

Nutrition and the Aorto-Iliac Atherosclerotic Disease

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1. Introduction

ESRV Elective Surgical Revascularization is the ultimate intervention in atherosclerotic aorto-iliac disease which has progressed up to the arterial insufficiency state [1]. Surgical solution of extreme forms of aorto-iliac atherosclerotic disease (such as aortic aneurysm) implies removal of the stenotic/dilated arterial segment, creation of an arterial derivation, and/or placement of a vascular prosthesis [2]. Surgical act entails a metabolic aggression whose cost might override the patient's homeostatic mechanisms, resulting in complications and death [3-4]. Consequently, the medical team should care for the safe completion of the surgical procedure through identification and proactive modification of factors existing in the patient that might place him/her at risk of complication and death.

Patient's nutritional status can determine the result of surgical activity. An increased risk of surgical failures has been reported as patient's nutritional status deteriorates [5-7]. However, relationship between the response to the surgical act and nutritional status might not be that straightforward, and could be modified by fuzzy variables such as age and presence of comorbidities [8-9].

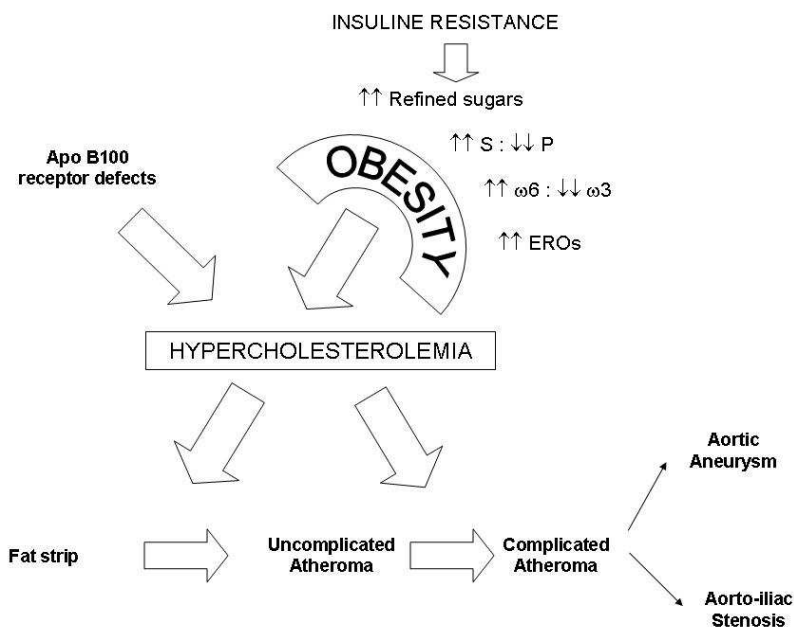
The present essay gives the opportunity for assessing the relationship between nutritional status of the patient and surgical activity from a different, entirely new, perspective. That is: it would be interesting to examine if body weight excess can also modify the results of surgical activity non-related to tumor-reduction, as would be the case of ESRV. This study model of systemic response to surgical aggression could be more appealing in view of the fact that abnormalities of the great abdominal vessels intended to be surgically corrected represent different stations in the progression of atherosclerotic disease, and this, in turn, is associated with Obesity. Thus, it could be anticipated that surgical failures rate to increase as patient's body fat does.

2. Atherosclerosis and nutrition

Any discussion on the possible links between atherosclerotic aorto-iliac disease and nutrition should take into account the influence of subject's food habits upon onset and history (in absence of intervention) of this illness, the nutritional status of the patient prior to ESRV, and nutritional influence upon the response to the surgical act.

Atherosclerosis is intimately related with disorders of blood lipids homeostasis [10-11]. Although fat strip has been described as the originary atherosclerotic lesion in the aorta of

