Opinion

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Correlation between Blood Pressure (BP) and Cardiovascular Disease

Michel Zureik*

Department of Medical Research, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia

***Corresponding author:** Michel Zureik, Department of Medical Research, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia, E-mail: zureikmichel@gmail.com

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Description

Numerous epidemiological studies have demonstrated a strong positive correlation between Blood Pressure (BP) and cardiovascular disease. It has been demonstrated that both systolic and diastolic blood pressure are related to the risk of cardiovascular disease. Since these two variables have a strong correlation in the majority of subjects, this is to be expected. This finding suggests that the gold standard criterion for determining cardiovascular disease risk, diastolic blood pressure levels, may not be accurate or specific enough, and may even be misleading at times. We believe that this is because the importance of arterial and arteriolar alterations, which are linked to cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, may not be captured by diastolic BP levels. Therefore, whereas diastolic BP levels are influenced in opposite ways by arterial or arteriolar alterations, high systolic BP typically reflects an elevation in total peripheral resistance and/or large artery stiffness: Diastolic BP rises when peripheral vascular resistance rises, while diastolic BP decreases when large arteries become stiffened. As a result, the combination of these two vascular alterations, both of which are independent risk factors for cardiovascular disease, particularly coronary artery disease has an impact on normal diastolic BP levels. Although lower Diastolic Blood Pressure (DBP) is linked to a higher risk of subclinical myocardial damage, it is unknown whether lower DBP is linked to angina in patients with stable coronary disease. Understanding this relationship could influence treatment choices because many antianginal medications also lower blood pressure. When obstructive coronary plaque or endothelial/micro vascular dysfunction is present, as is frequently the case in people with hypertension, decreased Diastolic Blood Pressure (DBP) may result in decreased coronary perfusion during diastole.

Myocardial Oxygen

Although aggressive blood pressure (BP) treatment appears to be helpful for regression of left ventricular hypertrophy, coronary perfusion pressure may fall if the DBP is lowered excessively. Left ventricular hypertrophy can further increase myocardial oxygen demand. The relationship between the level of DBP and decreased coronary perfusion may be influenced by a number of different factors. The diastolic blood pressure is depicted by the double-headed arrows, which show how it gradually falls as a result of a coronary stenosis and then as a result of an area of endothelial dysfunction and constriction. There is still a correlation between the systolic and diastolic responses, despite the fact that the variables that determine these responses differ from renal function. Microcirculatory responses determine the DBP response. This experiment's objective was to investigate the effects of training to two different response magnitude criteria and three different feedback schedules for acquiring and then erasing diastolic blood pressure changes.

Different response magnitude training criteria appeared to have a greater influence in producing significant differences in acquisition rate during the training of diastolic blood pressure decreases, despite the fact that the partial reinforcement effect appears to hold for the acquisition of bidirectional diastolic blood pressure changes. The majority of subjects failed to demonstrate previously acquired bidirectional diastolic blood pressure performance after the conclusion of the first extinction session, indicating that resistance to extinction was significantly weak across all conditions. Due to fluctuation in diastolic circulatory strain inside individual, rehashed estimations increment accuracy in evaluating a person's hidden mean tension thus likewise help risk grouping. The variation in diastolic pressure between annual measurements is modeled using data from a cohort of 11,299 middle-aged men. The data are very well matched by a straightforward model with pressure normally distributed about an underlying mean and a standard deviation that increases with level. Observed diastolic pressure level has a strong correlation with modeling cardiovascular mortality risk, but not trends or variability between observed values. The risk relationship appears to be stronger when using the mean of more measurements, demonstrating the effect of regression dilution. An estimate of the relationship with the underlying mean diastolic pressure is provided by describing a strategy for compensating for this regression dilution. Given a sequence of screening blood pressure measurements, a method is presented for estimating both underlying mean pressure and absolute risk of cardiovascular disease using this survival model and the model for blood pressure variability.

Diastolic Dysfunction

This permits a successive methodology for deciding if antihypertensive mediation is alluring, no further screening is

vital, or further screening would help the evaluation, and underscores the need to consider pulse with regards to different gamble factors. An independent predictor of mortality, cardiovascular events, and the development of heart failure is left ventricular diastolic dysfunction which occurs frequently in elderly people. Wandering circulatory strain is a superior indicator of target organ harm and cardiovascular occasions than office BP. In an elderly cohort that was based in the community, we looked into the connection between ABP and LVDD. Target pulse in people with hypertension and coronary course illness has been disputable in light of the vulnerability encompassing the presence of a J bend relationship in some result studies and the huge number of factors influencing coronary blood stream. It is unclear whether patients with Diabetes Mellitus (DM) and Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) should adhere to DM or CAD targets. Numerous epidemiological studies have demonstrated a strong positive correlation between Blood Pressure (BP) and cardiovascular disease. Heart disease risk has been linked to both systolic and diastolic blood pressures. SBP's significance has also recently been highlighted, particularly in older subjects. The lowest SBP and DBP levels are considered to be optimal, while the highest SBP and DBP levels are considered to have the highest cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. However, numerous studies in recent years have shown that pulse pressure is one of the best, if not the best, indicators of cardiovascular risk in a number of populations. Since SBP and PP may play a greater role in determining cardiovascular risk than DBP these observations suggest that they should receive more attention. Although it is generally believed that isolated systolic hypertension is only a risk factor in older subjects, isolated systolic hypertension has been identified as a specific form of hypertension that requires treatment. It is unclear whether cardiovascular risk is proportional to DBP for middle-aged subjects at a given level of SBP.