

USP

- Obstetrics

- Ashma Khalil and Cypros Nicolaides (King's College Hospital, London, UK) performed Arteriograph examinations on a large cohort (6,766) of pregnant women at the 11-13th weeks of their pregnancy, in order to reveal the later developing preeclampsia after the 20th week of gestation. The Arteriograph measured elevated central systolic BP and aortic stiffness turned to be significant predictors of preeclampsia.
- *USP for gynaecologists;*
 - ✓ *We have evidence that elevated central systolic BP and arterial stiffness measured with Arteriograph helps to identify those subjects whom preeclampsia develops in the later stage of pregnancy.*

- Gynaecology

- The estrogen production of ovaries used to fall much earlier than menopause occurs. The diminished estrogen level accelerates the atherosclerotic procedures causing decreased NO (nitrogen monoxide) synthesis, which increases the peripheral arterial tone of the small arteries and arterioles; furthermore endothelial/vascular dysfunction develops. As the increased arterial stiffness the above mentioned vascular remodeling can be detected with Arteriograph, thus women who are candidates for an increased level of medical care, can be detected in due time.
- *USP for gynecologists;*
 - ✓ *The early arterial dysfunction in perimenopause can be revealed with Arteriograph, thus provide indication for a timely initialized hormonal replacement therapy (HRT) and for an increased medical care.*