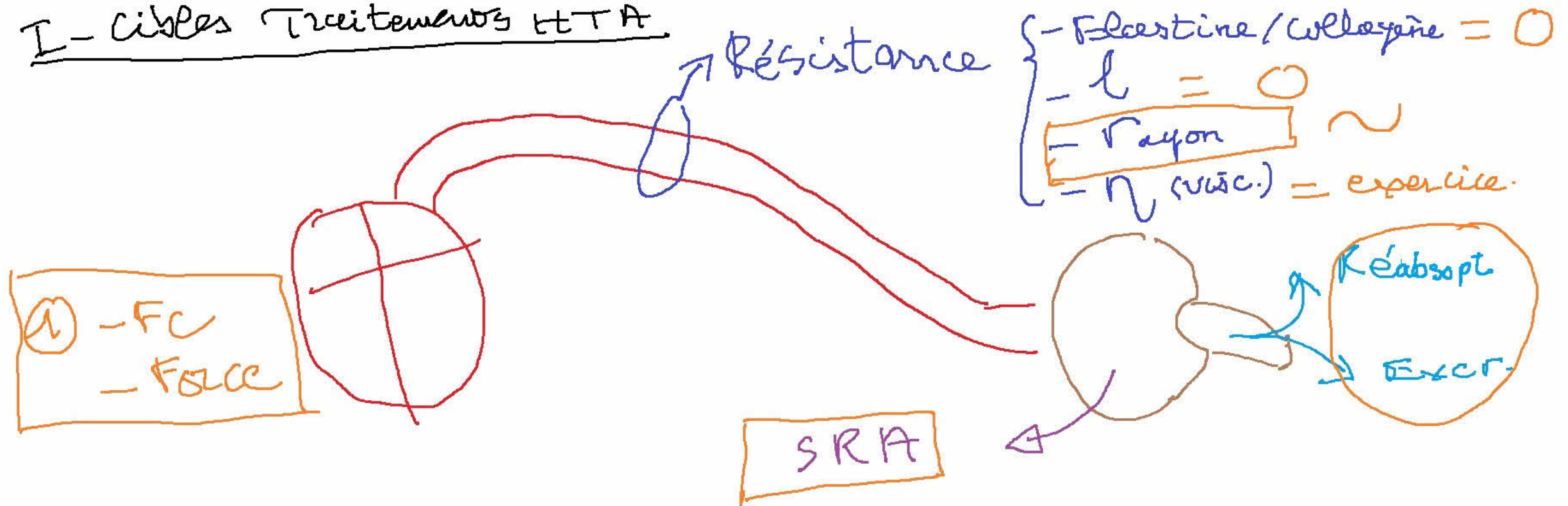
