

References

References

- Altman DG. (1991): Practical Statistics for Medical Research. Chapman & Hall, London . Am J Coll. Cardiol 1984; 4: 1222.*
- Arcaso G, Laurent S, Iordeau G, Hocks AP, Safar ME ,et al (1991): Stiffness of the common carotid artery in treated hypertensive patients. J Hypertens; 9: 947 – 54.*
- Asmar R, Zanchetti A.(2000): Guidelines for the use of self-blood pressure monitoring : A summary report of the First International Consensus Conference. Group evaluation and measure of the French Society of hypertension J Hypertension; 18 : 493 – 508.*
- Aylett M. (1996): Use of home blood pressure measurements to diagnose "white coat hypertension" in general practice J Hum Hypertens; 10 : 17-20.*
- Ayman D, Glodshine AD. (1940): BP determinations by patients with essential hypertension: the difference between clinic and home readings before treatment. Am J Med Sci.; 200 : 465 – 470.*
- Bang LB, Svendsen TL, Nielsen SL, Christensen NJ , et al. (1996): Department of Internal Medicine, Naestved Hospital. Denmark.*
- Bang LE, Svendsen TL, Nielson FS, Forint GG, et al. (1997) :Dept. of Internal Medicine, Glostrup Hospital, Dept. of*

References

Internal Medicine , Holbook Hospital, Steno Diabetes Centre, Gentofte, Denmark..

Betritz G Grunfeld, Rosa B Simsolo, Patricia I Porto, et al (2003):
Pediatric- Hypertension Clinic, Hospital de Ninos " Ricardo Gutierrez" , Buenos Aires , Argentina ; Cardiovascular Molecular Biology, Instituto de Investigaciones Medicas" A.Lanari" , Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bildingmeyer I, Burnier M , Bildingmeyer M, et al. (1996) :
Isolated office hypertension: a prehypertensive state? J Hypertens; 14: 327- 332.

Bjorklund K, Lind L, Vessby B , et al. (2002): Different metabolic predictors of white-coat and sustained hypertension over a 20-year follow –up period : a population – based study of elderly men. *Circulation; 106 : 63- 68.*

Bobrie G, Genes N, Vauril, et al. (2001): Is "isolates home" hypertension as opposed to "isolated office" hypertension a sign of greater cardiovascular risk? *Arch Intern Med.; 161 : 2205 – 2211.*

Carlos S Moreira , Paula Alcantra, Cristina Alcantra, et al. (2003):
Cardiac Structure and Functional Alternations in White Coat Hypertension. Santa- Maria Hospital , Lisbon, Portugal.

References

- Cerasola G, Cottone S, Nardi E, D' Ignoto G, et al.(1995) : Chair of Internal Medicine and Hypertension Center; University of Palermo, Italy.*
- Chobanian AU , Bakris GL, Black HR, et al. (2003) : The seventh report of the Joint National Committee on prevention, detection , evaluation and treatment of high blood pressure. JAMA; 289 : 2560 – 2572.*
- Coats AJS , Conway J, Somers VK, Isea JE, et al. (1989): Ambulatory pressure monitoring in the assessment of antihypertensive therapy. Cardiovasc. Drugs Ther. 3,303- 311.*
- Compbell, M.J. and Machin (1993) : Medical Statistics : a common source approach. Second edition – John Wiley and sons Chichester, New York, Brisbane , Toronto and Signapore.*
- Corcoran AC, Dustan HP, Page IH, et al. (1955): The evaluation of antihypertensive procedures , with particular reference to their effects on blood pressure. Ann Intern. Med. 43, 1161 – 1177.*
- Dart AM , Martin JL, Kay S ,et al. (2002) : Association between past infection with Chlamydia pneumoniae and body mass index , low- density lipoprotein particle size and fasting insulin. Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord; 26 (4) : 464 – 8.*
- David J. Spatton, Roger A, Hitchings , et al.(1993).*

