Specialist Medical Review Council

Reasons for Decision

Section 196W
Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986

Re: Statements of Principles Nos. 31 and 32 of 2001
Concerning Hypertension
Matter No.2001/2
Requests for review declaration No 6

DECISION

1. In relation to the Repatriation Medical Authority (the RMA) Statement of Principles No. 31 of 2001 made under subsection 196B (2) of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* (the VEA), and the RMA Statement of Principles No. 32 of 2001 made under subsection 196B (3) of the VEA, both in respect of hypertension, the Specialist Medical Review Council (the Council) declares, under subsection 196W (4) of the VEA, that it is of the view that there is sound medical-scientific evidence on which the RMA could have relied to amend the Statements of Principles in force in respect of hypertension, particularly as regards occupational or work related stress consequent upon working in a high demand, low decision latitude or control job. The Council, pursuant to section 196W(4)(d) of the VEA, remits the matter to the RMA for reconsideration and:

(a) directs that the RMA reconsider the three biological markers of stress in hypertension, being the interrelationship with the sympathetic nervous system, the brain transmitter studies, and the adrenaline hypothesis, all of which are more particularly described in paragraph 49 below; and

(b) recommends that the RMA have regard to:

  (i) the list of key references referred to by Professor Esler, set out in paragraphs 54 and 55 below;

  (ii) the article by Drs Schnall, Pickering and Schwartz referred to by the applicant, set out in paragraph 56 below;

(iii) any further information which has become available to the RMA since the determination of Statements of Principles Nos. 31 and 32 of 2001; and

(iv) any further information which may become available to the RMA between the date of the Council's Declaration and the completion by the RMA of its reconsideration.

FINDINGS ON MATERIAL QUESTIONS OF FACT

Background of events giving rise to the review

2. On 24 May 2001, the RMA under subsections 196B(2) and (3) of the VEA determined the Statements of Principles being instruments numbered 31 and 32 of 2001 concerning hypertension.

3. On 4 June 2001 and 18 June 2001, in accordance with section 196D of the VEA and sections 46A and 48 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* the two Statements of Principles were tabled in both the House of Representatives and in the Senate.

4. On 6 June 2001 the making of those instruments was notified in the Gazette (No. 22, p.1545).

5. On 13 June 2001 the Department of Veterans' Affairs received an application for review of Statements of Principles Nos. 31 and 32 of 2001 (the application). Specifically, the application was concerned with a decision of the RMA of 24 May 2001 refusing to add 'Occupational or Work Related Stress' as a factor to Statement of Principles Nos. 31 and 32 of 2001 concerning hypertension.

6. The application was accompanied by a detailed submission from the applicant and reports of Dr Gordon and Dr Stevenson. The applicant was critical of the failure of the RMA to include 'Occupational or Work Related Stress' as one of the criteria within the Statements of Principles concerning hypertension. The applicant based this objection on what he considered to be 'the failure of the RMA to consider the relationship of the latest sound medical-scientific evidence in providing a 'direct link to stress and hypertension''.

7. The applicant particularly but not exclusively relied upon the article co-authored by Professor Murray Esler: (Rumantir et al) *'The 'adrenaline hypothesis' of hypertension revisited: evidence for adrenaline release from the heart of patients with essential hypertension'* Journal of Hypertension 2000, Vol 18 No 6, p717-723.

8. In quoting this reference the applicant drew attention to the fact that the paper had been before the RMA at the time of its promulgation of Statements of Principles Nos. 31 and 32. It was his contention that:

(a) due weight had not been accorded to this reference; and

(b) if due weight had been given to this reference, 'work related stress' would have been able to be listed in the relevant Statements of Principles as a factor that as a minimum must exist.'

9. The Repatriation Commission also made a submission to the Council.

10. The Council convened for the purpose of this review on 28 November 2001.

The Specialist Medical Review Council

11. The Council is a body corporate established under section 196V of the VEA, and consists of such number of members as the Minister for Veterans' Affairs determines from time to time to be necessary for the proper exercise of the function of the Council as set out in the VEA. The Minister must appoint one of the Councillors to be the Convenor. When a review is undertaken of a Statement of Principles made by the RMA, the Council is constituted by 3 to 5 Councillors selected by the Convenor. When appointing Councillors, the Minister is required to have regard to the branches of medical science expertise which would be necessary for deciding matters referred to the Council for review.

12. Professor Alex Cohen AO, MD, FRACP was the Convenor of the Council for this review. The other members of the Council were: Professor Ian Puddey, Professor of Medicine, Head of the Department of Internal Medicine at Royal Perth Hospital, University of Western Australia**;** Emeritus Professor Scott Henderson, visiting Senior Specialist, Psychiatry Unit The Canberra Hospital; Professor Murray Esler, Head of Cardiovascular Neuroscience Laboratory at the Baker Institute, Associate Director of the Alfred and Baker Medical Institute Unit, Alfred Hospital, and Professor of Medicine Monash University Melbourne; and Dr Jonathan Phillips, Consultant Psychiatrist, and Chairman of the Committee of Presidents of the Australian Medical Colleges.

The Legislation

13. The legislative scheme for the making of Statements of Principles is set out in Part X1A and X1B of the VEA.

14. The functions and powers of the Council must be seen in light of the function and purpose of Statements of Principles in the scheme of the VEA. The significance of Statements of Principles to claims under the VEA for pensions in relation to eligible service is apparent from sections 120A and 120B of the VEA. Section 120 is also of importance.

Sound Medical-Scientific Evidence

15. Fundamental to Statements of Principles is the concept of 'sound medical- scientific evidence' which has been defined in section 5AB of the VEA. Information about a particular kind of injury, disease or death is taken to be sound medical-scientific evidence if:

(a) the information

(i) is consistent with material relating to medical science that has been published in a medical or scientific publication and has been, in the

opinion of the Repatriation Medical Authority, subjected to a peer review process;

or

(ii) in accordance with generally accepted medical practice, would serve as the basis for diagnosis or management of a medical condition; and

(b) in the case of information about how that injury, disease or death may be caused - meets the applicable criteria for assessing causation currently applied in the field of epidemiology.

16. Under section 196W of the VEA, the Council can only reach the view that a Statement of Principles should be amended on the basis of sound medical-scientific evidence.

Oral Submissions

Applicant's submissions

17. The applicant represented himself.

18. The initial part of his presentation comprised a detailed account of his own personal and family history prior to, during, and subsequent to his enlistment.

19. In support of his submissions that 'Occupational and Work place Stress' should be included in the Statements of Principles concerning hypertension, the applicant relied upon the following key passages. (The Council notes that the passages set out below are as put to the Council by the applicant. In some cases the passages are not directly quoted from the references cited, and in others, it is not clear that words from the references cited have been omitted. Rather, in some instances, the passages are a combination of reference material, and the applicant's own comment). All papers relied upon by the applicant are referenced below at paragraph 63.

- From numerous clinical studies a phenotype of neurogenic human hypertension has been delineated, and testing of the heritability of this neurogenic variant of essential hypertension has commenced. The sympathetic nervous variation is manifest in an increase in muscle sympathetic nerve firing and high rates of spill-over of noradrenaline from the kidneys and heart. Coupled with the resultant high plasma resin activity, an accentuated haemodynamic response to pharmacological adrenaline blockade, a high heart rate, and in some cases an elevated cardiac output. (at page 645) Professor Murray Esler '*Sympathetic Activity in Experimental and Human Hypertension*' Handbook of Hypertension 1997 Vol 17: Pathophysiology of Hypertension, p 629-673.

- Although the concept that in some patients essential hypertension may arise by psychosomatic mechanisms is not entirely unproven there is a wealth of supporting experimental and clinical evidence. *(ibid* at page 647).

- Evidence for adrenaline release from the heart of patients with essential hypertension provides sound, medical-scientific evidence that stress leads to hypertension. The Australian Doctor … outlines that study and states 'ongoing stress leads to an accumulation of adrenaline which subsequently causes vasoconstriction and hypertension'.

- These include exposure to stressful life events, characteristics of the work environment and social resources. In addition, long term occupational stress, such as the strain of a demanding job that affords little opportunity for decision making, increases risk for CHD, hypertension and stroke. '*National Heart, Lung and Blood Pressure Institute Report of the Task Force on Behavioural Research in Cardiovascular Lung and Blood Health Disease' 1998 – Other Social Stresses and Health* at page 8.

- In humans increased prevalence of hypertension is associated with an individual's long term exposure to daily stresses, such as or having high demand and low control jobs. '*National Heart, Lung and Blood Pressure Institute Report of the Task Force on Behavioural Research in Cardiovascular Lung and Blood Health Disease' 1998– Sustained Hypertension* at page 64.

- Blood pressure reactions to the uncontrollable task were greater in high than low job strain groups. Job strain is associated with a heightened blood pressure response to uncontrollable but not controllable tasks. (Abstract under Results and Conclusions at page 193) Steptoe *et al* report '*Job Strain, Blood Pressure and Response to Uncontrollable Stress*' The Journal of Hypertension 1999, Vol 17, No 2 p 193-200.

- Several studies have suggested that chronic social conflict is associated with higher blood pressure and ambulatory monitoring has shown that most people have their highest pressure during working hours. Occupational stress can be evaluated as job strain which is a combination of high demands at work with low decision latitude or control. (Abstract at page 9) Dr T Pickering report '*The Effects of the Environmental and Lifestyle Factors on Blood Pressure and the Intermediary Role of the Sympathetic Nervous System*' The Journal of Human Hypertension 1997, 11, Suppl 1 p 9-18.

- Stress can cause hypertension through repeated blood pressure elevations … Factors affecting blood pressure through stress include white coat hypertension, job strain, social environment and emotional distress … Although stress may not directly cause hypertension, it can lead to repeated blood pressure elevations which eventually may lead to hypertension. (Abstract at page 38) Kulkarni *et al* '*Stress and Hypertension'* Wisconsin Medical Journal 1998 p 34-38.

- One potentially important factor is work load or the objective level of work demand. Perceptions of work rather than objective work load may be equally important … This paper discusses Karasek's demand control model of work stress. This model postulates that high levels of job strain arise when high physiological demands at work are coupled with low decision latitude or control over how the job is done. (at page 687) Steptoe '*Ambulatory Blood Pressure and Work'* Handbook of Hypertension Vol. 17: Pathophysiology of Hypertension, 1997, p674-708.

- Moreover, a substantial case control study of working men aged 30 to 60 years, has shown that exposure to job strain substantially increases the likelihood of hypertension … Work can be a source of chronic stress, with elements such as time pressure, heavy responsibility, conflicting social relationships and job insecurity having potent effects. *Steptoe ibid* at pages 688 and 692 respectively.

20. The applicant then introduced reports from Dr Richard Gordon referable to the applicant's own circumstances. Notwithstanding the applicant was allowed to present this material to the Council, it should be noted that the Council does not examine and review the application of individuals on the basis of personal history of illness.

21. In reply to the Repatriation Commission's submissions, the applicant submitted that the material upon which he relied (as referred to above) met the criteria laid down by Bradford Hill.

Repatriation Commission's Submissions

22. Dr John Kelley, a Medical Officer with the Department of Veterans' Affairs, represented the Repatriation Commission. He was accompanied by Dr Keith Horsely. Dr Kelley was the principal author of the Repatriation Commission's written submission to the Council.

23. The Repatriation Commission drew the Council's attention to the fact that the RMA has carried out three separate formal investigations into stress as a potential cause of hypertension. One of those investigations had incorporated a Consensus Conference, with participation by national and international experts in the field.

24. The Commission noted the RMA had accepted as relevant outcomes of severe stress the conditions of ischaemic heart disease; cerebrovascular accident; anxiety disorder and irritable bowel syndrome. The nature of the stress in these clinical conditions has been specified by the RMA to range from severe stressor; severe psychosocial stressor to specified psychiatric condition. The time interval between stress and onset varies between immediately; within 48 hours; within two years and in the last instance, six months (Repatriation Commission submission paragraph 11).

25. The RMA has not to date included either chronic (situational) stress, such as from job strain, or personality traits as causal factors in any Statements of Principles.

26. Dr Kelley referred to the epidemiological information currently available in the literature as to any causal connection between stress and hypertension. Dr Kelley examined that material in the light of the Bradford Hill criteria with some variations.

27. Dr Kelley submitted there were methodological difficulties in the studies supporting an asserted causation between occupational or workplace stress and hypertension. He submitted that foremost among these was: 'the amorphous and ubiquitous nature of stress and the problems of adequately characterising and measuring stress' (Repatriation Commission Submission, paragraph 17). After outlining a number of primary research studies he conceded: 'Some of these studies provide support for a role of stress in the causation of hypertension but many do not' (Repatriation Commission Submission, paragraph 19*)*.

28. The principal foundation on which Dr Kelley based his submission was the paper ('*Stress, Personality Interactions and Hypertension'*, p 133-150 of the proceedings monograph) prepared by Professor Don Byrne in 1998 for the Consensus Conference on Stress and Challenge, Health and Disease. This paper was before the RMA at the time of creation of the current Statements of Principles.

29. Dr Kelley relied upon the opinion of Professor Byrne that there was no sufficient causal connection between stress and hypertension, contending particularly that the association was lacking in strength, consistency and specificity; that appropriate temporality had really not been shown; and that no dose response effect had been adequately demonstrated.

30. Dr Kelley conceded that the review by Andrew Steptoe, '*Ambulatory Blood Pressure and Work'* Handbook of Hypertension Vol. 17: Pathophysiology of Hypertension, 1997, pp 674-708, provided a comprehensive summary of the principal approaches to the investigation of stress and hypertension, and the strongest support for a role for psychosocial factors in the pathogenesis of hypertension. Dr Kelley nevertheless submitted that neither this review, nor any of the others cited, demonstrated workplace stress as an independent risk factor for the development of hypertension.

31. In quoting a number of recent studies – both prospective and cross sectional - Dr Kelley submitted '…that there is material that offers some support for the stress-hypertension hypothesis countered by material that does not support that association' (Repatriation Commission Submission, paragraph 27). In noting the criteria considered by the RMA to be necessary to give credibility to a causal association, Dr Kelley tabled four recent studies that in his submission met these criteria. In none of these was an unequivocal, unadulterated causal connection shown, the studies showing a negative, inverse or mixed outcome.

32. Dr Kelley submitted that: 'Overall the Commission considers that these better quality epidemiological studies offer limited and inconsistent support for a causal association between stress and hypertension, with more negative than positive findings' (Repatriation Commission Submission, paragraph 33).

33. With regard to the 'adrenaline hypothesis', Dr Kelley addressed the particular paper cited in the application and agreed that there was support for the notion that 'stress mediates hypertension via stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system.' However, he submitted that the paper did not prove that 'work-related stress' was responsible for this adrenaline release, nor that this adrenaline release results in sustained hypertension (Repatriation Commission submission paragraph 35).

34. Dr Kelley concluded by submitting that there was a strong body of dissent among the scientific community to the linking of stress and hypertension, based primarily upon the inconclusive findings of some of (what he submitted were) the better quality prospective studies. He stressed the need for further evaluations despite the immense amount of material already in existence.

35. Dr Kelley conceded that there was quite a deal of supportive evidence connecting stress with hypertension. However, he submitted that the whole field is beset by methodological difficulties, and that further prospective studies of job strain were required. For these reasons, taking into account those studies currently available, he reiterated his submission that the association lacks strength, consistency and specificity; that appropriate temporality had been rarely shown; and adequate dose – response effect had rarely been adequately demonstrated. These epidemiological criteria are those which have been ordinarily taken into account in assessing whether there is sufficient sound-medical scientific evidence upon which the RMA may rely when formulating a Statement of Principles.

36. In conclusion Dr Kelley submitted that the current level of information, although suggestive, is not of itself sufficient to support a conclusion that there is sound medical-scientific evidence for inclusion into the Statements of Principles concerning hypertension a factor of 'occupational or work related stress'. He submitted that further prospective studies of job strain were required.

37. Finally Dr Kelley submitted that (in the event the Council formed the view that amendment to the Statement of Principles for hypertension may be warranted) the matter be remitted to the RMA for its further consideration.

REASONS FOR THE COUNCIL'S DECISION

38. The Council in conducting this review of Statements of Principles Nos. 31 and 32 of 2001 was mindful of its obligation to comply with the decision of the majority in the New South Wales Court of Appeal in *Repatriation Commission v Vietnam Veterans' Association of Australia NSW Branch Inc. & Ors* (2000) 171 ALR 523 (RC v VVAA) as to the manner in which it should carry out its statutory function. The Council considered the materials before it, for the purpose of determining what constituted the pool of information, being that information which epidemiologists would consider appropriate to take into account. The Council decided that there was no study or other information that was so methodologically flawed that it should, for that or any other reason, be excluded from the pool of information.

Accordingly, all the material that was before the RMA was taken into account by the Council.

39. The Council, after reviewing all the information that was before the RMA, decided to consider only the issue raised by the applicant, i.e. whether 'occupational or work related stress' should be included as a factor in the Statements of Principles concerning hypertension.

40. The Council does not believe that its consideration of the material in the pool of information (in order to establish whether there was sufficient sound medical-scientific evidence to include 'occupational and work related stress consequent upon working in a high demand, low decision latitude or control job' as a factor in the Statements of Principles concerning hypertension) requires the slavish adoption of a particular set of criteria such as those enunciated by Sir Austin Bradford Hill. Nevertheless, these remain of considerable value.

41. The Council has been at pains to ensure that in considering whether either of the Statements of Principles should be amended, it remained focussed on its task. This was to consider whether the material in the pool of information provided sufficient sound medical-scientific evidence of a causal relationship between 'occupational or work related stress consequent upon working in a high demand, low decision latitude or control job' and hypertension to warrant amendment to the Statement of Principles. In this regard the Council was concerned to ensure that the focus remained on evidence of actual causal connections and not simply on trends and possibilities.

42. In this context, it was necessary to clearly define those aspects of the studies that could be regarded as confounding. With respect to hypertension this was very significant, since most studies omitted significant features such as family history, which could well have influenced the outcome. This is further exacerbated in a consideration of stress, given there is no generally agreed upon definition.

43. The Council, after directing itself in accordance with the principles laid down by the New South Wales Court of Appeal in RC v VVAA, decided first that there was no material which should be excluded from the pool of information, and that all material which was before the RMA was properly the subject of consideration by the Council. After considering the material in the pool of information, the Council unanimously considered that there was sufficient sound-medical scientific evidence to warrant reconsideration being given to whether there is a causal relationship between the release of adrenaline and hypertension, both acute and chronic, and occupational stress and hypertension.

44. The Council particularly considered the material in support of the adrenaline hypothesis in the causation of sustained hypertension. Notwithstanding this hypothesis was the causative lynch-pin relied upon by the applicant to causally connect stress and hypertension, the Council considers this hypothesis is only one of several 'links in the chain', and only one factor in the genesis of hypertension.

45. In this regard, and as noted in paragraph 19 above, the Council took into account that some of the passages, cited by the applicant in support of his submission, did not necessarily accurately reflect the paraphrased text upon which he relied. The most striking and significant example of this was the passage cited in the third dot point of paragraph 19 above.

