

Arteriosclerosis

condition in which artery loses its elasticity and artery wall becomes thick.

↓ [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

hardening of arteries causes narrowing of the vessels.

↓
leads to reduction of blood availability for organs as blood flow slows down or gets blocked.

↓
This makes the organ ischemic as blood supply decreased.

↓
This causes blood dependent organs die in case if blood is not restored.

Atherosclerosis → most common type of arteriosclerosis

↓
derived from
greek word

'sclerosis'
↓
hardness.

↓
also occurs due to hardening of arteries

In Atherosclerosis

↓
fibro fatty lesions are formed in internal lining of large and medium sized arteries

• (aorta and its branches coronary arteries and cerebral arteries.)

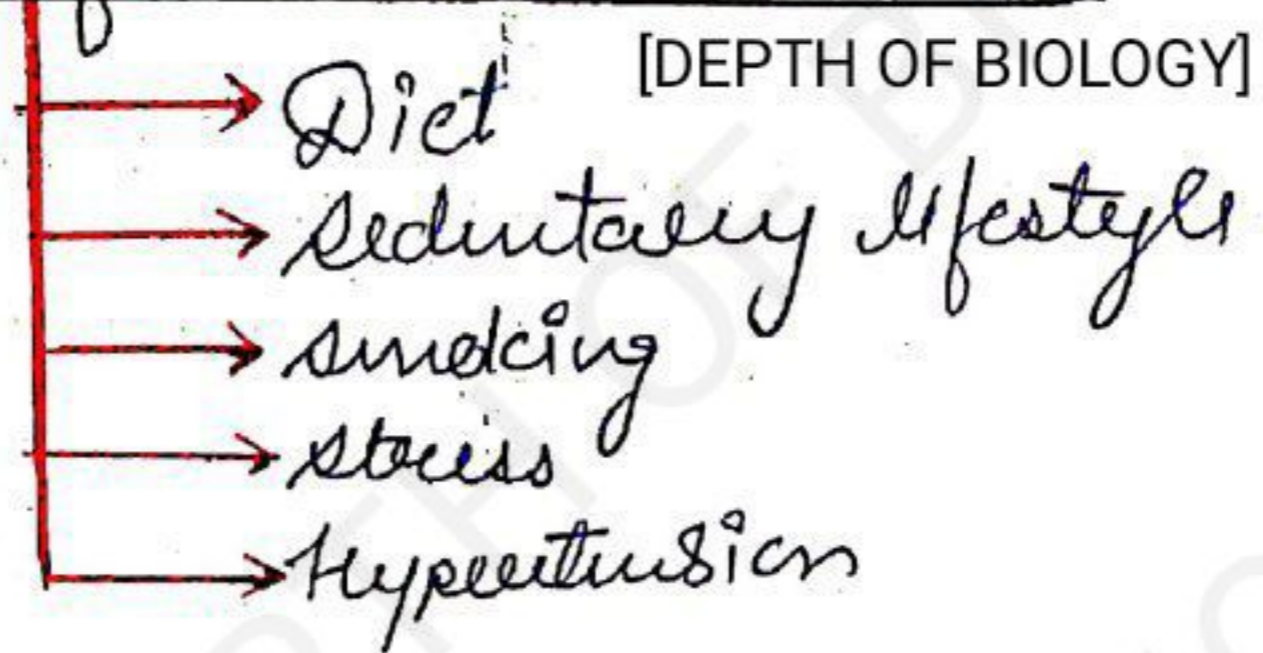
Causes of Atherosclerosis

— Though it is not clear but are still assumed to be risk factors some are :-

[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

1. controllable 2. Uncontrollable

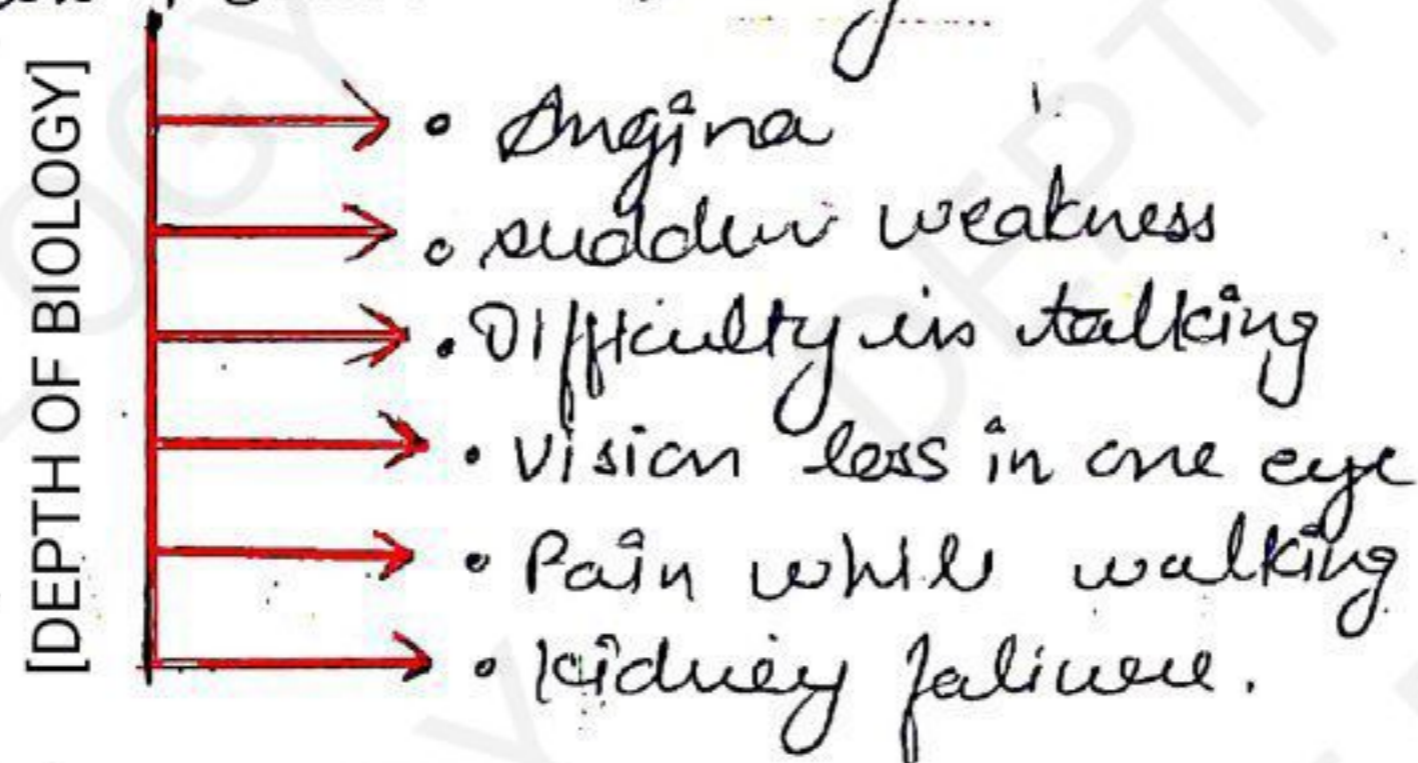
* Certain essential risk factors (controllable)



