



The Importance of Cardiothoracic Surgeon and Its Specific Topics

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DESCRIPTION

A cardiothoracic surgeon is a doctor who specializes in surgery on the heart, lungs, esophagus, and other organs of the chest. This includes cardiac surgeons, cardiovascular surgeons, general thoracic surgeons, and surgeons who may be referred to as congenital cardiac surgeons. Cardiothoracic surgeons work on diseases that occur in the organs in the chest and in the structures and tissues of the bones that make up the chest cavity. Common chest surgeons primarily treat lung cancer and diseases of the esophagus and chest wall. Cardiac-thoracic surgery is a field of medicine related to the surgical treatment of organs in the thoracic cavity, generally the treatment of heart (heart disease), lungs (lung disease), and other disorders of the thoracic or medial structure. Cardiothoracic surgery is further subdivided into cardiac surgery (including the heart and large blood vessels) and thoracic surgery (including the lungs, esophagus, thymus, etc.). Become a fully qualified surgeon. Cardiothoracic surgeons graduate from medical school and complete 5 years of residence in general surgery, followed by 2 or 3 years of residence in cardiothoracic surgery, or 6 years of integrated residence in cardiothoracic surgery. Some cardiothoracic surgeons choose to do additional training at the subspecialty, but this training is optional except for congenital heart disease surgery, which requires the completion of a one-year fellowship. Cardiac surgery training can be combined with thoracic or vascular surgery and is called cardiovascular or cardiothoracic or cardiovascular thoracic surgery in the community. Cardiac surgeons further specialize in heart surgery by pursuing fellowship on a variety of subjects, including pediatric heart surgery, heart transplantation, adult acquired heart disease, weak heart problems, and many other heart-related problems. I can. With the development of heart surgery and cardiopulmonary bypass technology, the mortality rate from these surgeries has been reduced to relatively low levels. For example, repair from congenital heart disease is currently an estimated mortality rate. The main problem with heart surgery is the development

of neurological damage. Stroke occurs in people who have had heart surgery and is higher in people who are at risk of stroke. A more subtle population of neurocognitive impairment due to cardiopulmonary bypass is known as post-perfusion syndrome and is sometimes referred to as the "pump head." Symptoms of post-perfusion syndrome were initially felt to be permanent, but were found to be transient without persistent neuropathy. A common risk model called Euro SCORE has been developed to assess the performance of the surgical department and individual surgeons. It takes many health factors from the patient and uses pre-calculated logistic regression coefficients to try to give a percentage of the probability of being discharged from survival. Within the UK, this EuroSCORE was used to break down all cardiothoracic surgery centers and show if the unit and its individual surgeons were performing surgery within acceptable limits. Results are available on the CQC website.

CONCLUSION

However, the exact methodology used has not been published and there is no raw data on which to base the results. Infectious diseases are major Congenital cardiac surgeons treat babies and children who have holes between the heart chambers or abnormal connections in the heart. Cardiac-thoracic surgery is a field of medicine related to the surgical treatment of organs in the thoracic cavity, generally the treatment of heart.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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