Aldosteronism: Chronic Disease Spectrum

Irrefutable facts dictate that hyperaldosteronism can cause many life threatening diseases.

Aldosterone is a neuropeptide and neurohorme that has biphasic activity; i.e. hyper and hypo states.

Computational biology professionals can verify the fact that aldosterone is a glucocorticoid known as a mineralocorticoid secreted by the adrenal glands. Another glucocorticoid is the corticosteroid cortisol.

Verifiable modeling of the peptides/neuropeptides provides proof that aldosterone is pancreatic polypeptide (PP) and cortisol is neuropeptide Y (NPY). This model can also be used to verify the fact that all of the neurohormes for logic and emotion are cleaved from these two glucocorticoids.

Computational biology can verify the fact that cortisol (NPY) and aldosterone (PP) have an antagonistic relationship. These experts can also verify the fact the research has identified that cortisol is a genetic marker for depression.

Summary

Connecting the aforementioned dots enables computational biologists to verify that hyperaldosteronism is driven by excessive aldosterone while the polar opposite of hypoaldosteronism is driven by cortisol that, in excessive quantity, can result in depression.

Having provided facts that identify the physiological consequences of excessive aldosterone, it is critical to address the physical consequences of excessive cortisol (aka depression).

The following two links are provided as examples for detailed discussion purposes relative to the physiological consequences of NPY (cortisol); the "polar opposite" of PP (aldosterone).

Depression and Heart Diseases

https://www.health.harvard.edu/heart-health/depression-and-heart-disease-a-two-way-street

Depression and Strokes

https://www.webmd.com/depression/news/20110920/depression-may-increase-risk-of-stroke#1