



Medicina vasculară

De ce?

Alexandru Andrițoiu, MD

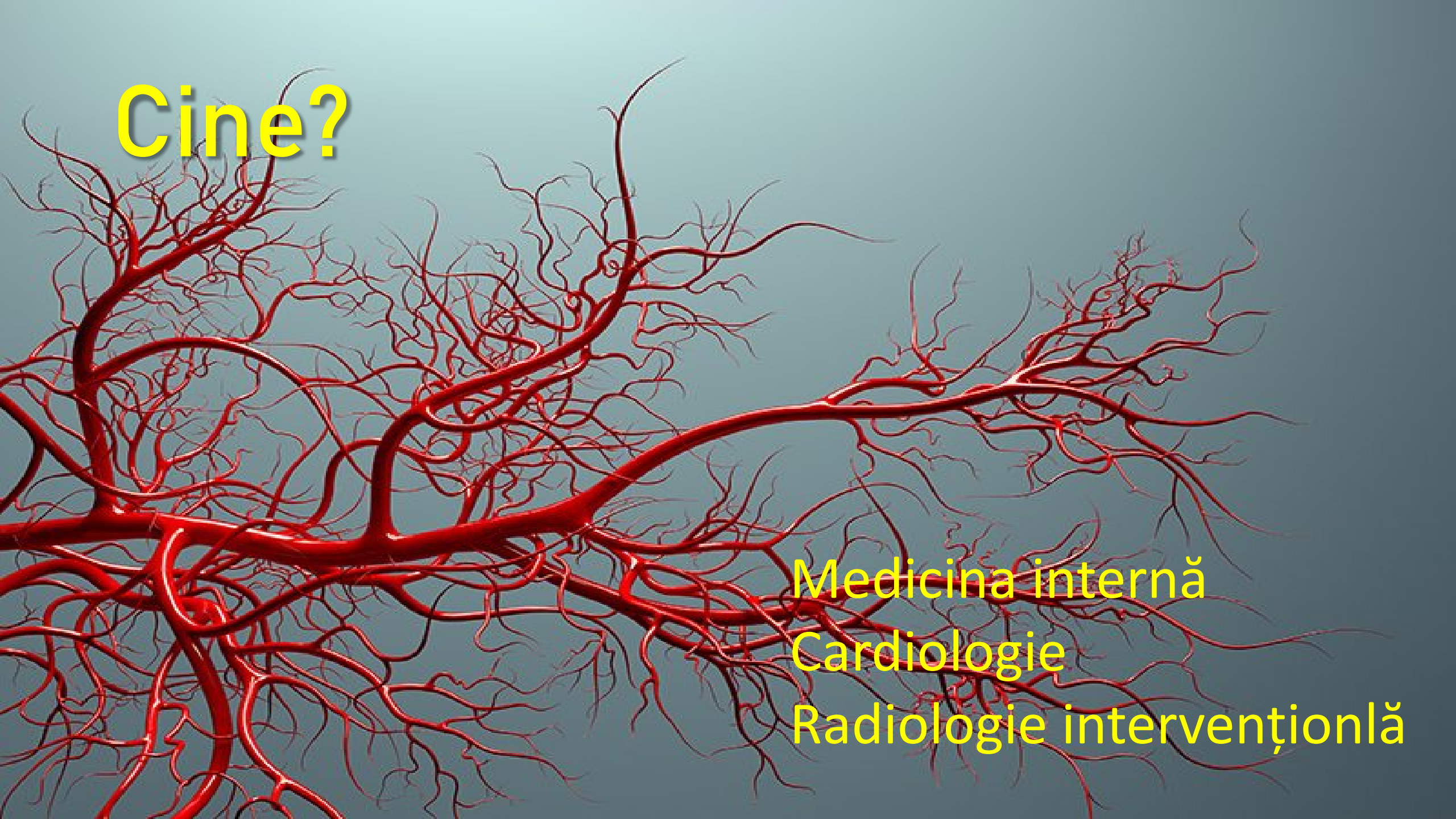
Ce este Medicina vasculară?



Artere

Vene

Limfatice



Cine?

Medicina internă
Cardiologie
Radiologie intervențională

Objective

Factori de risc

Diagnostic precoce (non-invaziv)

