

MANAGEMENT OF BLOOD PRESSURE AND HYPERLIPIDEMIA IN PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS

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Abstract

Atherosclerosis is a very long lasting and preceding condition before ischemic cardiovascular diseases. Because hypertension and hyperglycemia, family history, obesity, and smoking are important risk factors for the progression of arteriosclerosis, it is well known that controlling these risk factors will help prevent cardiovascular diseases. As most representative methods that can be used for early screening of arteriosclerosis progression, there are carotid intima media thickness, measurement of coronary calcium score through non-enhance computed tomography, and measurement of ankle brachial index. These tests are used to stratify the risk of cardiovascular disease, and in accordance to determine the control goals and timing of medications of hyperlipidemia and hypertension management which are major risk factors affecting the progression of arteriosclerosis. Today, I will summarize about the criteria for the management of hypertension and dyslipidemia are in patients with arteriosclerosis identified by several other means of testing, which are based on the recent updated guidelines.

Keywords

Atherosclerosis, Hypertension, Dyslipidemia