newborn babies, its conversion into an atheroma, with subsequent calcification, rupture and thrombosis, or weakening of the arterial wall, are all associated with chronic states of hypercholesterolemia [11-12]. However, it should be noticed that causes of hypercholesterolemia can be multiple and chaotic in their presentation and influences [13]. Obesity, established from the disproportionate participation, and anomalous distribution, of body fat in the subject's body composition, and the repercussion that specified topographical locations of adipose tissue have upon endocrine activity of human economy as well as cell and tissue metabolism, is an important factor in the progression of atherosclerotic damage [14-15]. Obesity results from the incapacity of the organism to correctly use food energy quantities incongruent with subject's physical activity, in particular if present in his/her regular diet as refined sugars and energetically dense foods. Coincidentally, elevated food fats intakes, with an important participation of saturated fats and *trans* fatty acids, have been described in obese subjects [15-18]. Hypercholesterolemia could also be the result of unbalanced intakes of long-chain, poly-unsaturated fatty acids, and poor representation of $\omega 3$ fatty acids in the diet [13,19]. All these food influences converge to configure the so-called Metabolic syndrome, which eventually leads to hyperuricemia, blood lipids disorders, and disruption of the peripheral utilization of carbohydrates, that might evolve towards hyperglycemia and insulin resistance; molecular events all that accelerate the progression of atherosclerotic disease [20-21].

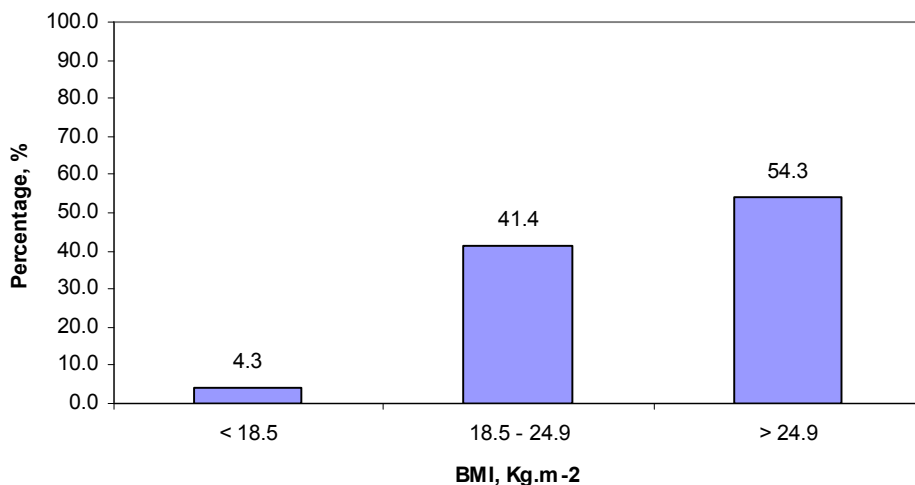


Legends: S: Saturated fats. P: Poly-unsaturated fats. ORSs: Oxygen-reactive species

Fig. 1. Some influences in the progression of the originary atherosclerotic lesion. The figure intends to call the attention upon factors involved in atherosclerosis dependant on Obesity as well as molecular defects in LDL-Cholesterol clearance. The presentation does not exhaust the events related with atherosclerosis, nor the relationships they sustain among them. For further details: See pertinent references at the end of the essay.

3. Nutritional phenotypes in atherosclerotic aorto-iliac disease

Corresponding with what has been said previously, it should not come as a surprise to see that a significant proportion of aorto-sclerosis patients considered for ESRV show a body weight higher than the one expected regarding the height of their peers, as seen in Figure 2. Regarding BMI Body Mass Index, 69 patients assisted between 2000 – 2007 due to aorto-iliac atherosclerosis (more than half presenting with aortic aneurysm) at a Angiology and Vascular surgery of a referral, tertiary hospital of the city of Havana (Cuba) were distributed as follows: Malnourished: < 18.5 Kg.m⁻²: 4.3%; Non-Malnourished: Between 18.5 – 24.9 Kg.m⁻²: 41.4%; and Body weight excess: > 24.9 Kg.m⁻²: 54.3%; respectively. Fourteen point 2 percent of the patients was obese on admission to the Service.



Legend: BMI: Body Mass Index.

Source: Records of the Nutritional Support Group. Clinical surgical Hospital "Hermanos Ameijeiras". La Habana. Cuba.

