

Original Article

Dependence of P-wave dispersion on mean arterial pressure as an independent hemodynamic variable in school children

Dependencia de la dispersión de la onda P en la presión arterial media como variable hemodinámica independiente en niños en edad escolar.

Elibet Chávez¹, Emilio F. González², María del Carmen Llanes³ Merlin Garí Llanes³, Yosvany García³

¹ Cardiocentro Ernesto Guevara de Villa Clara. Villa Clara, Cuba.

² Universidad Central de Las Villas. Villa Clara, Cuba.

³ Hospital Pediátrico Universitario José Luis Miranda. Villa Clara, Cuba

Chavez E, Gonzalez EF, Llanes MC, Llanes MG, García Y. Dependence of P-wave dispersion on mean arterial pressure as an independent hemodynamic variable in school children. *Colomb.Med.*2013;44 (3):178-83

Article history:

Received Nov 16 2012

Received in revised form Feb 02 2013

Accepted Sep 06 2013

Keywords:

P-wave dispersion, mitral A-wave duration, prehypertension, blood hypertension

Palabras Clave:

Dispersión de la onda P, duración de la onda A del flujo mitral, prehipertensión, hipertensión arterial

Abstract

Introduction: The relationship between diastolic dysfunction and P-wave dispersion (PWD) in the electrocardiogram has been studied for some time. In this regard, echocardiography is emerging as a diagnostic tool to improve risk stratification for mild hypertension.

Objective: To determine the dependence of PWD on the electrocardiogram and on echocardiographic variables in a pediatric population.

Methods: Five hundred and fifteen children from three elementary schools were studied from a total of 565 children. Those whose parents did not want them to take part in the study, as well as those with known congenital diseases, were excluded. Tests including 12-lead surface ECGs and 4 blood pressure (BP) measurements were performed. Maximum and minimum P-values were measured, and the PWD on the electrocardiogram was calculated. Echocardiography for structural measurements and the pulsed Doppler of mitral flow were also performed.

Results: A significant correlation in statistical variables was found between PWD and mean BP for pre-hypertensive and hypertensive children, i.e., $r = 0.32$, $p < 0.01$ and $r = 0.33$, $p < 0.01$, respectively. There was a significant correlation found between PWD and the left atrial area ($r = 0.45$ and $p < 0.01$).

Conclusions: We highlight the dependency between PWD, the electrocardiogram and mean blood pressure. We also draw attention to the dependence of PWD on the left atrial area. This result provides an explanation for earlier changes in atrial electrophysiological and hemodynamic characteristics in pediatric patients.

Resumen

Introducción: La relación entre la disfunción diastólica y la dispersión de la onda P (PWD) en el electrocardiograma se ha estudiado durante algún tiempo. En este sentido, la ecocardiografía se está convirtiendo en una herramienta de diagnóstico para mejorar la estratificación de riesgo en la hipertensión leve.

Objetivo: Determinar la dependencia de las PWD en el electrocardiograma de las variables ecocardiográficas en una población pediátrica.

Métodos: De un total de 565 niños de tres escuelas primarias, fueron estudiados 515 niños. Fueron excluidos del estudio, aquellos niños cuyos padres se negaron a participar, y los niños con enfermedades congénitas conocidas. Se les realizó electrocardiograma de superficie de 12 derivaciones y se realizaron 4 tomas de presión arterial. Fueron medidas las ondas P del electrocardiograma y calculada su dispersión. Se realizó ecocardiografía para medidas estructurales y Doppler pulsado del flujo mitral.

Resultados Se demuestra correlación significativa entre la PWD y la tensión arterial media para prehipertensos e hipertensos $r = 0.32$, $p < 0.01$ y $r = 0.33$ $p < 0.01$, respectivamente. Existe una correlación significativa entre PWD y área de la aurícula izquierda ($r = 0.45$ y $p < 0.01$).

Conclusiones: Existe dependencia de la dispersión de la onda P del electrocardiograma de la tensión arterial media. Se demostró dependencia de la dispersión de la onda P sobre el área auricular izquierda. Este resultado sugiere la existencia de cambios en las características electrofisiológicas auriculares y cambios hemodinámicos en la población pediátrica estudiada.

*Corresponding Author.

