**Vascular Hypertension in Children**

Hypertension is a condition that mostly affects adults, but it can also affect children. Vascular abnormality can also cause hypertension in children, as leads to the narrowing of the aorta’s abdominal part, the renal arteries, and it is also caused by mid-aortic syndrome (Flynn et al., 2013). One of the most common causes of vascular hypertension in children is renovascular disease, and it involves the narrowing of the renal artery (Flynn et al., 2013). The systolic blood pressure of children with vascular hypertension is often above 200mmHg, while the maximum blood pressure could even reach 300mmHg (Flynn et al., 2013). Children with RVD can be treated through angioplasty, antihypertensive drugs, and surgery (Driscoll et al., 2012).

**References**

Driscoll, D., Shaddy, R., & Feltes, T. (2012). *Heart Disease in Infants, Children, and Adolescents*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Flynn, J., Ingelfinger, J., & Portman, R. (2013). *Pediatric Hypertension*. New York: Springer Science & Business Media.