

Hypertension Update

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MedNet21

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Overview

- Background
- Diagnosis
- Management
- · Guideline Comparison

Background

- Importance
 - In 2020, hypertension was the leading cause of death and disability-adjusted life years worldwide (WHO).
 - In the US, second only to cigarettes as preventable cause of death
 - 25% of cardiovascular events attributable to hypertension in ARIC

Whelton PK et al. 2017 ACC/AHA/AAPA/ABC/ACPM/AGS/APhA/ASH/ASPC/NMA/PCNA Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults. Hypertension 2017.

Background

- Importance
 - Half with hypertension do not have adequate control

Background

- Prevalence
 - 32% under JNC-8/ current ACP/AAFP, ISH
 - 46% under recent AHA/ACC

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Kovell LC et al. US Hypertension Management Guidelines: A Review of the recent Past and Recommendations for the Future. Journal of the American Heart Association. 2015;4:e002315, originally published December 7, 2015

Unger T, Borghi C, Charchar F, Khan NA, Poulter NR, Prabhakaran D, Ramirez A, Schlaich M, Stergiou GS, Tomaszewski M, Wainford RD, Williams B, Schutte AE. 2020 International Society of Hypertension Global Hypertension Practice Guidelines. Hypertension. 2020 Jun;75(6):1334-1357. doi: 10.1161/HYPERTENSIONALAI.2019.0362. Epub 2020 Way P. MIDI: 323704

Background

- Complex & Interdependent relationship between modifiable & fixed risk factors
- Modifiable
- Fixed
- Cigarette smoke exposure
- MaleFamily History
- DiabetesDyslipidemia
- Low SES
- ObesityLack of physical activity
- OSAStress
- Poor diet
- Chronic Kidney disease
- Age

Berry JD, Dyer A, Cai X, et al. Lifetime risks of cardiovascular disease. N Engl J Med. 2012;366:321-9

Diagnosis

- · Who to screen?
 - USPSTF 2021 Statement:
 - "The USPSTF recommends screening for hypertension in adults 18 years or older with office blood pressure measurement (OBPM). The USPSTF recommends obtaining blood pressure measurements outside of the clinical setting for diagnostic confirmation before starting treatment."

US Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for Hypertension in Adults: US Preventive Services Task Force Reaffirmation Recommendation Statement. JAMA. 2021;325(16):1650–1656. doi:10.1001/jama.2021.4987

Diagnosis

- Proper Blood Pressure Assessment
 - 1: Patient preparation

- Proper Blood Pressure Assessment
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 - 2: Proper technique

Whelton PK et al. 2017 ACC/AHA/AAPA/ABC/ACPM/AGS/APhA/ASH/ASPC/NMA/PCNA Guideline for the

Diagnosis

- Proper Blood Pressure Assessment
 - 1: Patient preparation
 - 2: Proper technique
 - 3: Proper measurements

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Diagnosis

- Proper Blood Pressure Assessment
 - 1: Patient preparation
 - 2: Proper technique
 - 3: Proper measurements
 - 4: Good documentation

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Diagnosis

- Proper Blood Pressure Assessment
 - 1: Patient preparation
 - 2: Proper technique
 - 3: Proper measurements
 - 4: Good documentation
 - 5: Average readings

- Proper Blood Pressure Assessment
 - 1: Patient preparation
 - 2: Proper technique
 - 3: Proper measurements
 - 4: Good documentation
 - 5: Average readings
 - 6: Give patient the numbers

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Diagnosis

- Definitions (AHA/ACC):
 - ->Normal <120/80mmHg
 - >Elevated blood pressure: 120-129mmHg/<80mmHg
 - >Stage 1 HTN: 130-139mmHg or diastolic 80-89mmHg
 - ->Stage 2 HTN: 140mmHg or greater systolic, 90mmHg or greater diastolic

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Diagnosis

- · Other methods:
- Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring
 - ->24-hour mean of 125/75mmHg or more
 - ->Awake mean of 130/80mmHg or more
 - ->Asleep mean of 110/65mmHg or more

Whether PK et al. 2017 ACC/ANA/ARPA/ABC/ACPW/AGS/APhA/SH/ASPC/NMA/PCNA Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults: Hypertension 2017.

Sia AL. Screening for high blood pressure in adults: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. Ann Intern Med. 2015;163:778-4
Agarwal R, Billis JK, Hecht TIM, et al. Bok of home blood pressure amolitoring in overcoming therapeutic inertia and improving hypertension control:

valentative and met a-handwise Newtonsion. 2013 157:73-81.

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- Home Blood Pressure Monitoring

Pickering TG, Miller NH, Ogedegbe G, et al. Call to action on use and reimbursement for home blood pressure monitoring: a joint scientific statement from the American Heart Association, American Society of Hypertension, and Preventive Cardiovascular Nurses Association. Hypertension. 2008;52:10-29.