46. The Council understands that the passage cited was paraphrasing by the applicant of an article by Heather Ferguson in the Australian Doctor, 18 February 2000, p12. The actual passage reads: 'ongoing stress leads to an accumulation of adrenaline which subsequently causes vasoconstriction and hypertension …results of a study provided evidence that stress led to hypertension'. These are statements attributed by Ms Ferguson to Professor Murray Elser about the paper *'The 'adrenaline hypothesis' of hypertension revisited: evidence for adrenaline release from the heart of patients with essential hypertension'* Journal of Hypertension 2000, Vol 18 No 6, p717-723.

47. Professor Esler's paper (Rumantir *et al*) actually concludes that the adrenaline spillover effect: '…provid[es] provocative but by no means definitive evidence in support of the adrenaline hypothesis of essential hypertension.' It goes on to add a further qualification to the adrenaline hypothesis, highlighted by patients with panic attack disorder who fit well the prerequisites of the hypothesis, but who usually do not have elevated blood pressure.

48. As mentioned above, the Council considers that the adrenaline hypothesis is one of the 'links in the chain' of a potential causal relationship between occupational stress and hypertension. The Council considers there are three biological markers of stress with potential causal links to hypertension, which as a whole constitute sound medical-scientific evidence upon which the RMA could have relied to amend the Statements of Principles in force in respect of hypertension to include as a factor, 'occupational or work related stress consequent upon working in a high demand, low decision latitude or control job'. The Council considers these three markers merit serious reconsideration by the RMA.

49. The three markers are as follows:

(i) the inter-relationship between stress, of whatever kind, and activation of the sympathetic nervous system, and the corresponding influence on blood pressure. The Council considers that this inter-relationship has been strongly shown. The Council notes there are findings in the medical literature of the presence of chronic activation of the sympathetic nervous system in hypertensives, which is a putative link between stress and hypertension as the mediator;

(ii) studies of brain transmitters in human hypertension of a type that would be activated in a stress response, based on internal jugular venous sampling in the catheter load. These studies have shown that projections of a particular sort of neurone from the brain stem, noradrenergic neurones from the brain stem to subcortical areas of the forebrain, which are principally the hypothalamus and amygdala, are activated two to threefold above the normal level; and

(iii) the adrenaline hypothesis, which postulates the idea that if hypertensives have been subjected to continuing high levels of stress,

> the adrenaline they release from their adrenal medulla is taken up into sympathetic nerves and released as a co-transmitter or second chemical messenger, and that this, through mechanisms involving release of the main chemical messenger in nerve endings, could initiate hypertension. The finding is that adrenaline is released from both the heart and the kidneys in hypertensives. It is, again, evidence of the exposure of hypertensives to higher ongoing levels of stress.

50. The Council considers the three markers as equally powerful, and in combination, sufficient sound medical-scientific evidence to justify the RMA amending the Statements of Principles to include as a factor 'occupational or work related stress consequent upon working in a high demand, low decision latitude or control job'. The Council notes, however, with respect to the adrenaline hypothesis that the evidence that the adrenaline has actually caused the hypertension, rather than other components of the stress response, remains inconclusive. The Council does not consider that the adrenaline hypothesis alone would justify an amendment to the Statement of Principles. Rather, it considers that the totality of the sound medical-scientific evidence about the three markers is sufficient to justify such an amendment.

51. The Council was satisfied on the basis of the materials before it, and the submissions addressed to it, that there was sufficient evidence of sufficient weight before it upon which the RMA could have relied to amend the Statements of Principles in force concerning hypertension to include 'Occupational or work related stress consequent upon working in a high demand, low decision latitude or control job'. Accordingly, the Council was of the view that the matter should be remitted to the RMA for reconsideration.

52. In remitting a matter to the RMA, it is open to the Council to make directions or recommendations.

53. The Council directs that the RMA reconsider the three biological markers of stress in hypertension, being the interrelationship with the sympathetic nervous system, the brain transmitter studies, and the adrenaline hypothesis, all of which are more particularly described in paragraph 49 above.

54. The Council notes it is possible that some references, considered by Professor Esler to be important, were not drawn to the RMA's attention. Professor Esler, in commenting on the paper prepared by Professor Byrne for the Consensus Conference (upon which Dr Kelley heavily relied) drew attention to the fact that he (Professor Esler) had been a participant at that Conference at which he had presented a paper published as a chapter. Professor Esler considered he had included in this chapter historic and key references that were not included in Professor Byrne's list of references, in support of a causal connection between stress and hypertension. The papers referred to by Professor Esler are listed at paragraph 61.

55. Further, Professor Esler referred to articles (also cited at paragraph 61) on brain transmitter mechanisms, published between 1992 and 1994, which were not included in the RMA's list of the publications it had considered. The Council recommends all these publications listed at paragraph 61 should be considered by the RMA when it conducts its reconsideration.

56. Finally, the applicant referred to a paper by Drs Schnall, Pickering and Schwartz, '*Job Stress as a Factor in Developing Hypertension',* which was not before the RMA. The applicant then submitted to the Review Council copies of four papers by these authors (listed at paragraph 58). The Council recommends the RMA take these papers into account in its reconsideration.

57. The Council recommends the RMA consider these additional studies when reconsidering the three biological markers of a causal connection between 'occupational or work related stress consequent upon working in a high demand, low decision latitude or control job' and hypertension, together with any further information which has become available to the RMA since it determined the Statements of Principles concerning hypertension, and any further information which may become available to the RMA between the date of the Council's Declaration and the completion by the RMA of its reconsideration.

58. The Council is unable to characterise the particular dosage and temporal relationships which may ultimately be specified should the RMA add as a factor in the Statement of Principles concerning hypertension 'occupational or work related stress consequent upon working in a high demand, low decision latitude or control job.' The Council anticipates that the RMA will consider the dosage and temporal relationships in a similar way to that referred to in paragraph 24 above.

DECLARATION

59. The Council was of the view and declares that there was sufficient sound medical-scientific evidence available to the RMA to justify an amendment of both Statement of Principles No. 31 and Statement of Principles No. 32 of 2001 to include as a factor 'occupational or work related stress consequent upon working in a high demand, low decision latitude or control job.' The Council remits the matter to the RMA for reconsideration in accordance with the direction in paragraph 53 above, and the recommendations set out in paragraphs 54 – 57 above.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COUNCIL

Documents

60. The material sent to the Council by the RMA (and considered by the Council) was as listed in Appendix A.

61. The material referred to by Professor Esler in paragraphs 54 and 55 above is as listed below, in the order the articles appear in the Repatriation Medical Authority Conference 1998 Monograph and as supplied by Professor Esler.

RMA Conference material – paragraph 54 above

1. Selye H. The Stress of Life. 1956. New York, McGraw-Hill.

2. Goldstein DS. Clinical assessment of sympathetic responses to stress. Ann NY Acad Sci 1995;771;570-593.

3. Hagbarth K-E, Vallbo AB. Pulse and respiratory grouping of sympathetic impulses in human muscle nerves. Acta Physiol Scand 1968;74:96-108.

4. von Euler US, Hellner S, Purkhold A. Excretion of noradrenaline in the urine in hypertension. Scand J Clin Lab Invest 1954;6:54-59.

5. Esler M, Jackman G, Bobik A, Kelleher D, Jennings G, Leonard P, Skews H, Korner P. Determination of norepinephrine apparent release rate and clearance in humans. Life Sciences 1979;25:1461-1470.

6. Esler M, Jennings G, Korner P, Blombery P, Sacharias N, Leonard P. Measurement of total and organ-specific norepinephrine kinetics in humans. Am J Physiol 1984;247 (Endocrinol Metab 10):E21-E28.

7. Esler M, Jennings G, Lambert G, Meredith I, Horne M, Eisenhofer G. Overflow of catecholamine neurotransmitters to the circulation: Source, fate and functions. Physiological Reviews 1990;70:963-985.

8. Esler MD, Thompson JM, Kaye DM, Turner AG, Jennings GL, Cox HS, Lambert GW, Seals DR. Effects of aging on the responsiveness of the human cardiac sympathetic nerves to stressors. Circulation 1995;91:351-358.

9. Esler M, Jennings G, Lambert G. Measurement of overall and cardiac norepinephrine release into plasma during cognitive challenge. Psychoneuroendocrinology 1989;14:477-481.

10. Lown B, Verrier RL. Neural activity and ventricular fibrillation. New England Journal of Medicine 1976;294:1165-1170.

11. Anderson EA, Sinkey CA, Lawton WJ, Mark AL. Elevated sympathetic nerve activity in borderline hypertensive humans: evidence from direct intraneural recordings. Hypertension 1989;14:177-183.

12. Esler M, Jennings G, Korner P, Willett I, Dudley F, Hasking G, Anderson W, Lambert G. The assessment of human sympathetic nervous system activity from measurements of norepinephrine turnover. Hypertension 1988;11:3-20.

13. Esler M. Hyperadrenergic and "labile" hypertension. In: Swales J ed. Textbook of Hypertension. London: Blackwell, 1994:741-749.

14. Moran MJ, Kennedy HL, Padgett NE. Do borderline hypertensive patients have labile blood pressure? Ann Intern Med 1981;94:466-468.

15. Mancia G, Ferrari G, Gregorini L, Parati G, Pomidossi G, Bertinieri G, Grassi G, di Rienzo M, Pedotti A, Zanchetti A. Blood pressure and heart rate variabilities in normotensive and hypertensive human beings. Circ Res 1983;53:96-104.

16. Perini C, Muller FB, Rauchfleisch U, Battegay R, Hobi V, Buhler FR. Psychosomatic factors in borderline hypertensive subjects and offspring of hypertensive parents. Hypertension 1990;16:627-634.

17. Julius S, Jones K, Schork N, Johnson E, Krause L, Nazzaro P, Zemva A. Independence of pressure reactivity from pressure levels in Tecumseh, Michigan. Hypertension 1991;17 (suppl III):12-21.

18. Lindqvist M, Kahan T, Melcher A, Hjemdahl P. Cardiovascular and sympatho-adrenal responses to mental stress in primary hypertension. Clin Sci 1993;85:401-409.

19. Geisbock F. Cited in Julius S, Esler M, ed. The Nervous System In Arterial Hypertension. Springfield, Illinios: Charles C Thomas,1976; xii.

20. Esler M, Julius S, Zweifler A, Randall O, Harburg E, Gardiner H, DeQuattro V. Mild high-renin essential hypertension: a neurogenic human hypertension ? New Engl J Med 1977;296:405-411.

21. Harburg E, Erfurt JC, Hauenstein LS, Chape C, Schull WJ, Schork MA. Socio-ecological stress, suppressed hostility, skin colour, and black-white male blood pressure: Detroit. Psychosom Med 1973;35:276-296.

22. Perini C, Muller FB, Rauchfleisch U, Battegay R, Buhler FR. Hyperadrenergic borderline hypertension is characterized by suppressed aggression. J Cardiovasc Pharmacol 1986;8 (Suppl 5):53-56.

23. Poulter NR, Khaw KT, Hopwood BEC, Mugambi M, Peart WS, Rose G, Sever PS. The Kenyan Luo migration study: observations on the initiation of the rise in blood pressure. BMJ 1990;300:967-972.

24. Timio M, Verdechioa P, Rononi M, Gentili S, Francucci B, Bichisao E. Age and blood pressure changes: a 20 year follow-up study of nuns of a secluded order. Hypertension 1988;12:457-461.

25. Henry JP, Grim CE. Psychosocial mechanisms of primary hypertension. J Hypertens1990;8:783-793.

26. Alexander F. Emotional factors in essential hypertension. Psychosom Med 1939; 1:173-179.

27. Koepke JP, Jones S, DiBona GF. Stress increases renal nerve activity and decreases sodium excretion in Dahl rats. Hypertension 1988;11:334-338.

28. DiBona GF, Kopp UC. Neural control of renal function: role in human hypertension. In: Laragh JH, Brenner BM eds. Hypertension. Pathophysiology, Diagnosis and Management. New York, Raven Press, 1995;1349-1358.

29. Karasek R, Baker D, Marxer F, Ahlbom A, Theorell T. Job decision latitude, job demands, and cardiovascular disease; a prospective study of Swedish men. Am J Public Health 1981;71:694-705.

30. Karasek R, Theorell T, Schwartz JE, Schnall PL, Pieper CF, Michela JL. Job characteristics in relation to prevalence of myocardial infarction in the US Health Examination Survey (HES) and the Health and Nutrition Survey (HANES). Am J Public Health 1988;78:910-918.

31. Pieper C, LaCroix AZ, Karasek RA. The relation of psychological dimensions of work with coronary heart disease risk factors: A meta-analysis of five United States data bases. Am J Epidemiol 1989;129:483-499.

32. Marmot MG, Bosma H, Hemingway H, Brunner E, Stansfield S. Contribution of job control and other risk factors to social variations in coronary heart disease incidence. Lancet 1997;350:235-239.

33. Landsberg L, Young JB. Catecholamines and the adrenal medulla. In: Wilson JD, Foster DW, ed. Williams Textbook of Endocrinology. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1992:621-705.

34. Mackintosh VS, Phan CT, Mortimer B-K, Redgrave TG. Vasoactive mediators affect the clearance of lipids from emulsion models of plasma lipoproteins in rats. J Cardiovasc Pharmacol 1996;27:447-454.

35. Zipes DP. The long QT interval syndrome. A rosetta stone for sympathetically mediated ventricular tachyarrhythmias. Circulation 1991;84:1414-1419.

36. Kaye DM, Lefkovits J, Jennings GL, Bergin P, Broughton A, Esler MD. Adverse consequences of high sympathetic nervous activity in the failing human heart. Journal of the American College of Cardiology 1995;26:1257-1263.

37. Rundqvist B, Elam M, Bergmann-Sverrirsdottir Y, Eisenhofer G, Friberg P. Increased cardiac adrenergic drive precedes generalized sympathetic activation in human heart failure. Circulation 1997;95:169-175.

38. Kaye DM, Cox H, Lambert G, Jennings GL, Turner A, Esler MD. Regional epinephrine kinetics in severe heart failure: Evidence for extra-adrenal, non-neural release. Am J Physiol. 1995;269:H182-H188.

39. Meredith IT, Broughton A, Jennings GL, Esler MD. Evidence for a selective increase in resting cardiac sympathetic activity in some patients suffering sustained out of hospital ventricular arrhythmias. New England Journal of Medicine 1991;325:618-624.

40. Esler M, Meredith I: Responses of the human sympathetic nervous system to stressors. In Stress and Reproduction. Ares Symposium Publications. Edited by Sheppard KE, Boublik JH, Funder JW. New York: Raven Press;1992;86:19-30.

41. Leor J, Poole WK, Kloner RA. Sudden cardiac death triggered by an earthquake. The New England Journal of Medicine 1996;334:413-419.

42. Deanfield JE, Shea M, Kensett M, Horlick P, Wilson RA, de Landsheere CM, Selwyn AP. Silent myocardial ischaemia due to mental stress. Lancet 1984;2:1001-1005.

43. Mansour VM, Wilkinson DJC, Jennings GL, Schwarz RG, Thompson JM, Esler MD. Panic disorder: Coronary spasm as a basis for cardiac risk? Medical Journal of Australia 1998;168:390-392.

44. Muller JE, Kaufmann PG, Luepker RV, Weisfeldt ML, Deedwania PC, Willerson JT. Mechanisms precipitating acute cardiac events. Review and recommendations of an NHLBI workshop. Circulation 1997;96:3233-3239.

45. Agras WS. The diagnosis and treatment of Panic Disorder. Annu Rev Med 1993;44:39-51.

46. Kawachi I, Colditz GA, Ascherio A, Rimm EB, Giovannucci E, Stampfer MJ, Willett WC. Prospective study of phobic anxiety and risk of coronary heart disease in men. Circulation 1994;89:1992-1997.

47. Kawachi I, Sparrow D, Vokonas PS, Weiss ST. Symptoms of anxiety and coronary heart disease: The normative aging study. Circulation 1994;90:2225-2229.

48. Wilkinson DJC, Thompson JM, Lambert GW, Jennings GL, Schwarz RG, Jefferys D, Turner AG, Esler MD. Sympathetic activity in patients with panic disorder at rest, under laboratory mental stress and during panic attacks. Archives of General Psychiatry (in press).

Brain transmitter articles – paragraph 55 above

1. Ferrier C, Esler M, Eisenhofer G, Wallin G, Horne M, Cox H, Lambert G, Jennings G. Increased norepinephrine spillover into the cerebrovascular circulation in essential hypertension: Evidence of high central nervous system norepinephrine turnover? Hypertension, 19: 62-69, 1992.

2. Ferrier C, Jennings GL, Eisenhofer G, Lambert G, Cox HS, Kalff V, Kelly M, Esler MD. Evidence for increased noradrenaline release from subcortical brain regions in essential hypertension. Journal of Hypertension 11: 1217-1227, 1993.

3. Lambert GW, Ferrier C, Kaye D, Kalff V, Kelly MJ,Cox HS, Turner AG, Jennings GL, Esler MD. Monoaminergic neuronal activity in subcortical brain regions in essential hypertension. Blood Pressure 3: 55-66, 1994.

62. The material referred to by the Applicant in paragraph 56 above is as listed below:

1. 2001 Health Resources Publishing. Stress Management. Job Stress a Factor in Developing Hypertension. Wellness Junction Newsletter

2. Schnall, PL, Schwartz, JE, Landsbergis, PA, Warren K. and Pickering, TG. Relation between job strain, alcohol, and ambulatory blood preasure. Hypertension 1992, Vol 19, p 488-494.

3. Schnall, PL, Schwartz, JE, Landsbergis, PA, Warren K. and Pickering, TG. A longitudinal study of job strain and ambulatory blood pressure: results from a three-year follow-up. Psychosomatic Medicine 1998 Vol 60, Issue 6, p 697-706

4. Pickering TG. Job Stress, Control, and Chronic disease: Moving to the Next Level of Evidence. Psychosomatic Medicine 2001, 63, p734-736.

63. The material relied on by the Applicant mentioned in paragraph 19:

SMRC Folder No.	Title No.	Title
19 and 7	46 and 18	Handbook of Hypertension, Vol. 17: Pathophysiology of Hypertension. 1997. Chapter 19 Sympathetic Activity in Experimental and Human Hypertension. By Murray Esler.
19 and	45 and	Magdalena S. Rumantir, Garry L. Jennings, Gavin W. Lambert, David M. Kaye, Douglas R. Seals and Murray D. Esler. The

7	19	‘adrenaline hypothesis revisited: evidence for adrenaline release from the heart of patients with essential hypertension. Journal of Hypertension 2000, 18: 717-723. Accepted 13 March 2000
7	20	Heather Ferguson. Direct Link to Stress and High BP. Australian Doctor 18 February 2000 Page 12
19 and 7	44 and 21	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Report of the Task Force on Behavioral Research in Cardiovascular, Lung, and Blood Health and Disease. Dated February 1998. Pages 4, 8, 50.
19 and 7	42 and 22	Andrew Steptoe, Mark Cropley and Katherin Joekes. Job strain, blood pressure and response to uncontrollable stress. Journal of Hypertension 1998, 17: Issue 2, 0193-0200. Accepted 16 October 1998
19	41	T.G. Pickering. The effects of environmental and lifestyle factors on blood pressure and the intermediary role of the sympathetic nervous system. Journal of Human Hypertension 1997 Aug;11 Suppl 1; S9-S18.
19	39	Kulkarni-S, O'Farrell-I, Erasi-M and Kochar-MS. Stress and Hypertension. WMJ 1998 Dec:97 (11):34-8.
19 and 7	43 and 23	Handbook of Hypertension, Vol. 17: Pathophysiology of Hypertension. 1997. Chapter 20 Behavior and Blood Pressure: Implications for Hypertension by Andrew Steptoe.