References

- Devereux RB , Lutas EM, Casale PN, et al.(1985):** Standardization of M-mode echocardiographic LV anatomic measurements.
- Devereux RB, Alonso DR, Lutas EM,et al. (1986):** Echocardiographic assessment of left ventricular hypertrophy: comparison to necropsy findings. *Am J Cardiol* ; 57- 450 – 458.
- Diamond JA, Krakoff LR, Martin K, Wallenstein S, et al.(1997):** Comparison of ambulatory blood pressure and amounts of left ventricular hypertrophy in men versus women with similar levels of hypertensive clinic blood pressure. *Am J Cardiol*; 79: 505 – 508.
- Diamond GA, Forrester JS. (1999):** Analysis of probability as an aid in the clinical diagnosis of coronary artery disease. *NEngl J med*; 300 : 1350 – 1358.
- El- Khodary MI. (2000) :** Measurement of protein in urine In: Practical chemical pathology, *Vol.II Chapter 2 pp;10-14.*
- Elijovich F, Laffer CL. (1990):** Mnitude, reproducibility, and components of the pressor response to the clinic. *Hypertension* 15 (Suppl.2) , 1161- 1164.
- Feigenbaum H. (1994) :** In Echocardiography 5th ed. Chapter 3.
- Fgard RH , Staessen JA , Thijs L, et al. (2000) :** Responses to antihypertensive therapy in order patients with sustained and nonsustained systolic hypertension. *Circulation*; 102 : 1139-4.

- Filipowsky J, Ducimetiere P, Safar ME, et al. (1992)** : Prognostic significance of exercise blood pressure and heart rate in middle aged men. *Hypertension* 20: 333 – 339.
- Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria Ministerio de Sanidad Y Consumo (1995):** (Proyecto 95 / 26 : 0 – 10); *Beca VITA de Invitigacion en Atencion Primaria.*
- Gardner SF, Schneider EF.(2001):** 24 – Hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring in primary care. *Am J Board Fam Pract*; 166-71.
- Ghiadoni L, Huang Y, Magagna A , Buralli S, et al. (2001):** Effect of acute blood pressure reduction on endothelial function in the brachial artery of patients with essential hypertension. *J Hypertens*; 19: 547 – 551.
- Golledge J. (2003)** : lower limb arterial disease. *Lancet* 350:1459 – 1465.
- Gomez- Cerezo J, Rios Blanco JJ , Suarez Garcia I, et al.(2002):** Noninvasive study of endothelial function in white coat hypertension. *Hypertension*; 40: 304 – 309.
- Gosse P, Bougaleb M, Egloff P, et al. (1994)** : Clinical significance of white-coat hypertension. *J Hypertens Suppl.*; 12 (suppl 8): S43- S47.
- Gould BA , Mann S, Davies AB , Allman GD, et al. (1981)** : Does placebo lower blood pressure? *Lancet* ii , 1377- 1381.

References

- Guidelines Committee European Society of Hypertension – European Society of Cardiology Guidelines (2003) :** The management of arterial hypertension. *J Hypertens.*; 21 : 1011 – 1053.
- Henry R J. (1974):** Principles and techniques. *Clin. Chem.* 2nd Ed. , Harper and Row pp; 543.
- Hernandez R del Rey, Armario P, Cardenas G, et al.(1997) :**Red Cross Hospital Liobregat. Barcelona. Spain.
- Hoegholm A,Bang LE ,Kristensen KS, et al. (1994):** Microalbuminuria in 411 untreated individuals with established hypertension, white coat hypertension, and normotension. *Hypertension*; 24 : 101 – 105.
- Ibrahim MM. Appel LJ , Rizk HH, et al. (2001):** Cardiovascular risk factors in normotensive and hypertensive Egyptians. *J Hypertens*; 19 : 1993.
- James GD. (2001) :** Evaluation of journals, diaries, and indexes of work site and environmental stress. In: White WB, ed. Contemporary cardiology: blood pressure monitoring in cardiovascular medicine and therapeutics. Totowa, NJ : Humana Press, 29- 44.
- Jing Li. Qi Hua. (2003) :**Department of Cardiology, Xuan Wu Hospital, Capital University of Medical Sciences, Beijing, China.

Joint National Committee (JNCT) on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (2003): The Sixth Report. Arch Intern Med; 157 : 2413.

Jose A. Alzpunja, Egle Silva, Glodys Masstre, et al. (2002): Cardiovasculares, Maracaibo, Venezuela, La Universidad del Zulla. Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Julius S, Mejia A, Jones K, et al. (1990) : "White coat" versus "sustained" borderline hypertension in Tecumseh. Mi Hypertens.;16: 617-623.

