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Pulse pressure variation wiki

Editor-in-up: C. Michael Gibson, M.S., M.D. [1] Overview Pulse pressure is a change in blood pressure seen during cardiac contractions (the difference between systal and systological blood pressure). The normal pulse pressure is 30-40 mmHg. A pressure that exceeds this is called a wide pulse pressure. Pressure smaller than this pressure (mmHg) is a narrow pulse pressure. The official calculation is that systhythmy pressure minus symedation pressure. [1] Theoretically, pulse pressure can be conceptualized as adherence to the volume of stroke X. For example, although the right and left lumens have a similar volume of stroke, because the aortic is the most compliant vessel (due to the large amount of elastic fibers) the aortic impulse pressure is much greater than the pulmonary impulse pressure. Values and variations Usually, the resting impulse pressure in healthy adults, sitting position, is about 40 mmHg. The impulse pressure increases with exercise due to increased volume of stroke, a healthy valve up to a pulse pressure of about 100 mmHg, and at the same time when total peripheral resistance decreases during exercise. In healthy people, impulse pressure will usually return to normal within about 10 minutes. For most individuals, while exercising, symal symal pressure increases gradually while the sysson remains the same. In some very aerobically athletic individuals, the syso mind will gradually fall as the sythming increases. This behavior facilitates a much greater increase in stroke volume and cardiac output at lower average arterial pressure and allows for much greater aerobic capacity and physical performance. The decrease in syscosis reflects a much larger fall in the total peripheral resistance of the muscle arteries in response to exercise (a greater proportion of redness than white muscle tissue). Low value If the normal resting pulse pressure is measured less than 40 mmHg, the most common reason is measurement errors. If the pulse pressure is really low, e.g., 25 mmHg or less, the cause may be a low volume of stroke, as in Conced concion heart failure and/or shock, a serious problem. This explanation is reinforced if the resting heart rate is relatively fast, for example: 100-120 (in sinus tachycardia), reflecting increased activity of the sympathetic nervous system and the body's response to low stroke volume and low cardiac output. High value If the normal resting pulse pressure is always greater than 40 mmHg, for example: 60 or 80 mmHg, the most likely basis is the stiffness of the main arteries, aortic reflux (leakage in the aortic valve), arteriovenous malformation (an additional path for blood to go from high-pressure arteries to low-pressure veins without the gradient of the capillary bed), armor or some combination. (An increased annual stroke volume is also a technical possibility, but very rare in practice.) Some hypertension drugs have side effects of increasing resting impulse pressure irreversibly. A high Pulse pressure is harmful and tends to accelerate the normal aging process of body bodies, especially the heart, brain and kidneys. High impulse pressure associated with bradycardia is associated with increased intracranial pressure and should be reported to the doctor immediately. Relationship to heart disease Recent studies show that high impulse pressure is an important risk factor for heart disease. A combined analysis in 2000, combining the results of several studies of 8,000 elderly patients in all, found that a 10 mm Hg increase in impulse pressure increased the risk of major cardiovascular complications and mortality by nearly 20%. [2] The authors argue that this helps explain the apparent increase in risk sometimes associated with low systical pressure, and warn that some medications that treat high blood pressure may actually increase blood pressure and the risk of heart disease. Broad impulse pressure causes an overview of broad impulse pressure that can be the result of many causes, with anemia being the most common. Life-threatening causes Life-threatening causes include conditions that can lead to death or permanent disability within 24 hours if not treated. Broad impulse pressure in itself is not a life-threatening condition. Common causes The most common causes of broad impulse pressure are anemia, other causes include: Causes of coarctation of the cardiovascular system of the body, anemia, aortic reflux, aortic sclerosis, Renal arteriosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, Beriberi heart disease, isolated systical hypertension Chemicals / poisoning There are no underlying causes No underlying causes Drugs and toxins Side effects No underlying ENT causes No cause Underlying Environmental Endostatic Hypertension With No Underlying Gastroenterologic Causes No Underlying Genetic Causes [No Underlying Causes Iatrogenic Hematological Anemia No Underlying Infectious Disease No Underlying Causes Bone Muscles/Ortho No Causes Underlying Neurological Causes No Underlying Causes Nutrition/Metabolism No Underlying Obstetrics/Gynecology Oncologic Pregnancy No Underlying Cause Ophthalmologic No Underlying Causes Overdose/Toxicity [No Underlying Psychiatric Causes No Underlying Lung Causes No Underlying Causes Renal Arteriosclerosis / Electrolyes of the renal artery Rheum / Immunity / Allergy There is no underlying cause No underlying cause Injury There is no underlying cause There is no underlying cause Whatsoat is caused in alphabetical order Narrowed Pressure impulses cause An overview of pressure impulse narrowing can be the result of a wide range of causes , with hemolytic heart failure is the most common. Life-threatening causes Life-threatening causes include conditions that can lead to death or permanent disability within 24 hours if not treated. The narrowing impulse pressure in itself