



WORD SEARCH

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hy·per·ten·sion (hi "pär-ten'shən) (mp3/51301.mp3) [hyper- + tension]

high arterial **blood pressure** (def.isp?id=100086314); various criteria for its threshold have been suggested, ranging from 140 mm Hg systolic and 90 mm Hg diastolic to as high as 200 mm Hg systolic and 110 mm Hg diastolic. Hypertension may have no known cause (**essential** (def.isp?id=100051306) or idiopathic h. (def.isp?id=100051308)) or be associated with other primary diseases (secondary h. (def.isp?id=100051322)).

accelerated hypertension, progressive hypertension marked by the fundoscopic vascular changes of malignant hypertension but without papilledema.

adrenal hypertension, hypertension caused by an adrenal tumor that secretes mineralocorticoids ([def.isp?id=100066825](#)), such as in hyperaldosteronism ([def.isp?id=100050750](#)); in many cases it may be associated with excessive production of other adrenocortical hormones normally made in minute amounts.

benign intracranial hypertension, pseudotumor cerebri ([def.isp?id=100088013](https://www.def.isp?id=100088013)).

borderline hypertension, prehypertension (def.isp?id=118873874).

chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension, persistent pulmonary hypertension (def.jsp?id=100051318) due to obstruction of a major pulmonary artery by an unresolved embolus.

endocrine hypertension. secondary hypertension caused by an endocrine disorder, such as adrenal hypertension.

essential hypertension, hypertension occurring without discoverable organic cause; called also primary h. ([def.isp?id=100051317](#)) and idiopathic h. ([def.isp?id=100051308](#))

gestational hypertension, pregnancy-induced h. ([def.isp?id=118802645](#))

Goldblatt hypertension, hypertension experimentally induced with clamping that causes a Goldblatt kidney (def.jsp?id=100056352); called also Goldblatt phenomenon (def.jsp?id=100081494).

idiopathic hypertension, essential h. (def.isp?id=100051306)

idiopathic intracranial hypertension, pseudotumor cerebri (def.jsp?id=100088013).

intracranial hypertension, increased **intracranial pressure** ([def.isp?id=100086325](#)); if symmetrically distributed it may have few neurologic symptoms (see [pseudotumor cerebri](#) ([def.isp?id=100088013](#))), but if it is asymmetrical, as with [hydrocephalus](#) ([def.isp?id=100050296](#)), neurologic symptoms are often severe.

labile hypertension. [prehypertension \(def.jsp?id=118873874\)](http://prehypertension.def.jsp?id=118873874)

low-renin hypertension, [essential hypertension \(def.isp?id=100051306\)](#) associated with low levels of plasma [renin \(def.isp?id=100092057\)](#) concentration or low renin (def.isp?id=100092057) activity.

malignant hypertension, a severe hypertensive state with poor prognosis; it is characterized by [papilledema](#) ([def.jsp?id=100077979](#)) of the ocular fundus with vascular exudative and hemorrhagic lesions, medial thickening of small arteries and arterioles, and left [ventricular hypertrophy](#) ([def.jsp?id=100051388](#)). Diastolic pressures as high as 130 mm Hg or more are commonly present.

masked hypertension, hypertension that is detectable on home monitoring devices but disappears when the patient is in a clinician's office. Cf. [white coat h.](#) (def.isp?id=119733485)

ocular hypertension, persistently elevated [intraocular pressure](#) (def.isp?id=100086326) in the absence of any other signs of [glaucoma](#) (def.isp?id=100044885); it may or may not progress to [open-angle glaucoma](#) (def.isp?id=100044923).

office hypertension, white coat h. (def.jsp?id=119733485)

persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn, a condition in newborns in which blood continues to flow through the foramen ovale ([def.isp?id=100041685](#)) and a patent ductus arteriosus ([def.isp?id=100032730](#)), bypassing the lungs and resulting in hypoxemia. Called also persistent fetal circulation ([def.isp?id=100953703](#)).

portal hypertension, abnormally increased blood pressure in the portal venous system, a frequent complication of [cirrhosis](#) ([def.jsp?id=100021508](#)).

hypertension of pregnancy, pregnancy-induced hypertension, the spectrum of [preeclampsia \(def.jsp?id=100086075\)](#) and [eclampsia \(def.jsp?id=100033598\)](#).

primary hypertension, essential h. (def ispr?id=100051306)

pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary arterial hypertension, increased pressure (above 30 mm Hg systolic and 12 mm Hg diastolic) within the pulmonary arterial circulation.

renal hypertension. hypertension due to or associated with renal disease with a factor of parenchymal ischemia

renovascular hypertension, hypertension due to or associated with renal disease with a factor of parenchymal ischemia.

renovascular hypertension, hypertension due to occlusive disease of the renal arteries such as [renal artery stenosis](#) (def.jsp?id=100633696) or [fibromuscular dysplasia](#) (def.jsp?id=200001133).

secondary hypertension, hypertension due to or associated with a variety of primary diseases, such as renal disorders, disorders of the central nervous system, endocrine diseases, and vascular diseases.

splenoportal hypertension, obstruction of the splenic venous system resulting in enlargement of the liver and manifestation of ascites and other evidence of portal cirrhosis (def.isp?id=100021536).

symptomatic hypertension. hypertension accompanied by symptoms such as dizziness or headache.

systemic venous hypertension. elevation of systemic venous pressure, usually detected by inspection of the jugular veins.

systemic venous hypertension, elevation of systemic venous pressure

white coat hypertension, hypertension detected when monitored in a clinician's office but not in other settings such as the patient's home; cf. [masked h.](#) ([def.isp?id=112920617](#)) Called also office h. ([def.isp?id=112920620](#))

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