E-mail Address: elibet@capiro.vcl.sld.cu (Chavez E), corazon@hped.vcl.sld.cu (Llanes MC), eglez@uclv.edu.cu (Gonzalez EF), corazon@hped.vcl.sld.cu (Llanes MG), merlingll@hped.vcl.sld.cu (Llanes MG), yosvanygnobrega@gmail.com (García Y)

Introduction

Atrial Fibrillation (AF) is a paradigm of atrial arrhythmic heterogeneity with an anatomical and electrophysiological complex quality¹.

It has been suggested that one of the mechanisms involved in AF pathogenesis is the presence of multiple random re-entrant wavelets that propagate and become extinct or fractionate within the atrial tissue. The correlation between the presence of abnormalities in atrial conduction and paroxysmal AF induction is well documented².

Intra and interatrial conduction prolongation and the homogeneous propagation of sinus impulses are electrophysiological characteristics of patients with paroxysmal AF³. Atrial Fibrillation as a sustained tachyarrhythmia has been associated with both cardiovascular risk factors and a substantial increase in morbidity and mortality. There are many diseases associated with AF, such as heart failure, ischemic heart, valvular heart, thyroid, diabetes mellitus, lung and hypertension. The last infirmity noted is related to all of these diseases⁴.

Concerning hypertension, researchers have demonstrated a significant relationship between changes in the left ventricular geometry and PWD^{5,6}. These phenomena arise in adults with AF.

The objective of this paper is to determine the association between PWD and mean blood pressure (BP) in children between 8 and 11 years of age.

Material and Methods

This study which was developed as part of the PROCDEC II Asturias-Cuba project for the diagnosis and management of arterial hypertension in the pediatric population was conducted by a multidisciplinary team (pediatricians, cardiologists, pediatric cardiologists, endocrinologists and Clinical Laboratory and Statistics and IT specialists).

A total of 5,025 children between 8 and 11 years old from 43 primary schools of Santa Clara district, province of Villa Clara, Cuba, were included. A detailed medical history was obtained from all the children as well as complementary studies that helped in the diagnosis of essential and secondary arterial hypertension and other comorbidities (diabetes mellitus, blood disorders, kidney and adrenal diseases, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy).

A cluster sampling was done in the present study. Schools involved were randomly selected; the number of children selected for this age group totaled 565. Children studied were attending the third, fourth and fifth grade of school courses 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 at three primary schools in the urban area. Finally 515 children were studied. Inclusion criteria were:

Inclusion criteria were: Children between 8 and 11 years old, sexual development in stage 1 of Tanner, considered in a prepubertal stage on which sexual hormones still do not have an impact, children's consent, parents' or tutors' consent for children's participation in the study. Exclusion criteria comprised: Children younger than 8 years old in whom psychological studies showed greater fear or stress when in front of the medical

staff, congenital heart disease as the child's personal history or diagnosed during the study, secondary arterial hypertension; other comorbidities: diabetes mellitus, blood disorders, kidney and adrenal diseases, idiopathic hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. A cross sectional study was done with the selected sample. Height was measured in meters using a height rod specifically designed for this aim, children had to be barefoot.

The main element of the physical examination was the way in which BP measurements were obtained. The conventional method for measurement was used by means of a calibrated sphygmomanometer. Measurements were always taken under similar conditions by the same staff utilizing an appropriate-sized cuff with the cuff bladder covering at least 80% of the child's arm. It was measured at the midpoint between the acromion and the olecranon with a pediatric-sized stethoscope⁷.

BP measurements were taken with the child in a seated position with the forearm resting on a table, and after remaining at rest for at least 10 min. An unwrinkled cuff was placed at the level of the heart.

Four BP measurements were taken on different days. The cuff was inflated to 20 mm Hg above the abolition level of the radial pulse, and it deflated at a rate of approximately 2 mm Hg per second. The systolic BP was determined to be the pressure at which the first sound was heard (Korotkoff phase I) and the diastolic BP were defined by the change of the arterial tone or by the point of noise cessation (Korotkoff phase IV).

The sample was classified according to the diagnosis of normotensive blood pressure, i.e. with BP below the 90th percentile; pre-hypertensive, by a BP between the 90th and 95th percentiles, and hypertension by a BP higher than the 95th percentile for age, sex and height in all cases. This procedure is consistent with those established in the Fourth Report on the Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents⁷. The mean BP was calculated for each subject and then group averages were determined.