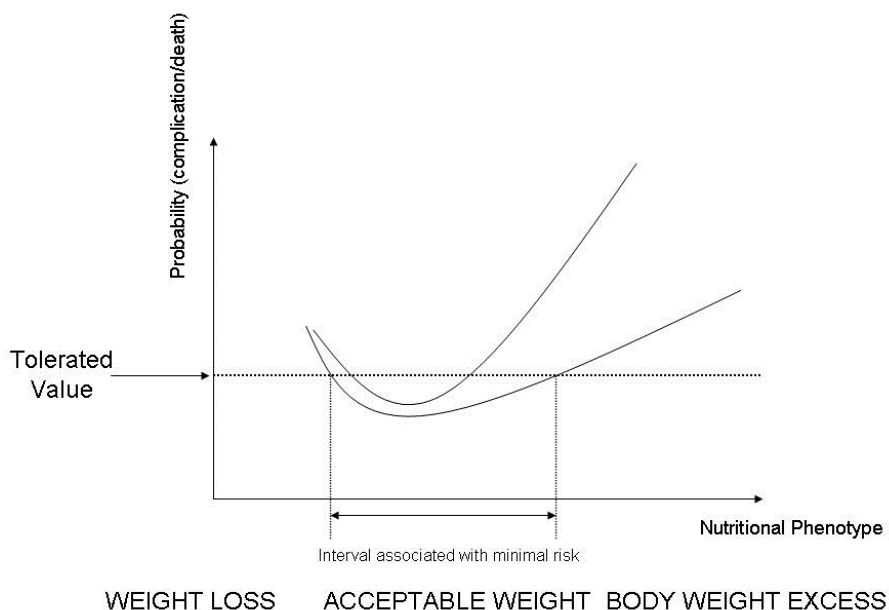
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Fig. 2. Distribution of different nutritional phenotypes among patients awaiting elective surgical revascularization in a referral, tertiary, Angiology service. More than half of patients presented with aortic aneurysm.

Having reached this point in the essay, a relevant question is pertinent: Can body weight excess (in either of its two forms: overweight or obesity) affect the response to ESRV? In other words: does the risk of complications after ESRV increase because of size/distribution of body fat? If this is to be the case, patient's response to ESRV could be improved, and in the process, a higher-quality medical-surgical care offered, by means of the conduction of proactive measures oriented to modify the size as well as topographical distribution of body fat.

The relevance of these considerations is not to be ignored. ESRV includes technically-demanding procedures, such as aorto-femoral derivation, and placement of vascular prostheses. Complications that might occur after completion of such procedures can encompass from sepsis to derivation/prosthesis failure, with subsequent amputation of the

vascular compromised limb [3-4,22]. Interestingly, considerations about the association between surgical activity and nutritional status have been dominated by the discussion on how weight loss affects the result of surgical tumor-reduction [5-8]. On the contrary, documented evidences on the influence of body weight excess upon the response of the patient to surgical activity non-related with oncology practice are scarce. However, it has been hypothesized that the relationship between risk of complication after a surgical act and nutritional status of the patient might adopt a "U" or "J" shape, as shown in Figure 3 [23-24]. The shape of this relationship is striking, because it stresses that polar nutritional phenotypes can be equivalent in their influences upon the response of the patient to the surgical activity¹.



Drawn with data taken from: References [23-24].

Fig. 3. Influence of nutritional phenotype upon response to the surgical act.

4. Why polar nutritional phenotypes are equally deleterious for the response to ESRV?

ENM Energy Nutrient Malnutrition is that disorder of body composition resulting from depletion of Potassium-rich, metabolic-active, lean tissues [26]. Reduction of body lean mass beyond a critical size is associated with an increased risk of complications after ESRV, not to

¹ Unfortunately, the author has not been able to validate this hypothesis. After research completed in a Angiology and Vascular Surgery referral, tertiary Service, it was concluded that post-surgical complications were independent from nutritional phenotype, affecting two-thirds of non-malnourished patients, and half plus one of those with body weight excess [25].

mention death². ENM deeply affects all the orders of subject's economy, and profoundly alters inner milieu homeostasis. Malnutrition usually associates with impaired liver protein synthesis and tissue repair and healing processes, and defective collagen deposition, thus difficulting the formation of an effective scar callous [24, 27]. Malnutrition also brings about disruption of the natural barriers for restraining invading pathogen bacteria, antigen-presentation mechanisms, production and release of cytokines, immunoglobulins and cell mobilization factors, and the proliferation and differentiation of cells involved in immune response [28]. Far from exhausting the topic, malnutrition can affect ventilatory function, making the subject prone to failure in weaning from a mechanical ventilator and pneumonia [29]; as well as kidney function, thus altering depuration of toxins and other by-products of tissue metabolism [30].

By comparison, influence of body weight excess upon response to surgical activity has been little explored, above all in settings non-related with tumor-reduction. Excess of subcutaneous adipose tissue can result in an increased rate of surgical wound sepsis due to failure in obliterating the incision line, and subsequent appearance of dead spaces. Poor vascularity of subcutaneous adipose tissue can also contribute to an insufficient irrigation of surgically lacerated tissues, and thus, inflammation, bacterial colonization, and surgical wound sepsis. Suture dehiscence, incisional hernias and eventrations could then become the most visible face of the influence of body weight excess upon surgical activity.

