# Morning surge in blood pressure linked to strokes

In older people with high blood pressure, a sharp increase in blood pressure in the morning increases the risk of stroke and is linked to brain lesions known as "silent" strokes, according to a recent study published in Circulation: Journal of the American Heart Association. This study is the first to show that an excessive morning blood pressure surge is a predictor of stroke in elderly people with high blood pressure, says lead author Dr. Kazuomi Karlo, from the department of cardiology at Jichi Medical School in Tuching, Japan. This finding was independent of ambulatory blood pressure levels and target organ damage.

Ambulatory blood pressure is a 24-hour continuous blood pressure measurement. Target organ damage is the damage to organs such as the brain, heart or kidneys caused by high blood pressure overnight are at Increased risk for stroke, and that the reason may be the morning surge rather than the

and that the reason may be the morning surge rather than the excessively low blood pressure during the night," says Kario.

Kario's team followed 519
Japanese patients with high
blood pressure (average age
72) for an average of 41
months. All participants
underwent ambulatory blood
pressure monitoring and a
magnetic resonance imaging
(MRI) sean to determine the
presence of silent cerebral
infarets (brain lesions that
indicate a "silent" stroke).
High blood pressure (hypertension) is diagnosed when
average systolic pressure (the
top number in a blood pressure reading is 140 millimeters of mercury (mm Hg) or
greater, or average diastolic
pressure (bottom number) is
90 mm Hg or greater.
Researches calculated the
morning blood pressure surge
by measuring the average systolic blood pressure during the
two hours after awakening,
and subtracting the average,
systolic blood pressure during
the one hour that included the
lowest alexping blood pressure.
Participants were divided

Participants were divided Participants were divided into two groups. The morning surge (MS) group included 63 patients who had a morning blood pressure increase of 55 mm 18 g or greater. The Nor. MS group included the remaining 466 patients who had a morning blood pressure increase of less than 55 mm HG. The average morning blood pressure increase was 60 mm Hg in the MS group, and 29 mm Hg in the non-MS

29 mm Hg in the non-MS group.

The researchers found that participants in the MS group were more likely to have multiple "silent" stokes (67 percent) than the non-MS group (33 percent) according to their MRIs at the start of the study. In addition, 19 percent of those in the MS group had a stroke during the follow-up period compared with 7.3 percent of people in the non-MS group.

cent of people in the non-Ms group.
Even after adjusting for age and ambulatory blood pressure, the relative risk of stroke for people with a morning surge was nearly three times higher than for people without the surge. Researchers also found that a 10 mm Hg increase in the morning blood pressure surge increased stroke risk by 22 percent.

increased stroke risk by 22 percent.
Kario says, "The results suggest that the morning surge in blood pressure could be a new target for drug treatment to prevent target organ damage and subsequent stroke in patients with high blood pres-

sure." He adds that even though the study was not designed to investigate the effect of blood pressure-lowering medication on stroke risk, they did observe that such medication was associated with reduced stroke risk. "Thus, controlling the morning surge with antihypertensive medication might decrease stroke risk," says Kario.

decrease stroke risk," says
Kario.
Kario's study is the largest
and most definitive investigation of the long-recognized
pattern of higher cardiovascular event rates in the morning
hours.
"The clinical inferences of
the data from this study are
clear," says Kario. "Patients
who experience surges of
blood pressure after arising
are at risk for stroke and likely
other cardiovascular events. other cardiovascular events. The presence of such surges can be identified by home blood pressure measurements. And, if the early morning blood pressure is above 140/90 mm Hg, additional antihypertensive therapy is indicated.

He adds that it would be logical for drug treatment to include antihypertensive medicines that are effective for 24 hours or longer. other cardiovascular events.

### Group warns about abandoning carbohydrates

Concerned about a fun-damental nutritional shift now occurring in the diet of millions of Americans,

now occurring in the date of millions of Americans, one health organization is attempting to clarify the role of carbohydrates in weight management.

The American Institute for Cancer Research (AICR) says the wide-spread "all or nothing" approach to carbohydrates, chiefyl inspired by misreadings of popular diets, is simply too simplistic and potentially dangerous. That's why the most recent issue of the quarterly AICR Newsletter, arriving this week in some 1.5 million American homes, features a front-page story that clarifies this timely issue in a concrete, casy-to-size in a concrete casy-to-size in a con

that charifies this timely issue in a concrete, easy-to-understand style.

"The word is on the street," said Melanie Polk, RD, director of nutrition education at AICR. "You hear it repeated over and over around the water cooler, at parties and over dinner with friends: carbs

are bad. The truth is a bit more complicated than that. Polk points out that even

Polk points out that even the most restrictive "low-earb" diets qualify their position with regard to healthy foods that contain earbohydrates. Acknowledging that veg-etables, fruits and whole grains provide health bene-fits and protection from hronic disease, most highchronic disease, most high protein diets manage to make some room for these important foods. Regardless, the only message many Americans are hearing is, "Cut the earls."

are nearing is, but the carbs:

The cancer experts are concerned that this is just the kind of misinformation that plays into Americans' desire for simple solutions. In fact, an AICR survey conducted two weeks ago shows that 78 percent of Americans believe that the kind of food they eat is more important for managing their weight than the amount of food they eat.

#### CLARIFICATION

It was incorrectly stated in the article "Reducing the Fear Factor" (Health, Sunday, March 30) that Dr. James G. Henderson, director of Troy Intenda Medicine, was the primary Michigan investigator for a Mayo Clinic study on feed DNA evaluation. Dr. Narash Cunaratman, gastroenterologist and director Naresh Gunaratiam, gastroenterologist and director of clinical research at St. Joseph Mercy Hospital, is the lead investigator.

## Read Taste Sunday

# Dynamic.

Every Sunday and Thursday, we bring you the latest information on what's for sale and what's available in the job market. Our classifieds are a dynamic source for whatever you need!

Observer & Eccentric

"It's all about results"

1-800-579-SELI (7355)

www.observerandeccentric.com

## Certified IT Training at Schoolcraft College

18600 Haggerty Rd. Livonia, MI 18152

Classes starting soon. Current MCSA's, looking to upgrade their certification, are encouraged to inquire about the MCSE electives.

Call toll free for details: 1-866-248-6265

FREAVIERS

In partnership with 1/Tech Services, a Microsoft Certified Technical Education Center.



Schoolcraft

Schoolcraft College Continuing Education

certified IT training programs to fit your ne

A+ Computer Technician

Microsoft MCSE Electives

NOW available

Services now offers

Network+

