

(VIII.) blood pressure in man

(IX.) Non-invasive methods of blood pressure measurement

Physiology - practicals

Arterial blood pressure curve

Blood pressure (BP): pressure on vascular wall (continual variable)

Mean arterial pressure (MAP): mean value of blood pressure in the inter-beat interval (IBI)

- area under MAP = area above MAP
- approximation: $MAP \approx DBP + 1/3 \text{ pulse pressure (PP)}$; $PP = SBP - DBP$

Definition:

SBP - maximum of BP in the inter-beat interval

DBP – minimum of BP in the inter-beat interval

Attention: Values of SBP and DBP varies in different parts of cardiovascular system

SBP

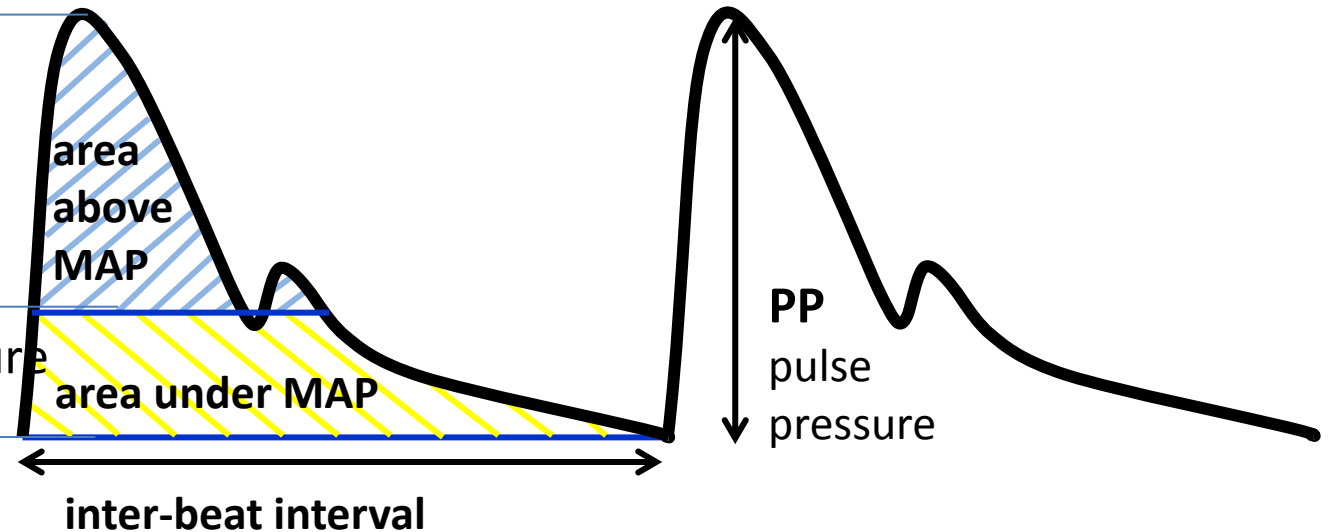
Systolic blood pressure

MAP

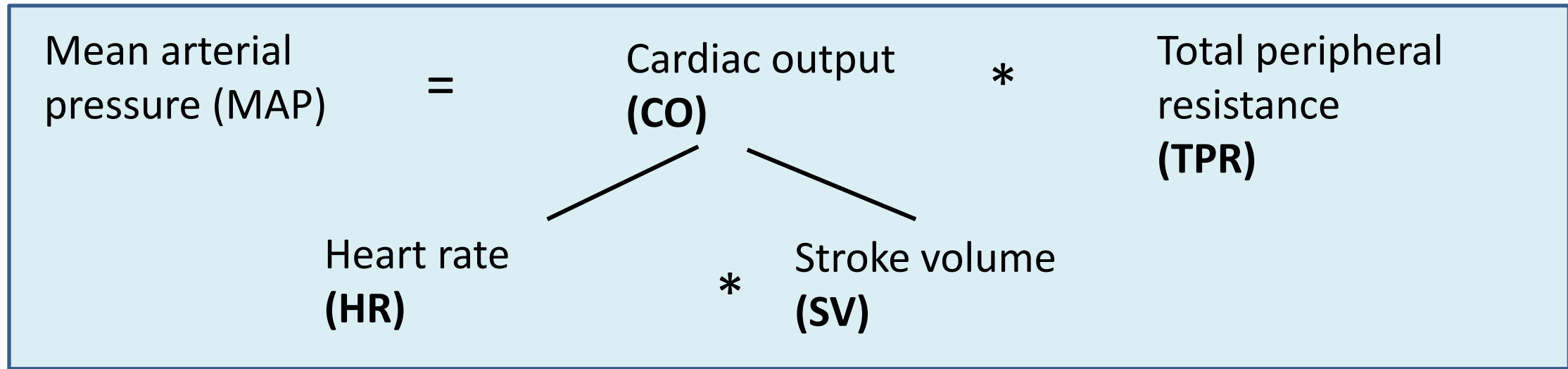
Mean arterial pressure

DBP

Diastolic blood pressure



MAP is a function of cardiac output and total peripheral resistance