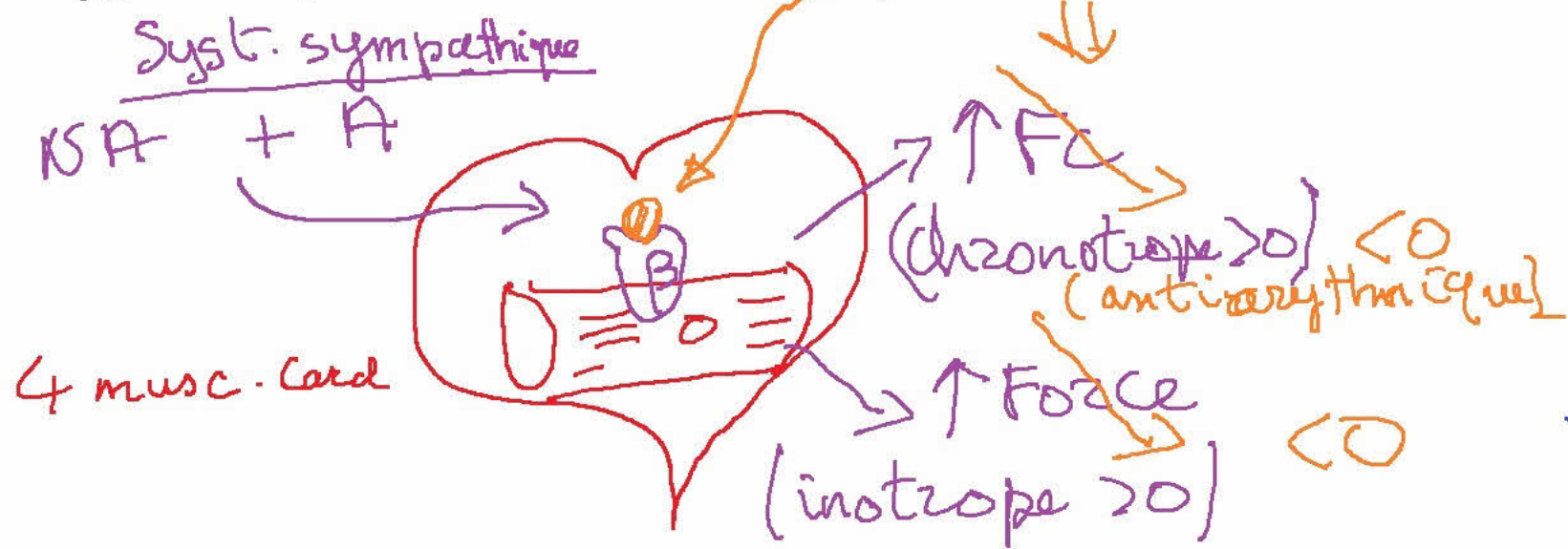