Kannel WB , Wilson PWF. (1992): Hypertension , other risk factors and the risk of cardiovascular disease. In Laragh JH, Brenner BM (eds). Hypertension: pathophysiology, Diagnosis and management, 2nd ed. Vol.1 New York, Raven; P100.

Kannel WB. (1993) : Hypertension as a risk factor for cardiac events – epidemiologic results of long-term studies. J cardiovasc pharmacol 21 (suppl2) : S 27 – S 37.

Kannel WB. (1995): Framingham study insights into hypertensive risk of cardiovascular disease. Hypertens Res 18: 181 – 196 .

Kannel WB. (1996) : Blood pressure as a cardiovascular risk factor. JAMA; 275 : 1571.

Kannel WB. (2000): Risk stratification in hypertension: New insights from the Framingham Study. AmJ Hypertens; 13: 35.

- Karpanou EA, Vyssoulis GP, Chrysohoou CA, et al. (2004):** 1st Cardiology Department , Onassis Cardiac Surgery Center, Athens, Greece; 1st Cardiology Department of Athens University, Hippokration Hospital, Athens , Greece.
- Kawamoto A, Shimada K, Matsubayashi K , et al. (1991):** Factors associated with silent multiple lacunar lesions on magnetic resonance imaging in a symptomatic elderly hypertensive patients. *Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol*; 18 : 605 – 10.
- Kawasaki T, Sasayma S, Yagi SI , Asakawa T, et al. (1987):** Non-invasive assessment of the age related changes in stiffness of major branches of the human arteries. *Cardiovasc Res*; 21 : 678- 87.
- Kazuo Eguchi , Kazuomi Kario , Satoshi Hoshide, Masato Morinari, Joji Ishikawa, Kazuyuki Shimada, et al. (2004) :** Department of Cardiology. Jichi Medical School, Tochigi- ken, Japan.
- Kerger BE, Cupples A, Kannel WB. (1987):** The electrocardiogram in prediction of sudden death Framingham study experience. *Am Heart J* 113 : 377 – 382.
- Khattar RS, Senior R, Lahiri A. (1998):** Cardiovascular outcome in white – coat versus sustained mild hypertension: a 10-year follow-up study. *Circulation*; 89 : 1892 – 1897.

References

- Kiely DK, Wolf PA, Cupples, Beiser AS, Kannel WB. (1994):** physical activity and stroke risk: the framingham study. *Am J.Epidemiol* ; 140 – 608 – 620.
- Klein R, Klein BE, Moss SE, Wang Q. (1994) :** Hypertension and retinopathy, arteriolar narrowing, and arteriovenous nicking in a poplution. *Arch Ophthalmol* ; 122 : 92- 8.
- Kobayashi S, Okada K, Koide H, et al. (1997) :** Subcortical silent brain infraction as a risk factor for clinical stroke. *Stroke*; 28 : 1932 – 9.
- Kogure S , Lijima H.(1999) :** Retinal obstruction and systemic disorders. *Nippon Ganka Grakkat Zasslu*. 95: 67 – 73.
- Kumar and Clark.(1999):** *Cardiovascular Diseases, Systemic Hypertension Clinical Medicine 4th edition* p. 729-740.
- Lantelme P, Milon H, Gharib C , et al. (1998) :** White coat effect and reactivity to stress. Cardiovascular and autonomic nervous system responses. *Hypertension*; 31 : 1021 – 1029.
- Lantelme P, Milon H, Vernet M, et al. (2000):** Difference between office and ambulatory blood pressure or real white coat effect: does it matter in term of prognosis? *J Hypertens*; 18 : 383 – 389.
- Le Pailleur C, Montgermont P, Feder J M, et al. (2001):** Talking effect and "white coat" effect in hypertensive patients : physical effort or emotional content? *Behave Med*; 26 : 149 : 157.

