

### Table III. Diseases and Conditions causing Severe Hypertension

#### **Kidney disease:**

Glomerular disease

Parenchymal disease

Acute renal failure

Polycystic kidney disease

End-stage renal disease at presentation

#### **Urologic Disease:**

Reflux nephropathy

Obstructive uropathy

#### **Malignancy:**

Pheochromocytoma

Wilms tumor

Neuroblastoma

#### **Vascular Disease:**

Coarctation of the aorta

Mid-aortic syndrome (coarctation or stenosis of the abdominal aorta)

Renal artery stenosis

Hemolytic-uremic syndrome

#### **Endocrine Disorder:**

Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

Primary aldosteronism

Cushing syndrome

Hyperthyroidism

#### **Neurologic Disease:**

Increased intracranial pressure

Familial dysautonomia

Guillain-Barre syndrome

Cerebral hemorrhage or infarction

**Other:**

Non-adherence to chronic antihypertensive medications

Rapid withdrawal of clonidine or beta-adrenergic blockers can lead to significant rebound hypertension

Abuse of illicit substances (cocaine, MDMA, amphetamines)

Overdose of prescription medications (steroids, pseudoephedrine)

Pregnancy