

Autonomic Dysfunction: A potential Mechanism in Programmed Hypertension

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FYYWYjYX XUhY: Nov 11, 2016; 5WWYd hYX'XUhY: Nov 12, 2016; DiV]g\YX'XUhY: Nov 16, 2016

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Editorial

Hypertension, a disease of deregulation of blood pressure control, is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease. The underlying mechanisms of hypertension are complex and involve various physiological systems, including the autonomic nervous system. In this editorial, we discuss the role of the autonomic nervous system in programmed hypertension, focusing on the sympathetic nervous system and its impact on cardiovascular function.

Young adults born with extremely low birth weight exhibit a decreased parasympathetic regulatory capacity compared to their control counterparts during their second and third decade of life [19]. Collectively, these studies suggest that increased sympathetic and reduced parasympathetic activity may manifest during early development, and that autonomic dysfunction is a plausible