References

- Leary AC , Donnan PT, Mac Donald TM, et al.(2002)** : The white – coat effect is associated with increased blood pressure reactivity to physical activity. *Blood Press Monit*; 7 : 209 – 213.
- Levy D, Anderson KM, Savage OD, et al.(1988)**: Echocardiographically detected left ventricular hypertrophy: prevalence and risk factors. *Ann Intern Med*; 108 : 7- 13.
- Levy D, Solomon M, D, Agostino RB, et al. (2000)** : Prognostic implications of baseline electrocardiographic features and their serial changes in subjects with left ventricular hypertrophy. *Circulation* 90: 1786 – 1793.
- Little P, Barnett J, Barnsleyl, et al. (2002)**: Comparison of agreement between different measures of blood pressure in primary care and daytime ambulatory blood pressure. *BMJ*; 325 : 254.
- Liu JE, Roman MJ, Spitzer Mc, O'Grady MJ, Pickering TG, Devereux RB, et al. (1991)** : Cornell Medical Center, NY, NY.
- Mailloux LU, Haley WE. (1998)**: Hypertension in the ESRD patient: pathophysiology, therapy outcomes and future direction. *AmJ. Kidney Dis* 32 : 705 – 719.
- Mancia G, Bertinieri G, Grassi G, et al. (1983)**: Effects of blood pressure measurements by the doctor on the patient's blood pressure and heart rate. *Lancet*; 2: 695 – 698.

- Mancia G, Parati G, Pomidossi G, et al. (1987):** Altering reaction and rise in blood pressure during measurements by physician and nurse. *Hypertension*; 9 : 209 – 215.
- Mancia G, Zanchetti A. (1996):** White-coat hypertension : misnomers, misconceptions and misunderstanding. What should we do next? *J Hypertens*; 14 : 1049 – 52.
- Mancia G.(1997) :** The sympathetic nervous system in hypertension. *J Hypertens*; 15 : 1553 – 65.
- Mancia G, Omboni S, Parati G, et al. (2001):** Twenty- four hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring in the Hypertension Optimal Treatment (HOT) study. *J Hypertens*; 19 : 1755 – 1763.
- Mancia G, Parati G, Henning M, et al. (2001):** On behalf of the ELSA investigators. Relation between blood pressure variability and carotid artery damage in hypertension: baseline data from the European Lacidipine Study on Atherosclerosis (ELSA). *J Hypertens* ; 19 : 1981 – 1989.
- Mansoor GA , White WB. (1996) :** The patient with an exaggerated white- coat effect. Clinician's corner. *Blood Pressure Monit*; 1 : 75- 77.
- Marino PL. (1997):** *The ICU book 2nd ed. William Wilkins Philadelphia, London, Paris, Hong Kong, Munich , Tokyo.*

References

- Martin K , Phillips RA, Krakoff LR. (1994):** Persistent white coat hypertension. *Am J Hypertens*; 7 : 368 – 370.
- Massie BM , Szfachcic Y, Tubau JF, et al. (1993):** Scintigraphic and electrocardiographic evidence of silent coronary artery disease in a symptomatic hypertension: A case control study. *JAm Coll Cardiol* 22: 1598- 1606.
- Meyrier A. (1998):** Renal vascular lesion in the elderly : nephrosclerosis or atheromatous renal disease? *Nephrol Dial Transplant .(suppl 9) : 45 – 52.*
- Michael E, Ernst , Pharm D, George R, Bergus MD. (2002).**
- Muldoon MF, Nazzaro P, Sutton – Tyrrell K , et al. (2000) :** White-coat hypertension and carotid artery atherosclerosis: a matching study. *Arch Intern Med*; 160 : 1507 – 1512.
- Munakata M, Hiraizumi T, Tomiie T , et al. (1998):** Psychobehavioral factors involved in the isolated office hypertension : comparison with stress- induced hypertension. *J Hypertens .; 16 : 419 – 422.*
- Myers MG, Reeves RA. (1995):** White coat effect in treated hypertensives patients : sex differences. *J Hum Hypertens*; 9 : 729 – 733.
- Myers MG. (1996):** Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring in treated hypertensive patients : implications for clinical practice. *J Hum Hypertens*; 10 (suppl 2) : S27 – S31.