Appendix A

SMRC Folder No.	Title No.	Title
8	41	O'Rourke M. (1990) The Relationship between Stress and Heart Disease. A paper prepared for the Department of Veterans' Affairs. pp.1-17.
8	40	Stress Working Party. (1988) Stress and Cardiovascular Disease; a report from the National Heart Foundation of Australia. Medical Journal of Australia. May 16 Vol.148 pp.510-512, 514.
8	39	Yellowlees P (1995). An investigation into the relationship between ischaemic heart disease and hypertension and the effects of acute and chronic stress in the aetiology and/or aggravation of these conditions (July 1995).
8	38	Beilin LJ (1991). Short communication: Future directions for research into dietary and other lifestyle factors in hypertension. Clinical and experimental pharmacology and physiology Vol 18 pp 71-76.
8	37	Boone JL (1991). Stress and hypertension. Primary care 18(3) pp 623-649.
8	36	Carroll D, Smith GD, Sheffield D, Shipley MJ and Marmot MG (1995). Pressor reactions to psychological stress and prediction of future blood pressure: data from the Whitehall II study. BMJ Vol 310 pp 771-776.
8	35	Eliot RS (1992). Stress and the heart: Mechanisms, measurement, and management. Postgraduate Medicine 92(5) pp 237-248.
8	34	Hodgkins BJ, Manring E and Meyers MA (1990). Demographic, social and stress correlates of hypertension among the urban poor. Family Practice 7(4) pp 261-266.
8	33	Miller G (1993). Does war stress contribute to hypertension. Australian Family Physician 22(5) pp 707-710.
8	32	Niaura R and Goldstein MG (1992). Psychological factors affecting physical condition. Cardiovascular disease literature review. Part II: Coronary artery disease and sudden death and hypertension. Psychosomatics. Spring Vol 33(2) pp 146-155.

8	31	Perry IJ, Whincup PH and Shaper AG (1994). Environmental factors in the development of essential hypertension. British Medical Bulletin 50(2) pp 246-259.
8	30	Pickering TG (1990). Does psychological stress contribute to the development of hypertension and coronary heart disease. E J Clin Pharmacology 39(suppl 1) pp S1-S7.
8	29	Mustacchi P (1990). Stress and Hypertension. Western J Med 153(2) pp 180-185.
8	28	Mason JW, Giller EL, Kosten TR and Harkness L (1988). Elevation of urinary norepinephrine/cortisol ratio in post traumatic stress disorder. The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease 176(8) - one page.
8	27	Burges-Watson IP, Muller HK, Hoffman L, Wilson G and Jones IH (1995). Cell-mediated immunity in combat veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder. The Medical Journal of Australia Vol 162 p 55.
8	26	Burges-Watson IP, Muller HK, Jones IH and Bradley AJ (1993). Cell-mediated immunity in combat veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder. The Medical Journal of Australia Vol 159 pp 513-516.
8	25	Hoffman L, Burges-Watson P, Wilson G and Montgomery J (1989). Low Plasma Beta-endorphin in post-traumatic stress disorder. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry Vol 23 pp 269-273.
8	24	Burges-Watson IP, Wilson GV, Hornsby H (1992). "War neurosis" and associated physical conditions: an exploratory statistical analysis. Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine Vol 9(1) pp 30-36.
8	23	Ledingham JGG (1987). Secondary Hypertension. Oxford Textbook of Medicine - Second Edition. Weatherall DJ, Ledingham JGG and Warrell DA (Eds). Vol 2 - Sections 13-28, Appendix and Index - pp 13.382-13.397.
8	22	Lewis CE, Caan B, et. al (1993). Inconsistent associations of caffeine-containing beverages with blood pressure and with lipoproteins. Am. J Epidemiol 138(7) pp 502-507.

8	21	MacDonald TM. Sharpe K, Fowler G, Lyons D, Freestone S, Lovell HG, Webster J and Petrie JC (1991). Caffeine restriction: effect on mild hypertension. BMJ Vol 303 pp 1235-1238.
8	20	Whitsett TL, Manion CV and Christensen HD (1984). Cardiovascular effects of coffee and caffeine. American Journal of Cardiology Vol 53 pp 918-922.
8	19	Robertson D, Frolich JC, Carr RK et. al (1978). Effects of caffeine on plasma renin activity, catecholamines and blood pressure. N. Engl.of Med. 298(4) pp 181-186.
8	18	Farmer JA, Gotto AM (1992). Hypertension. E. Braunwald (Ed). Heart Disease: A Textbook of Cardiovascular Medicine. WB Sauders, Philadelphia. Chap. 37 pp 1146-1147.
8	17	Green MS, Jucha E and Luz Y (1986). Blood pressure in smokers and nonsmokers: Epidemiologic findings. Am. Heart Journal 111(5) pp 932-940.
8	16	Trap-Jensen J (1988). Effects of smoking on the heart and peripheral circulation. Am. Heart Journal 115(1) - Part 2 - pp 263-267.
8	15	Markovitz JH, Matthews KA, Wing RR, Kuller LH and Meilahn EN (1991). Pyschological, biological and health behavior predictors of blood pressure changes in middle-aged woman. Journal of Hypertension 9(5) pp 399-406.
8	14	Katon W (1986). Panic disorder: Epidemiology, diagnosis, and treatment in primary care. J. Clin. Psychiatry 47 (10, Suppl) - pp 21-27.
8	13	Wells KB, Golding JM and Burnam MA (1989). Chronic medical conditions in a sample of general population with anxiety, affective, and substance use disorders. Am. J. Psychiatry 146(11) pp 1440-1446.
8	12	Markovitz JH, Matthews KA, Kannel WB, Cobb JL and D'Agostino RB (1993). Psychological predictors of hypertension in the Framingham Study. JAMA 270(20) pp 2439-2443.
8	11	Steptoe A (1986). Stress mechanisms in hypertension. Postgraduate Medical Journal Vol 62 pp 697-699.

8	10	Cottington EM, Brock BM, House JS and Hawthorne VM (1985). Psychosocial factors and blood pressure in the Michigan statewide blood pressure survey. Am. J. Epidemiol 121(4) pp 515-529.
8	9	Schnall PL, Pieper C et. al (1990). The relationship between 'Job strain', workplace diastolic blood pressure, and left ventricular mass index. JAMA 263(14) pp 1929-1935.
8	8	Freeman ZS (1990). Stress and hypertension - a critical review. Med. J. Aust. Vol 153 pp 621-625.
8	7	Monk M (1980). Psychologic status and hypertension. Am. Journal of Epidemiology 112(2) pp 200-208.
8	6	James WPT, Ralph A and Sanchez-Castillo CP (1987). The dominance of salt in manufactured food in the sodium intake of affluent societies. The Lancet - Feb. 21, pp 426-428.
8	5	Drueke TB (1994). False certitude on salt and blood pressure. The Lancet Vol 343 page 61.
8	4	Zhu K and Psaty BM (1992). Sodium and blood pressure: the puzzling results of intrapopulation epidemiologic studies. Medical Hypotheses Vol 38 pp 120-124.
8	3	Law MR, Frost CD and Wald NJ (1991). III. Analysis of data from trials of salt reduction. BMJ Vol 302 pp 819-824.
8	2	Australian National Health & Medical Research Council Dietary Salt Study Management Committee (1989). Fall in blood pressure with modest reduction in dietary salt intake in mild hypertension. The Lancet - Feb. 25, pp 399-402.
9 and 8	37 and 1	Muntzel M and Drueke T (1992). A comprehensive review of the salt and blood pressure relationship. Am. Journal of Hypertension Vol 5, No 4(Suppl) pp 1S-42S.
9	36	Poulter NR, Khaw KT, Hopwood BEC, Mugambi M, Peart WS, Rose G and Sever PS (1990). The Kenyan Luo migration study: observations on the initiation of a rise in blood pressure. BMJ Vol 300 pp 967-972.
9	35	Frost CD, Law MR and Wald NJ (1991). II. Analysis of observational data within populations. BMJ Vol 302 pp 815-818.

9	34	Puddey IB, Beilin LJ and Vandongen R (1987). Regular alcohol use raises blood pressure in treated hypertensive subjects. The Lancet -March 21, pp 647-651.
9	33	Saunders JB, Beevers DG and Paton A (1981). Alcohol-induced hypertension. The Lancet - Sept. 26 pp 653-656.
9	32	Klatsky AL, Friedman GD and Armstrong MA (1986). The relationship between alcoholic beverage use and other traits to blood pressure: a new Kaiser permanente study. Circulation 73(4) pp 628-636.
9	31	Krogh V, Trevisan M, Jossa F et.al (1993). Alcohol and blood pressure. The effect of age. Findings from the Italian nine communities study. Ann. Epidemiology 3(3) pp 245-249.
9	30	Paulin JM, Simpson FO and Waal-Manning HJ (1985). Alcohol consumption and blood pressure in New Zealand community study. The New Zealand Medical Journal 98(780) pp 425-428.
9	29	Marmot MG, Elliott P, Shipley MJ et. al (1994). Alcohol and blood pressure: the INTERSALT study. BMJ Vol 308 pp 1263-1267.
9	28	Klatsky AL, Friedman GD, Siegelaub AB and Gerard MJ (1977). Alcohol consumption and blood pressure. New Engl. J. Med. 296(21) pp 1194-1200.
9	27	Weissfeld JL, Johnson EH, Brock BM and Hawthorne VM (1988). Sex and age interactions in the associations between alcohol and blood pressure. Am. Journal of Epidemiol 128(3) pp 559-569.
9	26	Hovell MF (1982). The experimental evidence for weight-loss treatment of essential hypertension: A critical review. Am. Journal of Public Health 72(4) pp 359-368.
9	25	Ching GWK ad Beevers DG (1991). Hypertension (Reviews in Medicine). Postgrad, Med. Journal Vol 67 pp 230-246.
9	24	He J, Klag MJ, Whelton PK et. al (1994). Body mass and blood pressure in a lean population in Southwestern China. Am. Journal of Epidemiology 139(4) pp 380-389.

9	23	Cassano PA. Segal MR, Vokonas PS and Weiss ST (1990). Body fat distribution, blood pressure and hypertension. A prospective cohort study of men in the normative aging study. Ann. Epidemiol 1(1) pp 33-48.
9	22	Intersalt Cooperative Research Group (1988). Intersalt: an international study of electrolyte excretion and blood pressure. Results for 24 hour urinary sodium and potassium excretion. BMJ Vol 297 pp 319-328.
9	21	Harlan WR, Hull AL et. al (1984). Blood pressure and nutrition in adults. The National Health and Nutrition Examination survey. Am. J. Epidemiology 120(1) pp 17-28.
9	20	Joint National Committee on Detection, Evaluation and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (Fifth Report). Arch. Intern. Med. Vol 153 pp 154-183.
9	19	Stamler J (1991). Epidemiologic findings on body mass and blood pressure in adults. The relationship of relative weight and body mass index to blood pressure and high blood pressure. AEP 1(4) pp 347-362.
9	18	The Medical Journal of Australia (1994) - The Management of hypertension: a consensus statement. Vol 160 (Supplement) -pp S1-S16.
9	17	Scientific American Medicine (1993). Rubenstein E and Federman DD (Eds). 1. Cardiovascular Medicine - VII. High Blood Pressure pp 1-32.
9	13	Lercher P, Hortnagl J and Kofler WW (1993). Work noise annoyance and blood pressure: combined effects with stressful working conditions. International Arch. Occupational Environ. Health Vol 65 pp 23-28.
9	15	Hessel PA and Sluis-Cremer GK (1994). Occupational noise exposure and blood pressure: longitudinal and cross-sectional observations in a group of underground miners. Archives of Environ. Health 49(2) pp 128-134.
9	14	Jonsson A and Hansson L (1971). Prolonged exposure to a stressful stimulus (noise) as a cause of raised blood-pressure in man. The Lancet - Jan.8, page 86.

9	16	Yehuda, R., & McFarlane, A.C. (1995). Conflict between current knowledge about posttraumatic stress disorder and its original conceptual basis. Am J Psychiatry, Vol. 152(12), pp. 1705-1713.
9	12	Landsbergis PA, Schanall PL, Warren K, Pickering TG and Schwartz JE (1994). Association between ambulatory blood presure and alternative formulations of job strain. Scand J Work Environ Health, 20(5) pp 349-363.
9	11	Nazarro, P, Merlo, M, Manzari, M, Cicco, G & Pirrelli, A (1993) Stress response and antihypertensive treatment. Drugs 46 (Suppl. 2) pp 133-141.
9	10	Noll, G, Wenzel, RR, Schneider, M, Oesch, V, Binggeli, C, Shaw, S, Weidmann, P & Luscher, TF (1996). Increased activation of sympathetic nervous system and endothelin by mental stress in normotensive offspring of hypertensive parents. Circulation 93 (5)
9	9	Pickering TG, Schwartz JE, & James GD. (1995). Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring for evaluating the relationships between lifestyle, hypertension and cardiovascular risk. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology adn Physiology, Vol. 22, pp. 226-231.
9	8	Schneider RH, Staggers F, Alexander CN, et al (1995). A randomized controlled trial of stress reduction for hypertension in older African Americans. Hypertension Vol 26 pp 820-827.
9	7	Calhoun DA (1992). Hypertension in Blacks: socioeconomic stress and sympathetic nervous system activity. Am J Med Sci 304(5) pp 306-311.
9	6	Itoh H, Takeda K, Nakamura K, et al (1995). Young borderline hypertensives are hyperreactive to mental arithmetic stress: spectral analysis of R-R intervals. J Autonomic Nervous System Vol 54 pp 155-162.
9	5	Albright CL, Winkleby MA, Ragland DR, Fisher J, and Syme SL(1992). Job strain and prevalence of hypertension in a biracial population of urban bus drivers. American J of Public Health. 82(7) p 984-989.
9	4	Grossman E, Messerli FH (1995). High blood pressure: a side effect of drugs, poison, and food. Arch Intern Med. Vol 155 pp 450-460.

9	3	Whitworth JA (1992). Adrenocorticotrophin and steroid-induced hypertension in humans. Kidney Inter, 41(Suppl 37) pps-34-37
9	2	Simpson FO (1992). Salt and hypertension: Revisited. Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol, 19(Suppl 20) pp 25-27.
9	1	James SA, Keenan NL, Strogatz DS, Browning SR and Garrett JM (1992). Socioeconomic status, John Henryism, and blood pressure in black adults. The pitt county study. Am J of Epidemiology, 135(1) pp 59-67.
10	53	Muntzel M and Drueke T (1992). A comprehensive review of the salt and blood pressure relationship, Am J Hyper. 5(Suppl 4) pp 1S-42S.
10	52	Lifton RP (1995). Genetics determinants of human hypertension. Proc Natl Acad Sci, Vol 92 pp 8545-8551.
10	51	Westman EC (1995). Does smokeless tobacco cause hypertension? South Med J, Vol 88(7) pp 716-720.
10	50	Pickering TG, Schwartz JE and James GD (1995). Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring for evaluating the relationships between lifestyle, hypertension and cardiovascular risk. Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol, Vol 22 pp 226-231.
10	49	Calhoun DA(1992). Hypertension in blacks: socioeconomic stress and sympathetic nervous system activity. Am J Med Science, 304(5) pp 306-311.
10	48	Jelakovic B and Mayer G (1995). A renocentric view of essential hypertension: lesson to be learnt from kidney transplantation. Nephrol Dial Transplant, Vol 10 pp1510-1512.
10	47	Escher G, Frey BM and Frey FJ (1995). 11B-hydroxysteroid dehydrodenase- why is it important for the nephrologist? Nephrol Dial Transplant, Vol 10 pp 1506-1509.
10	46	Kurtz A (1995). Renin and hypertension. Nephrol Dial Transplant, Vol 10 pp 1521-1523.
10	45	Lackland DT and Keil JE (1996). Epidemiology of hypertension in African Americans. Seminars in Nephrol, 16(2) pp 63-70.

10	44	Tracy RE (1996). Renovasculopathies of hypertension and the rise of blood pressure with age in black and whites. Seminars in Nephrol, 16(2) pp 126-133.
10	43	Luft FC (1995). Salt and hypertension: where things stand. Nephrol Dial Transplant, Vol 10 pp 1524-1525
10	42	Tarumi K, Hagihara A and Morimoto K (1993). An inquiry into the relationship between job strain and blood pressure in male white-collar workers. Jpn J Ind Health, 35 pp 269-276
10	41	Haddy FJ & Pamnani MB. (1995). Role of dietary salt in hypertension. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, Vol. 14(5), pp. 428-438.
10	40	Heistad DD, Baumbach GL, Faraci FM & Armstrong ML. (1995). Sick vessel syndrome: vascular changes in hypertension and atherosclerosis. Journal of Human Hypertension, Vol. 9, pp. 449-453.
10	39	Dyer AR, Stamler R, Elliott P & Stamler J. (1995). Dietary salt and blood pressure. Nature Medicine, Vol. 1(10), pp. 994-996.
10	38	Langer RD. (1995). The epidemiology of hypertension control in populations. Clin and Exper Hypertension, Vol. 17(7), pp. 1127-1144.
10	37	Narhinen M & Cernerud L. (1995). Salt and public health - policies for dietary salt in the Nordic countries. Scand J Prim Health Care, Vol. 13, pp. 300-6.
10	36	de Leeuw PW, Gaillard CA & Birkenhager WH. (1993). Drug-induced hypertension. Netherlands Journal of Medicine, Vol. 43, pp. S39-S43.
10	35	Parfrey PS and Barrett BJ (1995). Hypertension in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension 4 pp 460-464
10	34	Sander M and Victor RG (1995). Hypertension after cardiac transplantation: pathophysiology and management. Current Opinion in Nepertension and Hypertension 4 pp 443-451
10	33	Perneger TV, Klag MJ and Whelton PK (1995). Race and socioeconomic status in hypertension and renal disease. Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension 4 pp 235-239

10	32	Funder JW (1995). Corticosteroid hypertension. Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension 4 pp 432-437
10	31	Oparil S (1995). Hypertension in postmenopausal women: pathophysiology and management. Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension 4 pp 438-442
10	30	Lenfant C & Savage PJ. (1995). The early natural history of atherosclerosis and hypertension in the young: National Institutes of Health Perspectives. American Journal of the Medical Sciences, Vol.310(suppl. 1), s3-s7.
10	29	Johnson AG, Nguyen TV, & Day RO. (1994). Do nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs affet blood pressure? A meta-analysis. Ann. Intern. Med., Vol. 121, pp. 289-300.
10	28	Mitchell JRA, & Schwartz CJ. (1962). Relationship between arterial disease in different sites: A study of the aorta and coronary, carotid, and iliac arteries. BMJ, May 12, pp. 1293-1301.
10	27	Hertzer NR, Young JR, Beven EG., et al. (1985). Coronary angiography in 506 patients with extracranial cerebrovascular disease. Arch.Intern. Med., Vol. 145, pp. 849-852.
10	26	Chimowitz MI, & Mancini GBJ. (1992). Asymptomatic coronary artery disease in patients with stroke: Prevalence, prognosis, diagnosis, and treatment. Stroke, Vol. 23(3), pp. 433-435.
10	25	Landsbergis PA and Hatch MC (1996). Psychosocial work stress and pregnancy-induced hypertension. Epidemiology, Vol 7 pp 346-351.
10	24	Potempa K (1994). An overview of the role of cardiovascular reactivity to stressful challenges in the etiology of hypertension. J. Cardiovasc Nurs. 8 (4) pp 27-38
10	23	De Lena SM, Gende OA, Almiron MA abd Cingolani HE (1994). Differences in prevalence of diastioic arterial hypertension in 1423 young individuals in two different interviews. Can. J. Cardiol 10 (7) pp 753-760
10	22	Law MR, Frost CD and Wald NJ (1991). By how much does dietary salt reduction lower blood pressure ? I. Analysis of observational data among populations. BMJ Vol 302 pp 811-818.