But body weight excess can also exert remote influences through altered states of peripheral utilization of carbohydrates. Indeed, hyperglycemia has been described as a post-surgical sepsis risk factor [31]. It is to be kept in mind that cells involved in immune response are important consumers of energy as glucose [32]. Hyperglycemia can result from disorders in the peripheral utilization of carbohydrates as well as hyper-insulinism states. Insulin action target-cell can express a reduced number of hormone-specific receptors, or uncouple the receptor from post-receptor cascade of events, inhibiting in one way or the other stimulation by insulin, a phenomenon recognized as "down-regulation". Incapacity of using glucose as the energy substrate of choice forces the cell to turn to alternative energy fuels, which in the end, worsens hypertriglyceridemia resulting from improper cell utilization of metabolic energy.

Body weight excess can be also associated with chronic states of inflammation. Depending on the topographical location, the adipocyte is able to produce cytokines (α TNF Tissue Necrosis Factor among them), and other inflammation-promoting molecules [33]. These blood products also contribute to insulin resistance, hyperglycemia and hypertriglyceridemia. Hence, and given what has been said before, body weight excess can become a powerful negative predictor of complications after ESRV.

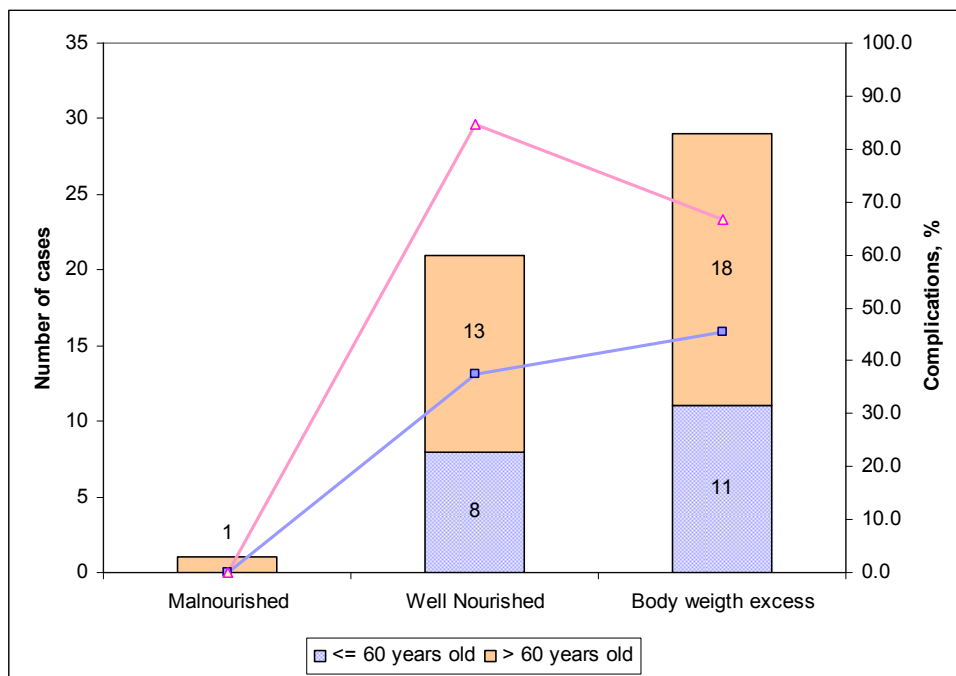
5. Can age independently influence upon response to ESRV?

Relationship between probability of complication after ESRV and nutritional phenotype has been documented in subjects younger than 60 years of age [23, 24]. However, such dependence relationship has not been established in older subjects. As a matter of fact, it has come to the attention of researchers that body weight excess is associated with a lesser risk of complications after completion of surgical acts non-related with tumor-reduction in

² There is also depletion of adipose tissue in ENM, but this phenomenon is secondary to the reduction of the size of body lean mass. As a matter of fact, post-surgical complications can occur in a patient with a nearly constant adipose tissue.

elderly subjects [34]. In a recently concluded research at a referral, terminal Angiology Service, it was observed that age was an independent predictor of after-ESRV failures when higher complications rates concentrated among younger subjects notwithstanding nutritional phenotype [25]. Hence, it is only attractive to explore why age transit can cause such a profound transformation of the relationship discussed throughout this essay.