- Myron YJS., Durker , Garla Territa.(1999):* Hypertensive retinopathy
Ophthalmology. 1st (ed) ; 16 : 1601 – 1606.
- O'Brien E, Sheridan J, O'Malley K.(1988) :* Dippers and nondippers
[letter] . *Lancet*; 2:397.
- O'Brien ET , Staessen JA. (1999) :* What is "hypertension"
Lancet ; 353 : 1541 – 43.
- O'Brien E, Coats A, Owens P, et al. (2000) :* Use and interpretation
of ambulatory blood pressure monitoring :
recommendations of the British Hypertension Society.
BMJ; 320 : 1128- 34.
- O'Brien E, Beevers G, Lip GYH. (2001):* ABC of hypertension:
blood pressure measurements . III. Automated
sphygmomanometry: ambulatory blood pressure
measurement . *BMJ*; 322: 1110-14.
- Ohkubo T, Imai Y, Tsuji I , et al. (1997) :* Prediction of mortality by
ambulatory blood pressure monitoring versus screening
blood pressure measurements: a pilot study in Ohasama.
J Hypertens; 15 : 357 – 64.
- Ohkubo T, Imai Y, Tsuji I. (1998) :* Reference values for 24- hour
ambulatory blood pressure monitoring based on a
prognostic criterion. The Ohasama Study. *Hypertension*;
32 : 255-9.

- Opsahl JA , Abraham PA, Halstenson CE, Keane WF.(1988):** Correlation of office and ambulatory blood pressure measurements with urinary albumin and N-acetyl – B-D- glucosaminidase excretions in essential hypertension. *Am J Hypertens*; 117S – 120S.
- Owen P, Atkins N, O'Brien E.(1999):** Diagnosis of white coat hypertension by ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. *Hypertension*; 34 : 267 – 272.
- Palatini P, Dorigatti F, Roman E, Giovinnazzo P, et al. (1998):** White – coat hypertension : A selection bias? Harvest Study Investigators. Hypertension and ambulatory recording ; Venetia study. *J. Hypertens*; 16 : 977- 984.
- Palatini P, Palomba D, Bertolo O, et al. (2003) :** The white- coat effect is unrelated to the difference between clinic and daytime blood pressure and is associated with greater reactivity to public speaking. *J Hypertens*; 21 (3) 545 – 553.
- Parati G, Pomidossi G, Casadei R, et al. (1985):** Lack of alerting reactions to intermittent cuff inflation during noninvasive blood pressure monitoring. *Hypertension*.; 7: 597- 601.
- Parati G, Pomidossi G, Alnini F, et al . (1987):** Relationship of 24-hour blood pressure mean and variability to severity of target- organ damage in hypertension. *J Hypertens*.; 5: 93-98.

References

- Parati G , Ulian L, Santucci C, et al. (1998) : Difference between clinic and daytime blood pressure is not a measure of the white coat effect. Hypertension.; 31 : 1185 – 1189.*
- Parati G, Ulian L, Sampieri L , et al.(2000) : On behalf of the Study on Ambulatory Monitoring of blood pressure and Lisinopril Evaluation (SAMPLE) Study Group. Attenuation of the "white – coat effect" by antihypertensive treatment and regression of target organ damage. Hypertension. ; 35 : 614 – 620.*
- Paul A. Smith, Graham LN, Stoker JB, Mary DA. (2002) : The Leeds Teaching Hospital, Leeds, United Kingdom.*
- Paula Alcantara , Carlos S Moreira, Carlota Saldanha , Cristina Alcantara, et al. (2003) : Department of Medicine I, Santa-Maria Hospital, Lisbon, Portugal © by the American Journal of Hypertension, Ltd. Published by Elsevier Inc.*
- Perk G, Mekler J , Bursztyn M. (2003): Ambulatory pulse pressure is a relatively sleep independent variable. J Hypertens ; 21 : 723 – 728.*
- Perticone F, Ceravolo R, Rujia A, Venture G, Iacopino S, Scozzafava A, Ferraro A, Chello M, Mastroroberto P, et al. (2001): Prognostic significance of endothelial dysfunction in hypertensive patients. Circulation; 104 : 191 – 196.*

