

ENGLISH SUMMARY

SUMMARY

Primary hypertension is now considered to be the main cause of juvenile hypertension.

Juvenile primary hypertension is the trend for systolic and/or diastolic pressure to lie above the 90th percentile for age.

Our study aims at setting up percentiles for blood pressure for the Egyptian primary school children (1188 in our study) in order to serve as a guide to the diagnosis of juvenile hypertension. This is now beleived to represent the early start of adulthood essential hypertension.

The Egyptian blood pressure levels were found to be higher than those of the American children.

The study also aims at correlating blood pressure to sex, age, weight, height and pondoral index during growth.

Regarding sex it was found to have no statistically significant effect on blood pressure in this group of children aged six to eleven years.

Body weight and body mass seem to be positively and strongly correlated with basal blood pressures in children. After controlling for other variables, there is no association between age and blood pressure in this age group.