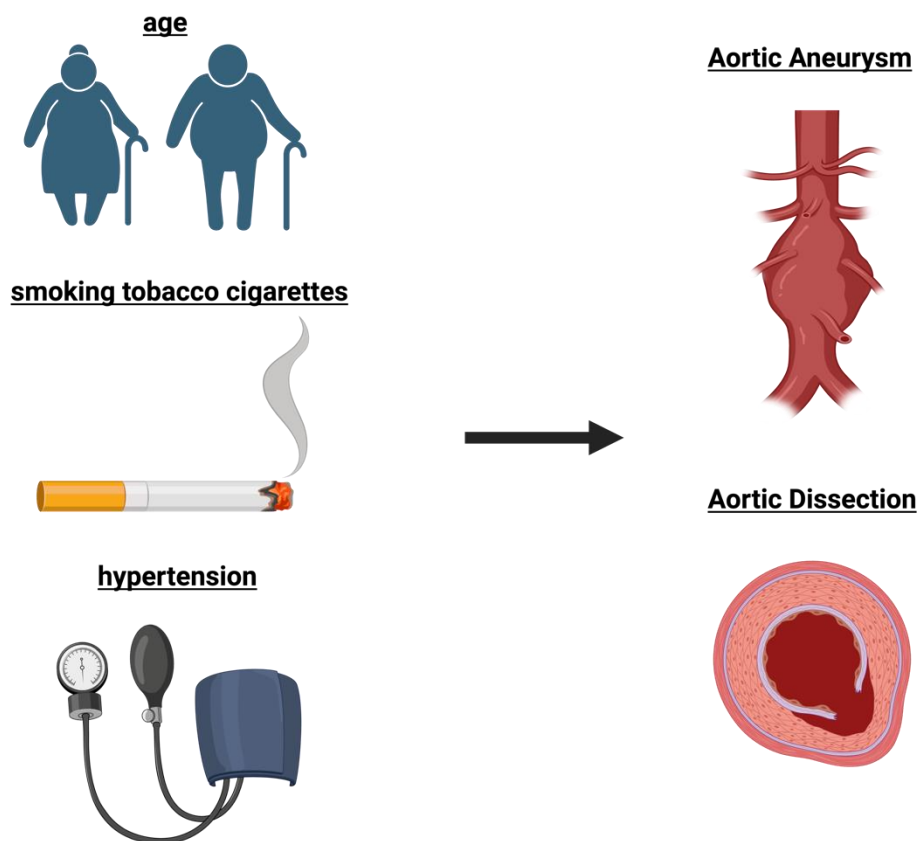


Risk factor in aortic diseases:

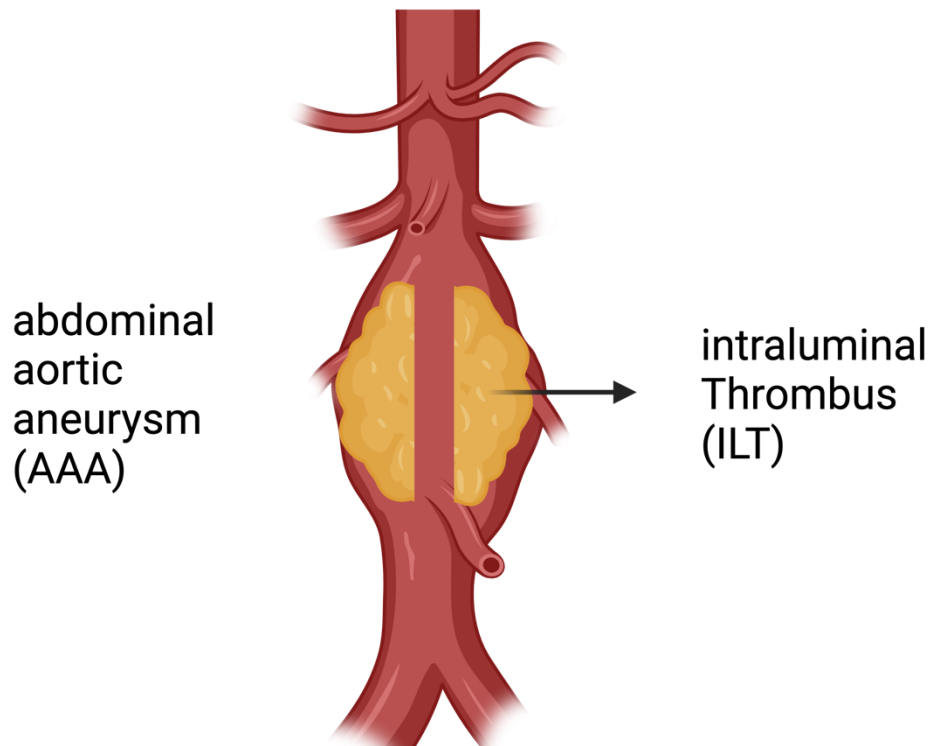
Specific risk factors have been established for both abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) and aortic dissection (AD). These risk factors include smoking conventional tobacco cigarettes, age, gender, and genetic and morphologic influences. However, the details of how these risk factors and their interactions drive the development and progression of aortic disease have not been fully elucidated to date. The Aortic Lesions Working Group aims to further this understanding and to ultimately increase patient benefit through possible prevention strategies and interventions.



Age, cigarette smoking, and hypertension are epidemiologically recognized risk factors for the development of aortic disease. However, the exact mechanism of how these risk factors influence or trigger the development of aortic diseases such as abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) and or aortic dissection (AD) is not yet fully understood. The Aortic Lesions Group is working to understand the exact pathomechanism and the interaction of risk factors in the pathogenesis. (Created with BioRender)

ILT in AAA

Intraluminal thrombus (ILT) is a disease-specific characteristic of abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA). A prerequisite for its formation is the activation of platelets, which provides a possible therapeutic target for this disease. The Aortic Lesions Research Group aims to clarify mechanistically the role of ILT and to derive possible therapeutic intervention strategies. Of particular interest is the cellular interplay that enables the progression of ILT and thus has disease-specific value.



Intraluminal thrombus (ILT) is present in the majority of patients with abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA). It represents a biologically active compartment that could be destructive to the underlying AAA wall. From a biomechanical point of view, the ILT appears to be more stabilizing. Its role in pathogenesis has not yet been fully elucidated. The Aortic Lesions Research Group is trying to clarify the role of ILT in pathogenesis in clinical and experimental approaches. (Created with BioRender).