- SBP is given mainly by CO
- DBP is given mainly by TPR

Blood pressure regulation

- **Short-term** – neural control, mainly baroreflex
- **Medium-term** – hormonal regulation, renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS)
- **Long-term** – hormonal regulation of blood volume

Short-term BP control: Baroreflex

Autonomic nervous system:

sympathetic nerves (\uparrow BP, HR, SV a TPR) X *parasympathetic nerves* (\downarrow BP, HR, SV a TPR)

Baroreflex: regulation of BP via changes of HR and TPR

baroreceptors – sinus caroticus + aorticus
afferentation: n. vagus, n. glosopharyngeus

- **Cardiac branch of baroreflex:**

efferentation: n. vagus - SA node

sympathetic efferentation: change of HR and cardiac contractility

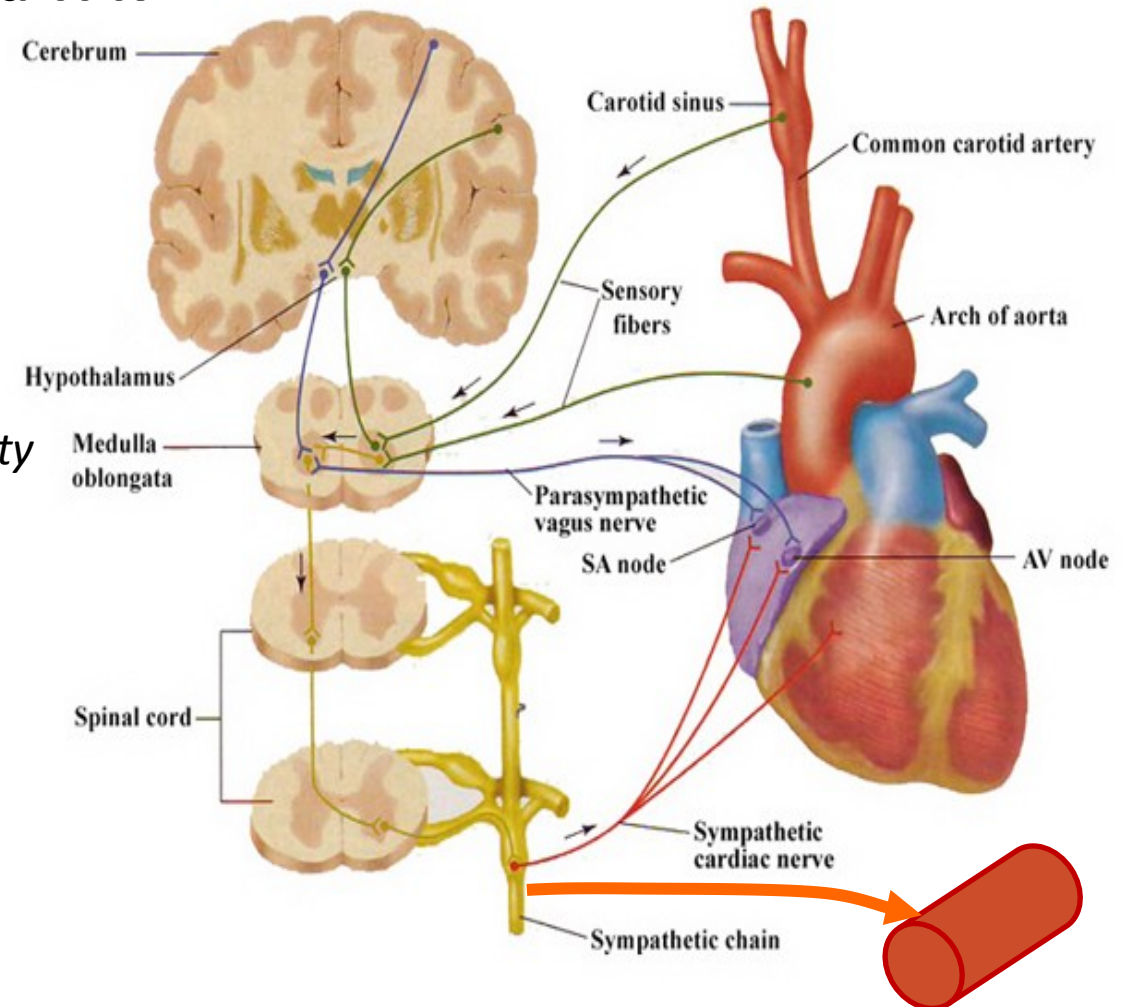
\uparrow BP \rightarrow \downarrow HR and vice versa