Significant changes occur in subject's body composition with aging. These changes could result from "turning off" molecular signals responsible for tissue accretion (explaining, at least in part, the phenomenon of "sarcopenia"); redistribution of body compartments, with preponderance of adipose tissue deposition at the scapular waist, and concomitant reduction of the circumference of body segments and/or substitution of body lean mass with adipose tissue [35]. These changes could, in turn, modify subject's hormonal status, reducing insulin resistance, and thus, altered states of peripheral utilization of carbohydrates [36]. The morpho-functional substrate such as the one early described might then explain why Obesity, understood as an increase in body fat size, can act as a protecting factor in the third age of life. Hence, others events/circumstances aside, a subject with +60 years of age could tolerate ESRV better if he/she presents to the surgical act with body weight excess, when compared with younger peers.



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Fig. 4. Complications observed after completion of ESRV in a referral, terminal Angiology Service. Cases are distributed according with nutritional status and age. Blue solid line: Complications observed in subjects younger than 60 years. Pink solid line: Complications observed in elder subjects. More than half of patients presented with aortic aneurysm.

6. On perioperative nutritional intervention in ESRV

Having discussed the aforementioned issues, it is time to dwell about interventions oriented to secure the success of ESRV by supplying the patient with selected nutrients incorporating intrinsic pharmacological actions, such as ω 3 fatty acids and dietetic fiber.

Pharmacological actions of ω 3 fatty acids have been intensively studied in recent years. ω 3 fatty acids, brought by oily seeds and deep waters fishes, might act as precursors of 3- and

Nutrient	Recommended intake	Foods	Enteral Nutrients	Parenteral Nutrients
ω 3 fatty acids • DHA	200 mg,24 h-1	Flaxseed oil Deep water fishes: herring, cod	SUPPORTAN ω 3 (Fresenius-Kabi, Germany) NUTRICOMP IMMUN (BBRAUN, Germany) NUTRICOMP Diabetes (BBRAUN, Germany)	LIPOPLUS (BBRAUN, Germany) STRUCTOLIPIDS (Fresenius-Kabi, Germany)
ω 3 fatty acids • DPA	Not established	Flaxseed oil Deep water fishes: herring, cod	SUPPORTAN ω 3 (Fresenius-Kabi, Germany) NUTRICOMP IMMUN (BBRAUN, Germany) NUTRICOMP Diabetes (BBRAUN, Germany)	LIPOPLUS (BBRAUN, Germany) STRUCTOLIPIDS (Fresenius-Kabi, Germany)
ω 3 fatty acids • EPA	200 mg,24 h-1	Flaxseed oil Deep water fishes: herring, cod	SUPPORTAN ω 3 (Fresenius-Kabi, Germany) NUTRICOMP IMMUN (BBRAUN, Germany) NUTRICOMP Diabetes (BBRAUN, Germany)	LIPOPLUS (BBRAUN, Germany) STRUCTOLIPIDS (Fresenius-Kabi, Germany)
Dietetic fiber • Soluble	10-15 g/day	Fruits, beans, selected vegetables	NUTRICOMP Diabetes (BBRAUN, Germany)	Non available
Dietetic fiber • Non-soluble	10-15 g/day	Non-digested parts of fruits, beans, vegetables	NUTRICOMP Standard w/ Fibre (BBRAUN, Germany): 7.5 g/500 mL	Non available
Glycerol	Not established	Lards, butter, margarines	Non available	LIPOFUNDIN LCT/MCT (BBRAUN, Germany): 25 g/1000 mL LIPOPLUS (BBRAUN, Germany): 25 g/1000 mL ProcalAmine (BBRAUN, Germany): 25 g/1000 mL

Legend: DHA: Docosahexanoic acid. DPA: Docosapentanoic acid. EP: Eicosapentanoic acid.

Note: Soluble, dietetic fiber refers to mucins and pectins. Insoluble, dietetic fiber refers to cellulose and hemi-cellulose.

Table 1. Nutrients known for their effect upon insulin resistance and peripheral utilization of sugars. It is not intended to be a comprehensive list of presented items.