10	21	Denton D, Weisinger R, Mundy NI, Wickings J et al (1995). The effects of increased salt intake on blood pressure of chimpanzees. Nature Medicine 1 (10)
10	20	Stress Working Party. (1988). Stress and cardiovascular disease: a report from the National Heart Foundation of Australia. Medical Journal of Australia, Vol. 148, pp. 510-514.
10	19	Dwyer T, Calvert GD, Baghurst KI, & Leitch DR. (1981). Diet, other lifestyle factors and HDL cholesterol in a population of Australian male service recruits. American Journal of Epidemiology, Vol. 114(5), p. 683.
10	18	Wise M, & Graham-Clarke P. (1994). Cardiovascular health in Australia: A review of current activities and future directions. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.
10	17	Bijnen FCH, Mosterd WL, & Casperson CJ. (1992). Physical inactivity: A risk factor for coronary heart disease. International Society and Federation of Cardiology, pp. 1-6.
10	16	Pickering, T G. (1993). Tension and Hypertension. JAMA, Vol. 270(20) p. 2494.
10	15	Petch, M C. (1996). Triggering a heart attack. British Journal, Vol. 312, pp. 459-60.
10	14	Braunwald E (Ed) (1992). Heart Disease: A Textbook of Cardiovascular Medicine. WB Saunders Co. Philadelphia, 4th Edition, Ch 37 pp 1152-1153.
10	13	Labatte LA, Fava M, Oleshansky M, Zoltec J, Littman A, & Harig P. (1995). Physical fitness and perceived stress: Relationships with coronary artery disease risk factors. Psychosomatics, Vol. 36(6), pp. 555-60.
10	12	Sundin O; Ohman A; Palm T and Strom G (1995). Cardiovascular reactivity, Type A behavious, & coronary heart disease: Comparisons between mi patients & controls during lab-ind stress. Psychophysiology 32 pp 28-35
10	11	Jern S; Bergbrant; Hedner T & Hansson L (1995). Enhanced pressor responses to experimental & daily-life stress in borderline hypertension. Journal of hypertension. Vol 13(1) pp69-79.

10	10	Schneider R; Staggers F; Alexander C; Sheppard W; Rainforth M; Kondwani K; Smith S & King CG (1995). A randomised controlled trial of stress reduction for hypertension in older African Americans. Hypertension Vol 26(5) pp 820-827.
10	9	Eliot RS, & Morales-Ballejo HM. (1994). The heart, emotional stress, and psychiatric disorders. cited in Schlant RC & Alexander RW. (Eds.) The Heart - Arteries and Veins (8th Ed.), McGraw-Hill, Inc., New York. pp. 2087-2097.
10	8	Rosenman RH and Hjemdahl P (1991). Is there a causal relationship of anxiety, stress or cardiovascular reactivity to hypertension ? Stress Medicine vol 7 pp 153-157
10	7	Greenlund KJ; Liu K; Knox S; McCreath H; Dyer AR & Gardin J (1995). Psycchosocial work characteristics and cardiovascular disease risk factors in young adults: the Cardia Study. Social Sciences Medicine, Volume 41(5), pp 712-723.
10	6	Ewart C K and Kolodner KB (1991). Social competence interview for assessing physiological reactivity in adolescents. Psychosomatic Medicine 53 pp 289-304
10	5	Bucher HC, Cook RJ, Guyatt GH, Lang JD, Cook DJ, Hatala R & Hunt DL. (1996). Effects of dietary calcium supplementation on blood pressure: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. JAMA Vol 275 (13) pp 1016-1022
10	4	Logan AG, Greenwood CMT, MatthewAG, Midgley JP. (1996). Dietary sodium and blood pressure. JAMA Vol 276 (18) pp 1469-1470.
10	3	Stamler J, Applegate WB, Cohen JD, Cutler JA, Whelton PK. (1997). More on dietary sodium and blood pressure. (Letter). JAMA Vol 277 (20). pp 1594-1596.
10	2	Logan Ag, Greenwood CMT, Matthew AG, Midgley JP. (1997). More on dietary sodium and blood pressure. (Letter: In reply). JAMA Vol 277 (20). pp1594-1596.
10	1	Midgley JP, Matthew AG, Greenwood CMT, Logan AG. (1996). Effect of reduced dietary sodium on blood pressure: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. JAMA Vol 275 (20). pp 1590-1597.

11	48	Obarzanek E, Velletri PA, Cutler JA. (1996). Dietary protein and blood pressure. JAMA Vol 275 (20) pp 1598-1603.
11	47	Lenfant C. (1996) . High blood pressure: some answers, new questions, continuing challenges. JAMA Vol 275 (20). pp 1604-1606.
11	46	Messerli FH, Schmieder RE. (1996). Dietary sodium and blood pressure. JAMA Vol 276 (18). p 1469
11	45	Whelton PK, He J, Cutler JA, Brancati FL, Appel LJ, Follmann D, Klag MJ. (1997). Effects of oral potassium on blood pressure: meta-analysis of randomized controlled clinical trials. JAMA Vol 277 (20) pp 1624-1632.
11	44	Elliot P, Stamler J, Nichols R, Dyer AR, Stamler R, Kesteloot H, Marmot M. (1996). Intersalt revisited: further analyses of 24 hour sodium excretion and blood pressure within and across populations. British Medical Journal. Vol 312 (7041) pp 1249-1253.
11	43	Hanneman RL. (1996). Intersalt: hypertension rise with age revisited. (Education & Debate). British Medical Journal Vol 312 (7041) pp 1283-1284.
11	42	Stamler J, Elliot P, Dyer AR, Stamler R, Kesteloot H, Marmot M. (1996). Commentary: sodium and blood pressure in the interstate study and other studies --in reply to the salt institute. (Education and Debate). British Medical Journal Vol 312 (7041) pp 128
11	41	MacGregor GA, Sever PS. (1996). Salt--overwhelming evidence but still no action: can a consensus be reached with the food industry? (Education & Debate). British Medical Journal Vol 312 (7041) pp 1287-1289.
11	40	Dunea G. (1996). Salt and other enemies. British Medical Journal Vol 313 (7070) p1490.
11	39	Brown MJ. (1997). Science, medicine, and the future: hypertension. (Clinical Review). British Medical Journal. Vol 314 (7089) pp 1258-1261.

11	38	Philip W, James T, Nelson M, Ralph A, Leather S. (1997). Socioeconomic determinants of health: the contribution of nutrition to inequalities in health. (Education & Debate). British Medical Journal. Vol 314 (7093) pp 1545-1549.
11	37	Drueke TB. (1994). False certitude on salt and blood pressure. (letters to the editor). The Lancet Vol 343 (8888) p61.
11	36	Beard TC. (1994). Dietary salt and blood pressure. (letters to the editor). The Lancet. Vol 343 (8896) p546.
11	35	Drueke TB.(1994). Dietary salt and blood pressure. (letters to the editor). The Lancet Vol 343 (8906) pp1157-1158.
11	34	Alderman MH. (1994). Non-pharmacological treatment of hypertension. (hypertension octet). The Lancet Vol 344 (8918) pp 307-311.
11	33	Whelton PK. (1994). Epidemiology of hypertension. (Hypertension octet). The Lancet. Vol 344 (8915). pp101-106
11	32	Davis L, Chalmers RA. (1994). Non-pharmacological treatment of hypertension. (letters to the editor). The Lancet Vol 344 (8926) pp 885-886.
11	31	Robertson JIS. (1996). Dietary salt and essential hypertension. (letter to the editor). The Lancet Vol 348 (9028) pp 690-691.
11	30	MacGregor G, Antonios T. (1996). Pep(pery) talk on salt. The Lancet. Vol 348 (9039) p1453.
11	29	Antonios TFT, MaxGregor GA. (1996). Salt--more adverse effects. (Essay). The Lancet Vol 348 (9022) pp 250-251.
11	28	Kaplan NM. (1996). Medicine and the media. (letters to the editor). The Lancet. Vol 348 (9022) p 270.
11	27	Stamler J, Elliot P, Kesteloot H, Nichols R, Claeys G, Dyer AR, Stamler R. (1996). Prevention of cardiovascular disease: inverse relation of dietary protein markers with blood pressure: findings for 10 020 men and women in the INTERSALT study. Circulation

11	26	Krauss RM, Deckelbaum RJ, Ernst N, Fisher E, Howard BV, Knopp RH, Kotchen T, Lichtenstein AH, McGill HC, Pearson TA, Prewitt TE, Stone NJ, Van Horn L, Weinberg R. (1996). Dietary guidlines for healthy American adults: a statement for health professionals
11	25	Stamler J, Caggiula A, Grandits GA, Kjelsberg M, Cutler JA. (1996). Myocardial ischeamia/infarction/arteritis: relationship to blood pressure of combinations of dietary macronutrients: findings of the mutiple risk factor intervention trial (MRFIT). Circulation.
11	24	Anonymous.(1995). Physical activity and hypertension. Canadian Medical Association Journal. Vol 153 (10) p 1477.
11	23	Kurtz TW, Spence MA. (1993). Genetics of essential hypertension. The American Journal of Medicine. Vol 94 (1) pp77-84.
11	22	Appel LJ, Moore TJ, Obarzanek E, Vollmer WM, Svetkey LP, Sacks FM, Bray GA, Vogt TM, Cutler JA, Windhauser MM, Lin PH, Karanja N. (1997). A clinical trial of the effects of dietary patterns of blood pressure. The New England Journal of Medicine. Vol 336(1)
11	21	Dyer AR, Stamler R, Elliott P and Stamler J (1995). Dietary salt and blood pressure. Nature Medicine 1(10) pp 994-996.
11	20	Denton D, Weisinger R, Mundy NI, Wickings EJ, Dixson A,et al (1995). The effect of increased salt intake on blood pressure of chimpanzees. Nature Medicine 1(10) pp 1009-1016.
11	19	Denton D (1997). Can hypertension be prevented? Journal of Human Hypertension, Vol 11 pp 002-008.
11	18	Jern S, Wall U & Bergbrant A. (1995). Long-term stability of blood pressure and pressor reactivity to mental stress in borderline hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension. Vol 8 pp 20-28.
11	17	Kohler Th, Scherbaum N, Ritz Th. (1995). Psychophysiological responses of borderline hypertensives in two experimental situations. Psychother Psychosom Vol 63 pp 44-53.

11	16	Blumenthal JA, Thyrum ET, & Siegel WC. (1995). Contributions of job strain, job status and marital status to laboratory and ambulatory blood pressure in patients with mild hypertension. Journal of Psychosomatic Research. Vol 39 (2) pp 133-144.
11	15	Potempa K (1994). An overview of the role of cardiovascular reactivity to stressful challenges in the etiology of hypertension. The Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing, 8(4) pp 27-38.
11	14	Nordby G, Ekeberg O, Knardah S & Os I. (1995). A double-blind study of psychosocial factors in 40-year-old women with essential hypertension. Psychother Psychosom. Vol 63 pp 142-150.
11	13	al'Absi M, Everson SA, Lovallo WR. (1995). Hypertension risk factors and cardiovascular reactivity to mental stress in young men. International Journal of Psychophysiology. Vol 20 pp 155-160.
11	12	Manuck SB, Polefrone JM, Terrell DF, Muldoon MF, Kasprowicz AL, WaldsteinSR, Jennings JR, Malkoff SB, Marsland A, & Graham RE. (1996). Absence of enchanced sympathoadrenal activity and behaviourally evoked cardiovascular reactivity among offspring of hypertensives.
11	11	Grosse A, Prchal A, Puertas CD & Coviello A. (1993). Effects of psychological stress on cold pressor test results. Behavioural Medicine Vol 19 pp 35-41.
11	10	Lee D, Lu ZW & DeQuattro V. (1995). Neural mechanisms in primary hypertension. Efficacy of a-blockade with doxazosin during stress. American Journal of Hypertension. Vol 9 pp 47-53.
11	9	Cardillo C, De Felice F, Campia U, Musumeci V, & Folli G. (1996). Relation of stress testing and ambulatory blood pressure to hypertensive cardiac damage. American Journal of Hypertension. Vol 9 pp 162-170.
11	8	Lechin F, van der Dijs B, Lechin ME. (1996). Plasma neurotransmitters and functional illness. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics. Vol 65 pp 293-318.

11	7	Pailleur CL, Vacheron A, Landais P, Mounier-Vehier C, Feder JM, Montgermont P, Jais JP & Metzger JP. (1996). Talking effect and white coat phenomenon in hypertensive patients. Behavioral Medicine. Vol 22 pp 114-122.
11	6	Minami J, Kawano Y, Ishimitsu T, Yoshimi H & Takishita S. (1997). Effect of the Hanshi-Awaji earthquake on home blood pressure in patients with essential hypertension. The American Journal of Hypertension. Vol 10 pp 222-225.
11	5	Pickering T. (1996). Why study blood pressure reactivity to stress? The American Journal of Hypertension. Vol 9 pp 941-942.
11	4	Yoshiuchi K, Nomura S, Ando K, Ohtake T, Shimosawa T, Kumano H, Kuboki T, Suematsu H, & Fujita T. (1997). Hemodynamic and endocrine responsiveness to mental arithmetic task and mirror drawing test in patients with essential hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension.
11	3	Marrero AF, al'Absi M, Pincomb GA, Lovallo WR. (1997). Men at risk for hypertension show elevated vascular resistance at rest and during mental stress. International Journal of Psychophysiology. Vol 25 pp 185-192.
11	2	Pickering TG. (1997). Blood pressure reactivity and vascular disease; call off the funeral. America Journal of Hypertension. Vol 10 (5 pt 1) pp 582-583.
11	1	Saito K, Kim JI, Maekawa K, Ikeda Y & Yokoyama M. (1997). The great Hanshi-Awaji earthquake aggravates blood pressure control in treated hypertensive patients. American Journal of Hypertension. Vol 10 pp 217-221.
12	66	Abellan J, Garcia-Sanchez FA, Martinez-Selva JM, Menarguez FH, Navarro N, & Saavedra T. (1993). Antihypertensive monotherapy and stress-induced changes in physiological activity. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology. Vol 21 pp 105-111.
12	65	Smyth KA and Yarandi HN (1994). Relative risk of untreated hypertension in type-A employed African American women. Journal of Human hypertension, Vol 8 pp 89-93.

12	64	Hunyor SN & Henderson RJ. (1996). The role of stress management in blood pressure control: why the promissory note has failed to deliver. Journal of Hypertension Vol 14 pp 413-418.
12	63	Lavis NG (1997). Pre-opeative hypertension - true or false? Anaesthesia, Vol 52 pp 84-95.
12	62	Matthews KA, Woodall KL and Allen MT (1993). Cardiovascular reactivity to stress predicts future blood pressure status. Hypertension, 22(4) pp 479-485.
12	61	Sowers JR (1997). Insulin and insulin-like growth factor in normal and pathological cardiovascular physiology. Hypertension, 29(3) pp 691-699.
12	60	Georgiades A, Lemne C, de Faire U, Lindvall K and Fredrikson M (1996). Stress-induced laboratory blood pressure in relation to ambulatory blood pressure and left ventricular mass among borderline hypertensive and normotensive individuals. Hypertension, Vol 28, No.4 pp 641-646
12	59	Saruta T and Kumagai H (1996). The sympathetic nervous system in hypertension and renal disease. Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension, 5(1) pp 72-79.
12	58	Hahn WK, Brooks JA and Hartsough DM (1993). Self-disclosure and coping styles in men with cardiovascular reactivity. Research in Nursing & Health, 16(4) pp 275-282.
12	57	Wittenberg C , Noy S, Abramson E, Gabbay U and Boner G (1994). Influence of acute stress (missile attacks on civilian population) on blood pressure, measured with ambulatory monitoring. Journal of Human Hypertension, 8(1) pp 70-71.
12	56	Grimes DA (1996). Stres, work, and pregnancy complications. Epidemiology, 7(4) pp 337-338.
12	55	Borghi C, Costa FV, Boshi S, Bacchelli S, Esposti Dd, Piccoli M & Ambrosioni E. (1996). Factors associated with the development of stable hypertension in young borderline hypertensives. Journal of Hypertension Vol 14 (4) pp 509-517.

12	54	Vaillant GE, & Gerber PD. (1996). Natural history of male psychological health, XIII: who develops high blood pressure and who responds to treatment. American Journal of Psychiatry Vol 153 (7) pp 24 -29.
12	53	Couturier P, Franco A, Buguet A. (1996). Follow-up of white-coat hypertension in the Hanshi-Awaji earthquake. The Lancet Vol 347 pp 626-627.
12	52	Gerin W & Pickering TG. (1995). Association between delayed recovery of blood pressure after acute mental stress and parental history of hypertension. Journal of Hypertension Vol 13 pp 603-610.
12	51	de Visser DC, van Hooft IMS, van Doornen LJP, Hofman A, Orlebeke JF & Grobbee DE. (1995). Cardiovascular response to mental stress in offspring of hypertensive parents: the Dutch hypertension and offspring study. Journal of Hypertension Vol 13 pp 901-908.
12	50	Pilgrim J A. (1994). Psychological aspects of high and low blood pressure. Psychological Medicine. Vol 24 pp 9-14.
12	49	Kawakami N, Araki S, Kawashima M, Masumoto T, Hayashi T. (1997). Effects of work-related stress reduction on depressive symptoms among Japanese blue-collar workers. Scand. Journal of Work & Environmental Health. Vol 23 pp 54-9.
12	48	Russek LG, & Schwartz GE. (1997). Perceptions of parental caring predict health status in midlife: a 35-year follow-up of the Harward Mastery of stress study. Psychosomatic Medicine Vol 59 pp 144-149.
12	47	Simonsick EM, Wallace RB, Blazer DG & Berkman LF. (1995). Depressive symptomatology and hypertension-associated morbidity and mortality in older adults. Psychosomatic Medicine Vol 57 pp 427-435.
12	46	Wells KB. (1995). The role of depression in hypertension-related mortality. Psychosomatic Medicine Vol 57 pp 436-438.
12	45	Umans JG. (1997). Less nitric oxide, more pressure, or the converse? The Lancet Vol 349 pp 816-817.

