## DURATION OF ABPM AS AN IMPORTANT PREREQUISITE FOR A RELIABLE DIAGNOSIS OF VASCULAR VARIABILITY ABNORMALITIES (VVAS)

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ABPM records of 26 clinically healthy residents of Tosa City, Japan over 6—7 days were analyzed overall and day-by-day in order to determine the frequency of VVAs and the reproducibility of the results from one day to another. ABPM records (18—33 hs) from 360 patients of cardiology clinic in Almaty (Kazakhstan) were also analyzed. In all records from Tosa, at least one VVA was found on at least one day. In 12 subjects with no overall abnormality, VVAs was noted in 1 to 3 days. Of the remaining 14 subjects, only one had no overall abnormality but at least one VVA in 6 of 7 days. One or more VVA occurred in 78% of the cardiac patients in Almaty, 50% had more than one type of VVAs. In 22% of cardiac patients no VVA was found. The large day-to-day variability in circadian characteristics of BP and HR observed in Tosa city, with presence or absence of VVA(s) on a given day, indicate that ABPM should be longer than 24 hours and should be repeated if a VVA was detected, until technically feasible lifelong monitoring can be implemented.

## ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ МОНИТОРИРОВАНИЯ АРТЕРИАЛЬНОГО ДАВЛЕНИЯ КАК ВАЖНАЯ СОСТАВЛЯЮЩАЯ ДОСТОВЕРНОЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ АНОМАЛИЙ ВАРИАБЕЛЬНОСТИ ГЕМОДИНАМИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ (АВГП)

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Данные 6—7-суточного мониторинга АД и ЧСС у 26 практически здоровых жителей г. Тоса, Япония, проанализированы в целом и по отдельным суткам

для определения частоты АВГП и воспроизводимости результатов от одного дня к другому. Также проанализированы записи СМАД (18—33 ч) 360 пациентов кардиологической клиники Алматы (Казахстан). Во всех данных из г. Тоса как минимум одна АВГП обнаружена хотя бы в один из дней. У 12 человек без отклонений в суммарных показателях в 1—3 суточных записях обнаружены АВГП. Из оставшихся 14 человек только у одной женщины не было отклонений на регистрограмме в целом, но наблюдались не менее одной АВГП в течение 6 из 7 суток. У 78% пациентов в г. Алматы найдены 1 или более АВГП, причем у 50% отмечен более чем 1 вид АВГП. У 22% кардиологических больных СМАД не выявило АВГП. Значительная межсуточная изменчивость характеристик АД и ЧСС в недельных записях, с наличием АВГП в отдельные дни, показывает, что мониторинг АД должен длиться более 24 ч и должен быть повторен при обнаружении АВГП.

## BLOOD PRESSURE VARIABILITY AND RISK OF CARDIOVASCULAR COMPLICATIONS

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Background. Most experts have learned the role of variability in blood glucose causing increased risk of target organ damage. However, variability in blood pressures according to time structure particularly on a 7-days scale, is ignored by most of us. Glocal (global and local) guidelines for the management of hypertension emphasize that the necessity, choice and intensity of blood pressure (BP)-lowering treatment should be determined by the individual's probability of an event within a given period causing absolute cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk. This review examines the available evidence. Methods. Internet search and discussion with friends. Results. Most studies emphasize on assessment of the cardiovascular risk based on secondary risk factors such as age, sex, family history, waist circumference and/or body mass index (BMI), blood glucose, blood lipids and the presence of associated clinical conditions and/or end-organ damage. Primary risk factors; sedentary behavior, excess of salt and alcohol consumption, tobacco intake, Western diet, mental load, geomaganetic forces, and circadian periodicity in BPs have been poorly considered. There is a complete ignorance about signatures of space weather in the ageing human blood circulation, time structures (chronomes) of the blood circulation, population health and human affairs. Extended consensus on need and means to detect vascular variability disorders (VVDs),