- **Peripheral branch of baroreflex:**

efferentation: sympathetic vascular innervation

\uparrow BP \rightarrow \downarrow TPR and vice versa

(vasoconstriction, venoconstriction)



Blood pressure changes

Short-term influences

- blood volume - influence to SV (bleeding, dehydration)
- external pressure to the vessels - intrathoracic and intraabdominal pressure (cough, defecation, childbirth, artificial ventilation)
- position – orthostasis: higher DBP (\uparrow TPR) and lower SV (\downarrow venous return \rightarrow \downarrow heart filling \rightarrow Starling principle \rightarrow \downarrow cardiac contraction \rightarrow \downarrow SV)
- CNS – emotions, mental stress,...
- physical load – BP changes depend on intensity, duration and type of exercise
- heat (\downarrow TPR), cold (\uparrow TPR)
- alcohol, medicaments,...

Long-term influences

- age (the fastest changes during childhood and adolescence)
- sex (men: higher BP)

Methods of the arterial blood pressure measurement

In practicals:

Palpatory
(sphygmomanometer)



Auscultatory
(sphygmomanometer,
stethoscope)



Oscillometric



Another approaches:

24-hour blood pressure monitoring



Photoplethysmographic (volume-clamp method, Peñáz)



Laminar / turbulent flow, Korotkoff sounds

$$Re = \frac{v \cdot S \cdot \rho}{\eta}$$

laminar flow $Re < 2000$

turbulent flow $Re > 3000$

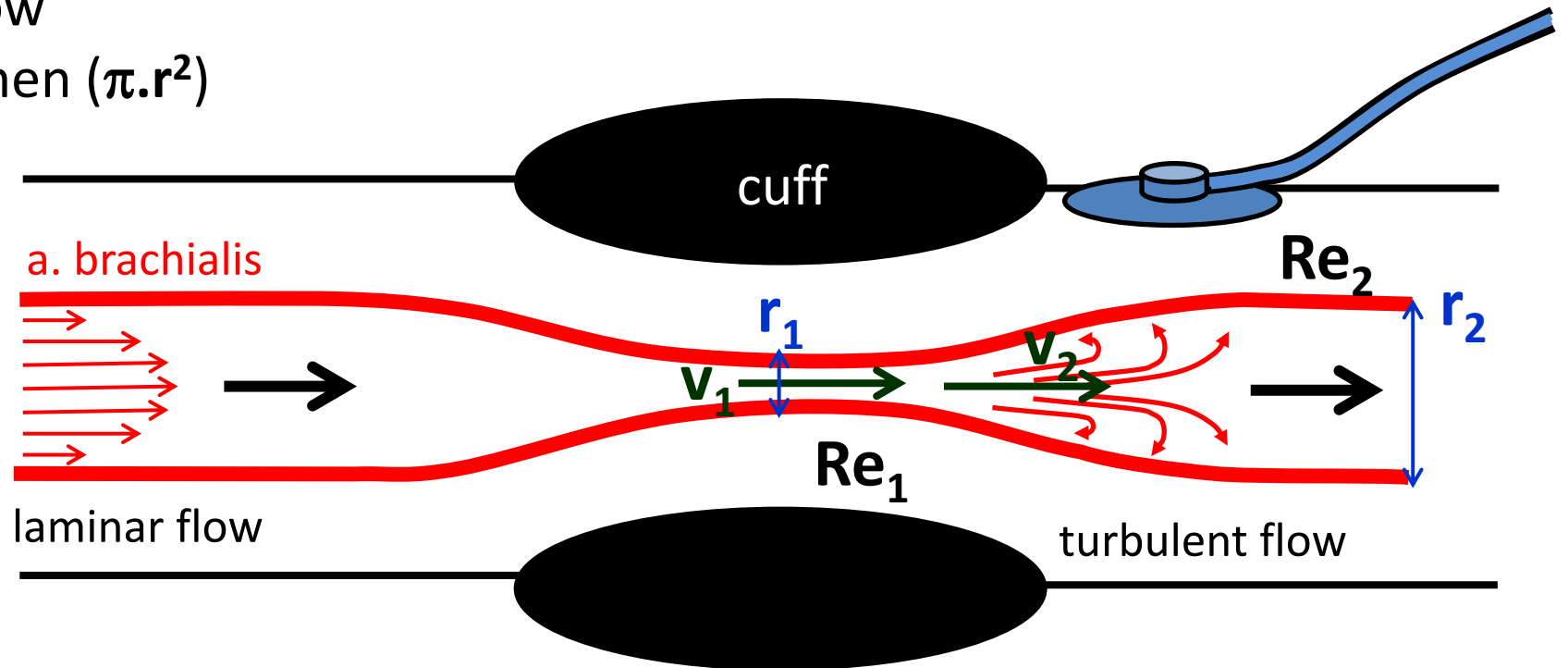
Reynolds number Re: predicts the transition from laminar to turbulent of flow

