

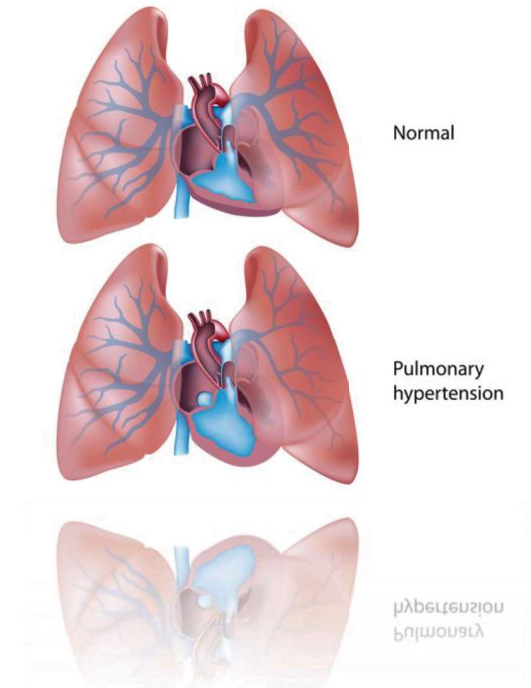
The lower cavities, which are larger and thicker, are called ventricles and pump blood to other organs through two large arteries called the pulmonary artery and the aorta.

### Increased pulmonary artery pressure:

Pulmonary hypertension occurs when the arteries in the lungs, called the pulmonary arteries, as well as their capillaries become narrow, blocked, or damaged. In this case, the blood flow in the lungs will be difficult and under pressure. So the blood pressure in the pulmonary arteries rises, which in response to the increase in blood pressure in the pulmonary arteries, the heart and especially the right ventricle must work harder and harder and pump blood into the pulmonary arteries. Contin-

uation of this condition over time weakens the function of the heart and eventually leads to severe failure. Therefore, pulmonary hypertension is a serious and progressive disease that becomes more severe over time and can sometimes even be fatal.

The heart is a muscular organ located in the chest that pumps blood around the body round the clock. The heart is divided into right and left halves by a vertical muscle wall. The right half is related to venous blood and the left half is related to arterial blood. Each of the two right and left halves is again divided into two sub-cavities by a thinner horizontal muscle blade. The upper chambers, which are smaller and thinner, are called the atria, they receive blood.



## Causes of increased pulmonary artery pressure:

- Genetic disorders.
- Natural heart diseases.
- pulmonary diseases.

## Symptoms:

Symptoms of pulmonary hypertension, mentioned above, in the early stages of the disease cannot be detected for months or even years, but as the disease worsens, the following symptoms appear.

- Shortness of breath.
- Cyanosis (bruising).
- Movement of the nasal fins during activity including breastfeeding
- Fatigue and sweating while breastfeeding.
- Increased heart beat and heart pulse.

## Treatment

Treatment of high pulmonary pressure is the treatment of the underlying factor, including the elimination of heart defects. If treatment of the underlying cause is not possible. Medication, lifestyle changes and exercise are used to improve the quality of life.

### Pediatric Medical Research and Training Center:

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Hospital website: Patient education

<http://chmc.tums.ac.ir>



**Tehran University of Medical Sciences**  
**Pediatric Medical Center**  
**The scientific center of the country's**  
**children**



**Increased pulmonary**  
**artery pressure**