

# Leriche Syndrome

thumb|300px|Lericheův syndrom – angiografie **Leriche syndrome** is caused by obliteration of the abdominal aorta due to advanced atherosclerosis.

- It mainly affects the bifurcation of the aorta and the common iliac artery. The reason for chronic arterial occlusion is usually a combination of atherosclerosis and thrombosis.
- It affects men **men** more often after the age of 40, most often **smokers**.
- The risks are generally related to the risk factors for atherosclerosis (hypertension, DM, smoking, disorders of lipid metabolism). The development of symptoms is related to the quality of the collateral bed.

## Clinical Picture

It is manifested by pain and claudication of the buttocks, thighs to calves, muscle weakness, cramps and degenerative changes in the skin. The pulsation in the groin is reduced to intangible. Pelvic artery disease is manifested by erectile dysfunction. If it affects the higher areas of the abdominal aorta, renovascular hypertension (with involvement of the **renal artery**) and abdominal angina (**Mesenteric artery**) can develop.

right|200px|náhled|Lericheův syndrom

## Therapy

Treatment can be **surgical** (bypass) or **angioplasty** (PTA, stents). It is necessary to adjust the lifestyle.

## References

### Related Articles

- Atherosclerosis
- Ischemia of visceral arteries
- Narrowing and occlusion of the aorta and pelvic arteries
- Diagnostic imaging methods in the examination of peripheral vessels

### Sources

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