A 12-lead surface electrocardiogram was performed with Nyhom Kodem equipment standardized at a paper speed of 50 mm/second. P-waves were measured for each lead. The maximum *p value* was taken as the highest measured P-wave value; the minimum *p value* was noted as the lowest measured value; and the P-wave dispersion (PWD) was identified as the difference between the maximum and the minimum *p value*.

Echocardiography also was performed with Aloka 5000 equipment, using a 3.5 MHz transducer. The existence of structurally normal hearts for the entire sample was confirmed through echocardiography. Mitral inflow was determined by Doppler pulse in an apical four-chamber view. A normal pattern of left ventricular relaxation was identified for all of the 515 children under study.

The following echocardiography variables were also obtained: left ventricular diameter (diastolic and systolic diameters), interventricular septum thickness, posterior wall thickness, fractional shortening, ejection fraction, left atrial diameter, velocity and mitral inflow A-wave duration (AWD), respectively given in

millimetres per second and milliseconds. These values were used to calculate the left ventricular mass, according to the Deveroux equation⁸.

$$\text{Left Ventricular Mass (g)} = 0.8 \times 1.04 \times [(\text{LVD} + \text{IVS} + \text{WP}) \times 3] + 0.6 \quad (1)$$

Where: LVD = left ventricular diameter (mm)

IVS = inter-ventricular septum (mm)

WP = posterior wall (mm)

The left ventricular mass index (LVMI) g/cm was calculated by equation 2⁹.

$$\text{LVMI} = \text{Left ventricular mass/size}^{2.7} \quad (2)$$

Ethical aspects.

The approval was requested to the Ethics Committees of Universidad Martha Abreu de las Villas and of Hospital Pediátrico Universitario José Luis Miranda. Before their approval, those from the Ministries of Health and Education were requested; they were received in March 2007. The informed consent was requested to the parents, and children who participated in the study gave their approval. Data were analyzed using the SPSS 17.0 software, and the means and standard deviations were calculated. The differences in continuous variables among 3 diagnosis-related groups and 2 sex-related groups were evaluated by parametric tests. Additionally, a multivariate linear regression was performed to identify the most influential variable from an independent perspective on PWD as the dependent variable. In all cases, a 95% confidence interval was used along with partial correlations for age, weight and height. An ANOVA with the Scheffé test was used to compare means.

Results

Table 1 shows the mean values for the diagnosis-related groups and their standard deviations. The average PWD increased from 31.85 ms, for normotensive children, to 37.33 ms, for pre-hypertensive children, and up to 39.74 ms in the case of hypertensive children. It showed significant differences between normotensive and pre-hypertensive subjects ($p < 0.01$), as well as between normotensive and hypertensive children ($p < 0.01$). No significant differences were found between pre-hypertensive and hypertensive children ($p = 0.411$). The echocardiographic variables studied included: velocity and mitral inflow A wave duration, left atrium diameter, left and right atrial area and left ventricular mass index. The systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure and mean blood pressure (MBP) were all determined, as were the weight, height, age and body surface area.

Echocardiographic variables are also shown in Table 1. LVMI mean values between normotensive and pre-hypertensive children showed no significant difference ($p = 0.118$); however, there was a significant difference ($p = 0.026$) between normotensive and hypertensive children. LVMI mean values for pre-hypertensive and hypertensive children were not significantly different ($p = 0.256$).

The AWD value decreased from 138.2 ms in normotensive children to 131.6 ms in hypertensive children, and the standard deviation likewise decreased. No significant differences between AWD means were observed in the comparison using an ANOVA with the

Table 1: Distribution of mean and standard deviation values for P-wave dispersions and echocardiographic variables