12	44	Rose KM, Newman B, Bennett T, & Tyroler A. (1997). Employment status and high blood pressure in women: variations by time and by sociodemographic characteristics. Ann Epidemiol Vol 7 pp 107-114.
12	43	Horwitz SM, Prados-Torres A, Singer B, & Bruce ML. (1997). The influence of psychological and social factors on accuracy of self-reported blood pressure. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology. Vol 50 (4) pp 411-418.
12	42	Johnston DW, Gold A, Kentish J, Smith D, Vallance P, Shah D, Leach G, Robinson B. (1993). Effect of stress management on blood pressure in mild primary hypertension. BMJ. Vol 306 pp 963-966.
12	41	Kawabe H, Saito I, Hasegawa C, Nagano S & Saruta T. (1994). Circulatory and plasma catecholamine responses to mental stress in young subjects with two different types of hypertension. The Journal of Vascular Diseases. Vol 45 (6) pp 435-441.
12	40	Schnall PL, Landsbergis PA, Pickering TG, Schwartz JE. (1994). Perceived job stress, job strain, and hypertension. American Journal of Public Health. Vol 84(2) pp 320-321.
12	39	Falkner B (1996). The role of cardiovascular reactivity as a mediator of hypertension in African Americans. Seminars in Nephrology, 16(2) pp 117-125.
12	38	Dressler W (1996). Hypertension in the African American community: social, cultural, and psychological factors. Seminars in Nephrology, 16(2) pp 71-82.
12	37	Cerasola G, Cottone S, Nardi E, D'Ignoto G, Volpe V, Mule G and Carollo C (1995). White-coat hypertension and cardiovascular risk. Journal of Cadiovascular Risk, 2(6) pp 545-549.
12	36	Pieper C, Warren K and Pickering TG (1993). A comparison of ambulatory blood pressure and heart rate at home and work on work and non-work days. Journal of Hypertension, 11(2) pp 177-183.
12	35	Alexander CN, Schneider RH, Staggers F, Sheppard W, et al (1996). Trial of stress reduction for hypertension in older African Americans: sex and risk subgroup analysis. Hypertension, 28(2) pp 228-237.

12	34	Dominiczak A and Bohr DF (1995). Nitric oxide and its putative role in hypertension. Hypertension, 25(6) pp 1202-1211.
12	33	Epstein RL (1997)[Letter]. The effect of overtime work on blood pressure. Journal of Occupational and Enviromental Medicine, 39(4) p 286.
12	32	Fark AR (1993). A pilot study of white-coat and labile hypertension: associations with diagnoses of psychosocial dysfunction. Family Practice Research Journal, 13(1) pp 71-80.
12	31	Julius S (1995). The defense reaction: a common denominator of coronary risk and blood pressure in neurogenic hypertension? Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 17(1&2) pp375-386.
12	30	Al Absi M, Lovallo WR, McKey BS, & Pincomb GA. (1994). Borderline hypertensives produce exaggerated adrenocortical responses to mental stress. Psychosomatic Medicine Vol 56 pp 245-250.
12	29	Baker B, Kazarian S & Marquez-Julio A. (1994). perceived interpersonal attitudes and psychiatric complaints in patients with essential hypertension. Journal of Clinical Psychology Vol 50 (3) pp 320-324.
12	28	Nilsson P, Ostergren P-O, Lindholm L & Schersten B. (1994). Can social class differentials in hypertension be explained by the general susceptibility hypothesis? Social Science Medicine Vol 38 (9) pp 1235-1242.
12	27	Staessen JA, Bieniaszewski L, Pardaens K, Petrov V, Thijs L & Fagard R. (1996). Life style as a blood pressure determinant. Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine. Vol 89 pp 484-489.
12	26	Mann SJ. (1996). Severe paroxysmal hypertension. An automatic syndrome and its relationship to repressed emotions. Psuchosomatics Vol 37 (5) pp 444-450.
12	25	Kario K, Matsuo T, Ishida T, Shimada K. (1995). "White coat" hypertension and the Hanshin-Awaji earthquake. Lancet Vol 345 (8961) p 1365.
12	24	Mann SJ. (1994). Is there tension in hypertension? JAMA Vol 271 (13) pp 979-980.

12	23	Friedman EH. (1997). Increased activation of sympathetic nervous system and endothelin by mental stress in normotensive offspring of hypertensive patients. (letter; comment). Circulation Vol 95(6) pp1667-8.
12	22	Pickering TG, Devereux RB, James GD, Gerin W, Landsbergis P, Schnall PL & Schwartz JE. (1996). Environmental influences on blood pressure and the role of job strain. Journal of Hypertension. Vol 14 (suppl 5) pp S179-S185.
12	21	Dimsdale JE. (1997). Symptoms of anxiety and depression as precursors to hypertension. JAMA Vol 277 (7) pp 574-5.
12	20	Mancia G & Zanchetti A. (1996). Editors' corner: white-coat hypertension: misnomers, misconceptions and misunderstangings. What should we do next? Journal of Hypertension Vol 14 pp 1049-1052.
12	19	Rogers MW, Probst MM, Gruber JJ, Berger R & Boone JB. (1996). Differential effects of exercise training intensity on blood pressure and cardiovascular responses to stress in borderline hypertensive humans. Journal of Hypertension Vol 14 pp 1369-1375.
12	18	Raikkonen K, Hautanen A & Keltikangas-Jarvinen L. (1996). Feelings of exhaustion, emotional distress, and pituitary and adrenocortical hormones in borderline hypertension. Journal of Hypertension Vol 14 (6) pp 713-8.
12	17	Haffner SM, Miettinen H, Gaskill SP, Stern MP. (1994). Metabolic precursors of hypertension. The San Antonio heart study. Arch Intern Med Vol 156 pp 1994-2001.
12	16	Prasad N, MacFadyen RJ & MacDonald TM. (1996). Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring in hypertension. Qld Journal Medical. Vol 89 pp 95-102.
12	15	Perini C, Smith DHG, Neutel JM, Smith MA, Henry JP, Buhler FR, Weiner H & Weber MA. (1994). A repressive coping style protecting from emotional distress in low-renin essential hypertensives. Journal of Hypertension. Vol 12 pp 601-607.
12	14	Drugan RC. (1996). Peripheral benzodiazepine receptors: molecular pharmacology to possible physiological significance in stress-induced hypertension. Clinical Neuropharmacology. Vol 19 (6) pp 475-496.

12	13	Cesana G, Ferrario M, Sega R, Milesi C, De Vito G, Mancia G, Zanchetti A. (1996). Job strain and ambulatory blood pressure levels in a population-based employed sample of men from Northern Italy. Scand J Work Rnvir Health Vol 22 pp 294-305.
12	12	Kario K, Suzuki T, Nakagawa Y, Mitsuhashi T, Shimada K. (1997). White-coat hypertension triggered by iatrogenic hypertension. The Lancet Vol 349 p1330.
12	11	David DS. (1993). Study of hypertension in urban bus drivers questioned. American Journal of Public Health. Vol 83 (4) pp 599-600.
12	10	Li G. (1993). Study design as source of bias. American Journal of Public Health. Vol 83 (4) pp 600-601.
12	9	Barringer 111 TA. (1997). The tension in hypertension. Arch Fam Med. Vol 5 pp 50-51.
12	8	Kendrick T. (1996). Cardiovascular and respiratory risk factors and symptoms among general practice patients with long-term mental illness. British Journal of Psychiatry. Vol 169 (6) pp 733-9.
12	7	Fishman RA. (1997). Less stress-more pressure? Naure Medicine Vol 3 (4) p366.
12	6	Fauvel JP, Bernard N, Laville M, Daoud S, Pozet N & Zech P. (1996). Reproducibility of the cardiovascular reactivity to a computerized version of the Stroop stress test in normotensive and hypertensive subjects. Clinical Autonomic Research Vol 6 pp 219-22
12	5	Rau H & Brody S. (1994). Psychoneurocardiology: psychosomatic and somatopsychic approaches to hypertension research. Intergrative Physiological & Behavioral Science. Vol 29 (4) pp 348-354.
12	4	Suter PM, Maire R, Holtz D & Vetter W. (1997). Relationship between self-perceived stress and blood pressure. Journal of Human Hypertension. Vol 11 pp 171-176.
12	3	Wielgosz AT. (1996). Impact of the social environment on blood pressure in women. Canadian Journal Cardiology Vol 12 Suppl D pp 13D-15D.

12	2	Ledesert B, Saurel-Cubizolles MJ, Bourgine M, Kaminski M, Touranchet A and Verger C (1994). Risk factors for high blood pressure among workers in French poultry slaughterhouses and canneries. European Journal of Epidemiology, 10(5) pp 609-620.
12	1	Jonas BS, Franks P and Ingram DD (1997). Are symtoms of anxiety and depression risk factors for hypertension? Arch Family Medicine, Vol 6 pp 43-49.
13	38	Denton D (1982). The hunger for salt: an anthropological, physiological and medical analysis. Springer-Verlag, Berlin - Heidleberg - New York, Chapters 25, 26 &27, pp 515-534, 535-541, 542-629.
13	37	Reaven GM. (1995). Are insulinresistance and/or compensatory hyperinsulinemia involved in the etiology and clinical course of patients with hypertension? International Journal of Obesity , Vol 19 (suppl 1) pp S2- 5.
13	36	Podszus T & Grote L. (1996). Stress management in hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, Vol 14 pp 419-421.
13	35	Verdecchia P, Schillaci G, & Porcellati C. (1997). White-coat hypertension. Journal of Hypertension. Vol 15 (1) p100.
13	34	McGrady A. Good news- bad press: applied psychophysiology in cardiovascular disorders. Biofeedback and Self-Regulation, Vol 21 (4) pp 335-46.
13	33	Brody S & Rau H. (1994). Behavioral and psychophysiological predictors of self-monitored 19 month blood pressure change in normotensives. Journal of Psychosomatic Research. Vol 38 (8) pp 885-91.
13	32	The Trials of Hypertension Prevention, Phase 1. (1992). The effects of nonpharmacologic interventions on blood pressures of persons with high normal levels. JAMA Vol 267 (9) pp 1213-1220.
13	31	van Montfrans GA, Karemaker JM, Wieling W, Dunning AJ. (1990). Relaxation therapy and continous ambulatory blood pressure in mild hypertension : a controlled study. BMJ Vol 300 pp 1368-1372.

13	30	Rees W & Lutkins SG. (1967). Mortality of bereavement. BMJ. Vol 4 pp 13-16.
13	29	Mann A. (1984). Hypertension: psychological aspects and diagnostic impact in a clinical trial. Psychological Medicine Monogr. Suppl 5 (Cambridge University Press).
13	28	Siegrist J, Peter R, Mortz W & Strauer BE. (1992). The role of hypertension, left ventricular hypertrophy and psychosocial risks in cardiovasvular disease: prospective evidence from blue-collar men. European Heart Journal , Vol 13 Suppl D pp 89-95.
13	27	Krantz DS, DeQuattro V, Blackburn HW, Eaker E, Haynes S, James SA, Manuck SB, Myers H, Shekelle RB, Syme SL, Tyeoler HA, Wolf S. (1987). Task force 1: psychosocial factors in hypertension. Circulation, Vol 76 (suppl 1) pp 84-88.
13	26	D'Atri DA, Fitzgerald EF, Stanislav M, Kasl V et al (1981). Crowding in Prison: The relationship between changes in housing mode and blood pressure. Psychosomatic Medicine 43 (2) pp 95-105
13	25	Sundin O, Ohman A, Palm T and Strom G (1994). Cardiovascular reactivity, Type A behaviour, and coronary heart disease: Comparisons between myocardial infraction patients and controls during laboratory-induced stress. Psychophysiology 32 pp 28-35
13	24	Cobb S and Rose RM (1973). Hypertension, peptic ulcer, and diabetes in Air Traffic Controllers. J.A.M.A. 224 (4) pp 489-492
13	23	Schneider RH, Brent ME, Johnson EH, Drobny H and Julius S (1986). Anger and anxiety in borderline hypertension. Psychosomatic Medicine 48 (3/4) pp 242-248
13	22	Noyes R, Clancy J, Hoenk PR and Slymen DJ (1978). The prognosis of anxiety neurosis. Arch Gen Psychiatry 37 pp 173-178
13	21	Steptoe A, Melville D, Ross A. (1982). Essential hypertension and psychological functioning: a study of factory workers. British Journal of Clinical Psychology Vol 21 pp 303-311.

13	20	Vlachakis ND, Schiavi R, Mendlowitz M, De Guia D and Wald RL (1974). Hypertension and Anxiety. American Heart Journal 87 (4) pp 518-526
13	19	Timio M, Verdecchia P, Venanzi S, Gentili S, Ronconi M et al (1988). Age and blood pressure changes. A 20-year follow-up study in Nuns in a secluded order. Hypertension 12 (4) pp 457-461
13	18	Hudzinski LG, Frohlich ED and Holloway RD (1988). Hypertension and stress. Clin. Cardiol. 11 pp 622-626
13	17	Eisenberg DM, Delbanco TL, Berkey CS, Kaptchuk TJ, Kupelnick B, Kuhl J & Chalmers TC. (1993). Cognitive behavioral techniques for hypertension: are they effective? Annals of Internal Medicine, Vol 118 pp 964-972.
13	16	Jones-Webb R, Jacobs DR, Flack JM & Liu K. (1996). Relationships between depressive symptoms, anxiety, alcohol consumption, and blood pressure: results from the CARDIA study. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, Vol 20 (3) pp 420-7.
13	15	Jorgensen RS, Johnson BT, Kolodziej ME, & Schreer GE. (1996). Elevated blood pressure and personality: a meta-analytic review. Psychological Bulletin, Vol 120 (2) pp 293-320.
13	14	Suls J & Wan CK. (1995). Relationship of trait anger to resting blood pressure: a meta-analysis. Health Psychology, Vol 14 (5) pp 444-456.
13	13	Vogt T, Pope C, Mulloly J, & Hollis J. (1994). Mental health status as a predictor of morbidity and mortality: a 15-year follow-up of members of a health maintenance organization. American Journal of Public Health, Vol 84 pp 227-231.
13	12	Markovitz JH, Raczynski JM, Lewis CE, Flack J, Chesney M, Chettur V, Hardin JM, & Johnson E. (1996). Lack of independent relationships between left ventricular mass and cardiovascular reactivity to physical and psychological stress in the coronary artery risk development in young adults (CARDIA) Study. American Journal of Hypertension. Vol 9, pp 915-923

13	11	Schnall PL, Pieper C, Schwartz JE, Karasek RA, Schlussel Y, Devereux RB, Ganau A, Alderman M, Warren K, Pickering TG. (1990). The relationship between 'job strain,' workplace diastolic blood pressure, and left ventricular mass index. Results of a case-control study. JAMA, April 11,1990 Vol 263 No.14.
13	10	Viola J, Ditzler T, Batzer W, Harazin J, Adams D, Lettich L & Berigan T. (1997). Pharmacological management of post-traumatic stress disorder: clinical summary of a five-year retrospective study, 1990-1995. Military Medicine, Vol 162 (9) pp 616-619.
13	9	Kirchbaum C, Prussner JC, Stone AA, Federenko I, Gaab J, Lintz D, Schommer N, & Hellhammer DH. (1995). Persistent high cortisol responses to repeated psychological stress in a subpopulation of healthy men. Psychosomatic Medicine, Vol 57 pp 468-474.
13	8	McEwen BS. (1998). Protective and damaging effects of stress mediators. New England Journal of Medicine, Vol 338 (3) pp 171-179.
13	7	Georgiades A, Lemne C, De Faire U, Lindvall K, & Fredrikson M. (1997). Stress-induced blood pressure measurements predict left ventricular mass over three years among borderline hypertensive men. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, Vol 27 pp 733-7
13	6	Esler M, Julius S, Zweifler A, Randall O, Harburg E, Gardiner H & DeQuattro V. (1977). Mild high-renin essential hypertension. Neurogenic human hypertension? The New England Journal of Medicine, Vol 296 pp 405-411.
13	5	Perini C, Muller FB, Rauchfleisch U, Battegay R, & Buhler FR. (1986). Hyperadrenergic borderline hypertension is characterized by supressed aggression. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, Vol 8 (Suppl 5) pp S53-S56.
13	4	Kelm M, Schafer S, Mingers S, Heydthausen M, Vogt M, Motz W & Strauer BE. (1996). Left ventricular mass is linked to cardiac noradrenaline in normotensive and hypertensive patients. Journal of Hypertension, Vol 14 pp 1357-1364.

13	3	Esler M. (1996). The relation of human cardiac sympathetic nervous activity to left ventricular mass: commentary. Journal of Hypertension, Vol 14 pp 1365-1367.
13	2	Lindquist TL, Beilin LJ, Knuiman MW. (1997). Influence of lifestyle, coping, and job stress on blood pressure in men and women. Hypertension, Vol 29 pp 1-7.
13	1	Julius S, Jones K, Schork N, Johnson E, Krause L, Nazzaro P, & Zemva A. (1991). Independence of pressure reactivity from pressure levels in Tecumseh, Michigan. Hypertension, Vol 17 (Suppl 111) pp 12 -21.
14	46	Irvine J, Garner DM, Craig HM, & Logan AG. (1991). Prevalence of type A behaviour in untreated hypertensive individuals. Hypertension, Vol 18 pp 72-78.
14	45	Henry JP & Grim CE. (1990). Psychosocial mechanisms of primary hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, Vol 8 pp 783-793.
14	44	Timio M, Lippi G, Venanzi S, Gentili S, Quintaliani G, Verdura C, Monarca C, Saronio P & Timio F. (1997). Blood pressure trend and cardiovascular events in nuns in a secluded order: a 30-year follow-up study. Blood Pressure, Vol 6 pp 81-87.
14	43	Weissman MM, Markowitz JS, Ouellette R, Phil M, Greenwald S & Kahn JP. (1990). Panic disorder and cardiovascular/ cerebrovascular problems: results from a community survey. American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol 147 (11) pp 1504-1508.
14	42	Appel LJ, Moore TJ, Obarzanek E, Vollmer WM, et al (1997). A Clinical Trial of the Effects of Dietary Patterns on Blood Pressure. The New England Journal of Medicine, 336(16) pp 1117-1124.
14	41	Dunea G (1996). Salt and other enemies. British Medical Journal, 313(7070) p 1490.
14	40	MacGregor G and Antonios T (1996). Pep(pery) talk on salt. The Lancet, 348(9039) p 1453.

14	39	Whelton PK, He J, Cutler JA, Brancati FL, Appel LJ, Follmann D and Klag MJ (1997). Effects of oral potassium on blood pressure: meta-analysis of randomized controlled clinical trials. Journal of the American Medical Association, 277(20) pp 1624-1632.
14	38	Drueke TB (1994). Dietary salt and blood pressure. The Lancet, 343(8906) pp 1157-1158.
14	37	Beard TC (1994). Dietary salt and blood pressure. The Lancet, 343(8896) p 546.
14	36	Drueke TB (1994). False certitude on salt and blood pressure. The Lancet, 343(8888) p 61.
14	35	Kaplan NM (1996). Medicine and the media. The Lancet, 348(9022) p270.
14	34	Stamler J, Elliott P, Stamler R, Dyer A, Marmot M and Kesteloot H (1994). Non-pharmacological treatment of hypertension. The Lancet, 344(8926) pp884-885.
14	33	Davis L and Chalmers RA (1994). Non-pharmacological treatment of hypertension. The Lancet, 344(8926) pp 885-886.
14	32	Stamler J, Elliott P, Kesteloot H, Nichols R, Claeys G, Dyer AR and Stamler R (1996). Prevention of cardiovascular disease: inverse relation of dietary protein markers with blood pressure: findings for 10 020 men and women in the INTERSALT study.
14	31	Krauss RM, Deckelbaum RJ, Ernst N, Fisher E, Howard BV, Knopp RH, et al (1996). Dietary guidelines for healthy American adults: a statement for health professionals from the nutrition committee, American heart association. Circulation, 94(7) pp 1795-180
14	30	Stamler J, Caggiula A, Grandits GA, Kjelsberg M and Cutler JA (1996). Myocardial ischemia/infarction/arteritis: relationship to blood pressure of combinations of dietary macronutrients: findings of the Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Trial (MRFIT).

