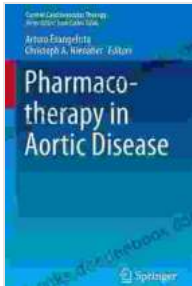


Pharmacotherapy in Aortic Disease: Current Cardiovascular Therapy



Pharmacotherapy in Aortic Disease (Current Cardiovascular Therapy Book 7) by Lyra Adams

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 3174 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 281 pages
Screen Reader : Supported



Aortic disease is a group of conditions that affect the aorta, the largest artery in the body. Aortic disease can lead to a number of serious complications, including aortic dissection, aortic aneurysm, and aortic stenosis.

Pharmacotherapy plays a vital role in the management of aortic disease. Various classes of drugs are used to treat different aspects of the disease, including:

* Antihypertensives: These drugs are used to lower blood pressure, which can help to reduce the risk of aortic dissection and aneurysm. * Lipid-lowering agents: These drugs are used to lower cholesterol levels, which can help to reduce the risk of aortic atherosclerosis. * Antithrombotics: These drugs are used to prevent blood clots, which can help to reduce the

risk of aortic embolism. * Vasodilators: These drugs are used to widen blood vessels, which can help to improve blood flow to the aorta.

The choice of medication depends on the specific type of aortic disease and the patient's individual needs.

Antihypertensives

Antihypertensives are drugs that are used to lower blood pressure. High blood pressure is a major risk factor for aortic dissection and aneurysm. By lowering blood pressure, antihypertensive medications can help to reduce the risk of these complications.

There are a number of different classes of antihypertensives, including:

* ACE inhibitors * Angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs) * Beta-blockers * Calcium channel blockers * Diuretics

The choice of antihypertensive medication depends on the patient's individual needs and preferences.

Lipid-Lowering Agents

Lipid-lowering agents are drugs that are used to lower cholesterol levels. High cholesterol levels are a risk factor for aortic atherosclerosis, which can lead to aortic dissection and aneurysm. By lowering cholesterol levels, lipid-lowering medications can help to reduce the risk of these complications.

There are a number of different classes of lipid-lowering agents, including:

* Statins * Ezetimibe * PCSK9 inhibitors

The choice of lipid-lowering medication depends on the patient's individual needs and preferences.

Antithrombotics

Antithrombotics are drugs that are used to prevent blood clots. Blood clots can form in the aorta, which can lead to aortic embolism. By preventing blood clots, antithrombotic medications can help to reduce the risk of this complication.

There are a number of different classes of antithrombotics, including:

* Antiplatelet agents * Anticoagulants

The choice of antithrombotic medication depends on the patient's individual needs and preferences.

Vasodilators

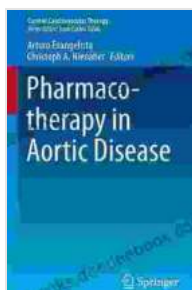
Vasodilators are drugs that are used to widen blood vessels. By widening blood vessels, vasodilators can help to improve blood flow to the aorta. This can be helpful in treating patients with aortic stenosis, which is a narrowing of the aortic valve.

There are a number of different classes of vasodilators, including:

* Nitrates * Calcium channel blockers * ACE inhibitors * Angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs)

The choice of vasodilator medication depends on the patient's individual needs and preferences.

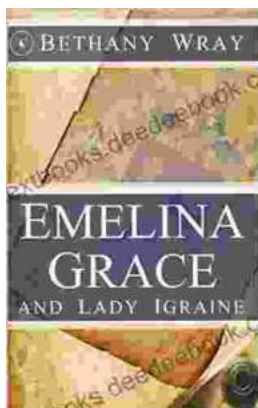
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