Hypertension (AI) that provides systems the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed. Deep Learning focuses on the development of computer programs that can access data and use it learn for themselves. The process of learning begins with observations or data, such as examples, direct experience, or instruction, in order to look for patterns in data and make better decisions in the future based on the examples that we provide. The primary aim is to allow the computers learn automatically without human intervention or assistance and adjust actions accordingly. Healthcare enables analysis of massive quantities of data. While it generally delivers faster, more accurate results in order to identify profitable opportunities or dangerous risks, it may also require additional time and resources to train it properly. Combining Deep Learning with AI and cognitive technologies can make it even more effective in processing large volumes of information. The aim of the Artificial Intelligence is to build new and/or leverage existing algorithms to learn from data, in order to build generalizable models that give accurate predictions, or to find patterns, particularly with new and unseen similar data.

Hypertension is the development of recent cardiovascular disease in a very pregnant lady when twenty weeks gestation while not the presence of supermolecule within the excretory product or different signs of Pre-eclampsia. It's a brief identification for hypertensive pregnant ladies who don't meet criteria for pre-eclampsia or chronic cardiovascular disease. The identification is modified to, pre-eclampsia if a symptom or new signs of end-organ pathology develop and chronic cardiovascular disease if blood pressure elevation persists ≥weeks postnatally.

Hypertension refers to the pressure that blood applies to the inner walls of the arteries. Obesity increases the chances of cardiovascular disease. The individual session in this focuses on obesity-related cardiovascular disease, its interaction with the outcomes of hypertension, risk factors, treatment and management of cardiovascular disease. Obesity-associated arterial hypertension is characterized by activation of the sympathetic system, activation of the renin-angiotensin system, and sodium retention, among different abnormalities Anti-hypertension medications ought to be started if hypertension is diagnosed. But, with weight-loss, a major fall in force per unit area could allow a decrease within the range of medicines taken or decrease the quantity of medication taken. Prevention would be better than any drug.

We are happy to announce our next conference “8th International Conference on Hypertension and Healthcare” Congress which is scheduled in August 10-11, 2020 Dubai, UAE.

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