



Symptoms, Causes and Risk Factors of Arterial Thrombosis

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DESCRIPTION

Arterial Thrombosis (AT) is a blood clot in an artery that can be fatal because it prevents blood from reaching internal organs. Arteries are blood vessels that transport blood from the heart to the other organs in the body as well as to the heart tissue. Coronary artery disease can occur when a blood clot reduces one or more of arteries that supply the heart.

SYMPTOMS AND RISKS OF ARTERIAL THROMBOSIS

A blood clot usually causes no symptoms before it blocks the flow of blood to a specific region of the body. This can cause a number of significant problems, which includes: Heart attack emerges when the blood flow to the cardiovascular system is immediately blocked, causing chest pain, shortness of breath and breathlessness. A stroke occurs when blood flow to the brain is delayed; the main symptom involves a single side of the face reduces, and weakness on one side of the body, and mental confusion. A Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) or "mini-stroke" occurs when blood flow to the brain is temporarily interrupted, resulting in immediate stroke symptoms. Critical limb ischemia (an infection that causes of peripheral arterial disease) occurs when the blood supply to a limb is reduced, resulting in pain, discoloration (either pale or blue), and coldness. All of these conditions are medical emergencies. If individuals or a person in their treatment is experiencing these symptoms, to obtain medical attention immediately.

CAUSES OF ARTERIAL THROMBOSIS

Arterial Thrombosis (AT) usually affects the people having tissue in their carotid artery. This is referred to as atherosclerosis. These deposits harden and narrow the arteries over time, increasing the risk of blood clots. The factors can increase your risk of developing coronary artery disease: Avoid smoking,

reduce this risk of developing arterial thrombosis, regularly drinking excessive amounts of alcohol, it's not possible to prevent blood clots entirely, medicines for high blood pressure, being overweight or obese, getting older, lack of exercise, an unhealthy diet, maintain a healthy weight, medicines to reduce their risk of blood clotting. An enzyme inhibitor, such as blood thinners, and an antiplatelet, such as reduced aspirin or clopidogrel are examples, cut down on your alcohol consumption, regular exercise, and statins to manage high cholesterol.

TREATMENTS FOR ARTERIAL THROMBOSIS

If individuals develop arterial thrombosis, may require surgery or medication to treat it. Effective treatments are including: Injections of thrombolytic medicines, which can dissolve some blood clots, a procedure to remove the thrombosis (embolectomy), an implementation to expand the affected artery, such as percutaneous coronary intervention (where a hollow tube is placed inside the artery to hold it open), for example, a revascularization artery surgical procedure to deflect blood around a blocked artery (where a blood vessel taken from another part of the body is used to overcome a blockage in the artery that supplies the heart muscle), reducing the consumption of salt and cholesterol.

TYPES OF BLOOD CLOT

In addition to arterial thrombosis, there are various types of blood clots, which include: Venous Thrombo-Embolism (VTE): A blood clot in an artery. Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT): A blood clot in one of the body's deep veins, usually in the leg. Embolism: When a foreign body, such as a blood clot, blocks blood circulation in an artery; it can be a blood clot or an air bubble. Pulmonary Embolism (PE): A blood clot in the pulmonary artery, which connects the heart to the lung.

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