Măsuri de prevenție

Programe de screening

Tratament farmacologic/contenție elastică

Proceduri endovasculare

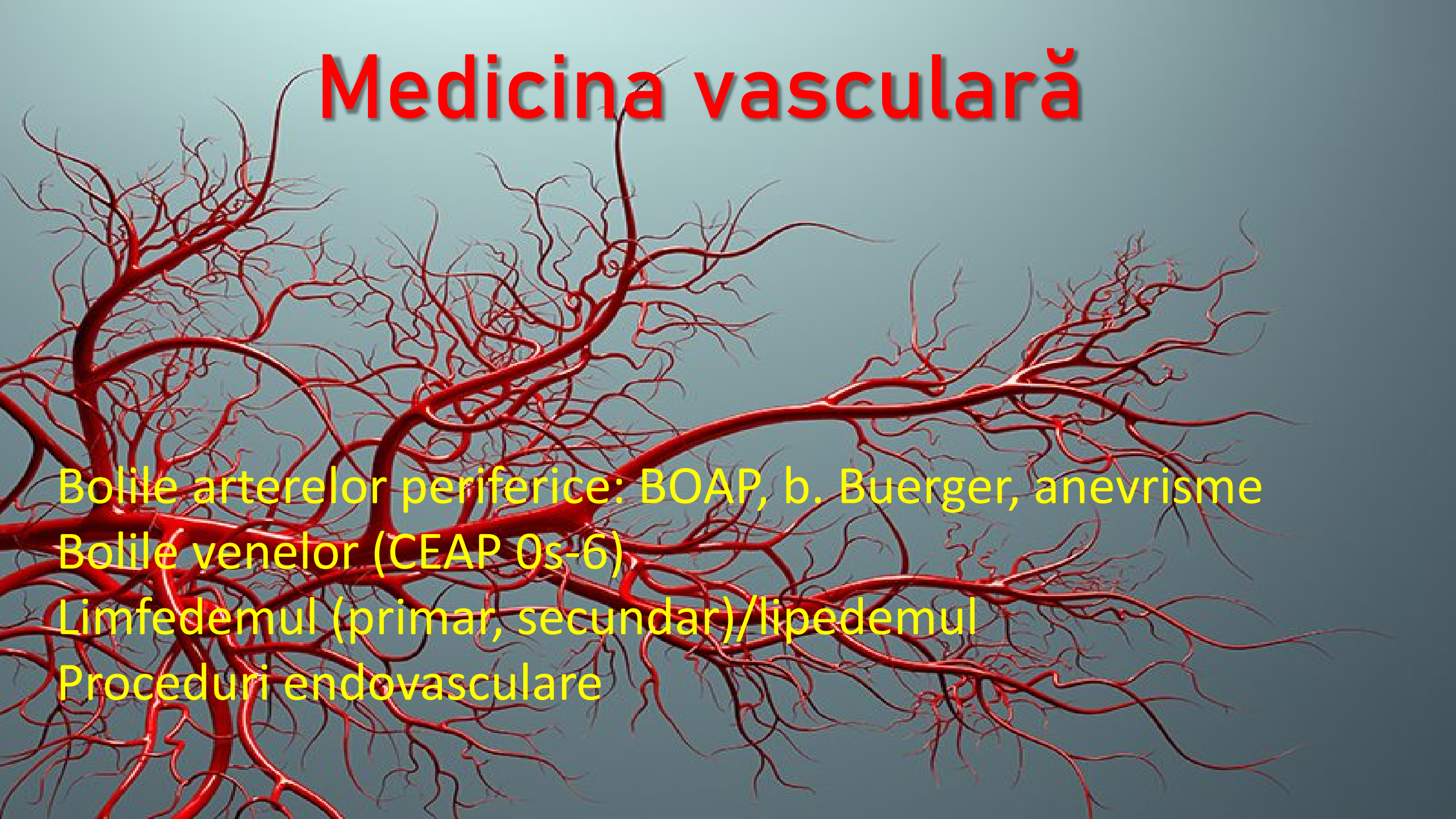
Suport psihologic

Popularizare

Ghiduri de practică medicală

Cercetare/educație/schimb de experiență

Medicina vasculară



Bolile arterelor periferice: BOAP, b. Buerger, anevrisme

Bolile venelor (CEAP 0s-6)

Limfedemul (primar, secundar)/lipedemul

Proceduri endovasculare



Medicina vasculară

Building a partnership between vascular medicine and vascular surgery: A coalition for the future of vascular care

William R. Hiatt, MD, Mark A. Creager, MD, John P. Cooke, MD, PhD, and Alan T. Hirsch, MD, *Denver, Colo., Boston, Mass., Stanford, Calif., and Minneapolis, Minn.*



Elizabeth Virginia Ratchford



Director, Johns Hopkins Center for Vascular Medicine
Associate Professor of Medicine
American Board of Internal Medicine (2003)

Biography:

Dr Kahn is a clinical epidemiologist and internist based at the Jewish General Hospital in Montreal, where she is the founder and director of the Centre of Excellence in Thrombosis and Anticoagulation



Dr Susan Kahn

Academic title(s):

MD MSc FRCPC

Professor of Medicine, McGill University

Contact Information

☎ Phone: 514-340-7587

✉ Email address:

susan.kahn@mcgill.ca



Recunoscută ca specialitate medicală

Angiology/Vascular Medicine in Europe Angiology/Vascular Medicine is the medical specialty dealing with Vascular Diseases (arterial, venous, lymphatic and microcirculatory diseases) and focuses on prevention, diagnosis, therapy and rehabilitation as well as research and education, to benefit patients and the general population.

Angiology/Vascular Medicine are synonyms in different countries.

In numerous countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Switzerland) the specialty is recognized either as a primary specialty or following a Common Trunk.

In other countries there are National Diplomas or Masters.