is not a life-threatening condition. Common causes caused by myocardial system thrombosis heart failure, heart, pericarditis, pericardial effus fluid, severe aortic arthritis, shock, tachycardia I-Chemicals / poisoning No underlying causes Dermatology No underlying causes Side effects of drugs and toxins No underlying ENT causes No underlying causes Blood glucose [No underlying causes Infectious diseases No underlying causes Bone muscles / Ortho No underlying causes Gynecology No underlying causes Cancer No underlying cause No underlying cause Of kidney / Electrolysis No underlying cause Rheum / Immunity / Allergy There is no underlying cause in alphabetical order View † Section 3c3h7/53ch7_ 5. † Blacher J, Staessen JA, Girerd X, Gasowski J, Thijs L, Liu L, Wang JG, Fagard RH, Safar ME. Impulse pressure does not mean that pressure determines cardiovascular risk in older patients with hypertension. Arch Intern Med 2000 April 24;160(8):1085-9. PMID 10789600 Template:WikiDoc Sources Medically reviewed by Elaine K. Luo, M.D. — Written by Rachel Nall, MSN, CRNA — Updated on April 19, 2018MeasurementCausesSymptomsTreatmentsTakeaway What's wide pulse pressure? Blood pressure pulse is the difference between your systal blood pressure, which is the number of your blood pressure reader, and systal blood pressure, which is the bottom number. Doctors can use impulse pressure as an index of how well your heart is functioning. A high impulse pressure is sometimes called a wide pulse pressure. This is because there is a large or wide difference between systy and systysty pressure. Low pulse pressure is a small difference between your systyst and systystm pressure. In some cases, low impulse pressure can also be a sign of a poorly functioning heart. Most people have a pulse pressure between 40 and 60 mm Hg. In general, anything above this is considered a wide pulse pressure. Read on for more information on what your impulse pressure can tell you about your cardiovascular health. To measure blood pressure, your doctor will start by measuring your blood pressure. They will probably use either an automatic blood pressure cuff or a device called a sphymomanometer. Once they have your systythmmer and sysysmer index, they will subtract your systhmedt pressure from your systhmeratham pressure. This result figure is your impulse pressure. Broad impulse pressure may indicates a change in the structure or function of your heart. This may be due: Van regurgitation. In this, blood flows backwards through your heart valve. This reduces the amount of blood pumped through Make your heart work harder to pump enough blood. The aortic hardens. The aortic is the main artery that distributes oxygenated blood throughout your body. Damage to your aortic, usually due to high blood pressure or fatty deposits, can cause extensive impulse pressure. Severe iron deficiency anemia. In this condition, there are not enough hemoglobin cells in your blood due to iron deficiency. Hyperthyroidism. Your thyroid produces too much of a hormone called thyroxine, which affects many processes of your body, including beating your heart. Having a wide impulse pressure also increases the risk of developing a condition called atrial fibrillation. This happens when the top part of your heart, called the atrium, trembles instead of pounding hard. According to Harvard Health, a person with broad impulse pressure is 23 percent more likely to suffer from atrial fibrillation. This is compared to 6 percent for those with pulse pressure below 40 mm Hg.A broad pulse pressure may also be associated with coronary artery disease or heart attack. On its own, a wide impulse pressure usually does not cause any symptoms. However, over time, you may begin to notice: swollen ankles or feet with shortness of breath dizzy heart palpitations weak palpitations Your symptoms will depend on the basic cause of your wide pulse pressure. Extensive impulse pressure is often a sign of a potential problem, so treatments often depend on this condition. However, most treatments involve a decrease in blood pressure, which can also reduce a wide pulse pressure. While you can often do this by making some lifestyle or dietary changes, your doctor may prescribe medication for more serious cases. Lifestyle changesThere are several steps you can take to manage your blood pressure. Weight loss. If you are overweight, losing even 10 pounds can help reduce blood pressure. Make. Try to get at least 30 minutes of exercise more days a week than not. This can be as simple as strolling through your neighborhood. Stop smoking. Smoking can harden your arteries, increase impulse pressure. If you smoke, quit smoking can also make it easier to exercise as your lungs begin to regain their full function. Reduce your daily sodium intake. Aim to eat less than 1,500 to 2,000 milligrams of sodium per day. Avoid drinking too much alcohol. Limit yourself to no more than two drinks per day for men and one drink per day for women. Take steps to reduce stress. Stress can release inflammatory compounds in your body that contribute to hypertension. Try a relaxing activity, such as meditation or reading, to help manage your stress. Sometimes, dietary and lifestyle changes are not enough to control high blood pressure. In these cases, the doctor may prescribe medication. There are several medications to manage high blood pressure, including: Remember that you may need treatment supplements, including various medications, to control broad, wide pulse pressure, basic causes. Broad impulse pressure is often an indication that something is causing your heart to work inefficiently. If you lose your blood pressure regularly and calculate that your pulse blood pressure is wider than normal, it is best to follow up with your doctor to figure out what caused it. Last medical assessment on April 19, 2018

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