

# Pressure amplitude

This article has been translated from WikiSkripta; ready for the **editor's review**.

**Pressure amplitude** (also **pulse** or **pulse pressure**) is the difference between systolic and diastolic pressure . At physiological blood pressure values (120/80 mmHg), the pressure amplitude is 40 mmHg. The pressure amplitude is highest in the large arteries, decreasing towards the periphery. The magnitude of the pressure amplitude mainly determines the systolic volume and the compliance of the vessels. An increase in systolic volume (eg during muscle work) leads to an increase in pressure amplitude, while greater vascular compliance reduces the pressure amplitude.

## Links

### Related articles

- Blood pressure
- Mean arterial pressure
- Systolic pressure
- Diastolic pressure

### Source

- ŠVÍGLEROVÁ, Jitka. Tlaková amplituda [online]. Poslední revize 2009-02-18, [cit. 2010-11-12]. <[https://web.archive.org/web/20161225092053/http://wiki.lfp-studium.cz/index.php/Tlakov%C3%A1\\_amplituda/](https://web.archive.org/web/20161225092053/http://wiki.lfp-studium.cz/index.php/Tlakov%C3%A1_amplituda/)>.

ws:Tlaková amplituda