I - Cibles traitements HTA



HTA résistantes ?

II - β -bloquants

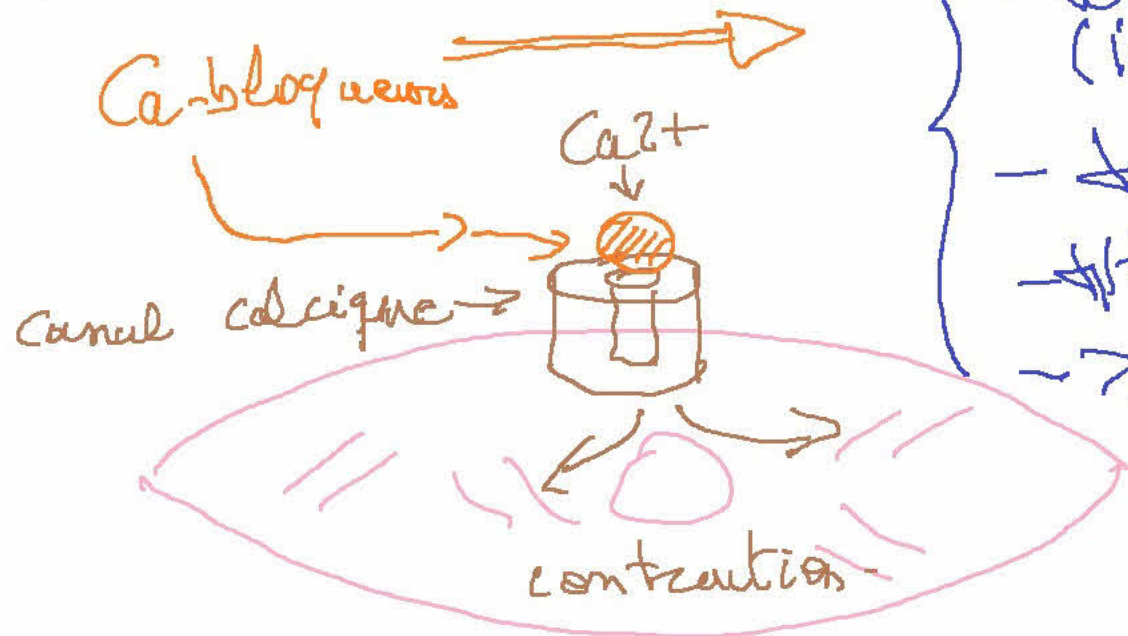


- 1960 - propranolol (-cl)
Prix Nobel 1988

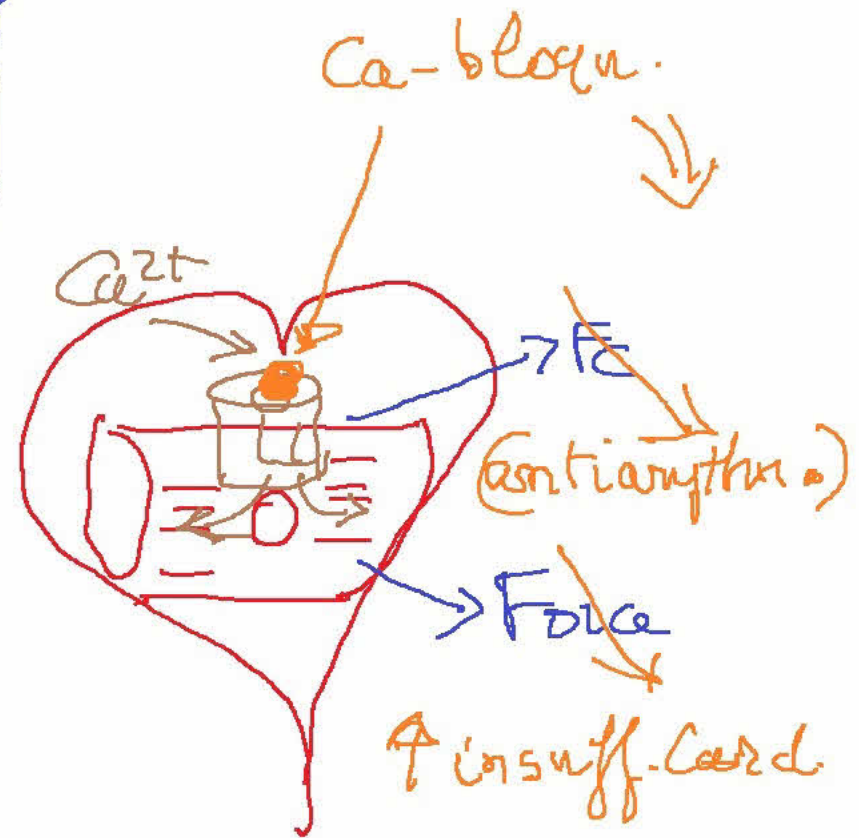
[effet cardiaque !]

- bradycardie
- métab. lipides
 NA + A $\rightarrow$ β -bloqu. $\rightarrow$ adypocytes $\rightarrow$ lipides $\rightarrow$ AG $\rightarrow$ muscles
- stress $\rightarrow$ β -bloqu. $\rightarrow$ NA + A $\rightarrow$ HTA
- $\rightarrow$ adapt. exercice

