

Symptoms and Causes of Carotid Artery Disease

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EDITORIAL

Carotid roadway complaint occurs when adipose deposits (pillars) clog the blood vessels that deliver blood to your brain and head (carotid highways). The blockage increases your threat of stroke, a medical exigency that occurs when the blood force to the brain is intruded or seriously reduced. Stroke deprives your brain of oxygen. Within twinkles, brain cells begin to die. Stroke is the most common cause of death and the leading cause of endless disability in the U.S. Carotid roadway complaint develops sluggishly. The first sign that you have the condition may be a stroke or flash ischemic attack (TIA). A TIA is a temporary deficit of blood inflow to your brain

The carotid highways are two large blood vessels that supply oxygenated blood to the large, frontal part of the brain. This is where thinking, speech, personality, and sensitive and motor functions live. You can feel your palpitation in the carotid highways on each side of your neck, right below the angle of the jaw line.

Highways carry oxygen-rich blood down from the heart to the head and body. There are two carotid highways (one on each side of the neck) that supply blood to the brain. The carotid highways can be felt on each side of the lower neck, incontinently below the angle of the jaw. The carotid highways supply blood to the large, frontal part of the brain, where thinking, speech, personality and sensitive and motor functions reside. The vertebral highways run through the chine and force blood to the aft part of the brain (the brainstem and cerebellum).

Carotid roadway complaint, also called carotid roadway stenosis, is the narrowing of the carotid highways, generally caused by

atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis is the build-up of cholesterol, fat and other substances traveling through the bloodstream, similar as seditious cells, cellular waste products, proteins and calcium. These substances stick to the blood vessel walls over time as people age, and combine to form a material called plaque. Plaque build-up can lead to narrowing or blockage in the carotid roadway which, when significant, can put an existent at increased threat for stroke.

Beforehand carotid roadway complaint infrequently causes symptoms. Symptoms are only likely to appear formerly one of your carotid highways has come completely blocked or nearly blocked. A carotid roadway is generally considered nearly blocked when it's further than 80 percent blocked.

At that point, you're at high threat for a flash ischemic attack (TIA) or a stroke. A TIA is also known as minestrone because it causes stroke symptoms that last from a many twinkles to a many hours. These symptoms include; unforeseen weakness or impassiveness in the face, arms, or legs (generally on one side of the body), trouble speaking (garbled speech) or understanding, unforeseen vision problems in one or both eyes, dizziness, sudden, severe headache, drooping on one side of your face

All cases with carotid roadway complaint should take Ananta-platelet drug to reduce the threat of stroke and other cardiovascular complaint complications. The most generally used anti-platelet drug is aspirin. Other medicines that work to keep platelets from "sticking together" include clopidogrel (Plavix) and dipyridamole (Presenting), which may be specified alone or in combination with aspirin to reduce your threat of stroke. In some cases, the anticoagulant drug warfarin (Coumadin) may be specified to thin your blood and reduce the threat of blood clots.

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