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Abstract S509

cardiovascular safety. However, data prospectively addressing cardiovascular safety of paracetalom is still lacking. The aim of this study was therefore to evaluate the safety of paracetamol on 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring with coronary artery disease were included in this randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled design. In the study, patients were divided into three groups: 1) paracetamol (3x1g, n=33), 2) placebo (n=33), and 3) no medication (n=33). The primary endpoint was the change in blood pressure from baseline to follow-up. The secondary endpoint was the change in heart rate. The results showed that paracetamol significantly decreased both systolic and diastolic blood pressure compared to the placebo group. The study concluded that paracetamol can be safely used in patients with coronary artery disease.

PS35/TUE/63 - Breathing and baroreflex sensitivity in patients with newly diagnosed arterial hypertension

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Objectives: To assess the effect of paracetamol on blood pressure in patients with coronary artery disease and ABPM were obtained. The results showed that paracetamol significantly reduced both systolic and diastolic blood pressure compared to the placebo group. The study concluded that paracetamol can be safely used in patients with coronary artery disease.

PS35/TUE/65 - Evaluation of a method of deriving arterial pulse wave velocity from a single pulse recording


Objectives: To assess the effect of paracetamol on blood pressure in patients with coronary artery disease and ABPM were obtained. The results showed that paracetamol significantly reduced both systolic and diastolic blood pressure compared to the placebo group. The study concluded that paracetamol can be safely used in patients with coronary artery disease.

PS35/TUE/66 - Comparison of estimates of central blood pressure obtained from the late systolic shoulder of the radial pressure waveform and from the SphygmoCor radial-to-aortic transfer function

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Objectives: To assess the effect of paracetamol on blood pressure in patients with coronary artery disease and ABPM were obtained. The results showed that paracetamol significantly reduced both systolic and diastolic blood pressure compared to the placebo group. The study concluded that paracetamol can be safely used in patients with coronary artery disease.

PS35/TUE/67 - Cuff size in 24 hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring

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Objective: To study the effect of different cuff sizes in 24-hour daytime and nighttime BP values in non-obese and obese subjects. Methods: 56 consecutive