

HYPERTENSION IN CHILDREN – DILEMMAS AND TRAPS, CASE STUDY OVERVIEW

Dara Savić-Božović, Primarius MSc MD; Miloš Božović, Primarius MD
General Hospital Užice, Health Center Užice, Užice, SERBIA

INTRODUCTION: When talking about hypertension, first we think of elevated blood pressure in older population. However the occurrence of arterial hypertension is more often even in children's age. The value of blood pressure in children is determinate in regard to heights, age and gender of a child and normally isn't higher than 120/80mmHg.

According to etiology hypertension can be acute or chronic. The two relevant causes of chronic hypertension- coarctation of the aorta and stenosis of renal artery were revealed in HISPA program for children in General Hospital Užice.

CASE REPORT: Through work there were discovered two cases of elevated blood pressure with different etiology- coarctation of the aorta and stenosis of renal artery.

In first case a child was brought for examination because of nose bleed, when the high blood pressure was measured. With further diagnostics and examinations we made a conclusion that it was the coarctation of the aorta that caused high blood pressure. A large number of studies showed domination of male gender relative to female (2:1) when it-s about the coarctation of the aorta. Also the epistaxis has a meaningfully part, especially in older children as the most common symptom in coarctation of the aorta.

The child in this case is at age of 9, male gender and the reason of visiting the doctor for several times was the epistaxis.

Another child didn't have any problems. In accidental measurement at home the high blood pressure was revealed. Complete diagnostics was done and the therapy was given. The child was not responding properly to the given medicaments, so it was presumed that it has stenosis of renal artery and it was sent to further treatment in tertiary level where assumption was confirmed. Balloon dilatation at University Clinic hasn't given satisfying results so the autotransplantation right and left balloon dilatation with „cutting“ balloon is proposed as possible solution.

CONCLUSION: Hypertension must be taken seriously, adequate measures and diagnostic methods that can reveal its cause must be taken and in that way prevent further complications and promote the life of the patient especially the children, which future depends on us and our approach in treatment.

KEY WORDS: arterial hypertension, coarctation of the aorta, stenosis of renal artery, child's age