Vasodilatory Effect of the Dissolved Glycine locally applied on Pial Microvessels

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By the method of biomicroscopy it was shown that a single application of a dissolved glycine on the parietal region of the rat brain (“open window" technique) leads to a vasodilatation - an increase in arteriolar diameter about 1.5-2 times. There were no changes in the microcirculation when saline applied under similar conditions. ...

Peripheral arterial disease and cardiovascular risk. The importance of Doppler in multi-pathological population

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Objective: The aim of this study is to calculate cardiovascular risk (CVR), vascular age (VA), and prevalence of peripheral arterial disease (PAD) in the multi-pathological population admitted to Internal Medicine services, as well as to study the relationship between PAD and Mönckeberg’s calcification with VA and cardiovascular risk factors (CRF) in this populati ...

Zero-Flow Pressure of the Cerebral Microcirculatory Bed at Concomitant Traumatic Brain Injury
Zero-flow pressure (ZFP) is an important parameter of a microcirculation. The aim is to determine the status of the ZFP at concomitant traumatic brain injury with and without the development of intracranial hematomas. ...

Comparison of Transradial and Transfemoral Access for Coronary Bypass Graft Angiography

Introduction: Transradial access has been shown to be safe and effective in the setting of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and even being beneficial in regards to vascular complications and perceived quality of life after the intervention.

Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells in the Branching of Renal Arteries

Histological, morphometric, cytophotometry and statistical methods studied isolated smooth muscle cells at sites of the renal arteries with different hemodynamic conditions in newborns.

Is There an Upper Limit to Cardiopulmonary Bypass Times?
Background: There are no safe operations in cardiac surgery. Every operation can possibly go wrong. We therefore retrospectively evaluated all cardiac operations lasting more than 300 minutes of bypass time at our institution to evaluate outcome and factors relevant for perioperative mortality and morbidity. ...