

DOWNLOAD PDF ESSENTIAL FACTS OF BLOOD PRESSURE IN DOGS AND CATS

Chapter 1 : Download PDFs about HDO

Measuring blood pressure in small animals is possibly one of the most neglected aspects of routine health care in veterinary practice today. Essential Facts of Blood Pressure in Dogs and Cats, is a practical reference guide that helps to integrate an understanding of blood pressure into everyday clinical practice.

What Is Systemic Hypertension? The term hypertension refers to the abnormal elevation of the pressure exerted by blood. Blood pressure is determined by the blood and extracellular fluid volumes, the capacity and expansile capacity of the blood vessel vascular system. Those properties affecting the capacity of the vasculature to adapt to blood volume fluctuations and oscillating pressure gradients generated against vessel walls during systole and diastole are major determinants of the term "Total Peripheral Resistance." As TPR rises, so goes blood pressure. In addition to TPR, blood pressure is also affected by the average pressure generated by the force and frequency of each systole-diastole cycle of the heart. The heart beat; this is a function of both 1) the force/strength of heart muscle contraction and subsequent volume of blood ejected from the heart chambers into the general circulation and 2) the frequency of heart beats per unit of time. Together, these latter two parameters define heart functionality, measured as the total "Cardiac Output." The following are approximate systolic and diastolic normals: Essential or Primary Hypertension occurs without a clear underlying cause in some humans. This form of hypertension is rare in veterinary medicine, and will not be considered here. In dogs and cats, hypertension is most often a consequence of another primary disease. In cats, Renal Kidney Failure and Hyperthyroidism are the most frequent causes of systemic hypertension. However, other medical conditions.. Example include aberrations in adrenal gland function (hyperadrenocorticism OR pheochromocytoma), acromegaly, certain central nervous system diseases, and some primary cardiomyopathies/heart muscle diseases. However, there are reasonable hypotheses which probably reflect common physiological realities. All wondering can be satisfied if one thinks about the causes of hypertension only in terms of those basic parameters which define its essence: In yet another attempt to make this information as simple as possible, these concepts will be presented once more, though this time in a slightly different manner. TPR Below is a crude and simplistic representation of the circulatory system (pardon my drawing, please). Movement of Blood: Deoxygenated blood is pumped to the lungs and becomes oxygenated; this blood returns to the heart and is pumped to the general circulation; oxygen is consumed, deoxygenated blood returns to the heart and the cycle repeats. The Salient Features are: However, as air fills the balloon, here used analogously to the circulatory system, pressure increases and your face gets redder with succeeding breaths. With a larger balloon, there is room for more air and more breaths before you turn red or faint. Vascular tone is, to some extent, amenable to fine control by circulating and local neurotransmitter molecules. Contraction or relaxation of vessel musculature as a result of changing neurotransmitter input decreases or increases vascular tone and thus the diameter and thus the volume-capacity of vessels, respectively. Owing to the large number of tiny vessels, fine tuning of "average" vessel tone and volume is possible. To further appreciate how incremental variations in vessel diameter and tone can significantly alter TPR, you are encouraged to view a more detailed discussion, on this web site. CO As mentioned earlier, CO is a function of both the strength of contraction and volume of blood ejected during systole. The volume of blood ejected during systole depends upon the: Keep in mind that TPR also affects CO and the reverse can be true, as well. As TPR increases, the force of contraction must be sufficient to overcome backpressure (sometimes referred to as "afterload"..). The details, for example of how kidney failure, hyperadrenocorticism or hyperthyroidism each uniquely effects these changes. Hopefully, you will marvel with interest in these concepts. Here is a simplified list of Physiological Consequences of Systemic Hypertension. I. The most commonly noted tissues affected by systemic hypertension are the cardiovascular, kidney ("renal"), eyes ("ocular"), and central nervous system. Hypertension causes primary damage to organs and blood vessels. Damage to vessels can result in hemorrhage and other adverse effects impacting perfusion of blood to tissues.

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and, secondarily, via decreases flow of oxygen and nutrients and increases accumulation of toxic was products in tissues damage integrity and functionality of essential organs Elevated blood pressure markedly alters circulatory hemodynamics; there is increased workload placed upon the heart muscle with concomitant alterations in chamber size, valvular integrity and electrical conduction and consequential loss of pumping capability, arrhythmias, and exacerbation of hypertensive parameters due to increased fluid accumulation.. Any of the various clinical manifestations of central nervous and ocular diseases is possible. Secondary to poor perfusion with oxygenated blood there is localized loss of muscle cell viability; the outcome can result in: Arrhythmia Reduced Contractility decreased strength of contraction: Structural alterations in arteriolar linings and walls, localized swellings of vessels The potential for total vessel obstruction is possible and, depending where a clot forms, immediate death is possible. Increased pressure within the vessels supplying blood to the eyes Intraocular "inside the eyeball" swelling Intraocular hemorrhage.

Chapter 2 : Library Resource Finder: Table of Contents for: Essential facts of blood pressure in dog

Book: Essential facts of blood pressure in dogs and cats: a reference guide theinnatdunvilla.com³ theinnatdunvilla.com + pp. Abstract: This is an updated and expanded version of the first and second editions () published in German by Parey Buchverlag im Blackwell Verlag GmbH.

Chapter 3 : Essential facts of blood pressure in dogs and cats : a reference guide (Book,) [theinnatdunvilla

Essential Facts of Blood Pressure in Dogs and Cats This is the first and only book to focus specifically on the different aspects of blood pressure in veterinary medicine. It is ment to be a practical guide and provide all the information needed to help integrate an understanding of blood pressure into every day clinical practice.

Chapter 4 : Essential facts of blood pressure in dogs and cats: a reference guide.

Essential facts of blood pressure in dogs and cats by Beate Egner, , The Author edition, in English - 3rd, complete new ed.

Chapter 5 : Essential facts of blood pressure in dogs and cats (edition) | Open Library

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Chapter 6 : Hypertension in Dogs and Cats

DVD shows videos on how to measure blood pressure in dogs and cats. Also demonstrates how to evaluate the eye and heart for end organ damage. Translation (German - English): Suzyon O'Neal Wandrey--T.p. verso.

Chapter 7 : BE VetVerlag - a publisher for veterinarians

A reference book with essential facts about blood pressure in dogs and cats "synopsis" may belong to another edition of this title.