References

- Phillips RA, Coplan NL, Krakoff RL, et al. (1987) : Doppler echocardiographic analysis of the left ventricular filling in treated hypertensive patients. JAM Coll Cariol ; 9 ; 317 – 22.*
- Picano E., Lucarini AR., Lattanzi F., et al. (1988): Dipyridamole echocardiography in essential hypertensive patients with chest pain . Hypertension 21 : 238- 243.*
- Pickering TG, Harshfield GA, Klienert HD, et al. (1982) : Blood pressure during normal daily activities , sleep , and exercise. JAMA; 247 : 992 – 996.*
- Pickering TG, James GD, Boddie C, et al. (1988) : How common is white coat hypertension? JAMA.; 259 (2) : 225- 228.*
- Pickering TG, James GD , Boddie C , Harshfield GA , Blank S, Laragh JH. (1988): How common is white coat hypertension? AmJ Med. Assoc. 259, 225 – 228.*
- Pickering TG. (1990): The clinical significance of diurnal blood pressure variations : dippers and nondippers: Circulation; 81 : 700-2.*
- Pickering TG, James GD. (1994) : Determinates and consequences of the diurnal rhythm of blood pressure. AMJ Hypertens 1993 ; 6 (suppl): 1665- 1695 J Biol Chem ; 269 : 21778 – 21785.*
- Pickering TG. (1995) : For an American Society of Hypertension Ad Hoc Panel :Recommendations for the use of home (self)*

and ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. *Am J Hypertens*; 9:1-11.

Pickering TG. (1996) : For an American Society of Hypertension Ad Hoc Panel . Recommendations for the use of home (self) and ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. *AmJ Hypertens*; 9 : 1-11.

Pickering TG , James GD, Boddie C, Harshfield GA, Blank S, Laragh JH. (2001): How common is white coat hypertension? *JAMA*; 259 : 225 – 8.

Pickering TG. (2003) : Lifestyle modification and blood pressure control, is the glass half full or half empty. *JAMA. Vol. 289, No.16.*

Pierdomenico SD, Guglielmi MD, Iapenna D, et al. (1995) : Hypertension Unit, chair of Internal Medicine, University of Chieti, Italy.

Pierdomenico SD, Cipollone F, Iapenna D, et al.(2002): Endothelial function in sustained and white coat hypertension. *Am J Hypertens.*; 15 : 946 – 952.

Poulsen PF.(1993) : Microalbuminuria – techniques of measurement A.Marker for organ damage, *edited by Mogenson GE. London, science press LTD ; pp. 10-19.*

Pringle SD, Dunn FG; Tweddel AC, et al.(1992): Symptomatic and silent myocardial ischemia in hypertensive patients with left ventricular hypertrophy. *Br Heart J* 67 : 377 – 382.

References

Rae- Ellen W. Kavey, Nader H, Atallah- Yunes, Frank C, Smith. SUNY. (2001): Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY.

Riser, Cortes P, Zhao X, Bernstein J, Narins RG, et al. (1992) : Intraglomerular pressure and mesangial stretching stimulate extracellular matrix formation in the rat. J. Clin Invest 90: 1932 – 1943.

Riva – Rocci S. (1897) : The technique of sphygmomanometry [In Italian], Gazz Med Torino; 10 : 981 – 1017.

Roman MJ, Saba PS, Pini R, et al. (1992) : Parallel cardiac and vascular adaptation in hypertension. Circulation; 86 : 1909- 18.

Romhilt DW, Estes EH.(1968) : A point – Score System for the E.C.G. diagnosis of left ventricular hypertrophy. Am Heart J; 75 : 752 – 758.

Rosa EC, Zanella MT, Ferreira SRG, Ribeiro FF, et al.(2000): Kidney and Hypertension Hospital, Nephrology and Endocrinology Divisions. Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Sacco RL, Elkind M, Boden – Albala B, et al. (2002): The protective effect of moderate alcohol consumption on ischemic stroke. JAMA; 281 : 1112 – 988.

Sasaki K, Kushiro T, Jin Inoue, Asgami T, Takahashi A, et al. (1997):
*Surugadai Nihon University Hospital, International
Christian University Tokyo, Japan.*

Scheler S. Motz W., Strauer BW. (1994): Mechanism of angina
pectoris in patients with systemic hypertension and
normal epicardial coronary arteries by angiogram.
AmJ cardiol 73:478-482.

Schettler G, Nussel E. (1975): *Arb. Med. Soz. Med.Prov.
Med.,* 10-25.

Sheps SG. (1997) : The sixth report of the Joint National Committee
on Prevention, Detection , Evaluation and Treatment of
high blood pressure. *NIH publication No. 98- 4080*
rockville , MD, NIH.

