

*Abstracts of the Scientific Awards of XXXIX COMU 2020 - Research Classified -
Oswaldo Cruz Award - Surgical Area*

The Leading Conduct in Renovascular Hypertension

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Introduction: The Renovascular hypertension (RH) is the leading cause of secondary hypertension. The main cause for RH is renal arterial stenosis and with early treatment is possible to reverse the clinical state. Therefore, the diagnosis and choice of a proper treatment are extremely important, especially in this pathology.

Methodology: Thus, this paper aimed to conduct a narrative review, using articles from indexed journals and narrative and systematic reviews of Medline, SciELO and Cochrane CENTRAL databases, comparing comparing the use of stent in cirurgical intervention versus the use of medical drugs in the treatment of RH.

Results: In none of the studies (RADAR, RAOOD) or systemic reviews or metaanalysee was observed the restoration of renal function.

Discussion: The diseases occur due to decreased blood flow of the renal artery, usually by an atheroma plaque. The physiopathology of RH disease consists in the interaction between the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS), that when activated is responsible for sodium and volume retention, combined with other pressure systems such as Sympathetic Nervous System. RH treatment can be performed through drug therapy, mainly ACE inhibitors or through surgical intervention with stent placement.

Conclusion: The conclusion observed was that the efficiency of the stent when combined with the use of pharmacos, obtaining an improvement in the clinical picture.

Keywords: Renovascular hypertension; Renal artery obstruction; Angioplasty; Renal artery stenosis; Secondary hypertension.