Societăți de profil



Society of Vascular Medicine



The European Society of Vascular Medicine



International Society of Vascular Health and Aging



International Society for the study of vascular anomalies

ISSVA



European Independent Foundation
In Angiology / Vascular Medicine
- Education, Research, Prevention -

European Independent Foundation in Angiology/Vascular Medicine



American Society of Angiology



INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF **ANGIOLOGY**

International Union of Angiology

European Society of Vascular Medicine

19 țări

A map of Europe with 19 countries highlighted in black. These countries include the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Malta, and various countries in Central and Eastern Europe. The rest of the European landmass is shown in white, and surrounding areas are in light gray. The text "19 țări" is written in yellow on the left side of the map.



European Journal of Vascular Medicine
Editor-in-chief: Prof. Dr. Oliver J. Müller





Societatea Română de Angiologie
și Chirurgie vasculară



Societatea Română de Medicină vasculară



The compelling arguments for the need of medical vascular physicians in Europe

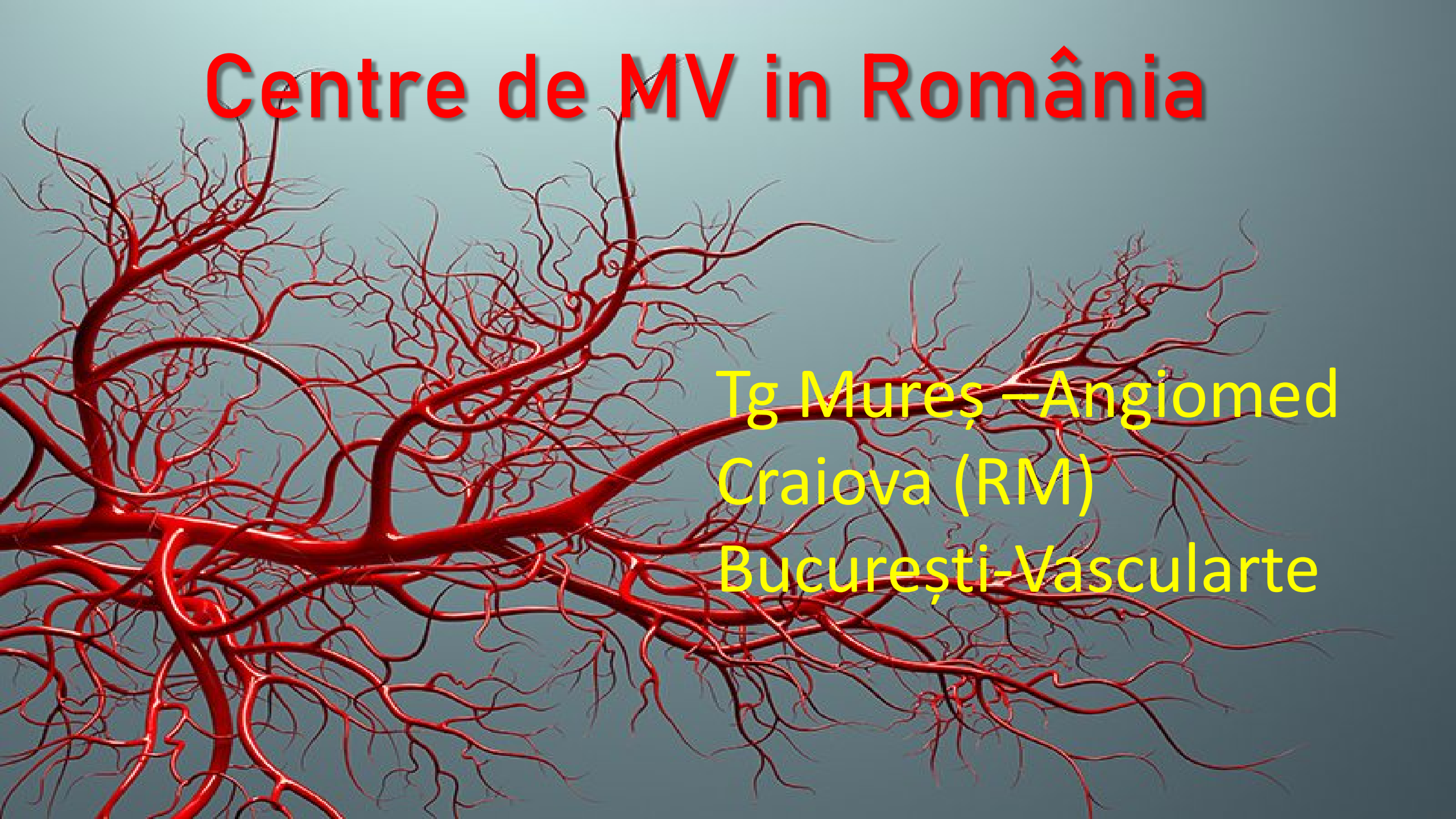
Christian Heiss¹, Juraj Madaric², Jill Belch³, Marianne Brodmann⁴, and Lucia Mazzolai⁵

To move forward an efficient care for multimorbid poly-vascular patients, it is essential to establish vascular medicine programs in Europe and worldwide. Important steps to achieve this goal include improving public awareness of vascular diseases, attain formal recognition by the EU of angiology/vascular medicine as a medical specialty, creating specialized treatment guidelines, and to harmonize vascular care in Europe.

