Hypertension in kidney transplant recipients

Incidence of End Stage Renal Failure is rising in US. By the year 2030, the number of patients with End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) is projected to exceed 2.2 million. This is more than five times the current prevalence. Increasing in Kidney disease and subsequently ESRD is related to ageing of the society and high morbidity due to lifestyle diseases such as diabetes, atherosclerosis, and hypertension. During the past decade, kidney transplantation has increasingly been recognized as the treatment of choice for medically suitable patients with ESRD. As well as improving quality of life, successful transplantation accords major benefits by improving mortality and morbidity of ESRD patients who receive kidney transplant over those who undergo Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT). Although reducing Cardiovascular (CV) Risk in these patients remains the leading cause of this improvement but still CV diseases remain the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in kidney transplant recipients.

Biography
Hossein Tabriziani has completed his MD from Iran University of Medical Sciences. He finished his Internal Medicine residency at St. Barnabas Hospital, Weill Cornell Medical College in New York. Then he obtained his fellowship in Nephrology and Hypertension at Georgetown University in Washington, DC and continued his education at University of California San Francisco (UCSF) with a Transplant Nephrology fellowship. He was appointed as a Medical Director of Pancreas Transplantation at Westchester Medical Center, New York Medical College before moving to Loma Linda University in California to serve as Assistant Professor of Medicine in Transplant Nephrology division. He is an active member of American Society of Nephrology and American society of Transplantation. His interest lies in Hypertension and oxidative stress in patients with chronic kidney disease and transplantation.

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