5-series prostanoids, with documented anti-inflammatory, anti-clotting, and smooth muscle-relaxing properties [37]. Supply of such fatty acids, be either as foods or chemically defined preparations, could then become an intervention resulting in a lesser systemic inflammatory activity, and thus, a better utilization of cell as well as tissue energy substrates [38]. Use of $\omega 3$ fatty acids as part of nutritional intervention in ESRV might also result in stabilization of the atherosclerotic plaque, thus facilitating the work of angiologist surgeon [39]. Moreover, it has been reported that use of parenteral lipids solutions incorporating fish oil as a source of $\omega 3$ fatty acids shortened hospital length of stay of patients electively subjected to abdominal aortic aneurysm surgery [40]. However, it should be remembered that prolonged use of $\omega 3$ fatty acids might modify shape, size, distribution and lipid composition of HDL High density Lipoproteins that have been linked to a reduced risk of atherosclerotic damage [41]. Dietetic fiber could be another nutrient capable to influence upon response to ESRV. Low dietetic fiber intakes have been described after surveys completed in obese subjects [42-43]. Low dietetic fiber intakes have been associated with occurrence of blood lipid disorders and increased peripheral resistance to insulin action [44]. Supply of dietetic fiber might improve cell/tissue response to insulin's stimulatory action, and hence, altered states of carbohydrates peripheral utilization [45]. Likewise, dietetic fiber might also modify features and distribution of plasma lipoproteins in charge of Cholesterol and triglycerides transportation [46].

Finally, being hyperglycemia the first complication associated with/derived from body weight excess upon which to intervene after ESRV, alternative sugars solutions to Glucose should be made available to the angiologist surgeon for energy supply to the patient. Several alternative sugars have been proposed, such as xylitol, glucitol and sorbitol [47]. Glycerol: the poly-alcohol supplying the carbon backbone sustaining triglycerides's structure, has also been proposed as an alternative substrate to Glucose in post-surgical settings where insulin resistance, hyperglycemia, and hypertriglyceridemia are to be expected [48].

7. Clinical case: Ischemia-reperfusion syndrome - Influence upon nutritional status and response to ESRV

Complicated atherosclerosis is associated with a reduced blood irrigation of regions distal to atherosclerotic lesion, and hence, chronic tissue ischemia. When blood supply is restored after ESRV, molecular signals generated by until-that-moment ischemic tissues enter the blood stream. Systemic influence of such molecular signals might simulate the shock picture firstly described in people trapped in collapses [49]. Ischemia-reperfusion syndrome thus configured might affect nutritional status of patient subjected to ESRV, and complicate the implementation of designed nutritional support scheme.

Case presentation: The case is presented of a 55 years-old, white female, being admitted to a referral, terminal Angiology and Vascular Surgery Service for surgical correction of a mesenteric-aorto-iliac atheromatosis. The list with health problems identified in this patient is displayed in Table 2. During the surgical act, an aorto-iliac derivation was made, along with reopening of the superior mesenteric artery and placement of a bypass. Post-surgical evolution was torpid, marked by a Multiple Organs Dysfunction event, local as well as systematic sepsis, and a SIRS Systemic Inflammatory Response System. Health problems presented during post-operative follow-up were all medically treated. Eventually the patient overcome these problems and was discharged from the Service.

<p>Pr 1. Chronic tobacco use.</p> <p>Pr 2. Complicated mesenteric-aorto-iliac Atherosclerosis.</p> <p>Pr 3. Moderate Energy Nutrient Malnutrition of the Marasmatic type.</p> <p>sPr 3.1 Sixteen Kg weight loss during the last 6 months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volitional enteral Nutrition: Generic, fiberless, polymeric diet: 400 Kcal.24 h-1 <p>H1: Mesenteric insufficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jejunum biopsy: No villous atrophy is observed. Mild congestion of lymph and blood vessels. <p>Pr 4. Peripheral arterial insufficiency.</p> <p>sPr 4.1 Intermittent claudication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oriented pharmacological treatment. • Laparotomy. • Aortic endarterectomy. • Placement of an end-to-end aortic prosthesis. • Aorto-iliac bypass. • Superior mesenteric-aortic bypass. <p>Pr 5. Complicated Endarterectomy Post-operative Status.</p> <p>sPr 5.1 Systemic sepsis: Bacterial bronchopneumonia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATB: Cefotaxime+Gentamicine <p>sPr 5.2 Local sepsis: Moniliasic glosyitis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nistatine mouth washes. <p>Pr 6. Multiple Organ Disfunction</p> <p>sPr 6.1 Small bowel dysfunction: Diarrheas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nils per Oris • Central Parenteral Nutrition: Dextrose 10%: 800 Kcal.24 h-1 + Aminoacids 10%: 50 g.24 h-1 <p>sPr 6.2 Lung dysfunction: Lung congestion.</p> <p>sPr 6.3 Liver dysfunction: Prolonged coagulogram.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K Vitamin administration. <p>sPr 6.4 Heart dysfunction: Acute heart insufficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment w/ Digitalics. • Heart function support w/ Amines <p>sPr 6.5 Bone marrow dysfunction: Anemia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood transfusion: Two 500 mL-bags of blood. <p>Pr 7. SIRS Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome.</p> <p>sPr 7.1 Hydroelectrolitic disorders.</p> <p>sPr 7.2 Upper digestive bleeding.</p> <p>H2: Stress ulcers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nils per Oris • Interruption of Central Parenteral Nutrition scheme.
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Table 2. Patient's health problems listing.