Unde?

Centre dedicate
-mai multe specialități
-dotare

Centre de MV in România



Tg Mureș – Angiomed
Craiova (RM)
București-Vasculararte

Centrul de MV Regina Maria Craiova



REGINA MARIA- Reteaua privata de sanatate
CENTRU DE MEDICINA VASCULARA

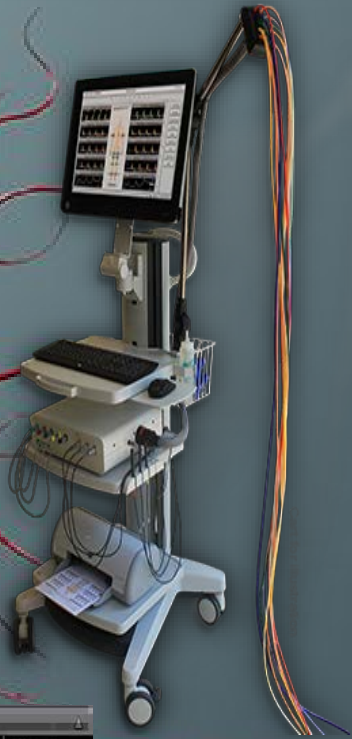


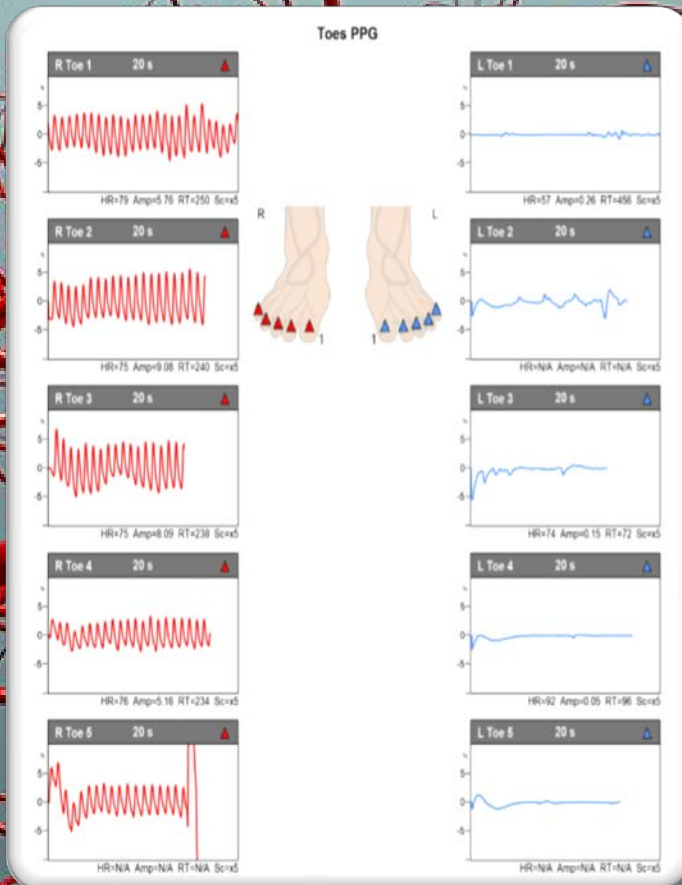
**Medicina modernă nu mai poate fi
concepută fără o acțiune în echipă**