14	29	Midgley JP, Matthew AG, Greenwood CMT and Logan AG (1996). Effect of reduced dietary sodium on blood pressure: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, 275(20) pp 1590-1597.
14	28	Obarzanek E, Velletri PA and Cutler JA (1996). Dietary protein and blood pressure. JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, 275(20) pp 1598-1603.
14	27	Lenfant C (1996). High blood pressure: some answers, new questions, continuing challenges. JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, 275(20) pp 1604-1606.
14	26	Robertson JIS (1996). Dietary salt and essential hypertension. The Lancet, 348(9028) pp 690-691.
14	25	Elliott P, Stamler J, Nichols R, Dyer AR, Stamler R, Kesteloot H and Marmot M (1996). Intersalt revisited: further analyses of 24 hour sodium excretion and blood pressure within and across populations. British Medical Journal, 312(7041) pp1249-1253.
14	24	Messerli FH and Schieder RE (1996). Dietary sodium and blood pressure. JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, 278(18) p 1469.
14	23	Antonios TFT and MacGregor GA (1996). Salt-more adverse effects. The Lancet, 348(9022) pp 250-251.
14	22	Logan AG, Greenwood CMT, Matthew AG and Midgley JP (1997)[LETTER: In Reply]. More on dietary sodium and blood pressure. JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, 277(20) pp 1594-1596.
14	21	Alderman MH (1994). Non-pharmacological treatment of hypertension. The Lancet, 344(8918) pp 307-311.
14	20	Whelton PK (1994). Epidemiology of hypertension. The Lancet, 344(8915) pp 101-106.
14	19	Kurtz TW and Spence MA (1993). Genetics of essential hypertension. The American Journal of Medicine, 94(1) pp77-84.
14	18	Anon. (1995). Physical activity and hypertension. Canadian Medical Association Journal, 153(10) p 1477.

14	17	MacGregor GA and Sever PS (1996). Salt-overwhelming evidence but still no action: can a consensus be reached with the food industry? British Medical Journal, 312(7041) pp1287-1289.
14	16	Brown MJ (1997). Science, medicine, and the future: hypertension. British Medical Journal, 314(7089) pp 1258-1261.
14	15	Philip W, James T, Nelson M, Ralph A and Leather S (1997). Socioeconomic determinants of health: the contribution of nutrition to inequalities in health. British Medical Journal, 314(7093) pp1545-1549.
14	14	Logan AG, Greenwood CMT, Matthew AG and Midgley JP (1996). Dietary sodium and blood pressure. JAMA : Journal of the American Medical Association, 276(18) pp1469-1470.
14	13	Stamler J, Applegate WB, Cohen J, Cutler JA and Whelton PK (1997)[LETTER]. More on dietary sodium and blood pressure. JAMA : Journal of the American Medical Association, 277(20) pp 1594-1596.
14	12	Bucher HC, Cook RJ, Guyatt GH, Lang JD, Cook DJ, Hatala R and Hunt DL (1996). Effects of dietary calcium supplementation on blood pressure: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. JAMA : Journal of the American Medical Association, 275(13) pp 1016-1022.
14	11	Hanneman RL (1996). Intersalt: hypertension rise with age revisited. British Medical Journal, 312(7041) pp 1283-1284.
14	10	Stamler J, Elliott P, Dyer AR, Stamler R, Kesteloot H and Marmot M (1996). Commentary: sodium and blood pressure in the Intersalt study and other studies-in reply to the salt Institute. British Medical Journal, 312(7041) pp 1285-1287.
14	9	Barrett-Connor E and Palinkas LA (1994). Low blood pressure and depression in older men: a population based study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, Vol 308 pp 446-449.
14	8	Burke V, Beilin LJ, German R, Grosskopf S, Ritchie J, Puddey IB and Rogers P (1992). Association of lifestyle and personality characteristics with blood pressure and hypertension: a cross-sectional study in the elderly. J Clin Epidemiol, 45(10) pp 1061-1070.

14	7	Coelho R, Hughes AM, da Fonseca AF and Bond MR (1989). Essential hypertension: the relationship of psychological factors to the severity of hypertension. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 33(2) pp 187-196.
14	6	Dimsdale JE, Mills P and Dillion E (1992). Does reactivity testing in the laboratory reflect blood pressure changes elsewhere? Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 36(8) pp 701-705.
14	5	Ekeberg O, Kjeldsen SE, Eide I and Leren P (1990). Childhood traumas and psychosocial characteristics of 50-year-old men with essential hypertension. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 34(6) pp 643-649.
14	4	Frommer MS, Edye BV, Mandryk JA, GrammenoGL, Berry G and Ferguson DA (1986). Systolic blood pressure in relation to occupation and perceived work stress. Scad J Work Environ Health, Vol 12 pp 476-485.
14	3	Hodes C (1976). High blood pressure and psychiatric disorder in general practice. Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners, Vol 26 pp 178-184.
14	2	Janlert U, Asplund K and Weinehall L (1991). Unemployment and cardiovascular risk indicators. Scand J Soc Med, 20(1) pp 14-18.
14	1	Lazaro ML, Valdes M, Marcos T and Guarch J (1993). Borderline hypertension, daily stress and psychological variables. Stress Medicine, Vol 9 pp 215-220.
15	72	Light KC, Dolan CA, Davis MR and Sherwood A (1992). Cardiovascular responses to an active coping challenge as predictors of blood pressure patterns 10 to 15 years later. Psychosomatic Medicine, Vol 54 pp 217-230.
15	71	Melamed S, Kushnir T, Strauss E and Vigiser D (1997). Negative association between reported life events and cardiovascular disease risk factors in employed men: the Cordis Study. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 43(4) pp 247-258.
15	70	Nyklicek I, Vingerhoets JJM and Van Heck GL (1996). Hypertenson and objective and self-reported stressor exposure: a review. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 40(6) pp 585-601.

15	69	Siegler IC, Peterson BL, Barefoot JC and Williams RB (1992). Hostility during late adolescence predicts coronary risk factors at mid-life. American Journal of Epidemiology, Vol. 136(2), pp. 146-54.
15	68	Spiro A, Aldwin CM, Ward KD and Mroczek DK (1995). Personality and the incidence of hypertension among older men: longitudinal findings from the normative aging study. Health Psychology, 14(6) pp 563-569.
15	67	Beilin LJ (1997). Stress, coping, lifestyle and hypertension: a paradigm for research, prevention and non-pharmacological management of hypertension. Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 19(5&6) pp 739-752.
15	66	Itoh T, Matsumoto M, Nakamura M, Okada A, Shirahashi N, Hougaku H, Hashimoto H, Sakaguchi M, Handa N, Takeshita T, Morimoto K & Hori M. (1997). Effects of daily alcohol intake on the blood pressure differ depending on an individual's sensitivity to alcohol: oriental flushing as a sign to stop drinking for health reasons. Journal of Hypertension. Vol 15.
15	65	Ille O, Woimant F, Pruna A, Corabianu O, Idatte JM, Haguenau M. (1995), Hypertensive encephalopathy after bilateral carotid endarterectomy. Stroke, Vol 26 pp 488-491.
15	64	Preston RA & Epstein M. (1995). Renal parenchymal disease and hypertension. Seminars in Nephrology, Vol 15 (2) pp 138-151.
15	63	Gomez-Sanchez CE, Gomez-Sanchez EP, & Yamakita N. (1995). Endocrine causes of hypertension. Seminars in Nephrology, Vol 15 (2) pp 106-115.
15	62	Beilin LJ. (1995). Alcohol and hypertension. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, Vol 22 pp 185-188.
15	61	Guidi E, Menghetti D, Milani S, Montagnino G, Palazzi P & Bianchi G. (1996). Hypertension may be transplanted with kidney in humans: a long-term historical prospective follow-up of recipients grafted with kidneys coming from donors with or without hypertension.
15	60	Dustan HP. (1997). Renal arterial disease and hypertension. Medical Clinics of North America, Vol 81 (5) pp 1199-1212.

15	59	Tomson CRV. (1997). Editorial comment: do simole renal cysts cause hypertension? British Journal of Urology, Vol 79 pp 688-9.
15	58	Braith RW, Mills RM, Wilcox CS, Davis GL, Wood CE. (1996). Breakdown of blood pressure and body fluid homeostasis in heart transplant recipients. J Am Coll Cardiology, Vol 27 pp 375-83.
15	57	Kaplan NM. (1995). Alcohol and hypertension. The Lancet, Vol 345 pp1588-9.
15	56	Warholm C, Wilczek CW, Pettersson E. (1995). Hypertension two years after renal transplantation: causes and consequences. Transplantation International, Vol 8 pp 286-292.
15	55	Monsour HP, Wood RP, Dyer CH, Galati JS, Ozaki CF & Clark JH. (1995). Renal insufficiency and hypertension as long-term complications in liver transplantation. Seminars in Liver Disease, Vol 15 (2) pp 123-132.
15	54	Kirk Ad, Jacobson LM, Heisey DM, Fass NA, Sollinger HW & Pirsch JD. (1997). Posttransplant diastolic hypertension. Associations with intra transforming growth factor - beta, endothelin, and renin transcription. Transplantation, Vol 64 (12) pp 1716-1720.
15	53	Luik AJ, Kooman JP & Leunissen KM. (1997). Hypertension in haemodialysis patients: is it only hypervolaemia? Nephrology, Dialysis, Transplantatiom, Vol 12 (8) pp 1557-60.
15	52	Ie E, Mook W & Shapiro AP. (1996). Systolic hypertension in critical aortic stenosis and the effect of valve replacement. Journal of Human Hypertension, Vol 10 (2) pp 65-67.
15	51	Singer DRJ & Jenkins GH. (1996). Hypertension in transplant recipients. Journal of Human Hypertension, Vol 10 (6) pp 395-402.
15	50	Convens C, Vermeersch P, Paelinck B, Van den Heuvel P, & Van den Branden F. (1996). Aortic coarctation: a rare and unexpected cause of secondary arterial hypertension in the elderly. Catherization & Cardiovascular Diagnosis, Vol 39 (1) pp 71-4.

15	49	Sandrini S, Gaggia P, Bracchi M, Brunori G, Maiorca R. (1996). Arterial hypertension in renal transplantation. Contributions to Nephrology, Vol 119 pp 16-25.
15	48	Commonwealth Department of Veteran's' Affairs (1998). Morbidity of Vietnam Veterans: a study of the health of Australia's Vietnam Veteran Community. Volume 1- Male Vietnam Veterans Survey and Community Comparison Outcomes. ISBN 0 642 30506 4
15	47	Holte J, Gennarelli G, Berne C, Bergh T & Lithell H. (1996). Elevated ambulatory day-time blood pressure in women with polycystic ovary syndrome: a sign of a pre-hypertensive state? Human Reproduction, Vol 11 (1) pp 23-8.
15	46	Kasl SV, & Cobb S. (1970). Blood pressure changes in men undergoing job loss: a preliminary report. Psychosomatic Medicine, Vol 32 pp 19-38.
15	45	Baum A. (1990). Stress, intrusive imagery, and chronic distress. Healyh Psychology, Vol 9 (6) pp 653-75.
15	44	Meulman NB, Farebrother TD, & Collett PV. (1992). Unilateral hydronephrosis secondary to blunt ureteral trauma, presenting with hypertension and erythrocytosis. Aust N Z J Surg., Vol. 62, pp. 592-594.
15	43	Meyrier A, Rainfray M, & Lacombe M. (1988). Delayed hypertension after blunt renal trauma. Am J Nephrol, Vol. 8, pp. 108-111.
15	42	Payne SR, & Snell ME. (1988). Traumatic renal artery dissection. Urology, Vol. 31(4), pp. 335-337.
15	41	Kirkpatrick JR. (1975). Traumatic arteriovenous fistula of the kidney: an unusual cause of hypertensive encephalopathy. Journal of Trauma, Vol. 15(4), 363-365.
15	40	Chasan-Taber L, Willett WC, Manson JAE, et al. (1996). Prospective study of oral contraceptives and hypertension among women in the United States. Circulation, Vol.94, pp. 483-489.
15	39	de Leeuw PW. (1996). Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and hypertension: the risks of perspective. Drugs, Vol. 51(2), pp. 179-187.

15	38	de Leeuw PW. (1997). Drug-induced hypertension: recognition and management in older patients. Drugs & Aging, Vol. 11(3), pp. 178-185.
15	37	Clyburn EB & DiPette DJ. (1995).Hypertension induced by drugs and other substances. Seminars in Nephrology, Vol. 15(2), pp. 72-86.
15	36	Maschio G. (1995). Erythropoietin and systemic hypertension. Nephrol Dial Transplant, Vol. 10 [Suppl.2], pp. 74-79.
15	35	Anderson GH, Blakem- N and Streeten DHP (1994). The effect of age on prevalence of secondary forms of hypertension in 4429 consecutively referred patients. Journal of Hypertension, 12(5) pp 609-615.
15	34	Lopez-Velasco R, Escobar-Morreale HF, Vega B, Villa E, Sancho JM, Moya-Mur JL and Garcia-Robles R (1997). Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism, 82(4) pp 1047-1053.
15	33	Medline 1995 to May 1998 of 1 page.
15	32	Medline 1995 to May 1998 of 9 pages.
15	31	Medline 1966 to 1975 of 6 pages.
15	30	Medline 1985 to 1989 of 8pages.
15	29	Medline 1990 to 1994 of 6 pages.
15	28	Medline 1995 to May 1998 of 3 pages
15	27	Medline 1990 to 1994 of 4 pages.
15	26	Medline 1995 to May 1998 of 2 pages.
15	25	Medline 1966 to 1975 of 2 pages.
15	24	Medline 1976 to 1984 of 2 pages.
15	23	Medline 1985 to 1989 of 2 pages.
15	22	Medline 1990 to 1994 of 3 pages.
15	21	Medline 1995 to May 1998 of 3 pages.

15	20	Medline 1966 to 1975 of 1 page.
15	19	Medline 1976 to 1984 of 2 pages.
15	18	Medline 1985 to 1989 of 2 page.
15	17	Medline 1990 to 1994 of 3 pages.
15	16	Medline 1995 to May 1998 of 3 pages.
15	15	Jones DB, Lucas PA, Jones JH, Wilkins WE, Lloyd HJ, & Walker DA. (1983). Changes in blood pressure and renal function after parathyroidectomy in primary hyperparathyroidism. Postgraduate Medical Journal, Vol. 59, pp. 350-353.
15	14	Lind L, Hvarfner A, Palmer M, et al. (1991). Hypertension in primary hyperparathyroidism in relation to histopathology. Eur J Surg, Vol. 157, pp. 457-459.
15	13	Sancho JJ, Ruoco J, Riera-Vidal R, & Sitges-Serra A. (1992). Long-term effects of parathyroidectomy for primary hyperparathyroidism on arterial hypertension. World J Surg, Vol. 16, pp. 732-736.
15	12	Endo T, Komiya I, Tsukui T, et al. (1979). Re-evaluation of a possible high incidence of hypertension in hypothyroid patients. American Heart Journal, Vol. 98(6), pp. 684-688.
15	11	Bing RF, Briggs RSJ, Burden AC, Russell GI, Swales JD, & Thurston H. (1980). Reversible hypertension and hypothyroidism. Clinical Endocrinology, Vol. 13, pp. 339-342.
15	10	Kraatz C, Benker G, Weber F, Ludecke D, Hirche H, & Reinwein D. (1990). Acromegaly and hypertension: prevalence and relationship to the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system. Klinische Wochenschrift, Vol.68, pp. 583-587.
15	9	Bradley III, EL, & Wells JO. (1983). Primary hyperparathyroidism and hypertension. American Surgeon, Vol.49, pp. 569-570.
15	8	Sangal AK & Beevers DG. (1983). Parathyroid hypertension. British Medical Journal, Vol.286, pp. 498-9.

15	7	Diamond TW, Botha JR, Wing J, Meyers AM, & Kalk WJ. (1986). Parathyroid hypertension: a reversible disorder. Arch Intern Med, Vol. 146, pp. 1709-1712.
15	6	Rapado A. (1986). Arterial hypertension and primary hyperparathyroidism: incidence and follow-up after parathyroidectomy. Am J Nephrol., Vol. 6 [Suppl.1], pp. 49-50.
15	5	Salahudeen AK, Thomas TH, Sellars L, Tapster S, Keavey P, Farndon JR, Johnston IDA, & Wilkinson R. (1989). Hypertension and renal dysfunction in primary hyperparathyroidism: effect of parathyroidism: effect of parathyroidectomy. Clinical Science, Vol. 7
15	4	Sangal AK, Kevwitch M, Rao DS & Rival J. (1989). Hypomagnesemia and hypertension in primary hyperparathyroidism. Southern Medical Journal, Vol. 82(9), pp. 1116-1118.
15	3	Lafferty FW. (1981). Primary hyperparathyroidism: changing clinical spectrum, prevalence of hypertension, and discriminant analysis of laboratory tests. Arch Intern Med, Vol. 141, pp. 1761-1766.
15	2	Nainby-Luxmoore JC, Langford HG, Nelson NC, Watson RL, & Barnes TY. (1982). A case-comparison study of hypertension and hyperparathyroidism. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, Vol. 55, pp. 303-306.
15	1	Daniels J, & Goodman AD. (1983). Hypertension and hyperparathyroidism: inverse relation of serum phosphate level and blood pressure. American Journal of Medicine, Vol. 75, pp. 17-23.
16	54	Medline 1976 to 1984 of 6 pages.
16	53	Medline 1985 to 1989 of 6 pages.
16	52	Medline 1990 to 1994 of 4 pages.
16	51	Medline 1995 to 1998 of 2 pages.
16	50	Medline 1966 to 1975 of 1 pages.
16	49	Medline 1976 to 1984 of 3 pages.

16	48	Medline 1985 to 1989 of 2 pages.
16	47	Medline 1990 to 1994 of 1 pages.
16	46	Medline 1995 to 1998 of 1 pages.
16	45	Medline 1976 to 1984 of 2 pages.
16	44	Medline 1985 to 1989 of 1 page.
16	43	Medline 1990 to 1994 of 2 pages.
16	42	Medline 1995 to 1998 of 3 pages.
16	41	Medline 1996 to 1975 of 1 page.
16	40	Medline Unique Identifier 75081099 of 1 page
16	39	Medline Unique Identifier 85283385 of 1 page.
16	38	Medline Unique Identifier 92304250 of 1 page
16	37	Medline 1995 to May 1998 of 6 pages.
16	36	Medline 1995 to May 1998 of 54 pages.
16	35	Sever PS & Poulter NR. (1989). A hypothesis for the pathogenesis of essential hypertension: the initiating factors. Journal of Hypertension, Vol 7 (Suppl 1) pp S9-S12.
16	34	Neus H, Ruddel H, & Schulte W. (1983). Traffic noise and hypertension: an epidemiological study on the role of subjective reactions. Internal Archives of Occupational, Environmental Health, Vol 51 pp 223-229.
16	33	Watts RA & Hoffbrand BI. (1987). Hypertension following renal trauma. Journal of Human Hypertension, Vol 1 (2) pp 65-71.
16	32	Harburg E, Erfurt JC, Chape C, Hauenstein LS, Schull WJ & Schork MA. (1973). Sociocological stressor areas and black-white blood pressure: Detroit. Journal of Chronic Diseases, Vol 26 pp 595-611.
16	31	Bergus GR, Randall C, & Van Peursem R. (1997). Lack of association between hypertension and hypothyroidism in postmenopausal women seen in a primary care setting. Journal of the American Board of Family Practice, Vol 10 (3) pp 185-91.

