Integration of Home Blood Pressure Monitoring in Hypertension Management

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Background: White coat syndrome, masked hypertension, and poor technique may produce inaccurate office-based blood pressure (BP) readings and lead to over diagnosis and over treatment with antihypertensive agents. ...

Occupational Risk Factors for Arterial Hypertension in Workers of High Speed Railway Line in Italy

Published On: February 21, 2017 | Pages: 001 - 004

Author(s): Norma Barbini*, Martina Speziale, and Rosa Squadroni

Few studies have examined the professional risk factors for hypertension, especially in relation to aging of work force. ...

Alcoholism, Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 and Cardiovascular Risk

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Author(s): Emilio González-Reimers*, Geraldine Quintero-Platt, Candelaria Martín- González, Lucía Romero-Acevedo, Daniel Martínez-Martínez, Melchor Rodríguez-Gaspar and Francisco Santolaria-Fernández

Background: Bone metabolism is tightly regulated by several hormones that are synthesized in bone cells and that have
effects not only on bone but on several distant organs. ...

Serum uric acid as a metabolic regulator of endothelial function in heart failure

The development of heart failure (HF) associated with elevated level of serum uric acid (SUA). Additionally, the majority of individuals with traditional cardiovascular risk factors contributing in HF risk exhibited increased levels of SUA. ...

The Relation between the New Clinical Parameter “Oscillatory Gap” and Carotid Intima Media Thickness as a Marker for Atherosclerosis

Introduction: Carotid intima media thickness (CIMT) is an early ultrasonographic marker of atherosclerosis. A new clinical marker “oscillatory gap” (OG) was found to increase with advanced atherosclerosis. ...

Mechanisms involved in regulation of Systemic Blood Pressure
Regulation of the circulatory system to maintain a constant arterial pressure is critical in ensuring adequate perfusion to meet metabolic requirements of tissues. Blood pressure (BP) can be considered in the context of Ohm’s law, whereby BP (analogous to voltage) is directly proportional to the product of cardiac output (current) and total vascular resistance (TPR).