Primary Aldosteronism – The TAIPAI Group
From Clinical to Translational Research
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Primary aldosteronism (PA) affects 5-13% of patients with hypertension. PA is much more prevalent than previously believed, making this disease the most frequent cause of secondary hypertension. Due to excess of aldosterone secretion, PA patients have increased cardiac hypertrophy, arterial stiffness endothelial dysfunction, and more cardiovascular events and atrial fibrillation as compared to patients with essential hypertension (EH). PA patients suffer from target organ damage, such as renal dysfunction, metabolic syndrome, and insulin resistance. In recent years, the mechanisms of aldosterone-induced cardiovascular structure change have been understood more clearly. Dr. Lin and his team established a new mechanism for PA-induced cardiac fibrosis. In addition, Dr. Lin and his team have built a large cohort to illustrate the time sequence of improvement of arterial stiffness and the effects of treatment. In his talk, Dr. Lin will focus on 1) new insights of PA in clinical practice; 2) cardiovascular system damage of PA; 3) The introduction of the TAIPAI study group; 4) cardiovascular research in the TAIPAI study group.