Variable	Normo (n= 333)	Prehyp (n= 156)	Hypert (n= 26)	p value
PWD (ms)	31.85±9.30	37.33±9.37	39.74±11.59	Normo/prehyp: 0.000 Normo/hypert: 0.000 Prehyp/hypert: 0.411
LVMI (g/m ^{2.7})	36.75±8.33	38.50±9.55	41.55±7.93	Normo/prehyp: 0.118 Normo/hypert: 0.256 Prehyp/hypert: 0.026
AWD (ms)	138.2±22.43	135.0±21.60	131.6±19.98	Normo/prehyp: 0.925 Normo/hypert: 0.747 Prehyp/hypert: 0.622
MBP (mmHg)	79.6±5.19	83.5±4.65	87.2±7.47	Normo/prehyp: 0.188 Normo/hypert: 0.026 Prehyp/hypert: 0.256
LAA (cm ²)	10.66±2.38	10.98±2.23	12.21±1.27	Normo/prehyp: 0.000 Normo/hypert: 0.000 Prehyp/hypert: 0.411
LVEF (%)	69.81±7.34	68.48±7.84	66.63±7.94	Normo/prehyp: 0.234 Normo/hypert: 0.120 Prehyp/hypert: 0.413
FS (%)	38.07±7.40	38.10±6.50	36.59±6.67	Normo/prehyp: 0.241 Normo/hypert: 0.254 Prehyp/hypert: 0.385
LV (mm)	35.76±2.79	36.27±3.00	36.66±2.70	Normo/prehyp: 0.365 Normo/hypert: 0.366 Prehyp/hypert: 0.258

n= 515 Abbreviations:

PWD: P wave dispersion, LVMI: Left ventricular mass index, AWD: Mitral inflow A wave duration, MBP: Mean Blood pressure, LAA: left atrial area, LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction, FS: fractional shortening, LV: Left ventricular dimension, ms: Milliseconds, mmHg: millimeter of mercury, cm²: centimeter square, mm: millimeter. Normo: Normotensive, Prehyp: Prehypertensive, Hypert: Hypertensive.

Scheffé Test and a 95-percent confidence interval (inter-group). A multivariate linear regression analysis was also performed with a 95% confidence interval that adjusted for age, weight and height. The purpose was to identify MBP as an independent variable among variables having a greater influence on PWD. Table 1 shows that MBP values increased from normotensive to hypertensive (79.6 mmHg for normotensive; 83.5 mmHg for pre-hypertensive, and 87.2 mmHg for hypertensive).

A comparison between MBP and diagnostic classifications was also performed. Significant differences in PWD were found between normotensive and pre-hypertensive ($p < 0.01$), normotensive and hypertensive ($p < 0.01$), and pre-hypertensive and hypertensive ($p < 0.01$).

Discussion

The most important results are the following: a significant correlation in statistical variables was found between PWD and mean BP for pre-hypertensive and hypertensive children ($r = 0.32$, $p < 0.01$ and $r = 0.33$, $p < 0.01$) respectively. There was significant correlation found between PWD and the left atrial area.

There were a high percentage of pre-hypertensive children who had BP values between the 90th - 95th pressure percentiles. Thus, it can be argued that those children are at risk of suffering hypertension in the absence of adequate medical intervention¹⁰.

The highest PWD in hypertensive and pre-hypertensive groups are shown in Table 1 and indicate an increased vulnerability to the development of atrial arrhythmia. The relationship between this highest PWD and the development of paroxysmal AF by electrophysiological alterations of the left atrial wall has been well documented for adults^{2,11}. Similar results were obtained for the case of children. A significant difference in the p parameters was found when comparing PWD means for normotensive and pre-hypertensive children, as was the case in comparisons between normotensive and hypertensive children. However, PWD means for pre-hypertensive and hypertensive children were not significantly different. In fact, a similar PWD was evident. This might explain the heterogeneous behavior of the atrial wall in these groups.

The highest PWD also showed intra- and inter-atrial delay conduction. This may explain the presence of electrical heterogeneity at this anatomical level¹². It should be noted that an early hypertension diagnosis, along with the onset of early treatment for these children, would help to lower their cardiovascular risk. Several authors have considered the possibility of returning to normal PWD by using antihypertensive treatment and thus reducing the risk of AF. The latter method would likely help to improve the quality of life for hypertensive patients¹³.

Köse *et al.*¹⁴, noticed an increase in LVM secondary to increased BP. They have also pointed out the relationship between LVMI increase/PWD increase/paroxysmal AF in adults with a diagnosis of cardiovascular disease. All of these variables were closely related to this study of children. Therefore, the largest PWD that has been described in adults that is associated with a deteriorating cardiovascular prognosis can be identified from the age of childhood. It may be possible to obtain a regression of PWD in

hypertensive children by correctly treating them, as occurs in adult cases¹³.

Gunduz *et al.*¹⁵, referred to the relationship between DD levels and PWD increases. However, they did not find any relationship to the primary cause of DD. Donoiu *et al.*¹⁶, however, concluded from their study that the severity of DD in hypertensive children is related to increases in PWD.