v: velocity of blood flow

S: area of vascular lumen ($\pi \cdot r^2$)

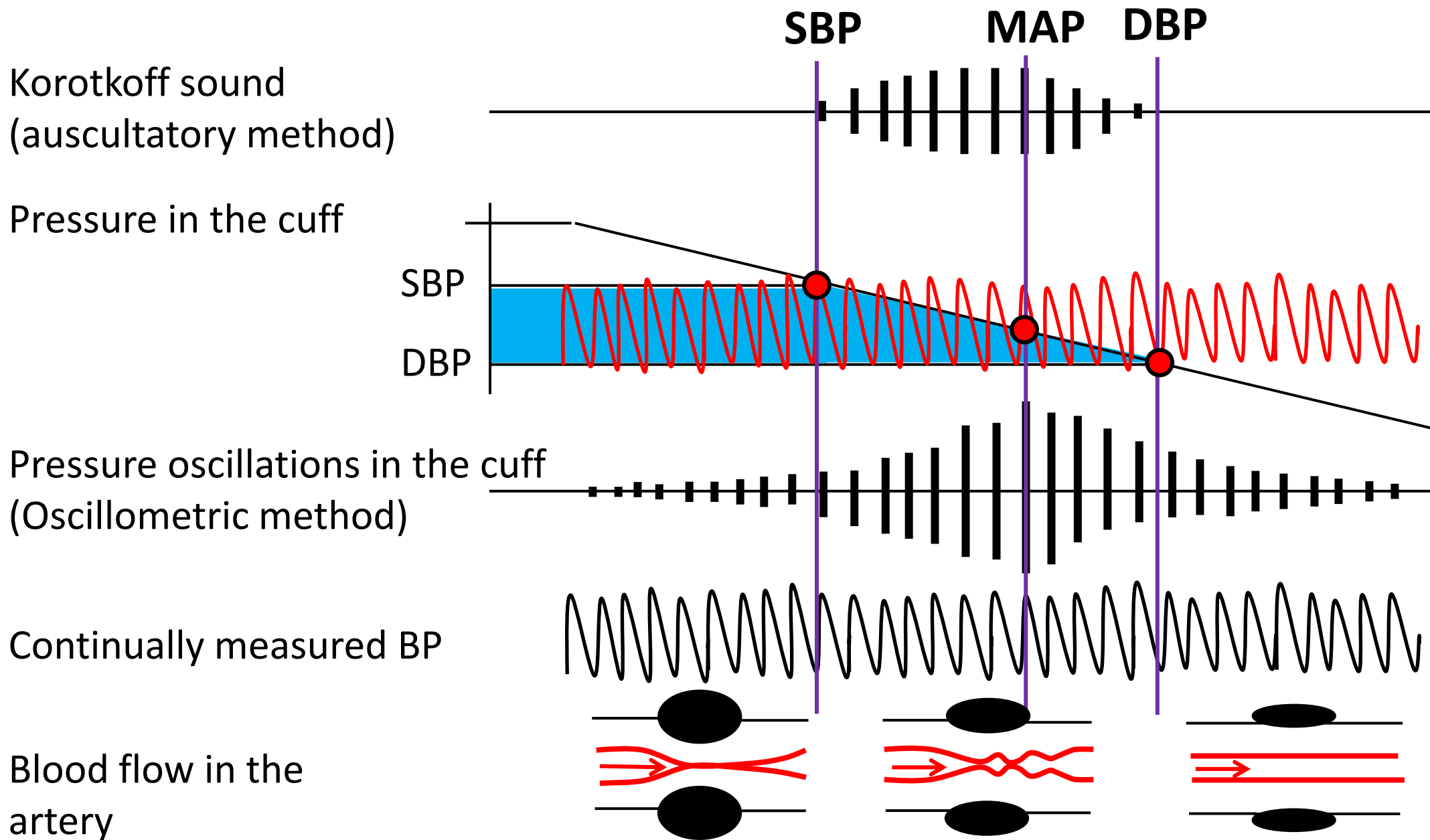
ρ : density of blood

η : viscosity of blood
(higher in anemia)



