

Immunological Role in Hypertension

Manasa GV* and Sreelatha S

*Department of OBG., ESIC-MC PGIMSR, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

Published August 10, 2019

ABSTRACT

T cells are classified as Th1/Th2 depending upon activation marker and cytokine production. Activated T-cells in circulation causes increased infiltration of leukocytes into vasculature leading to stress induced hypertension. Activated T cells which infiltrate into kidney producing cytokine promotes sodium and water retention leading to overt hypertension. Monocytes are capable of producing antigen to T-cells, thus, monocyte depletion is prevention of T-cell activation preventing the etiopathogenesis of gestational hypertension. Th17 cells newly deduced subset of T-cells which produce cytokine IL-17. It has a major role in autoimmune disease, obesity and cardiovascular diseases.

We are reporting case series of 8, conducted in ESIMC PGIMSR, Bangalore for one year during the period of 2018-2019, with 5 cases of primigravida and 3 cases of multigravida with age from 20-34, who presented with history of hypertension and its adverse fetal outcome.

Conclusion: Proper analysis, prevention and treatment are necessary to have better fetal outcome in patient with hypertension.

Keywords: Pre-eclampsia, Gestational hypertension, IUD, T-cells, Monocytes

Corresponding author: Dr. Manasa GV, Junior Resident, Department of OBG., ESIC-MC PGIMSR, Bangalore, Karnataka, E-mail: mansigv@gmail.com

Citation: Manasa GV & Sreelatha S. (2019) Immunological Role in Hypertension. J Immunol Res Ther, 4(S1): 12.

Copyright: ©2019 Manasa GV & Sreelatha S. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.