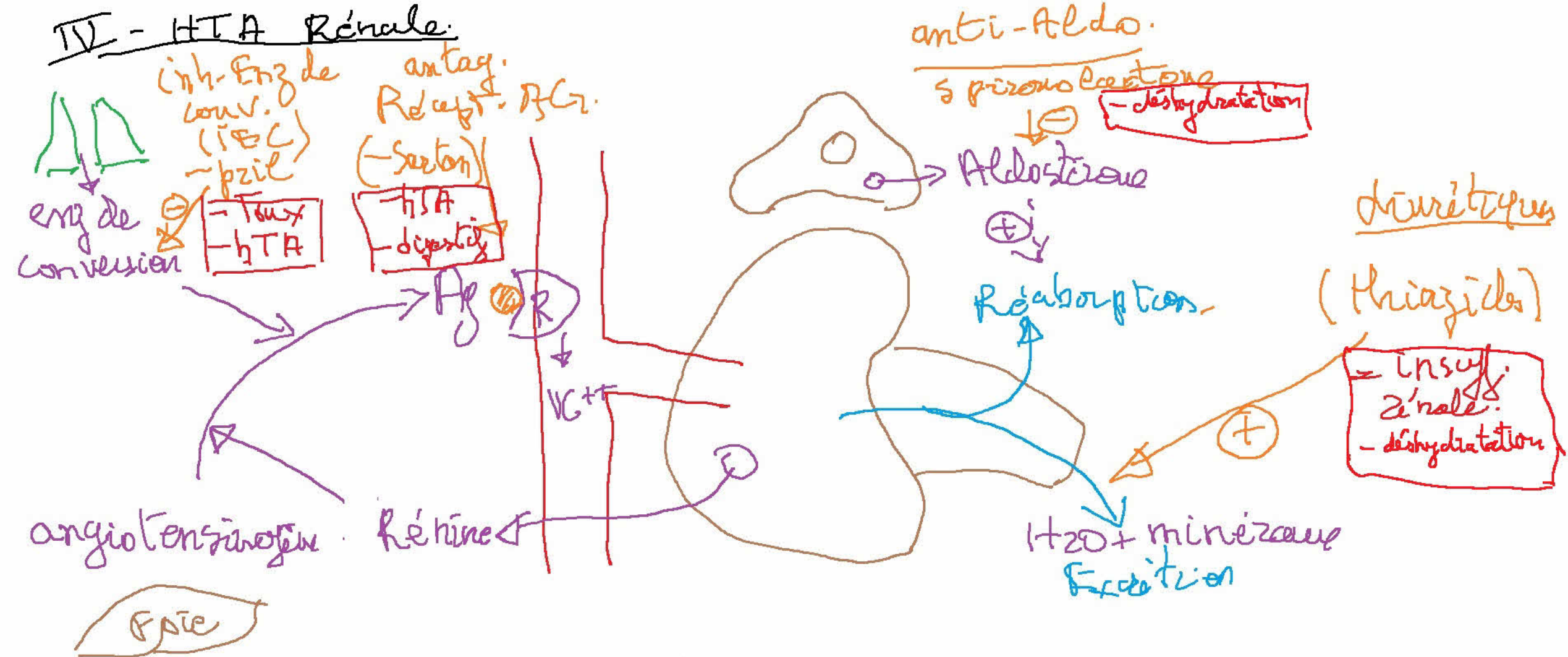
III - antagonists calcium (Ca^{2+}) - Ca-blockers



- Verapamil (1964)
- (Isoptin)
- ↓ contract. CML
- ↓ HTA
- → cederías!



IV - HTA Rénale.



Ag : angiotensine; VC : vasoconstriction)

V - HTA résistantes

① inobservance

- HTA modérée
- HTA corrigée
- polymédication

40 %

⇓
automatisée connectée

② Echec monothérapie

- multithérapie
- polypills
(comprimés composés)

A - β -bloqu + diurétique

B - Ca-bloq. + " "

C - β -bloqu + inh SRA

D - B + C = 4 anti-HTA
sous-dosés

③ HTA Sévères

- Résist. multithér.
- abs. HTA second.

