МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»



МАТЕРІАЛИ

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The invented complex of devices consists of a reoplethysmographic application (RPA-2-02), a mechanoelectric pressure transducer (MEP), an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) and a personal computer.

The procedure is as follows: the cuff is placed in the middle third of the shoulder, as for the BP taking, 4 electrodes for tetrapolar reoplethysmography are tightly connected to the middle third of the forearm. The shoulder cuff is connected to MEP and the electrode leads - to the entrance (RPA-2-02). The outputs of these devices are connected to the ADC and to the computer.

After calibrating the signal of these two channels, we get a graph of synchronous curves - pressure and impedance.

The obtained data allow the comprehensive evaluation of the following parameters: 1) at the compression - the veins' closing (PCV) and the artery closing (PCA); 2) at the decompression - the pressure of the artery opening (POA) and the pressure of the veins' opening (POV).

PCV - corresponds to the central venous pressure (CVP) (r=0,8-0,9) and does not require a known invasive method using the Waldman apparatus;

PCA - corresponds to the systolic blood pressure (r=0.9-1.0);

POA - is close to the systolic blood pressure and most likely corresponds to the mean blood pressure;

POV - corresponds to the venous tonus at the slow physiological pressure load.

Use of the method and technique in patients with impaired artery tone allows to determine the individual forms of arterial hypertension (in particular, arterial-venous hypertension), to evaluate the effect of known antihypertensive remedies on the tonus of the venous vessels, to improve the diagnostics and treatment.

Repchuk Yu.V. DOES GENES COMBINATION INFLUENCE RISK OF ESSENTIAL ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION?

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The aim of the study was to analyze the association of AGT (T704C) and VDR (1056T/C) genes polymorphism combination with essential hypertension (EH).

The study involved 100 patients suffering from PAH with a target-organ damaging, a moderate, high or very high cardiovascular risk. Among them there were 79.0% (79) women and 21.0% (21) men, whose average age was 59.87 ± 8.02 years old. The control group involved 60 practically healthy persons, matched by age $(43.36\pm7.1~\text{y})$ and gender (62.5% women, 37.5% men). All enrolled / screened patients signed the Informed Consent to participate in the research. The genes polymorphism AGT (704 T> C) and VDR (1056T/C) was studied with PCR based method.

The genotypes distribution of the AGT (704T> C) and VDR (1056T/C) genes genotypes in patients vs control group did not differ reliably and was as follows: for AGT gene TT-, TC- and CC –genotypes - 13.89% vs 16.67%, 59.72% vs 54.17% and CC-genotype - 26.39% vs 29.17%; for VDR gene AA-, AG-, GG-genotypes – 23.0% vs 30.0%, 50.0% vs 46.67%, 27.0% vs 23.33% (p>0.05) accordingly. Distribution of polymorphic variants of both genes corresponded to the Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium (p>0.05). The distribution of mutant genotypes combinations of both genes in study and control groups was following: TC+AG - 31.94% vs 29.17% (p>0.05), TC+GG – 16.67% vs 8.33% (p>0.05), TT+AG – 8.33% vs 4.17% (p>0.05), TT+GG – 4.17% vs 8.33% (p>0.05). The polymorphic variant combinations of both genes does not influence the risk of EH in observed population. However, in AA-genotypes carrier of VDR gene hypertensive women increased a risk of EH almost 3 times [OR = 3.08; 95% CI: 1.02-10.25; p=0.047].

Thus, the mutant genotypes combinations of AGT (T704C) and VDR (1056T/C) genes don't influence the risk of EH in population. However, AA-genotype of VDR gene in hypertensive women tripled the risk of EH.