AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
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An elegant series of studies by groups of investigators have shown the implication of several chemotactic principles like histamine, serotonin, heparin, noradrenaline etc. with vascular disturbances associated with hypertension. However conflicting reports exist in the literature which suggest the biphasic role of these vasoactive substances in different tissues as well as in various species. Besides, the etiology of hypertension, the associated alterations in haemodynamics and the involvement of endogenous vasoactive principles liberated from mast cells in producing hypertension are still not clear.

The present investigation has been planned to find out a definite correlation between perivascular mast cell population and hypertension in experimentally induced hypertensive animals with a view to explore the triggering factors that produce elevation of blood pressure in experimental hypertension.