

# Increased levels of oxidative stress, subclinical inflammation, and myocardial fibrosis markers in primary aldosteronism patients

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**Background:** Patients with primary aldosteronism experience greater left ventricular hypertrophy and a higher frequency of cardiovascular events than do essential hypertensive patients with comparable blood pressure levels. Aldosterone has been correlated with increased oxidative stress, endothelial inflammation, and fibrosis, particularly in patients with heart disease. **AIM:** To evaluate oxidative stress, subclinical endothelial inflammation, and myocardial fibrosis markers in patients with primary aldosteronism and essential hypertension. **Design and individuals:** We studied 30 primary aldosteronism patients and 70 control essential hypertensive patients, matched by age, sex and median blood pressure. For all patients, we measured the serum levels of aldosterone, plasma renin activity, malondialdehyde (MDA), xanthine oxidase, metalloproteinase-9, ultrasensitive C-reactive protein and amino terminal propeptides of type I (PINP), and type III procollagen. We also evaluated the effect of PA