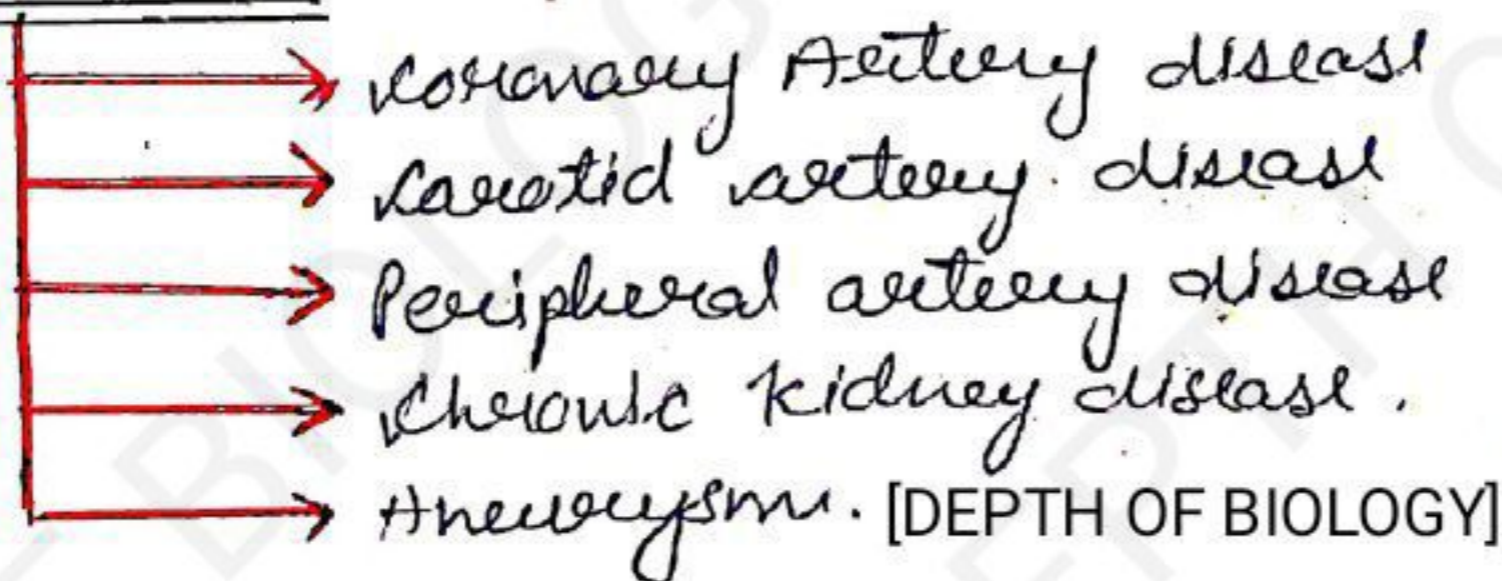
* Signs and symptoms

It does not cause any signs or symptoms even when the artery wall becomes thick and hard.

But still arteriosclerosis can be estimated or may be figured out in patients having

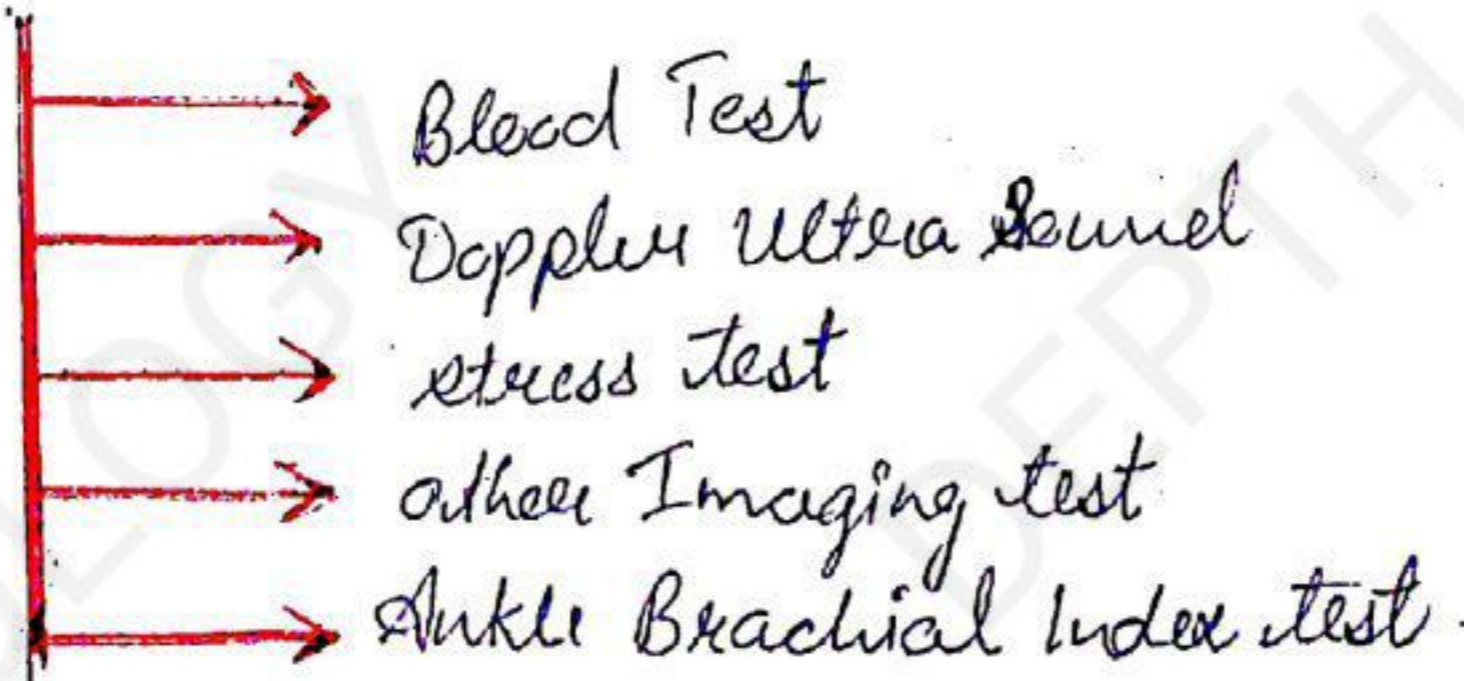


* Complications



* Diagnosis

• Dr. physically examine the individual and check for the symptoms.



[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]