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Research Article

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## [Hypertension, Cardiovascular Risk Factors and Complications in Large Population Based Study in Senegal](#)

Published On: July 04, 2016 | Pages: 030 - 033

Author(s): A Mbaye\*, AA Ngaïde, ND Gaye, M Gazal, M Ka, M Faye, K Babaka, G Lo, E Klubi, JS Mingou, M Dioum, K Niang, F Aw, A Dodo, SA Sarr, M Bodian, MB Ndiaye, Ad Kane, M Ndour-Mbaye, I Thiaw and A Kane

Objectives: We aim to determine the prevalence of hypertension, cardiovascular risk factors and complications among the population living in the semi-rural area of Gueoul in Senegal. Materials and method: This is a cross-sectional, descriptive study. In 2012, we conducted an exhaustive survey according to the STEPSwise approach of the world health organization among ...

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## [Ambulatory Blood Pressure \(BP\) and Heart Rate \(HR\), Gender Differences in Cordoba, Argentina](#)

Published On: June 21, 2016 | Pages: 024 - 027

Author(s): Bendersky Mario\*, Cruz Mariana, Baroni Marcos, Sala Javier and Sala Jose

BP is changing in the course of age, in both sexes, Systolic BP increases continuously and instead Diastolic BP only rises until age 50-60 years and then stabilizes or drops [1]. The % of hypertensive patients in Argentina is somewhat higher in men than in women at 60 years or so, and after that age, coinciding with menopause, begins to dominate the female, due to ho ...

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## [Correlation of Cardiac Sympathetic Nervous System Dysfunction with Diastolic](#)

## [Left Ventricular Dysfunction in Patients with Controlled Hypertension](#)

Published On: April 15, 2016 | Pages: 019 - 023

Author(s): Elsayed Abo-salem\*, Mouhamad Abdallah, Mohamed Effat, Said Alsidawi and Myron Gerson

Introduction: Sympathetic nervous system activity is increased in patients with systemic hypertension. Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors can effectively control hypertension without a reflex sympathetic stimulation. However, limited data are available about the role of sympathetic dysfunction in the pathophysiology of diastolic dysfunction among patients with c ...

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## [Usefulness of Phytoestrogens in Treatment of Arterial Hypertension. Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis: Un Update](#)

Published On: April 12, 2016 | Pages: 013 - 018

Author(s): Garcia Garcia MA\*, Rosero Arenas MA, Martinez Cornejo A and Perez Lluna L

Background: It has been suggested that phytoestrogens may have utility in the control of arterial hypertension. Methods: We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials, and the main outcome was the decrease of blood pressure. ...

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## [The Role of Noninvasive Imaging for Detection High Risk Patients with Subclinical Atherosclerosis](#)

Published On: February 03, 2016 | Pages: 004 - 012

Author(s): Krasimira Hristova\*

Non-invasive imaging is widely used to assess vascular dysfunction, including measurement of flow-mediated vasodilatation of the brachial artery (FMD), pulse wave velocity (PWV), the augmentation index (AI), and central blood pressure. Endothelial dysfunction, a main contributor of atherosclerosis is possible diagnostic tool by FMD. An arterial stiffness, assessing by ...

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## [\*\*Ambient Air Pollution and Hypertension: A Relationship that Strikes Around the Clock\*\*](#)

Published On: June 24, 2016 | Pages: 028 - 029

Author(s): Elisa Caldarone, Mario Lombardi, Paolo Severi and Massimo Leggio\*

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in the World [1]. As the major risk factor for cardiovascular disease, hypertension has been identified as the most important cause of disability and the leading risk factor for death globally [2]. The causes of hypertension are complex and are related to genetic factors, lifestyle, diet structure, and environmental ...

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## [\*\*The Correlation Between Arterial Hypertension and Endothelial Function\*\*](#)

Published On: January 11, 2016 | Pages: 001 - 003

Author(s): Francesca Cortese\*, Pietro Scicchitano, Michele Gesualdo and Marco Matteo Ciccone

Arterial hypertension is defined by a stable increase in systemic arterial blood pressure (BP) values, i.e. systolic value of 140 mmHg or more and/or diastolic one of 90 mmHg or more. Its prevalence is about 30–45% of the general population; representing a well-known cardiovascular (CV) risk factor [1]. In addition to BP values, the assessment of target organ damage h ...

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