Centrul de MV-RM Craiova

Dotare

FALCONPRO

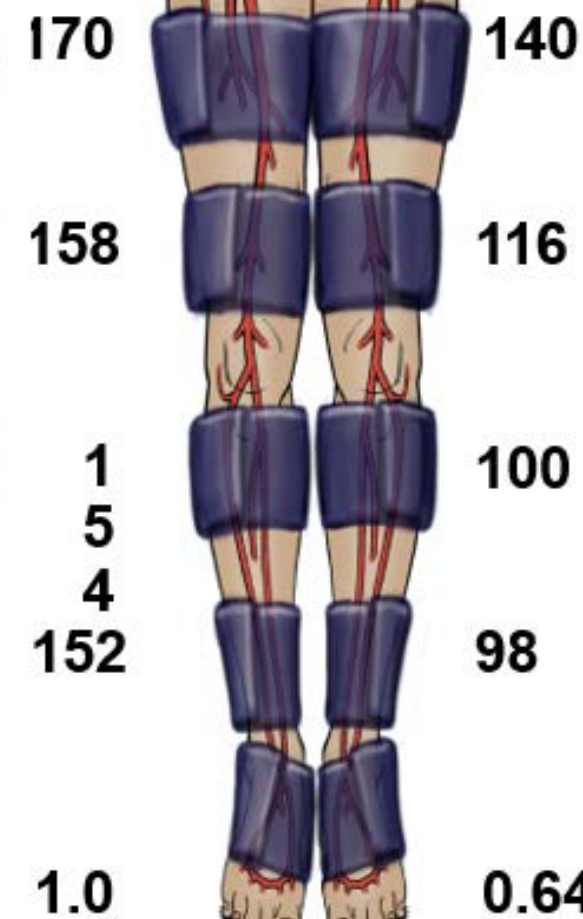




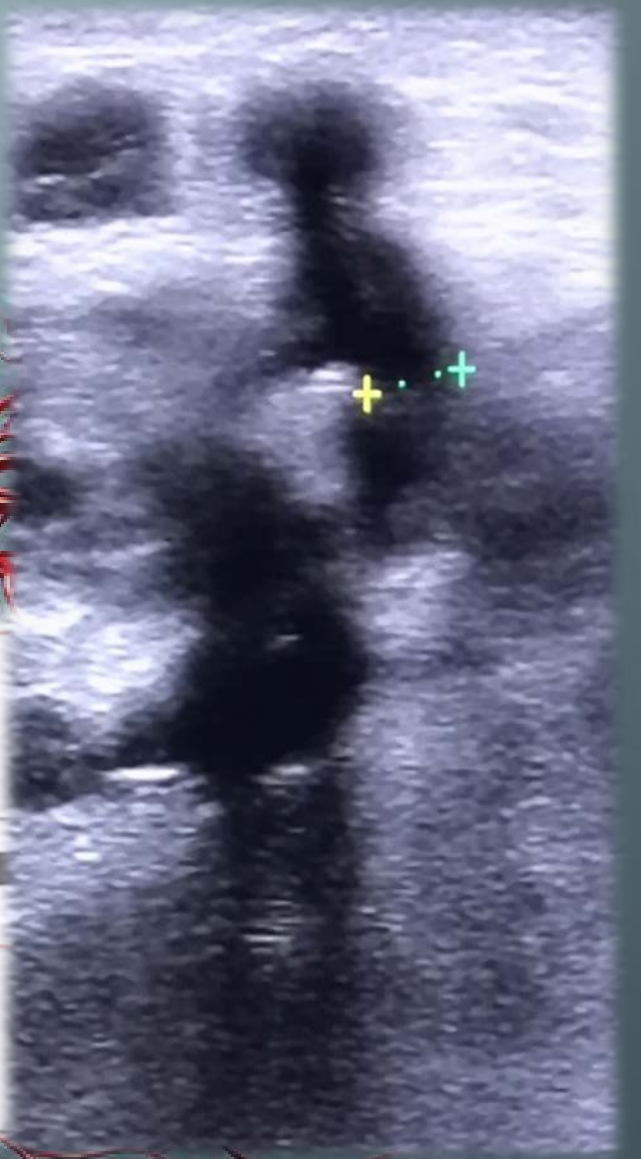
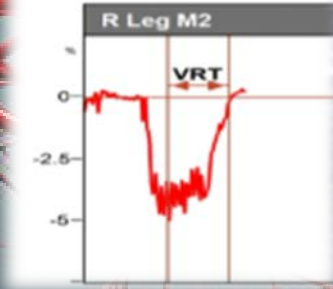
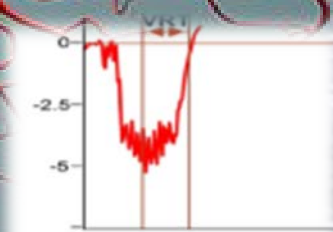
Segmental Blood Pressures



