
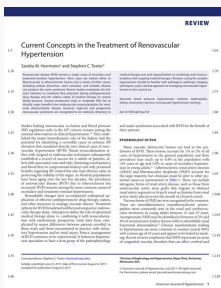


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Next



The mechanism of antihypertensive action:

- Decrease rate of the heart and cardiac output
- Decrease the contractility of the heart
- Blockade of a secretion of a renin
- The central oppression of a sympathetic tone
- Blockade postsynaptik peripheral β -adrenoreceptors.
- Rising of a level of prostaglandinums in a blood
- Rising of baroreceptor sensitivity

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Page 2 The causes, prevalence * and diagnostic evaluation of secondary hypertension. Selective 4-hour venous cooking syndrome. Squamal, FT3, and ECOGRAPHY Detailed work for renal renal renal disease14 € 8% ultrasonografía of kidney rings and renal arteries Echography of renals or magnetic resonance of renal artery. % Difference of right arterial pressure vs. Left arm and upper limb vs. Lower limb. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]

PAH associated with connective tissue diseases (CTD), drug or toxin induced, post shunt structural PAH, or PAH presenting at least 1 year following the ... 5.3 Treatment of Resistant Hypertension. 6. Secondary hypertension. 7. Hypertension Emergencies. 8. Hypertension in pregnancy. 8.1 Definition and classification of hypertension in pregnancy. 9. Masked and White Coat Hypertension. 9.1 White Coat Hypertension. 9.2 Masked Hypertension. 10. Hypertension in patients with specific co-morbidities. 11. Pulmonary hypertension is a type of high blood pressure that affects the arteries in the lungs and the right side of the heart. In one form of pulmonary hypertension, called pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH), blood vessels in the lungs are narrowed, blocked or destroyed. 21-12-2021 - Summary. Hypertension is a common condition that affects one in every three adults in the United States. The 2017 American College of Cardiology (ACC)/American Heart Association (AHA) guidelines define it as a blood pressure of ≥ 1

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