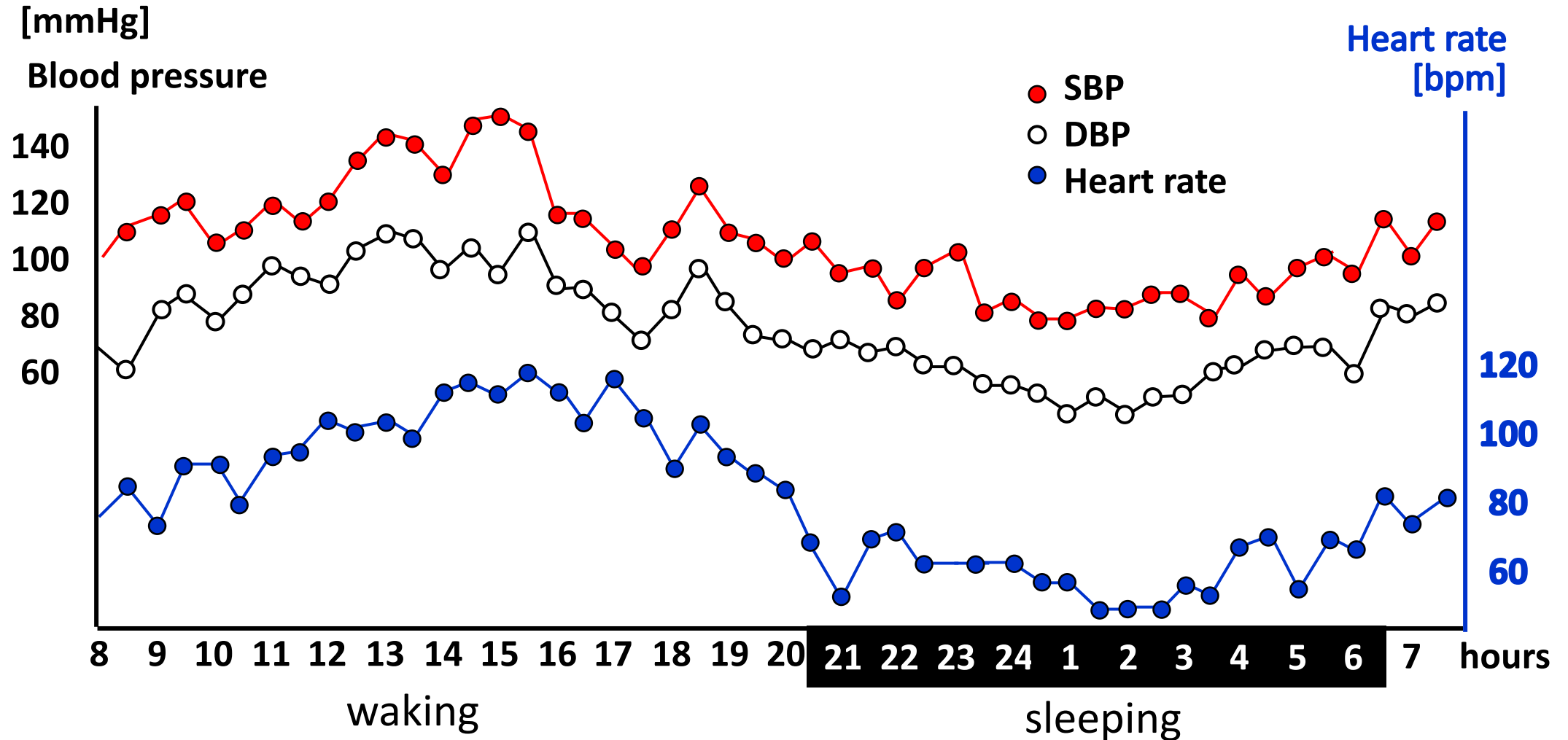
closely behind narrowing of the artery: $S_1 < S_2$ a $v_1 \approx v_2 \rightarrow Re_1 < Re_2 \rightarrow$ turbulent flow