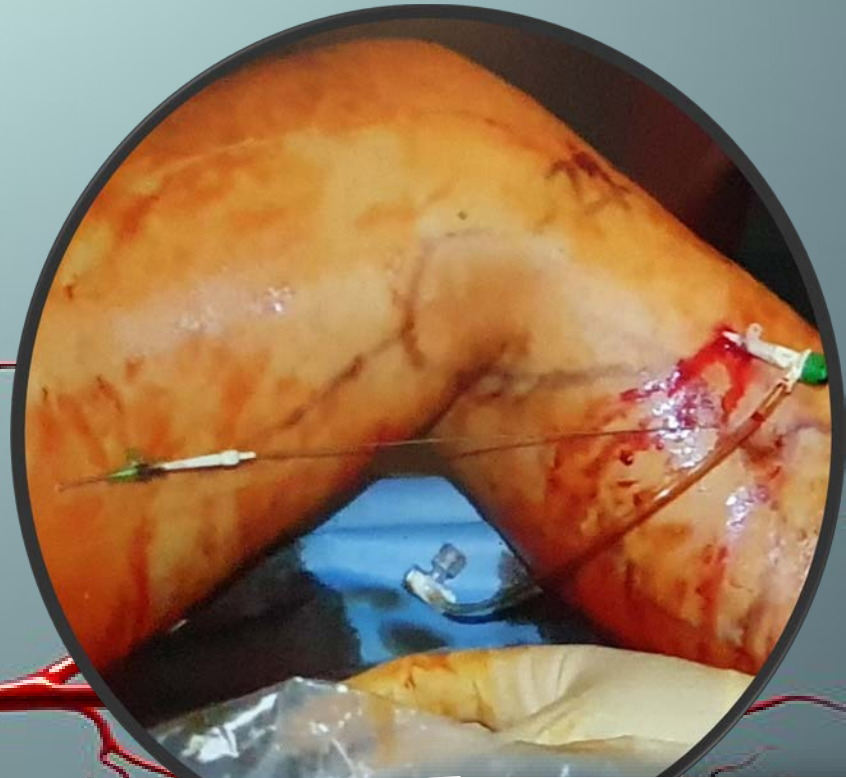
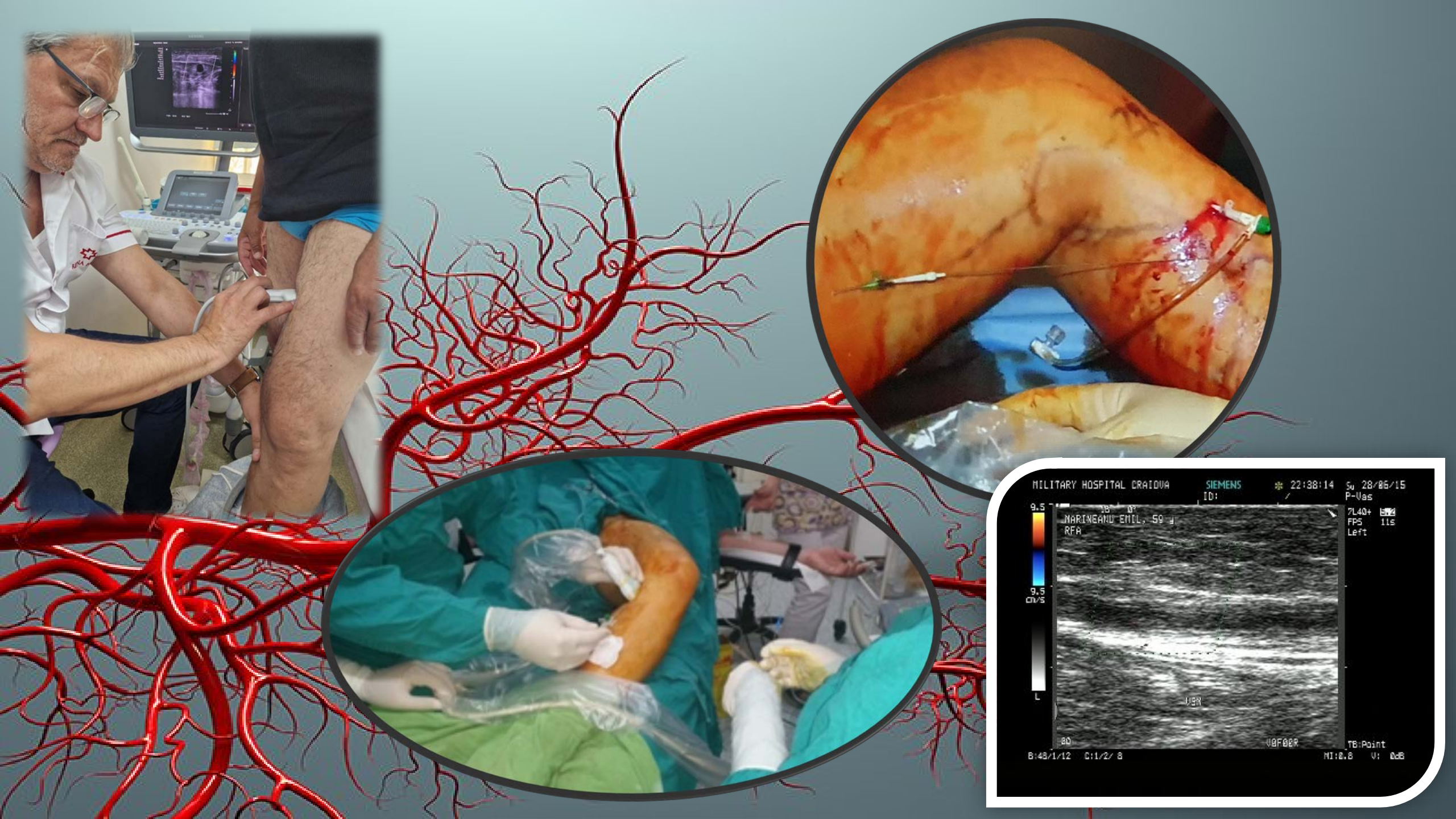
150 Brachial 150



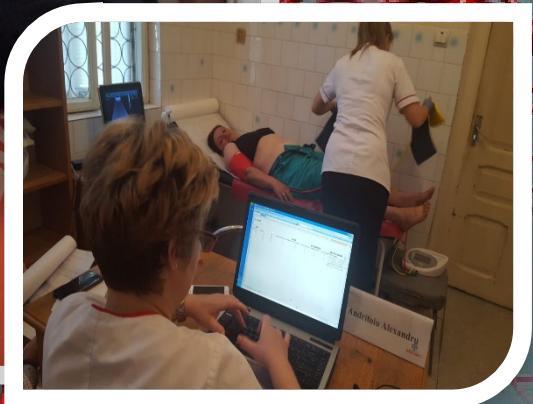
A







Programe de screening vascular Dolj (2018-2020)