Table 3 shows the evolution of selected nutritional as well as welfare markers collected during the patient's treatment window. Weight loss accentuated during post-operative evolution, as expression of existing tissue catabolism. Haemoglobin values never went beyond the 120 g.L⁻¹ limit. Observed anemia might compound several causes, among them,

insufficient supply of nutrients. A marked lymphopenia was observed, as expression of the immune suppression accompanying SIRS installed during post-operative evolution. Serum Cholesterol values were lower than 3.5 mmol.L⁻¹, confirming inflammatory status present in the patient as response to the ischemia-reperfusion syndrome. Interestingly, depletion of serum Albumin values was not observed, pointing to a liver function preserved enough to sustain nitrogen anabolism. This circumstance might explain the patient's favorable evolution, in spite of recorded events. There was also constancy of serum Creatinine values, indicating a conserved depurative kidney function for securing inner milieu homeostasis.

Day of Evolution	Weight, Kg	MAC, Cm	Hb, g.L-1	TLC, cél.mm ³	S-Cre, umol.L-1	S-Alb, g.L-1	S-Chol, mmol.L-1
-58	36.0		102	2478	59.7	40.0	
-26	35.0						
-15			117		61.0	44.0	3.9
-12	33.0	20.3					
-3	35.0	20.0					
-1			105				
0			90				
+2			111		67.6		
+3	37.0	21.0	141	1782			
+4			157	1496	53.0	32.5	
+9	40.0						
+11			75		46.6		
+12	40.0	20.0					
+13			75	1188			
+14					41.0		
+17			92	888	67.0		
+19			99		52.0		3.1
+22			54	459			
+24			105				
+30				1320	56.0		
+37	32.0	17.0	116				
+44			109	3960	67.6	38.0	4.7
+132	41.0						
+151			108		91.3		4.5

Legend: MAC: Mid-arm-circumference. Hb: Hemoglobin. TLC: Total Lymphocytes Count. S-Cre: Serum Creatinine. S-Alb: Serum Albumin. S-Chol: Serum Cholesterol.

Table 3. Behavior of selected nutritional as well as welfare markers of the patient discussed in the "Clinical case presentation" section. Shaded boxes indicate abnormal values of the corresponding marker. See text for further details.

Hemodynamic instability situation experienced by the patient during post-operative course prevented the installment of coherent nutritional support schemes. This can be better appreciated in Figure 5. Important discontinuities in the use of the oral route for sustaining nutritional status were observed during the 20 days following the surgical act. Bowel insufficiency warned against the use of enteral nutrients during this stage as a substitute for oral feedings. In spite of all these events, the hospital NST Nutritional Support Team always stood for timely rehabilitation of the oral route, and prescribed the supply of energy as low-density Dextrose solutions. A hyperglycemia event (serum Glucose: 22.1 mmol.L⁻¹) was identified on day +13 of post-surgical evolution, forcing to momentarily interrupt the infusion of Dextrose solutions. Eventually, once hemodynamic stability was achieved, organic function recovered, and sepsis foci controlled, oral route was used for satisfying patient’s nutrients needs. This action, along with parenteral aminoacids supplementation, might have been determinant in patient’s response to ESRV.

