system. The Surgery and comprehensive treatment of vascular diseases of the circulatory system, involves new, minimally invasive endovascular procedures that produce excellent outcomes and rapid recovery. Also, vascular medicine specialists work closely with specialists from the Cardiology Endocrinology, Neurology, Pulmonology, and Radiology departments to care for patients with common vascular diseases, complex illnesses and rare arterial, venous or lymphatic problems. Vascular Medicine & Surgery publishes ongoing research in Cardiovascular Diseases & Diagnosis, the Peripheral Nervous System, Mitral valve, Vascular Dementia, Carotid Artery, Ischemic Heart Disease, Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm, etc. The current issue, i.e., Volume 4 Issue 5 published three research articles, two short communication, one case report, and one image articles focusing on topics like Arteries, Arteriosclerosis, Ischemic Heart Disease, Blood clot symptoms, Brain Aneurysm symptoms, and Hypotension.

Topical hemostatic agents are widely used in peripheral vascular surgery (PVS). As vascular surgeons face difficulties with vascular anastomosis between diseased vessels in elderly patients, effective and cost-saving local hemostatic agents must be applied and use more frequently in clinical settings. Furukawa [1], described the initial clinical effects of microporous polysaccharide hemospheres (MPH) in peripheral vascular surgery. This is the first clinical evidence to show the clinical efficacy of MPH in vascular surgery. The results of the present study indicated that MPH contributed to be acceptable in similar early clinical and surgical outcomes with safety and efficacy for hemostasis during grafting. Author finds further studies are needed in order to elucidate the clinical effects of MPH in more detail.

Anemia is a condition which is defined as a decrease in the total amount of red blood cells or hemoglobin in the blood. Postoperative anemia (PPA) is known to be prevalent along with more additional diseases after cardiac surgery. Author Hsu et al. [2], studied the association between functional capacity of recovery and postoperative anemia (PPA). The article concludes that anemia is allied with increased rates of mortality, hospitalization, also with a decline in physical performance, including functional decline in activities of daily living.

Thoracic endovascular aortic repair (TEVAR) is an endovascular surgery used to treat the thoracic aorta disease. This method has helped in reducing the immediate mortality and morbidity. Azabou et al. [3], reported a case of a secondary aortoesophageal fistula which came out one month after TEVAR for aneurysm in a 58 years old man. TEVAR is increasingly applied for treatment of aortic aneurysms. Author suggests physicians should be aware of the first symptoms such as fever and decrease in hemoglobin rate to make an early diagnosis and immediate treatment.

Cigarette smoking is a well-known risk factor for atherosclerotic coronary artery disease. Studies have shown that smokers admitted with

acute coronary syndrome (ACS) have an apparent lesser in hospital with long-term mortality rates when compared with non-smokers, i.e., smoker's paradox. "Smoker's paradox" is term given when the smokers have shown long-term mortality rates when compared with population of non-smokers. Saleh [4], considered to examine if the "smoker's paradox" present in Middle Eastern ACS patients and examined the clinical characteristics, and one-year mortality of patients with and without a history of smoking admitted with ACS. Author concluded that they didn't find a real "smoker's paradox", and suggested the avoidance of this term.

Aorta Aneurysms is a bulge in a section of the aorta of body's main artery. Since, the section is overstretched and weak cause to burst. Aorta Aneurysms may range from asymptomatic to fatal, thus requiring adequate and timely therapeutic approach. Gouveia [5] carried out histopathological examination of surgical or postmortem aorta specimens which plays a significant role in the etiopathogenic diagnosis. Author presented an Image identifying an unexpected aorta involvement in the diagnosis of Giant Cell Arteritis, i.e., Horton's Disease. This helps in the establishment of correct therapeutic strategy.

Rodrigues [6] created a unique and effective practice of Hormone yoga therapy which helps in significantly raises and balances hormones levels in women. This therapy is observed to reduce and reduce the many symptoms of perimenopause and menopause as well as help increase fertility and relieve other symptoms and conditions associated with low or imbalanced hormone levels. On getting very good results with the decrease of the symptoms and knowing the increasing number of diabetes cases all around the world, author decided to create Hormone Yoga Therapy for Diabetes. The Hormone Yoga Therapy is a complementary therapy that certainly will help diabetics decrease the glycemic level and prevent the consequences in numerous areas.

References

1. Furukawa H (2016) Initial Clinical Efficacy and Safety of Microporous Polysaccharide Hemospheres (MPH) for Needle-Hole Bleeding from Expanded Polytetrafluoroethylene Grafts in Peripheral Vascular Surgery. *Vasc Med Surg* 4: 285.
2. Hsu CL, Lai YL, Wun TM, Cheng FH, Lin YS, et al. (2016) Influence of Postoperative Anemia on Functional Capacity Recovery in Patients Undergoing Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting. *Vasc Med Surg* 4: 289.
3. Azabou N, Chaouch N, Saaidi A, Romdhane NB, Aouini F (2016)

*Corresponding author: Sy Duong-Quy, MD, PhD, Department of Cardio-Respiratory Diseases, Cochin Hospital, Paris Descartes University, France, Tel: +0033679193377; E-mail: sduongquy.jvp@gmail.com

Received October 26, 2016; Accepted October 27, 2016; Published October 28, 2016

Citation: Duong-Quy S (2016) Editor's Note: Journal of Vascular Medicine & Surgery (JVMS) (Volume 4 Issue 5). *J Vasc Med Surg* 4: e119. doi: [10.4172/2329-6925.1000e119](https://doi.org/10.4172/2329-6925.1000e119)

Copyright: © 2016 Duong-Quy S. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

- Aorto-esophageal Fistula after Thoracic Endovascular Aortic Repair. Vasc Med Surg 4: 287.
4. Saleh A (2016) Absence of Smoker's Paradox in Middle Eastern Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome. Vasc Med Surg 4: 290.
 5. Gouveia RH, Ramos S, Koukoulis G, Neves JP (2016) Unexpected Giant Cell Arteritis and Aorta Aneurysm. Vasc Med Surg 4: 288.
 6. Rodrigues D (2016) What is Hormone Yoga Therapy. Vasc Med Surg 4: 286.