



## Current Trends in Vascular Procedures and Treatments of Vascular Surgery

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### Description

Medical therapy, minimally invasive catheter techniques, and surgical reconstruction are used to treat illnesses of the vascular system, which includes the arteries, veins, and lymphatic circulation. Vascular surgery is a surgical specialism. The treatment of the body's other significant and vital veins and arteries falls under this specialty, which developed from general and cardiac surgery. Vascular disorders are treated using open surgery methods as well as endovascular methods. The coronaries and the cerebral vasculature are excluded from the scope of the vascular surgeon's training in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders affecting the vascular system as a whole. In order to address acute vascular injury, bleeding control, and safe exposure of vascular structures, vascular surgeons frequently work with other medical professionals.

Vascular disease is a series of conditions that affect the arteries and veins of the circulatory system and cause abnormal blood flow, which can be fatal or severely disabling. A minimally invasive catheter treatment is used in the surgical subspecialty of vascular surgery to treat problems of the vascular system, including the arteries, veins, and lymphatic circulation. However, vascular surgery excludes the coronary and cerebral arteries.

There are known hazards associated with all procedures, including vascular surgery. Anywhere an incision is necessary; there is a risk of infection. When significant blood vessels or organs are involved in a vascular operation, the risk of complications is higher. Furthermore, patients who smoke have chronic lung or kidney disease, high blood pressure and other illnesses are at a greater risk of developing complications during vascular surgery. Failed or blocked grafts, bleeding, heart attack or stroke, and leg swelling are some of the risks associated with vascular surgery.

Vascular surgeons treat diseases of the arteries and veins as well as other illnesses affect the circulation. Aside from the heart and the brain, they treat every component of the vascular system. Vascular surgery entails some risks of complications, which rise if the patient smokes, is obese, and has additional significant illnesses such chronic lung disease. These risks are present with all surgeries. When a surgeon performs surgery on the chest or a significant blood vessel, there is an increased risk.

### Treatments and common vascular procedures

- Angioplasty, Atherectomy and Stenting
- Arteriovenous Fistula Creation for Dialysis Access
- Carotid Endarterectomy
- Carotid Stenting
- Chronic/Non-healing Wound Management
- Dialysis Access
- Endarterectomy
- Endovascular Stent Graft

Vascular surgery includes procedures on the iliac, femoral, tibial, and carotid arteries in the lower limbs as well as the aorta. Vein surgery is also a part of vascular surgery, and it is done to treat varicose veins and disorders like May-Thurner syndrome. In some areas, vascular surgery also includes transplant and dialysis access surgery.

Vascular surgery has gradually become independent of its general surgery roots as endovascular surgery has evolved. The majority of vascular surgeons now limit their practise to vascular surgery, and general surgeons no longer receive training in or perform the majority of endovascular treatments. Vascular surgery has lately been formally divided into a separate speciality with its own training programme, meetings, and accreditation, thanks to professional vascular surgery societies and their training programme. Famous societies include the Australia and New Zealand So-

ciety of Vascular Surgeons, the Society for Vascular Surgery (SVS), and the United States (ANZSVS). There are additional regional organisations, such as the Melbourne Vascular Surgical Association (MVSA) and New South Wales Vascular. Larger surgical societies actively distinguish between and support speciality surgical societies within their umbrella.