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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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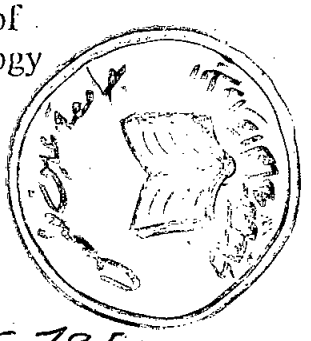
بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring in Normotensive and Hypertensive Type 2 Diabetics

Thesis
Submitted in partial fulfillment of
Master Degree (M.S.) of Cardiology



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Abstract

Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring in normotensive and hypertensive type 2 diabetics.

To assess the prevalence of an impaired diurnal blood pressure pattern in a population of both normotensive and hypertensive diabetics, 24-hours non invasive ambulatory blood pressure monitoring was performed in 40 patients with type 2 diabetes (20 hypertensives and 20 normotensives) and in 20 control subjects without diabetes (10 hypertensives and 10 normotensives) Diastolic blood pressure and especially the nocturnal systolic blood pressure were significantly less marked in both normotensive and hypertensive diabetics. Whereas no statistical significance was found in the day-night systolic and diastolic blood pressure changes between the normotensive and hypertensive non diabetics.

The contribution of impaired diurnal blood pressure rhythm to target organ damage (left ventricular hypertrophy, microalbuminuria), was assessed. Left ventricular mass correlated significantly with the night-time systolic and diastolic blood pressure in the hypertensive diabetics, and with the night-time diastolic blood pressure only in the normotensive diabetics. No significant correlation was found between left ventricular mass and control groups. The presence of microalbuminuria showed no significant correlation with impaired diurnal blood pressure rhythm in all groups.

Key words: Ambulatory blood pressure-Hypertension-Type 2 Diabetes mellitus- Circadian rhythm of blood pressure- Left ventricular mass-Microalbuminuria.

Contents

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES