Master’s thesis topic intimal hyperplasia and siRNA silencing like to chosen on the basis of my long interest in the vascular surgery department. It The Section, whose contents are treatment of diseases cardiovascular system use of pharmacotherapy, invasive catheter methods, minimum chirurgickej and reconstruction.

In human body there are three types of arteries - arteries, veins and lymphatic arteries. Among their most common diseases includes atherosclerosis, arterial aneurysm, acute arterial thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis, thrombophlebitis, varicose veins, venous malformations and lymphedema. Atherosclerosis is a degenerative disease of arteries, characterized by the formation of fibrous plaque plátov. Vo developed countries Europe and North America, atherosclerosis is now the most common cause of death. It has conscience to almost 50% of all deaths while in 20-25% sclerosis is an actual coronary arteries of the heart.

A

Even počiatkom last century were an illness relatively rare. In developed countries but its incidence began to soar and atherosclerosis has gradually become the worst epidemic of the twentieth century. In the Czech Republic and other post-communist countries of Europe, incidencia still rising and the Czech Republic today - unfortunately - falling in mortality atherosclerosis and its complications at the forefront in the world.

A

In the medium and smaller arteries, causing atherosclerosis funnel Internal average, which can result in severe reduction of blood flow, bodies and thus cause the malfunction. One of the surgical options for treatment maintain or restore tkanivovej perfúzie is bridging the damaged section bypassom arteries (clutch). Worldwide survey of coronary revaskularizácií showed that in 1995 was 583 000 implanted patients' coronary bypass surgery.

2

Method of first choice to bridge the affected section of the application autológnej artery. If this is not available, using the autologous vein with a similar average, what is Recipient arteries.

3

Unfortunately, as a professional literature indicates, when properly implanted žilových half the steppe is functional only for 5-10 years.

4

Work of the causes of this unfavorable skúmajúcich 8 development came to the conclusion that in the period after the operation wire and synthetic grafts are usually fail because of intímálnej hyperplasia. 3,5,6

It is clear that the development of hyperplasia intímálnej has a serious negative effect on long-term sustainable health of patients after vascular rekonštrukčných operations. Cap použítej vascular coupling can lead to repeated hospitalizáciám and is often also necessary reoperácia or other therapeutic intervention, which
zaťažuje limited means by which health service has. Therefore, mali
have studies and scientific experiments, paying the possibilities of prevention intimálnej
hyperplasia, proper support.