16	30	Andren L, Hansson L, Bjorkman M & Jonsson A. (1980). Noise as a contributory factor in the development of elevated arterial pressure. Acta Med Scand, Vol 207 pp 493-8.
16	29	Wrigley J, Williams R, Kloppedal E, & DeWolf WC. (1975). Renovascular hypertension. Secondary to traumatic occlusion of supplemental renal artery. Urology, Vol 5 (1) pp 103-5.
16	28	Moriarty KP, Lipkowitz GS and Germain MJ. (1997). Capsulectomy: a cure for the Page kidney. Journal of Paediatric Surgery, Vol 32 (6) pp 831-3.
16	27	Figueroa-Colon R, Franklin FA, Lee JY, Aldridge R, Alexander L (1997). Prevalence of Obesity With Increased Blood Pressure in Elementary School-Aged Children. Southern Medical Journal. Vol 90(8) pp 806-813.
16	26	Madore F, Stampfer MJ, Rimm EB, & Curhan GC. (1998). Nephrolithiasis and risk of hypertension. The American Jouranl of Hypertension, Vol 11 pp 46-53.
16	25	Dluhy RG. (1998). Uncommon forms of secondary hypertension in older patients. American Journal of Hypertension, Vol 11 pp 52S -56S.
16	24	Maheswaran R & Beevers DG. (1989). Clinical correlates in parathyroid hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, Vol 7 (6) pp S190-S191.
16	23	Saito I, Ito K, & Saruta T. (1983). Hypothyroidism as a cause of hypertension. Hypertension, Vol 5 (1) pp 112-5.
16	22	Streeten DHP, Anderson Jr GH, Howland T, Chiang R & Smuyland H. (1988). Effects of thyroid function on blood pressure: recognition of hypothyroid hypertension. Hypertension, Vol. 11, pp. 78-83.
16	21	Ely DL (1997). Overview of dietary sodium effects on and interactions with cardiovascular and neuroendocrine functions. Am J Clin Nutr. Vol 65(suppl) pp 594S-605S.
16	20	Haapanen N, Miilunpalo S, Vuori I, Oja P and Pasanen M (1997). Association of Leisure Time Physical Activity with the Risk of Coronary Heart Disease, Hypertension and Diabetes in Middle-Aged Men and Women. International Journal of Epidemiology. Vol 26(4)

16	19	Dwyer JH, Dwyer KM, Curtin LR and Feinleib M (1996). Dietary Calcium, Alcohol, and Incidence of Treated Hypertension in the NHANES I Epidemiologic Follow-up Study. American Journal of Epidemiology. Vol 144(9) pp 828-838.
16	18	Chrysant SG, Weir MR, Weder AB, McCarron DA, Canossa-Terris M, Cohen JD, Mennella RF, Kirkegaard LW, Lewin AJ and Weinberger MH (1997). There Are No Racial, Age, Sex, or Weight Differences in the Effect of Salt on Blood Pressure in Salt-Sensitive Hypertensive Patients. Arch Intern Med/Vol 157. pp2489-2494
16	17	Curtis AB, James SA, Strogatz DS, Raghunathan TE and Harlow S (1997). Alcohol Consumption and Changes in Blood Pressure among African Americans. American Journal of Epidemiology. Vol 146(9) pp 727-732.
16	16	Imamura H, Tanaka K, Hirae C, Futagami T, Yoshimura Y, Uchida K, Tanaka A and Kobata D (1996). Relationship Of Cigarette Smoking To Blood Pressure and Serum Lipids and Lipoproteins in Men. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology. Vol 23 pp 3
16	15	Gillum RF, Mussolino ME and Madans JH (1998). Body fat distribution and hypertension incidence in women and men. The NHANES I Epidemiologic Follow-up Study. International Journal of Obesity. Vol 22 pp 127-134.
16	14	Hulter HN, Melby JC, Peterson JC and Cooke CR (1986). Chronic Continuous PTH Infusion Results in Hypertension in Normal Subjects. Journal of Clinical Hypertension. Vol 2(4) pp 360-370.
16	13	Medline 1995 to June 1998 of 36 pages.
16	12	Beegom R and Singh RB (1997). Association of higher saturated fat intake with higher risk of hypertension in an urban population of Trivandrum in South India. International Journal of Cardiology. Vol 58(1) pp 63-70.
16	11	Gupta R and Mehrishi S (1997). Wasit-Hip and Blood Pressure Correlation in an Urban Indian Population. Journal of the Indian Medical Association. Vol 95(7) pp 412-415.

16	10	Ko GTC, Chan JCN, Woo J, Lau E, Yeung VTF, Chow C-C, Wai HPS, Li JKY, So W-Y and Cockram C (1997). Simple anthropometric indexes and cardiovascular risk factors in Chinese. International Journal of Obesity and Related Metabolic Disorders. Vol 21(11) pp 99
16	9	Laurenzi M, Cirillo M, Panarelli W, Maurizio T, Stamler R, Dyer A and Stamler J (1997). Baseline Sodium-Lithium Contertransport and 6-Year Incidence of Hypertension: The Gubbio Population Study. American Heart Association, Inc. Vol 95(3) pp 581-587.
16	8	Kiefe C, Williams OD, Bild DE, Lewis CE, Hilner JE and Oberman A (1997). Regional Disparities in the Incidence of Elevated Blood Pressure Among Young Adults: The CARDIA Study. American Heart Association, Inc. Vol 96(4) pp 1082-1088.
16	7	Gopinath N, Chadha SL, Shekhawat S and Tandon R (1994). A 3-year follow-up of hypertension in Delhi. Bulletin of the World Health Organization. Vol 72(5) pp 715-720.
16	6	Wakabayashi K, Nakamura K, Kono S, Shinchi K and Imanishi K (1994). Alcohol Consumption and Blood Pressure: An Extended Study of Self-Defence Officials in Japan. International Journal of Epidemiology. Vol 23(2) pp 307-311.
16	5	Ueshima H, Ozawa H, Baba S, Nakamoto Y, Omae T, Shimamoto T and Komachi Y (1992). Alcohol Drinking And High Blood Pressure: Data From A 1980 National Cardiovasuclar Survey Of Japan. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology. Vol 45(6) pp 667-673.
16	4	Cassano PA, Segal MR, Vokonas PS and Weiss ST (1990). Body Fat Distribution, Blood Pressure, and Hypertension. A Prospective Cohort Study of Men in the Normative Aging Study. Annals of Epidemiology. Vol 1(1) pp 33-48.
16	3	Klag MJ, Moore RD, Whelton PK, Sakai Y and Comstock GW (1990). Alcohol Consumption And Blood Pressure: A Comparison Of Native Japanese to American Men. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology. Vol 43(12) pp 1407-1414.

16	2	Witteman JC, Willett WC, Stampfer MJ, Colditz GA, Kok FJ, Sacks FM, Speizer FE, Rosner B and Hennekens CH (1990). Relation of Moderate Alcohol Consumption and Risk of Systemic Hypertension in Women. American Journal of Cardiology. Vol 65(9) pp 633-637.
16	1	Wu X, Huang Z, Stamler J, Wu Y, Li Y, Folsom AR, Tao S, Rao X, Zhang H, Cen R, Wang S, Shen L, Liu S, Chen H, Yu X, Tian X, Huang M and He Y (1996). Changes in average blood pressure and incidence of high blood pressure 1983-1984 to 1987 - 1988 in four population cohorts in the People's Republic of China. Journal of Hypertension. Vol 14, pp1267-74
17	52	Chen C-H, Lin H-C, Kuo H-S, Chang M-S and Chou P (1995). Epidemiology of Hypertension in Kin-Hu, Kinmen. American Journal of Hypertension. Vol 8(4 Pt 1) pp 395-403.
17	51	Huan Z, Wu X, Stamler, Rao X, Tao S, Friedewald WT, Liao Y, Tsai R, Stamler R, He H et al (1994). A north-south comparison of blood pressure and factors related to blood pressure in the People's Republic of China: a report from the PRC-USA Collaborative Study of Cardiovascular Epidemiology. Journal of Hypertension. Vol 12. Pp1103-1112.
17	50	Ascherio A, Rimm EB, Giovannucci EL, Colditz GA, Rosner B, Willett WC, Sacks F and Stampfer MJ (1992). A Prospective Study of Nutritional Factors and Hypertension Among US Men. Circulation. Vol 86(5) pp 1475-1484.
17	49	Mizushima S, Nara Y, Mano M, Sawamura M, Horie R and Yamori Y (1990). Alcohol Consumption as a Risk Factor for High Blood Pressure from the Cardiovascular Diseases and Alumentary Comparison Study. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology. Vol 16 (Suppl 8) S35—S37
17	48	Laforge R, Williams and Dufour MC (1990). Alcohol consumption, gender and self-reported hypertension. Drug & Alcohol Dependence. Vol 26(3) pp 235-249.
17	47	Kim JS, Jones DW, Kim SJ and Hong YP (1994). Hypertension in Korea: A National Survey. American Journal of Preventive Medicine. Vol 10(4) pp 200-204.

17	46	Miyao M, Furuta M, Sakakibara H, Kondo T-A, Ishihara S, Yamanaka K and Yamada S (1992). Analysis of factors related to hypertension in Japanese middle-aged male workers. Journal of Human Hypertension. Vol 6(3) pp 193-197.
17	45	Ascherio A, Hennekens C, Willett WC, Sacks F, Rosner B, Manson JA, Witteman J and Stampfer MJ (1996). Prospective Study of Nutritional Factors, Blood Pressure, and Hypertension Among US Women. Hypertension. Vol 27(5) pp 1065-1072.
17	44	Yamada Y, Ishizaki M, Kido T, Honda R, Tsuritani I, Ikai E and Yamaya H (1991). Alcohol, High Blood Pressure, and Serum y-Glutamyl Transpeptidase Level. Hypertension. Vol 18(6) pp 819-826.
17	43	Seppa K, Laippala P, & Sillanaukee P. (1996). High diastolic blood pressure: Common among women who are heavy drinkers. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, Vol. 20(1), pp. 47-51.
17	42	Richards RJ, Thakur V and Reisin E (1996). Obesity-related hypertension: its physiological basis and pharmacological approaches to its treatment. Journal of Human Hypertension. Vol 10 (Suppl 3) pp 559-564.
17	41	Wolf HK, Tuomilehto J, Kuulasmaa K, Domarkiene S, Cepaitis Z, Molarius A, Sans S, Dobson A, Keil U and Rywik S (1997). Blood prerssure levels in the 41 populations of the WHO MONICA Project. Journal of Human Hypertension. Vol 11(11) pp 733-742.
17	40	Singh RB, Beegom S, Niaz MA, Rastogi V, Rastogi SS, Singh NK and Nangia S (1997). Epidemiological study of hypertension and its determinants in an urban population of North India. Journal of Human Hypertension. Vol 11(10) pp 679-685.
17	39	World Hypertension League (1991). Alcohol and hypertension - implications for management. Vol 5(3) pp 227-232.
17	38	Keil U, Chambless L, Filipiak B and Hartel U (1991). Alcohol and blood pressure and its interaction with smoking and other behavioural variables: results from the MONICA Augsburg Survey 1984-1985. Journal of Hypertension. Vol 9(6) pp 491-498.

17	37	Moore RD, Levine DM, Southard J, Entwisle G, & Shapiro S. (1990). Alcohol consumption and blood pressure in the 1982 Maryland hypertension survey. American Journal of Hypertension, Vol 3 (1) pp 1-7.
17	36	McCraty R, Atkinson M, Tiller WA, Rein G, & Watkins AD. (1995). The effects of emotions on short-term power spectrum analysis of heart rate variability. American Journal of Cardiology, Vol 76 (14) pp 1089-1093.
17	35	Taubes G. (1998). The (Political) science of salt. Science, Vol 281 pp898-907.
17	34	Holbrook, JH. (1994). Nicotine Addiction. In Isselbacher KJ, Braunwald E, Wilson JD, Martin JB, Fauci AS & Kasper DL. (Eds), Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. 13th Ed (pp2434-2435). New York: McGraw-Hill Inc..
17	33	Zwillich CW. (2000). Is untreated sleep apnea a contributing factor for chronic hypertension? JAMA, Vol 283(14) pp 1880-1.
17	32	Nieto FJ, Young TB, Lind BK, Shahar E, Samet JM, Redline S, D'Agostino RB, Newman AB, Lebowitz MD, Pickering TG. (2000). Association of sleep-disordered breathing, sleep apnea, and hypertension in a large community-based study. JAMA, Vol 28(14) pp 1829-36
17	31	Akashiba T, Minemura H, Yamamoto H, Kosaka N, Saito O, & Horie T. (1999). Nasal continous positive airway pressure changes blood pressure "non-dippers" to "dippers" in patients with obstructive sleep apnea. Sleep, Vol 22(7) pp 849-853.
17	30	Alam S, Purdie DM, & Johnson AG. (1999). Evaluation of the potential interaction between NaCI and prostaglandin inhibition in elderly individuals with isolated systolic hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, Vol 17 pp 1195-1202.
17	29	Fletcher EC. (2000). Effect of episodic hypoxia on sympathetic activity and blood pressure. Respiration Physiology, Vol 119 pp 189-197.
17	28	Kaplan NM. (2000). The dietary guideline for sodium: should we shake it up? American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Vol 71 pp 1020-6.

17	27	Garcio-Rio F, Racionero MA, Pino JM, Martinez I, Ortuno F, Villasante C, & Villamor J. (2000). Sleep apnea and hypertension. The role of peripheral chemoreceptors and the sympathetic system. Chest, Vol 117 pp 1417-1425.
17	26	Bixler EO, Vgontzas AN, Lin H-M, Have TT, Leiby BE, Vela-Bueno A, Kales A. (2000). Association of hypertension and sleep-disordered breathing. Archives of Internal Medicine, Vol 160 p 2289.
17	25	Harrison M, Jones C, Brabin E. (2000). Sleep apnoea and hypertension. BMJ, Vol 321 p237.
17	24	Loreda JS, Ziegler MG, Ancoli-Israel S, Clausen JL, & Dimsdale JE. (1999). Relationship of arousals from sleep to sympathetic nervous system activity and BP in obstructive sleep apnea. Chest, Vol 116 pp 655-9.
17	23	Pankow W, Nabe B, Lies A, Becker H, Kohler U, Kohl F-V, & Lohmann FW. (1997). Influence of sleep apnea on 24-hour blood pressure. Chest, Vol 112(5) pp 1253-58.
17	22	Johnson AG. (1997). NSAIDS and increased blood pressure. What is the clinical significance? Drug Safety, Vol 17(5) pp 277-289.
17	21	Worsnop CJ, Naughton MT, Barter CE, Morgan TO, Anderson AI, & Pierce RJ. (1998). The prevalence of obstructive sleep apnea in hypertensives. Am J Respir Crit Care med, Vol 157 pp 111-5.
17	20	Lindberg E, Janson C, Gislason T, Svardsudd K, Hetta J, Boman G. (1998). Snoring and hypertension: a 10 year follow-up. European Respiratory Journal, Vol 11 pp 884-9.
17	19	Melamed S, Kristal-Boneh E, harari G, Froom P, Ribak J. (1998). Variation in the ambulatory blood pressure response to daily work load - the moderating role of job control. Scan J Work Environ health, Vol 24(3) pp 190-6.
17	18	Korrick SA, Hunter DJ, Rotnitzky A, Hu H, & Speizer FE. (1999). Lead and hypertension in a sample of middle-aged women. American Journal of Public health, Vol 89(3) pp 330-5.

17	17	Morikawa Y, Nakagawa H, Miura K, Ishizaki M, Tabata M, Nishijo M, Higashiguchi K, Yoshita K, Sagara T, Kido T, Naruse Y, Nogawa K. (1999). Relationship between shift work and onset of hypertension in a cohort of manual workers. Scand J Work Environ health
17	16	Houston Dk. (1999). Lead as a risk factor for hypertension in women. Nutrition Reviews, Vol 57(9) Pt 1 pp 277-9.
17	15	Tun Y, Okabe S, Hida W, Kurosawa H, Tabata M, Kikuchi Y, Shirato K. (1999). Nocturnal blood pressure during apnoeic and ventilatory periods in patients with obstructive sleep apnoea. European Respiratory Journal, Vol 14 pp 1271-7.
17	14	Grote L, Ploch T, Heitmann J, Knaack L, Penzel T, & Peter JH. (1999). Sleep-related breathing disorder is an independent risk factor for systemic hypertension. Am J Respir Crit Care med, Vol 160 pp 1875-1882.
17	13	Nanchahal K, Ashton WD, & Wood DA. (2000). Alcohol consumption, metabolic cardiovascular risk factors and hypertension in women. International Journal of Epidemiology, Vol 29 pp 57-64.
17	12	Zwillich CW. (2000). Is untreated sleep apnea a contributing factor for chronic hypertension? JAMA, Vol 283 (14) pp 1880-1.
17	11	Roux F, D'Ambrosio C, Mohsenin V. (2000). Sleep-related breathing disorders and cardiovascular disease. American Journal of Medicine, Vol 108 pp 396-402.
17	10	Stradling JR, Barbour C, Glennon J, Langford BA, Crosby JH. (2000). Which aspects of breathing during sleep influence the overnight fall of blood pressure in a community population? Thorax, Vol 55 pp 393-8.
17	9	Kraiczi H, Hedner J, Peker Y & Grote L. (2000). Comparison of atenolol, amlodipine, enalapril, hydrochlorothiazide, and losartan for antihypertensive treatment in patients with obstructive sleep apnea. Am J Resoir Crit Care med, Vol 161 pp 1423-8.
17	8	Samet JM, Nieto FJ, Punjabi NM. (2000). Sleep-disordered breathing and hypertension: more research is still needed. Am J Respir Crit Care med, Vol 161 pp 1409-1411.