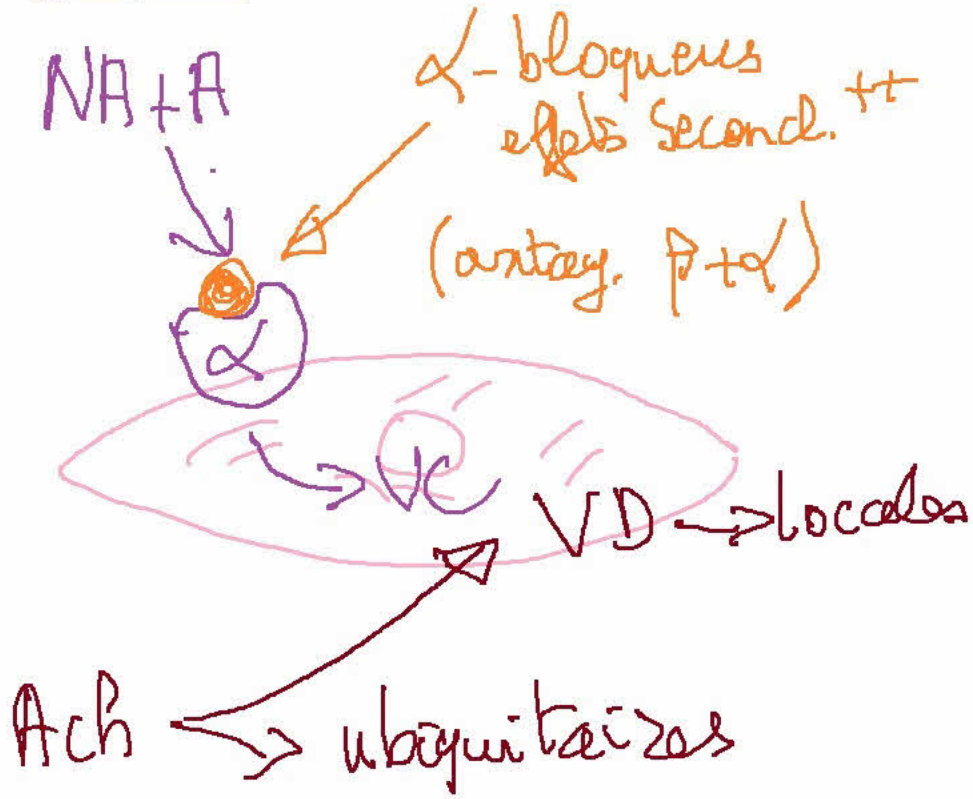
- lésion artères
Rénales
↓ Renine + ↓ Aldo.
(EC > 0)

- stimulation des
barorécepteurs Cardiaques
(EC en cours)

EC : essais cliniques

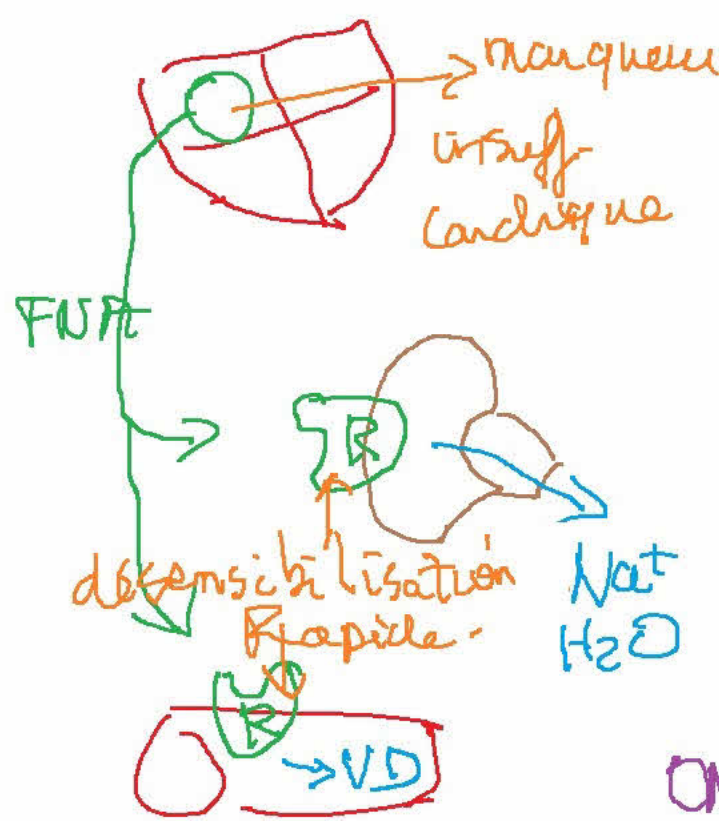
VI - Espoirs deus en HTA

① Cible vascul. spécifique



(VD : vasodilatation)

② - Facteur Natriurétique adréal (FNA)



③ Oxyde nitrique

