

Pressure amplitude (pediatrics)

Pressure amplitude (or **pulse pressure** or **pulse pressure**) measures **difference between the values systolic and diastolic bp**. Approximately its decrease or increase can be assessed from the recording of the arterial curve during IBP measurements. In conditions with *reduced cardiac output* (eg heart insufficiency, hypovolemia) we find **reduced values**, on the contrary in condition with *hyperkinetic circulation* (eg high flow phase sepsis, fever, anemia) we see **an increase in amplitude**. Special cases of pulse pressure enlargement are **some heart defects** characterized by an accelerated decrease in diastole blood pressure (normal decrease in diastole pressure is attributed to blood leakage into the arterial bed - so-called aortic run-off) - significant aortic insufficiency, ductus arteriosus patens, large AV malformations, truncus arteriosus communis or aortopulmonary window.

Links

Related articles

- Pressure amplitude
- Shock (pediatrics)

Source

- HAVRÁNEK, Jiří: *Šok*. (upraveno)
- ws:Tlaková amplituda (pediatrie)