REGINA MARIA
RETEAUA PRIVATĂ DE SĂNĂTATE

**Centrul de Medicină Vasculară
Craiova**

**Campanie de depistare în
populația mediului rural
din Județul Dolj a**

**ARTERIOPATIEI PERIFERICE
OBLITERANTE**

sub deviza

NU AMPUTATIEI

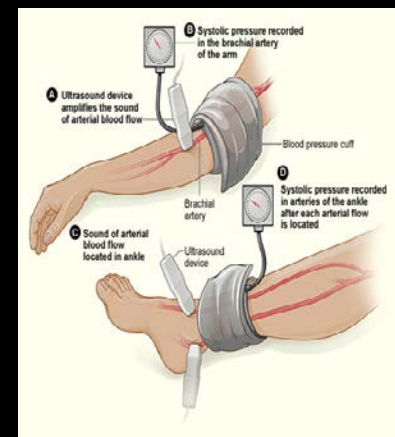
Data: **Ora:**





How reliable is ABI to detect LEAD in reality?

Alexandru Andrițoiu, Cristian Siloși
Military Hospital
Vascular medicine Center-„Regina Maria”
CRAIOVA





Ultrasonografia Doppler carotidiană în cazurile complexe

Alexandru Andrițoiu

Spitalul Clinic Militar

Centrul de Medicina Vasculară Regina Maria

CRAIOVA



Pulsatile Venous Flow in Legs

Alexandru Andrițoiu, Cristian Siloși, Maria Mitrică
Spitalul Clinic Militar
Centrul de Medicină vasculară RM
CRAIOVA



REGINA MARIA
RETEAUA PRIVATĂ DE SĂNĂTATE

PPG-CDUS in venous reflux disease

Alexandru Andrițoiu, Cristian Siloși
Centrul de Medicină vasculară RM
Craiova



Carotid atherosclerosis in patients with PAD

Alexandru Andrițoiu, Cristian Siloși
Emergency Military Hospital
Vascular Medicine Center „Queen Mary”,
Craiova-ROMANIA



OpenAI

1). Ce este medicina vasculară?

R1



2). Cunoști care sunt țările unde există Medicina vasculară ca specialitate medicală recunoscută?