17	7	Rahman M, Tondel M, Ahmad SA, Chowdhury IA, Faruquee MH, Azelson O. (1999). Hypertension and arsenic exposure in Bangladesh. Hypertension, Vol 33 pp 74-8.
17	6	Voogel AJ, van Steenwijk RP, Karemaker JM, van Montfrans GA. (1999). Effects of treatment of obstructive sleep apnea on circadian hemodynamics. Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System, Vol 77 pp 177-183.
17	5	Phillips BG, Somers VK. (2000). Neural and humoral mechanisms mediating cardiovascular responses to obstructive sleep apnea. Respiratory Physiology, Vol 119 pp 181-7.
17	4	Peppard PE, Young T, Palta M, & Skatrud J. (2000). Prospective study of the association between sleep-disordered breathing and hypertension. NEJM, Vol 342 (19) pp 1378-84.
17	3	Peppard PE, Young T, Palta M, & Skatrud J. (2000). Prospective study of the association between sleep-disordered breathing and hypertension. NEJM, Vol 342 (19) pp 1378-84.
17	2	Lavie P,Herer P, Hoffstein V. (2000). Obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome as a risk factor for hypertension: population study. BMJ, Vol 320 pp 479-482.
17	1	Wright J, Johns R, Watt I, Melville A, Sheldon T. (1997). Health effects of obstructive sleep apnoea and the effectiveness of continous positive airways pressure: a systematic review of the research evidence. BMJ, Vol 314 pp 851-60.
18	34	Medline 1997 to November Week 4 2000 of 81 pages.
18	33	Medline 1997 to November Week 4 2000 of 103 pages.
18	32	Medline 1997 to November Week 4 2000 of 100 pages.
18	31	Medline 1997 to November Week 4 2000 of 28 pages.
18	30	Medline 1997 to November Week 4 2000 of 74 pages.
18	29	Friedlander AH, Friedlander IK, Yueh R, & Littner MR. (1999). The prevalence of carotid atheromas seen on panoramic radiographs of patients with obstructive sleep apnea and their relation to risk factors for atherosclerosis. J Oral Maxillofacial Surgery, 57, pp516-521

18	28	Rose KM, Newman B, Bennett T, Tyroler HA. (1999). The association between extent of employment and hypertension among women participants of the Second National Health and Nutrition Survey. Women & Health, Vol 29(3) pp 13-29.
18	27	Marcus CL, Greene MG, & Carroll JL. (1998). Blood pressure in children with obstructive sleep apnea. American Journal of Respiratory Care Medicine, Vol 157 pp 1098-1103.
18	26	Noda A, Yasuma F, Okada T, & Yokota M. (2000). Influence of movement arousal on circardian rhythm of blood pressure in obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. Journal of Hypertension, Vol 18 pp 539-544.
18	25	Tsuruta M, Adachi H, Hirai Y, Fujiura Y, & Imaizumi T. (2000). Association between alcohol intake and development of hypertension in Japanese normotensive men: 12-year follow-up study. American Journal of Hypertension, Vol 13 pp 482-7.
18	24	Rutledge T & Linden W. (2000). Defensiveness status predicts 3-year incidence of hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, Vol 18 pp 153-9.
18	23	Minami J, Ishimitsu T, & Matsuoka H. (1999). Is it time to regard cigarette smoking as a risk factor in the development of sustained hypertension? American journal of Hypertension, Vol 12 (9 pt 1) pp 948-9.
18	22	Hu FB, Willett WC, Colditz GA, Ascherio A, Speizer FE, Rosner B, Hennekens CH, & Stampfer MJ. (1999). Prospective study of snoring and risk of hypertension in women. American Journal of Epidemiology, Vol 150(8) pp 806-16.
18	21	Law M. (2000). Salt, blood pressure and cardiovascular diseases. Journal of Cardiovascular Risk, Vol 7(1) pp 5-8.
18	20	Gibbs CR, Lip GYH & Beevers DG. (2000). Salt and cardiovascular disease: clinical and epidemiological evidence. Journal of Cardiovascular Risk, Vol 7(1) pp 9-13.
18	19	Faloia E, Giacchetti G, & Mantero F. (2000). Obesity and hypertension. Journal of Endocrinological Investigation, Vol 2391) pp 54-62.
18	18	Rosenkranz AR & Mayer G. (2000). Mechanisms of hypertension after renal transplantation. Current Opinion in Urology, Vol 10(2) pp 81-6.

18	17	Hudgel DW. (2000). Beyond systemic hypertension: understanding cardiac dysfunction in obstructive sleep apnea. Respiration, Vol 67 (4) pp 360-1.
18	16	Alchanatis M, Paradellis G, Pini H, Tourkohoriti G, Jordanoglou J. (2000). Left ventricular function in patients with obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome before and after treatment with nasal continous positive airway pressure. Respiration, Vol 67(4) pp 367
18	15	Liao D, Arnett DK, Tyroler HA, Riley WA, Chambless LE, Szklo M, Heiss G. (1999). Arterial stiffness and the development of hypertension the ARIC study. Hypertension, Vol 34(2) pp 201-6.
18	14	Dimsdale JE, Jose S, Profant J. (2000). Effect of continous positive airway pressure on blood pressure; a placebo trial. Hypertension, Vol 35(1Pt1) pp 144-7.
18	13	Minemura H, Akashiba T, Yamamoto H, Akahoshi T, Kosaka N, & Horie T. (1998). Acute effects of nasal continous positive airway pressure on 24-hour blood pressure and catecholamines in patients with obstructive sleep apnea. Internal Medicine, Vol 37(12) pp 1009-1013.
18	12	Kotseva KP, & De Bacquer D. (2000). Cardiovascular effects of occupational exposure to carbon disulphide. Occupational Medicine (Oxford), Vol 50(1) pp 43-7.
18	11	Bost L, Primetesta P, Dong W & Poulter N. (1999). Blood lead and blood pressure: evidence from the health Survey for England 1995. Journal of Human Hypertension, Vol 13(2) pp 123-8.
18	10	Berger M, Oksenberg A, Silverberg DS, Arons E, Radwan H, & Iaina A. (1997). Avoiding the supine position during sleep lowers 24 h blood pressure in obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) patients. Journal of Human Hypertension, Vol 11(10) pp 657-64.
18	9	Fletcher AK & Weetman AP. (1998). Hypertension and hypothyroidism. Journal of Human Hypertension, Vol 12(2) pp 79-82.

18	8	Silverberg D, Oksenberg A, Iaina A. (1998). The Joint National Committee on prevention, detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood pressure and obstructive sleep apnea: let their silence not be matched by the silence of the ordinary physician. Arc Intern Med/Vol 158, pp1272-73, pp2413-2446.
18	7	Keil U, Liese A, Filipiak B, Swales JD & Grobbee DE. (1998). Alcohol, blood pressure and hypertension. In Norvatis Foundation Symposium 216 Alcohol and cardiovascular diseases, published by John Wiley & Sons. pp 125-51.
18	6	Foresman BH, Gwirtz PA, McMahon JP. (1970). Cardiovascular disease and obstructive sleep apnea: implications for physicians. Journal of the American Osteopathic Association, Vol 100(6) pp 360-9.
18	5	Landsbergis PA, Schnall PL, Warren K, Pickering TG, & Schwartz JE. (1999). The effect of job strain on ambulatory blood pressure in men: does it vary by socioeconomic status? Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol 896 pp 414-6.
18	4	Neutel JM & Smith DHG. (1998). Hypertension: where have we gone wrong and how can we fix it? American Journal of Hypertension, Vol 11 pp 150S-157S.
18	3	Russell M, Cooper ML, Frone MR, & Peirce RS. (1999). A longitudinal study of stress, alcohol, and blood pressure in community-based samples of blacks and non-blacks. Alcohol Research & Health: the Journal of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism (NIAAA). Pp 299-306.
18	2	Kisters K. (1999). Lead and blood pressure. Journal of Human Hypertension, Vol 13(7) p495.
18	1	Alchanatis M, Paradellis G, Pini H, Tourkohoriti G, Jordanoglou J. (2000). Left ventricular function in patients with obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome before and after treatment with nasal postitive airway pressure. Respiration, Vol 67(4) pp 367-71.
19	46	Esler M (1997). Sympathetic activity in experimental and human hypertension. Handbook of Hypertension Vol 17: Pathophysiology of Hypertension, Ch 19, pp 628-673.

19	45	Rumantir MS, Jennings GL, Lambert GW, Kaye DM, Seals DR and Esler MD (2000). The "adrenaline hypothesis" of hypertension revisited: evidence for adrenaline release from the heart of patients with essential hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 18(6) pp 717-723
19	44	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (1998). Report of the Task Force on Behavioral Research in Cardiovascular, Lung, and Blood Health and Disease. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Public Health Service National Institutes of Health.
19	43	Steptoe A (1997). Behavior and blood pressure: implications for hypertension. Handbook of Hypertension Vol 17: Pathophysiology of Hypertension, Ch 20, pp 674-708.
19	42	Steptoe A, Cropley M and Joekes K (1999). Job strain, blood pressure and response to uncontrollable stress. Journal of Hypertension, 17(2) pp 193-200.
19	41	Pickering TG (1997). The effects of environmental and lifestyle factors on blood pressure and the intermediary role of the sympathetic nervous system. Journal of Human Hypertension, Vol 11 (Suppl 1) pp S9-S18.
19	40	Weber MA and Julius S (1998). The Challenge of very mild hypertension. Should treatment be sooner or later? AJH 11 pp1495-1496
19	39	Kulkarni S, O'Farrell I, Erasi M and Kochar MS (1997). Stress and Hypertension. WMJ (Wisconsin Medical Journal), Vol 11 pp 34-38.
19	38	Hla KM, Young TB, Bidwell T, Palta M, Skatrud JB, & Dempsey J. (1994) Sleep apnea and hypertension. A population-based study. Annals of Internal Medicine, Vol 120 (5) pp 382-388.
19	37	Wilcox I, Grundstein RR, Hedner JA, Doyle J, Collins FL, Fletcher PJ, Kelly DT & Sullivan CE. (1993). Effect of nasal continuous positive airway pressure during sleep on 24-hour blood pressure in obstructive sleep apnea. Sleep, Vol 16(6) pp 539-44.
19	36	Schotte DE, Stunkard AJ. (1990). The effects of weight reduction on blood pressure in 301 obese patients. Archives of Internal Medicine, Vol 150 pp 1701-4.

19	35	Hudgel DW. (1992). Mechanisms of Obstructive Sleep Apnea. Chest, Vol 101(2) pp541-549
19	34	Lund-Johansen P, White WB. (1990). Central hemodynamics and 24-hour blood pressure in obstructive sleep apnea syndrome: effects of corrective surgery. The American Journal of Medicine, Vol 88 pp 678-82.
19	33	Rauscher H, Formanek D, Popp W, Zwick H. (1993). Nasal CPAP and weight loss in hypertensive patients with obstructive sleep apnoea. Thorax, Vol 48 pp 529-533.
19	32	Update: concise review: hypertension and sleep apnea. Access http://www.harrisononline.com/server-java/Arknoid/harrisons/1096-713…/edl1854.htm
19	31	Engleman HM, Gough K, Martin SE, Kingshott RN, Padfield PL & Douglas NJ. (1996). Ambulatory blood pressure on and off continous positive airway pressure therapy for the sleep apnea/hypopnea syndrome: effects in "Non-Dippers". Sleep, Vol 19(5) pp 378-381.
19	30	Poulsen PL, Ebbehoj E, Hansen KW, & Mogensen CE. (1998). Effects of smoking on 24-h ambulatory blood pressure and autonomic function in normoalbuminuric insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus patients. American Journal of Hypertension, Vol 11 pp 1093-9.
19	29	Handa K, Tanaka H, Shindo M, Kono S, Sasaki J. (1990). Relationship of cigarette smoking to blood pressure and serum lipids. Atherosclerosis, Vol 84 pp 189-193.
19	28	Goldbourt U & Medalie JH. (1977). Characteristics of smokers, non-smokers and ex-smokers among 10,000 adult males in Israel. 11 Physiologic, biochemical and genetic characteristics. American Journal of Epidemiology, Vol 105(1) pp 75-86.
19	27	Schnall PL, Schwartz JE, Landsbergis PA, Warren K, & Pickering TG. (1998). A longitudinal study of job strain and ambulatory blood pressure: results from a three-year follow-up. Psychosomatic Medicine, Vol 60 pp 697-706.
19	26	Minami J, Ishimitsu T, Matsuoka H. (1999). Effects of smoking cessation on blood pressure and heart rate variability in habitual smokers. Hypertension, Vol 33 (Part 11) pp 586-590.

19	25	Jenkins CD, Zyzanski SJ, & Rosenman RH. (1973). Biological, Psychological, and social characteristics of men with different smoking habits. Health Services Report, Vol 88 pp 834-43.
19	24	Savdie E, Grosslight GM, & Adena MA. (1984). Relation of alcohol and cigarette consumption to blood pressure and serum creatinine levels. Journal of Chronic Diseases, Vol 37 pp 617-23.
19	23	Hu H, Aro A, Payton M, Korrick S, Sparrow D, Weiss ST, Rotnitzky A. (1996). The relationship of bone and blood lead to hypertension. The normative aging study. JAMA, Vol 275 pp 1171-6.
19	22	Hertz-Picciotto I & Croft J. (1993). Review of the relation between blood lead and blood pressure. Epidemiologic Reviews, Vol 15(2) pp 352-373.
19	21	Brischetto CS, Connor WE, Connor SL, & Matarazzo JD. (1983). Plasma lipid and lipoprotein profiles of cigarette smokers from randomly selected families: enhancement of hyperlipidemia and depression of high-density liprotein. American Journal of Cardiology
19	20	Berglund G & Wilhelmsen L. (1975). Factors related to blood pressure in a general population sample of Swedish men. Acta Med Scand, Vol 198 pp 291-8.
19	19	Kahn HA, Medalie JH, Neufeld HN, Riss E, Goldbourt U. (1972). The incidence of hypertension and associated factors: The Israel ischemic heart disease study. American Heart Journal, Vol, 84(2) pp 171-82.
19	18	Vidt DG. (2000). Evaluation and treatment of renovascular disease in the elderly: clues for the clinician. Southern Medical Journal, Vol 93(5) pp 537-540.
19	17	Bouyounes BT & Libertino JA. (1999). Renovascular hypertension. Current Opinion in Urology, Vol 9 pp 111-4.
19	16	Soulez G, Oliva VL, Turpin S, Lambert R, Nicolet V, Therasse E. (2000). Imaging of renovascular hypertension: respective values of renal scintigraphy, renal doppler US, and MR angiography. Radiographics, Vol 20 pp 1355-1368.
19	15	Fine EJ, Blaufox MD. (1999). Prediction rule for renal artery stenosis. Annals of Internal Medicine, Vol 131 (3) pp 227-8.

19	14	Helin KH, Tikkanen I, von Knorring JE, Lepantalo MJ, Liewendahl BK, Laasonen LS, Fyhrquist FY & Tikkanen T. (1998). Screening for renovascular hypertension in a population with relatively low prevalence. Journal of Hypertension, Vol 16 pp 1523-9.
19	13	Mann SJ, Pecker MS, August P. (2000). The effect of balloon angioplasty on hypertension in atherosclerotic renal-artery stenosis. NEJM, Vol 343(6) pp 438-9.
19	12	Peter R, Alfredsson L, Hammar N, Siegrist J, Theorell T, Westerholm P. (1998). High effort, low reward, and cardiovascular risk factors in employed Swedish men and women: baseline results from the WOLF study. J Epidemiol Community Health, Vol 52 pp 540-7.
19	11	Beilin LJ, Puddey IB, & Burke V. (1999). Lifestyle and hypertension. AJH, Vol 12 pp 934-945.
19	10	Paterniti S, Alperovitch A, Ducimetiere P, Dealberto M-J, Lepine J-P, & Bisserbe J-C. (1999). Anxiety but not depression is associated with elevated blood pressure in a community group of French elderly. Psychosomatic Medicine, Vol 61 pp 77-83.
19	9	Jacob RG, Thayer JF, Manuck SB, Muldoon MF, Tamres LK, Williams DM, Ding Y, & Gatsonis C. (1999). Ambulatory blood pressure responses and the circumplex model of mood: a 4-day study. Psychomatic Medicine, Vol 61 pp 319-333.
19	8	Jonas BS, & Lando JF. (2000). Negative affect as a prospective risk factor for hypertension. Psychosomatic medicine, Vol 62 pp 188-196.
19	7	Lenz T, Kia T, Rupprecht G, Schulte K-L, & Geiger H. (1999). Captopril test: time over? Journal of Human Hypertension, Vol 13(7) pp 431-5.
19	3	Campese VM, & Nostrati S. (1999). Diagnosis and evaluation of secondary hypertension. Clinical Cornestone, Vol 2(1) pp 27-39.
19	6	Pankow W, Lies A, Lohmann FW. (2000). Sleep-disordered breathing and hypertension. NEJM, Vol 343(13) pp 966-7.

19	5	Chobanian AV, Hill M. (2000). National heart, lung, and blood institute workshop on sodium and blood pressure. A critical review of current scientific evidence. Hypertension, Vol 35 pp 858-863.
19	4	Chobanian AV, Hill M. (1999). The NHLBI workshop on sodium and blood pressure: a critical review of current scientific evidence. Http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/prof/heart/hbp/salt_sum.htm
19	2	Correspondence page. Un-Named Journal, Vol 343, No 13, p967
19	1	NIH Publication. (1997). The sixth report of the joint committee on prevention, detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood pressure.
20	15	Article Abstracts; PsycINFO 1999-2001/02
20	14	Medline search Mid 1998 to February 2001
20	13	Zuccala A, Zucchelli P. (1998). Ischemic nephropathy: diagnosis and treatment. Journal of Nephrology, Vol 11(6) pp 318-24.
20	12	Pickering T. (1999). Cardiovascular pathways: socioeconomic status and stress effects on hypertension and cardiovascular function. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol 896 pp 262-77.
20	11	Owens PE, Lyons SP, Rodriguez SA, & O'Brien ET. (1998). Is elevation of clinic blood pressure in patients with white coat hypertension who have normal ambulatory blood pressure associated with target organ changes? Journal of Human Hypertension, Vol 12(11
20	10	Theorell T, Alfredsson L, Westerholm P, Falck B. (2000). Coping with unfair treatment at work - what is the relationship between coping and hypertension in middle-aged men and women? An epidemiological study of working men and women in Stockholm (the WOLF Study).
20	9	NyklicekI, Vingerhoets AJJM, & Van Heck GL. (2000). Blood pressure, appraisal, and coping with stressors. In McCabe PM, Scheiderman N, Field T & Wellens AR (Eds.) Stress, coping, and cardiovascular disease. Lawrence Erlbaum Assoc. Mahwah, New Jersey.

20	8	Steptoe A. (2000). Psychosocial factors in the development of hypertension. Annals of Medicine Vol. 32 pp. 371-5.
20	7	Ames SC. (2000). Life events, social support and blood pressure control in low-income hypertensive patients. (BOOK REVIEW) Dissertation-Abstracts-International Vol. 60(9-B) p. 4873.
20	6	Niedhammer I , Goldberg M, Leclerc A et al. (1998). Psychosocial work environment and cardiovascular risk factors in an occupational cohort in France. J Epdiemiol Community Health Vol. 52 pp. 93-100.
20	5	Adamis D & Ball C. (2000). Physical morbidity in elderly psychiatric inpatients: prevalence an dpossible relations between the major mental disorders and physical illness. International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry Vol. 15 pp. 248-253.
20	4	Nyklicek I, Vingerhoets AJJM, & Van Heck GL. (1999). Elevated blood pressure and self-reported symptom complaints, daily hassles, and defensiveness. International Journal of Behavioural Medicine Vol. 6 pp. 177-89.
20	3	Russell M, Cooper ML, Frone MR & Pierce RS. (1999). A longitudinal study of stress, alcohol, and blood pressure in community-based samples of blacks and non-blacks. Alcohol Research & Health Vol. 23 pp. 299-306.
20	2	Ziegler MG, Ruiz-Ramon P and Shapiro MH (1993). Abnormal stress responses in patients with diseases affecting the sympathetic nervous system. Psychosomatic Medicine, Vol 55 pp 339-346.
20	1	Bolinder G & de Faire U. (1998). Ambulatory 24-h blood pressure monitoring in healthy, middle-aged smokeless tobacco users, smokers, and nontobacco users. American Journal of Hypertension, Vol 11 pp 1153-1163.