

# Types, Cause, Symptoms of Aneurysm

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## DESCRIPTION

A brain aneurysm is a bulge or paragliding in a blood vessel in the brain. It frequently looks like a berry hanging on aster. A brain aneurysm can leak or rupture, causing bleeding into the brain (hemorrhagic stroke). Most as often as possible a cracked brain aneurysm happens within the space between the brain and the lean pains covering the brain. This type of hemorrhagic stroke is called a subarachnoid hemorrhage. A ruptured aneurysm snappily becomes life- changing and requires prompt medical treatment. Most brain aneurysms, still, do not rupture, produce health problems or beget symptoms. Comparable aneurysms are habitually identified amid tests for other conditions. Treatment for an enraptured brain aneurysm may be appropriate in a few cases and may offer assistance a burst within the future. Talk with your caregiver to insure you understand the stylish options for your specific requirements.

Still, it means you have a bulge in the wall of a roadway, if you get an aneurysm. It happens when the pressure of blood passing through has forced a weakened part of the roadway to balloon outward or when the blood vessel wall is weakened for a different reason. Aneurysms can be in any blood vessel, but they generally form in the belly or casket portions of your aorta- the main blood vessel that carries blood from your heart- or in highways that nourish your brain. Aneurysms there are serious, while those in other areas, similar as your leg, can be less dangerous.

The foremost genuine inconvenience of an aneurysm is that it'll burst and generate a stroke or gigantic dying, which can be life- changing. A large aneurysm can affect your rotation and lead to blood clots. It's important to get it diagnosed and treated beforehand. Aneurysms frequently have mild symptoms or none at each, so routine examinations can help your croaker check for advising signs.

## Types of Aneurysms

**Aortic aneurysm.** As the title proposes, this sort happens in your aorta. It can be linked with hardening of the highways, also known as atherosclerosis. It may be an acquired condition or a complication of tall blood weight or smoking.

**Cerebral aneurysm:** Too known as a berry aneurysm, you get this kind within the divider of a blood vessel in your brain. Smoking raises your threat of getting one.

**Popliteal roadway:** One of the more common supplemental vascular aneurysms, it's a bulging or shortcoming within the divider of the roadway that supplies blood to the knee joint, shin and ham.

Aneurysms can develop over numerous times and frequently have no symptoms.

Still, symptoms can vary grounded on the position and may develop suddenly, if an aneurysm expands snappily or ruptures. Depending on the point of the aneurysm, symptoms can include Headache, Pain in tummy or back, Casket or upper reverse pain, Nausea and vomiting, Fatigue, Swelling in the neck, High-pitched breathing sound.

The only way to treat an aneurysm is to have it repaired with surgery or an endovascular procedure.

Occasionally, surgery is not possible, or it may pose further peril than the aneurysm. Careful monitoring and drug may be stylish in that case.

Your croaker will figure out the size, type, and position of the aneurysm. What they find will help determine your stylish treatment. For inoperable aneurysms, you may be specified medicines to lower your blood pressure or ease the force of your heart's beating. Your chance of it bursting will go down. Even for an exploitable aneurysm, your croaker may first try drug and a delay-and- see approach, covering its growth. You may need surgery if your croaker finds that the aneurysm has come big enough to be dangerous. A surgeon can treat it by fitting a clip that cuts off blood inflow to the affected area. In some cases, the aneurysm can be removed. That section of roadway can be replaced with a synthetic graft.

The most important thing you can do to help aneurysms is to control your blood pressure. However, make changes in your diet and life to ameliorate your health, if you have a family history of stroke or heart disease. Exercise regularly, Watch what you eat, If you bomb, stop.

An aneurysm is an enlarged part of a blood vessel. They're important to discover, because they may come larger over time. That growth increases the chance that the blood vessel will burst. To figure out if what you're feeling is an aneurysm, your croaker will ask you questions, including whether another member of your family has had one. Also, they'll give you a complete test, during which they'll.

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Received: 01-Jun-2022; Manuscript No. AOA-22-14569; Editor assigned: 03-Jun-2022; PreQC. No. AOA-22-14569 (PQ); Reviewed: 17-Jun-2022; QC. No. AOA-22-14569; Revised: 24-Jun-2022; Manuscript No. AOA-22-14569 (R); Published: 01-Jul-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2329-9495.22.10.310

Citation: Mena C (2022) Types, Cause, Symptoms of Aneurysm. Angiol Open Access. 10:310.

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1. Hear to your heart
2. Check your blood pressure
3. Hear to the highways in your neck
3. Feel your tummy for a mass
4. Look behind the knee for popliteal aneurysms

## CONCLUSION

Still, the main roadway in your body, you may get an ultrasound test so they can see if there's one. If your croaker thinks you have

an aneurysm in your aorta. This is effortless and can pinpoint and measure an aneurysm. However, you might get a CT check-up to look at it more nearly, if they suppose one is in your chest. However, you may get a CT check-up or an invasive test called an angiogram, if your croaker is concerned that you have one in your brain. During this, color is fitted into a roadway in an arm or leg and peregrination to your brain. A picture of your brain is also taken. The color will make it easier for your croaker to see any problems.