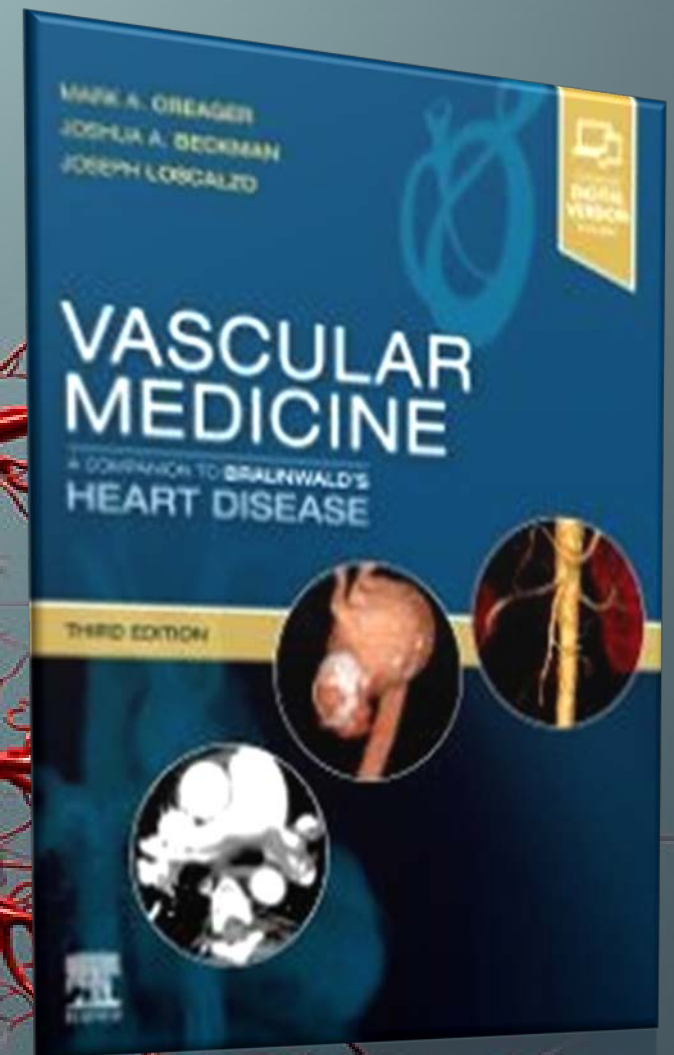
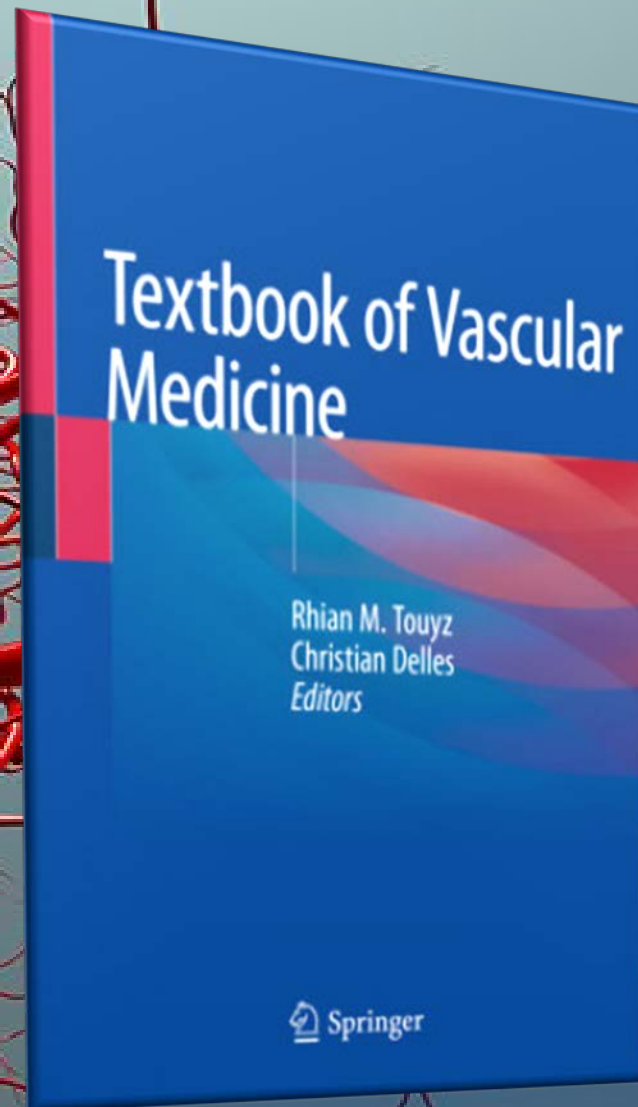
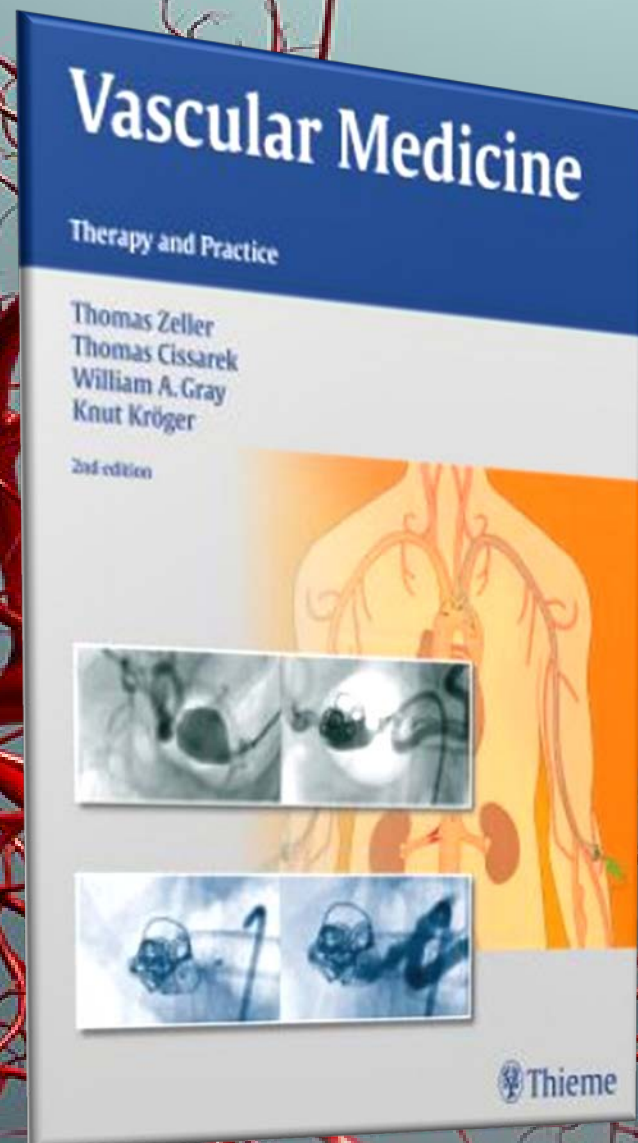
R2



3). Deci...în România nu este recunoscută ca specialitate medicală

R3.





Concluzii

Medicina vasculară este o necesitate rezultată din patologia diversă și adesea insuficient diagnosticată în stadii incipiente.

Legătura cu medicina internă este una extrem de solidă deoarece implică multiple cunoștințe medicale din domenii diverse.

Relația cu Chirurgia vasculară este la fel de solidă pentru a fi aplicate acele intervenții operatorii la momentul oportun.

Legătura cu Radiologia intervențională este tot mai strânsă în ultimul deceniu prin creșterea numărului de centre dedicate procedurilor de angioplastie și stentare.

În patologia venoasă a crescut numărul de intervenții minim invazive realizate sub ghidaj echografic.

Patologia vasculară nu poate fi abordată decât printr-o muncă de echipă, iar această echipă nu este întodeauna ușor de construit.