

## Abdominal aorta aneurysms

The aortic aneurysm is a normal, localised dilatation of the aortic artery that puts the patient in danger of suffering a vascular wall rupture, a very serious complication. Depending on the location of the disease, the aneurysm can be located in the ascending aorta, the aortic arch, the descending thoracic aorta, the abdominal aorta or a combination thereof.

It is important to know that once it appears, the aortic aneurysm continues to grow and that the larger the aneurysm the higher the growth rate. Moreover, the majority of patients presenting with aortic aneurysm die from the rupture of the untreated aneurysm; usually the treatment involves surgery.

The descending thoracic and thoracic abdominal aneurysms (up to the emergence of the renal arteries) are treated by implanting endoprotheses. This procedure is performed in collaboration with interventional cardiologists and it involves the placing of the prosthesis inside the blood vein, thus excluding the affected portion of circulation.

Open surgery is another possible solution. However, it is extremely difficult and it has a high mortality rate. This is why the endovascular technique is extremely advantageous. ***Clinicco is the only clinic in the country that can perform this technique at any time.***

The subrenal abdominal aortic aneurysm can be approached through open surgery and it consists of destroying the affected segment and replacing it with a synthetic prosthesis. The second treatment option is the implantation of an endoprosthesis; this is the preferred and more frequently used procedure in our clinic. The advantage of this procedure is that the patient feels a minimum of discomfort – small incisions in the inguinal area, the abdominal cavity is not opened, low risks, a short hospitalisation period and quick social reintegration.