Changes in left ventricular geometry caused by hypertension, such as occurs in left ventricular hypertrophy (concentric or eccentric) and in LVMI, have been associated with increased PWD. PWD, in particular, has been independently associated with LVMI^{6,15}. There is also previous confirmation of the relationship between hypertension and left ventricular hypertrophy and diastolic dysfunction (DD)¹⁵.

DD is frequent in patients with hypertension¹⁵. A DD study using Doppler pulsed echocardiography showed a decreased AWD in conjunction with increased rates in the pulmonary veins. However, in our sample, the selection criterion was a normal pattern of left ventricular relaxation. We observed the trend toward decreased AWD in hypertensive versus normotensive children, although they did not show significant differences.

It has been found that increased systemic pressure leads to increases in left intra-ventricular pressure and retrograde pressures in the left atrium, as part of the transition to DD¹⁶. This knowledge could lead to the pathophysiological argument that despite the absence of altered echocardiographic patterns, this study found a pathophysiological negative influence due to increases in the systemic pressure on left ventricular relaxation.

Several authors^{17,18}, who used animal models have described a direct relationship between increases in intra-atrial pressure and the vulnerability of these structures to the development of arrhythmias. In our electrocardiographic study, we observed that high PWD leads to decreased AWD (negative correlation). Therefore, we can argue that from an early age there are pathophysiological influences by increasing systemic BP levels. This leads to impaired ventricular relaxation, despite an E/A normal mitral inflow and subsequent disorder in atrial mechanics. This disorder is represented here by AWD, which corresponds to atrial ejection.

The linear regression between PWD and AWD was applied to the diagnosis-related groups, and a significant linear correlation was demonstrated for the entire sample. A significant relationship was not found among normotensive children; however, a significant linear correlation reappeared in pre-hypertensive and hypertensive children, as shown in the relationship between PWD and AWD. Beevers *et al.*¹⁹, described and defined the pathophysiology of hypertension in which increases in systemic pressure raises the left ventricular pressure and increases the retrograde left atrial pressure. The retrograde left atrial pressure has been related to wall stress and subsequently to the development of electrophysiological conditions that favor the occurrence of atrial arrhythmia. The renin angiotensin aldosterone role in the pathophysiology of hypertension and the remodelled atrial wall was later described. It has been shown to increase atrial vulnerability and lead to the development of atrial arrhythmia in prehypertensive patients^{20,21}.

Several studies indicate that the relationship between PWD and MBP also guarantees that arrhythmia risk decreases when the BP was normalized. It is shown by the regression of PWD values and decrease of heterogeneity in impulse conduction^{2,13}. It was noted that this increase in PWD indicates increased atrial vulnerability to the development of atrial arrhythmia. Chávez *et al.*²², also described a positive correlation between PWD and the left atrial area in hypertensive children.

Higher *r* correlation coefficients and PWD can be found in the literature. In our opinion, it is important to consider that these values relate to adults with hypertension, heart failure and other inflammatory secondary changes to the activity of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system²⁰. We hold the belief that these advanced inflammatory changes are not present in early childhood.

Conclusions:

We highlighted the dependence between PWD, the electrocardiogram and mean blood pressure and drew attention to the dependence of PWD on the duration of the mitral inflow A-wave. Perhaps these results will provide a satisfactory explanation for the earlier changes in the characteristics of the hemodynamics and atrial electrophysiology in pediatric patients.

Acknowledgements

This study was partially supported by the PROCDEC II project financed by Oviedo's government, the ASTUR-CUBA Society in Spain and by the Universidad Central "Marta Abreu" de Las Villas, in Cuba. We also wish to express thanks to the IMI Institute of Barcelona, Spain. The authors also wish to thank Vivian Fernández, PhD and Juan V. Lorenzo-Ginori, PhD for their review of the manuscript.