Sorof JM, Poffenbarger T, Franco K, Portman R. (2001): Evaluation
of white coat hypertension in children: importance of the
definitions of normal ambulatory blood pressure and the
severity of causal hypertension. *Am J Hypertens;*
14: 855 – 860.

References

- Spence JD, Hachinski VC. (1993):* Neurological complications of hypertension. *In Goetz , Tanner CM, Aminoff MJ(eds). Systemic Diseases: Part I. Amsterdam, Elsevier science; PP71 – 91.*
- Staessen JA, Celis H, Hond ED, Giot C, et al. (2002) :* Comparison of conventional and automated blood pressure measurements: In terim analysis of the THOP trail. Treatment of hypertension according to home or office blood pressure. *Blood Press Monit; 7: 61 – 62.*
- Strandberg TE, Salomaa V. (2000):* White coat effect , blood pressure and mortality in men: prospective cohort study. *Eur Heart J; 21: 1714-8.*
- Teichholz LE , Krelulen T , Herman MV, et al. (1976):* Problems in Echocardiographic angiographic correlations in the presence or absence of asynergy. *AmJ Cardiol; 37 : 7.*
- The Sixth Report of The Joint National Committee on Prevention, Diction, Evaluation , and Treatment of High Blood Pressure. (1997) : Arch Intern Med.; 157 : 2413 – 2446.*
- Tietz NW. (1986):* Text book of Clinical Chemistry WB Saunders CO, Philadelphia PA: PP 52- 53 (techniques and procedures to minimize laboratory infections) PP. 487 – 497 (specimen collection and storage recommendations) and P 2210 reference interval.

References

- Tubau JF, Hollenberg M, et al. (1989):* Usefulness of Thallium – 201 scintigraphy in predicting the development of angina pectoris in hypertensive patients with left ventricular hypertrophy . *AMJ cardiol* 64: 45 – 49.
- Vasan RS , Larson MG, Leip EP , et al. (2001):* Impact of high – normal blood pressure on the risk of cardiovascular disease. *NE ngl JMed* ; 345 : 1291 – 7.
- Verdecchia P, Porcellati C , Schillaci G , et al. (1994) :* Ambulatory blood pressure : an independent predictor of prognosis in essential hypertension. *Hypertension*; 24 : 793 – 801.
- Verdecchia P, Schillaci G , Borgioni C , Ciucci A, Zampi I , Gattobigio R , et al. (1995) :* White coat hypertension and white coat effect : Similarities and differences. *AmJ Hypertens* ; 8 : 790 – 798.
- Verdecchia P , Schillaci G, Borgioni C , Ciucci A , et al. (1996) :* White Coat hypertension. *Lancet*; 348 : 1444 – 5.
- Verdecchia P, Schillaci G , Borgioni C , et al. (1997) :* Prognostic significance of the white coat effect. *Hypertension.*; 29 : 1218- 1224.
- Verdecchia P, Schillaci G, Borgioni C , et al. (1998) :* Ambulatory pulse pressure : a potent predictor of total cardiovascular risk in hypertension. *Hypertension*; 32 : 983- 8.

References

- Verdecchia P. (2000) :** Prognostic values of ambulatory blood pressure
Current evidence and clinical implications. *Hypertension*;
35 : 844 – 851.
- Verdecchia P. (2001):** Reference values of ambulatory blood pressure and
self- measured blood pressure based on prospective outcome
data. *Blood Pressure Monitoring*; 6 : 323 – 327.
- Verdecchia P, Palatini P, Schillci G , et al. (2001) :** Independent
predictors of isolated clinic (white- coat) hypertension.
J Hypertens.;19:1015-1020.
- Verdecchia P, O'Brein E, Pickering T, et al. (2003) :** When can the
practicing physician suspect white coat hypertension?
Statement from the Working Group on Blood Pressure
Monitoring of the European Society of Hypertension.
Am J Hypertens.; 16 : 87 – 91.
- Ward R. (1990):** Familial aggregation and genetic epidemiology of
blood pressure. In: Laragh JH , Brenner BM, eds.
Hypertension: Pathophysiology, Diagnosis and
Management. *New York. NY: Raven Press*; 81- 100.
- Yarows SA , Julius S, Pickering TG. (2000) :** Home blood pressure
monitoring. *Arch Intern Med.*; 160 : 1251 – 7.