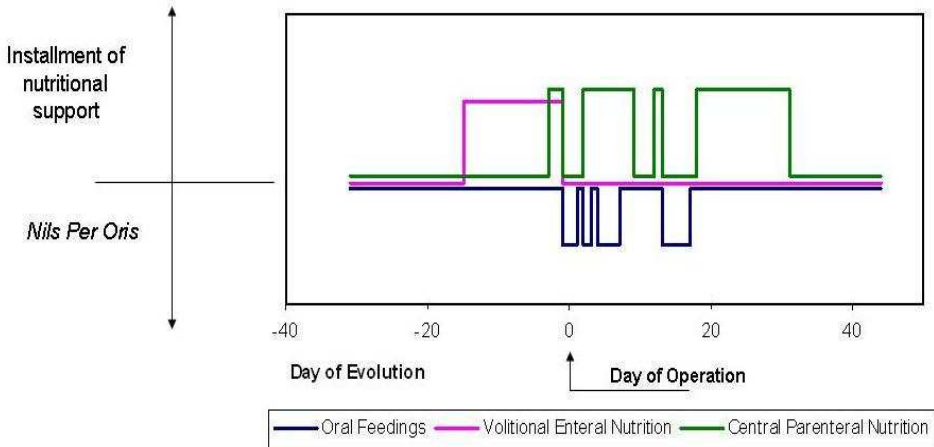


Fig. 5. Behavior of nutritional support during follow-up of the patient discussed in “Clinical case presentation” section. Discontinuities in the use of oral route are represented as falls of the solid blue line. Conduction of artificial nutritional schemes is symbolized as surges arising from the corresponding baseline. See text for further details.

8. Conclusions

The results of a study model of metabolic response to stress conveyed by ESRV have been presented in this work. Body weight excess might become a predictor of post-surgical complications. This hypothesis will be reformulated in future works in order to explore if occurrence of complications after ESRV can be traced back to the different facets of Insulin resistance Syndrome associated to body weight excess, such as arterial hypertension, hyperglycemia, blood lipid disorders, and hyperuricemia, among others. It is expected that complications risk to be minimal among obese patients presenting with few stigmas of insulin resistance, but maximal in those exhibiting a critical number of such stigmas.

9. Final notice

The preceding discussion has focused on the link between nutrition and aortic aneurysm as an extreme form of aorto-iliac atherosclerotic disease, given the involvement of the author with the practice of a referral, tertiary Angiology Service. However, aortic aneurysm might result from other, atherosclerosis-independent causes. The case is presented of a teen-ager suffering from an aortic aneurysm of probable mycological origin being assisted at a medical surgical clinic in Havana City [50]. Size of aneurysm prevented oral feeding, thus causing a significant nutritional derangement. Central Parenteral nutrition using premixed, all-in-one admixtures (NutriFlex Lipid Peri, B | BRAUN, Melsungen, Germany) was started in order to sustain patient's nutritional status, and improve metabolic response to surgical trauma.

10. Acknowledgements

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11. References

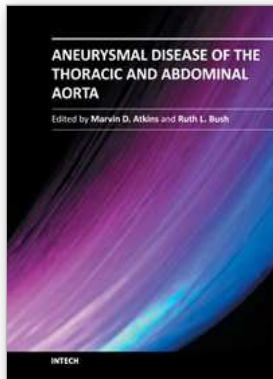
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Aneurysmal Disease of the Thoracic and Abdominal Aorta

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The first successful open surgical repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm was in 1951 by Dubost and represented a tremendous milestone in the care of this challenging disease. The introduction of endovascular repair in 1991 by Parodi furthered the care of these patients by allowing for lower morbidity and mortality rates and also, enabling surgeons to extend surgical treatment to patients traditionally deemed too high of a surgical risk. This new book on Aortic Disease covers many interesting and vital topics necessary for both the practicing surgeon as well as a student of vascular disease. The book starts with background information on the evolution of aortic management from traditional open surgical repair to modern endovascular therapies. There is also a chapter covering the data supporting current treatment modalities and how these data have supported modern management. Also, the use of endovascular means for care of the challenging situation of ruptured aneurysms is discussed. In addition to management of abdominal aneurysm, there is a chapter on treatment of aneurysms of the ascending aorta. Along with surgical treatment, one must also understand the molecular basis for how blood vessels remodel and thus, the role of cathepsins in aortic disease is elucidated. Lastly, chapters discussing the perioperative management of radiation exposure and ultrasound-guided nerve blocks as well as the need for high-quality postoperative nutrition will lend well to a full understanding of how to management patients from presentation to hospital discharge. We hope you enjoy this book, its variety of topics, and gain a fuller knowledge of Aneurysmal Disease of the Thoracic and Abdominal Aorta.

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