Principles of blood pressure measurement



24-hour blood pressure monitoring

BP decrease during night: 10 - 15%



During BP measurement following rules must be observed

- Patient is sitting for a few minutes before the measurement.
- Only validated apparatus must be used.
- Perform at least two measurements in the course of 1–2 minutes.
- Use cuff of standard size (12–13 cm width and 35 cm length); however smaller and bigger cuffs must be available for patients with smaller or bigger size of arm, respectively.
- Cuff must be always at the level of heart of examined person.
- Pressure in the cuff must be decreased slowly: 2mmHg/s.

methods	advantages	disadvantages	measured value
auscultatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exact estimation of SBP/DBP easy, it doesn't require electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> subjective, experience is necessary SBP/DBP from different IBI 	STK a DTK
oscillometric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exact estimation of MAP automatic, fast BP can be measured by layman, cheap (home measurement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBP/SBP is calculated (dependence on model, influence on shape of pulse wave) SBP/DBP from different IBI false values during arrhythmias 	MAP, sometimes SBP (it depends on device)
24 – hour BP monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BP record from whole day diagnosis of white-coat hypertension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> disruptive influence of measuring (during sleeping) SBP/DBP from different IBI 	BP is measured each 15 – 60 min
photoplethysmographic (Peňáz)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> continual BP record possibility of beat-to beat SBP/DBP calculation (BP variability analysis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> measuring on the finger, brachial BP recalculating expensive device 	continual BP record

Diagnosis of hypertension

	blood pressure	SBP [mmHg]	DBP [mmHg]	possible complications
normal	optimal	<120	<80	
	normal	120 – 129	80 – 84	
	high normal	130 – 139	85 – 90	
hyper-tension	1. stage	140 – 159	90 – 99	without organ changes
	2. stage	160 – 179	100 – 109	hypertrophy of left ventricle, proteinuria, angiopathy..
	3. stage	> 180	> 110	morphological and functional changes of some organs, retinopathy, heart and renal insufficiency, ischemia of CNS, bleeding in CNS

- **isolated systolic hypertension:** SBP > 140 and DBP < 90
- high normal BP – annual monitoring recommended
- home measurement to exclude white coat hypertension
- **hypertension is diagnosed when:**
- average BP from 4 – 5 examinations is > 140/90
- BP during a home measurement repeatedly > 135/80
- mean BP from 24-hour monitoring is > 130/80

Changes of blood pressure during exercise

- increase of BP depends on the type, intensity and duration of the load
- sympathetic activation: changes in the cardiovascular system serve to satisfy metabolic needs of working muscle
- impact of exercise on blood pressure
 - increased cardiac output → ↑SBP
 - Redistribution of blood in the body - metabolic vasodilation in muscle (muscle increases blood flow), vasoconstriction in the GIT, skin and kidneys → maintaining or slight change in DBP (depending on the extent of the TPR decrease)
- vasoconstriction in the skin is temporary, since thermoregulatory mechanisms dominate
- DBP increases during isometric muscle work (eg. weightlifting)
- after exercise: decrease of BP on the initial or a slightly lower value, the blood flow in the muscle remains elevated until recovery
- Recovery interval is determined by the parasympathetic tone (can be increased training)