Conflict of interest

none declared

References

- Dorantes SM. Fibrilación auricular-ventricular. Por fin. ¿cuántos tipos? ¿cuántas similitudes?. *Relampa*. 2008; 21(2): 107-11.
- Wang C, Xie ZW, Li MX. Analysis of P interval dispersion and its correlative factors among Chinese. *Hunan Yi Ke Da Xue Xue Bao*. 2001; 26(3): 241-3.
- Dilaveris PE, Gialafos EJ, Sideris SK, Theopistou AM, Andrikopoulos GK, Kyriakidis M, *et al.* Simple electrocardiographic markers for the prediction of paroxysmal idiopathic atrial fibrillation. *Am Heart J*. 1998; 135: 733-8.
- Taggar JS, Lip G. Risk predictors for lone atrial fibrillation. *Europace*. 2008; 10(1): 6-8.
- Dilaveris PE, Gialafos JE. P-wave dispersion: a novel predictor of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. *Ann Noninvasive Electrocardiol*. 2001; 6(2): 159-65.
- Gur M, Yilmaz R, Demirbag R. Relation between P-wave dispersion and left ventricular geometric patterns in newly diagnosed essential hypertension. *J Electrocardiol*. 2008; 41(1): 54. 182
- National High Blood Pressure Education Program Working Group on High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents. The fourth report on the diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment of high blood pressure in children and adolescents. *Pediatrics*. 2004; 114(Suppl 2): 555-76.
- Devereux RB, Reichek N. Echocardiographic determination of left ventricular mass in man. Anatomic validation of the method. *Circulation*. 1977; 55: 613-8.
- Lurbe E, Cifkova R, Cruickshank JK, Dillon MJ, Ferreira I, Invitti C, *et al.* Manejo de la hipertensión arterial en niños y adolescentes. Recomendaciones de la Sociedad Europea de Hipertensión. *Hipertens Riesgo Vasc*. 2010; 27 (2): 47-74
- Ramírez J. Presión normal e hipertensión arterial en niños y adolescentes. *Arch Argent Pediatr*. 2006; 104(3): 193-5.
- Sari I, Davutoglu V, Ozbala B, Ozer O, Baltaci Y, Yavuz S, Aksoy M. Acute sleep deprivation is associated with increased electrocardiographic P-wave dispersion in healthy young men and women. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol*. 2008; 31(4): 438-42.
- Köse S, Kiliç A, Iyisoy A, Kursaklioglu H, Lenk MK. P-wave duration and P dispersion in healthy children. *Turkish J Pediatr*. 2003; 45(2): 133-5.
- Celik T, Iyisoy A, Kursaklioglu H, Yilmaz MI, Kose S, Kilic S, *et al.* Telmisartan has a much greater lowering effect on PWD and P maximum values than ramipril. *Clin Cardiol*. 2005; 28(6): 298-302.
- Köse S, Aytemir K, Sade E, Can I, Özer N, Amasyali B, *et al.* Detection of patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy at risk for paroxysmal atrial fibrillation during sinus rhythm by P-wave dispersion. *Clinical Cardiology*. 2006; 26(9): 431-4.
- Gunduz H, Binak E, Arinc H, Akdemir R, Ozhan H, Tamer A, *et al.* The relationship between P-wave dispersion and diastolic dysfunction. *Tex Heart Inst J*. 2005; 32: 163-7.
- Donoiu, Dracea OD, Radu RI, Giuca A, Ionescu DD. P wave dispersion and diastolic dysfunction in hypertensive patients. *J Hyperten*. 2010; 28: e465.
- Neuberger HR, Schotten U, Blaauw Y, Vollmann D, Eijsbouts S, van Hunnik A, *et al.* Chronic atrial dilation, electrical remodeling, and atrial fibrillation in the goat. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2006; 47(3): 644-53.
- Eijsbouts SC, Majidi M, van Zandvoort M, Allessie MA. Effects of acute atrial dilation on heterogeneity in conduction in the isolated rabbit heart. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol*. 2003; 14: 269-78.
- Beevers G, Lip G, O'Brien E. The pathophysiology of hypertension. *BMJ*. 2001; 322: 912-6.
- De La Riva I. Control humoral de la presión arterial. In HE Cingolani, AB Houssay editors. *Fisiología Humana de Houssay*. Buenos Aires-Argentina: Editorial El Ateneo; 2010.

21. Cagirci G, Cay C, Karakurt O; Eryasar N, Acikel S, Dogan M, *et al.* P-wave dispersion increases in prehypertension. *Blood Press.* 2009; 18: 51-4.
 22. Chávez GE, González RE, Castro HJ, LLanes CMC, Garí LM, García NY, *et al.* Hipertensión arterial en población pediátrica, sus efectos en la dispersión de la onda P y el área auricular izquierda. *Rev Chil Cardiol.* 2010; 29(3): 322-7.
-