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Diagnosis

- "What's more important, the top number or the bottom number?"
 - Under age 50: diastolic matters more

Taylor BC etal. Impact of diastolic and systolic blood pressure on mortality: implications for the definition of "normal." J Gen Intern Med. 2011 Jul;26(7):685-90.

Franklin SS et al. Does the relation of blood pressure to coronary heart diseas risk change with aging? The Framingham Heart Study. Circulation. 2001;103(9):1245.

Diagnosis

- "What's more important, the top number or the bottom number?"
 - Under age 50: diastolic matters more
 - Over age 50: systolic/pulse pressure is greater predictor of events

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Diagnosis

- Clinical Evaluation-History
 - Organ damage
 - Risk factors
 - Lifestyle
 - Medications
 - Substance abuse

- · Clinical Evaluation-Physical Exam
 - End-organ damage
 - Fundoscopic exam

Whelton PK et al. 2017 ACC/AHA/AAPA/ABC/ACPM/AGS/APhA/ASH/ASPC/NMA/PCNA Guideline for the

Diagnosis

- Clinical Evaluation-Lab Testing
 - Electrolytes with calcium and creatinine
 - Fasting glucose
 - Urinalysis
 - Complete Blood Count
 - Thyroid testing-TSH
 - Lipids
 - Electrocardiogram
 - Use labs & clinic data to calculate 10-year ASCVD risk (ACC/AHA)

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Chobanian AV et al. The Seventh Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure: the JNC 7 report. JAMA. 2003:289(19):2560.

Diagnosis

- · Clinical Evaluation-Lab Testing
 - Additional depending on circumstance:
 - Urine albumin to creatinine ratio
 - Echocardiogram
 - · Secondary Hypertension

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Diagnosis

- Risk Factors
 - Primary
 - Secondary

· Primary Risk Factors

- Family history-about 30% of population variation is due to genetic factors, and twice as common if at least 1 parent has it
- Age
- Sodium intake
- Obesity
- Physical activity level
- Race
- Alcohol
- Kidney mass

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Diagnosis

Secondary Risk Factors

- Oral contraceptives
- NSAIDs
- Antidepressants
- Corticosteroids
- Decongestants
- Weight-loss medications Antacids with sodium
- Cyclosporine/tacrolimus
- Erythropoietin
- Stimulants Atypical antipsychotics
- Anti-angiogenesis
- Tyrosine Kinase inhibitors
- Illegal drugs
- Kidney disease
- Hyperaldosteronism
- Renovascular
- Obstructive Sleep Apnea Pheochromocytoma
- Cushing's syndrome
- Endocrine disorders
- Coarctation of the aorta

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Diagnosis

- Complications
 - Left ventricular hypertrophy
 - Heart Failure
 - Stroke-ischemic & hemorrhagic
 - Coronary Artery Disease
 - Chronic Kidney Disease/End-Stage Renal Disease

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Management

- Lifestyle
- Medications

Management

- Lifestyle
 - Salt restriction-~5mmHg systolic/2.5mmHg diastolic
 - Increased potassium intake via diet
 - Weight loss-~1mmHg/lb lost
 - DASH diet: combination of low-salt, high potassium, magnesium, calcium, protein, fiber, low fat/cholesterol, reduced by 6mmHg systolic/4mmHg diastolic
 - Exercise: 3-4x40minutes for 12 weeks can get 4-6/3mmHg
 - Limit daily alcohol intake-2 or fewer for men, 1 or fewer for

Whalton PK et al. 2017 ACC/AHA/AAPA/ABC/ACPH/ACS/APIA/ASI/ASPC/NHA/PCNA Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults. Hypertension 2017.

Eckel RH et al. 2013 AHAACC guideline on lifestyle management to reduce cardiovascular risk: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association T are Force on Practice Guidelines. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2014;5(325 Pt B):286

Management

- Medication
 - Effective on outcomes

Whelton PK et al. 2017 ACC/AHA/AAPA/ABC/ACPM/AGS/APhA/ASH/ASPC/NMA/PCNA Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults. Hypertension 2017.

Management

Medication-where to start?

Whelton PK et al. 2017 ACC/AHA/AAPA/ABC/ACPM/AGS/APhA/ASH/ASPC/NMA/PCNA Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults. Hypertension 2017.

Management

- · Medication-where to start?
 - Thiazide diuretics
 - Long-acting calcium channel blockers eg amlodipine (CCB)
 - Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE-I)
 - Angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB)

Management

- Special cases:
 - Black patients-best evidence for starting with thiazide or CCB
 - Diabetic nephropathy or any chronic kidney disease with proteinuria-ACE-I/ARB
 - Don't start with a beta blocker anymore, unless they have coronary artery disease or systolic heart failure

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Management

- · Special cases:
 - Ischemic Heart Disease
 - Heart Failure
 - Chronic Kidney Disease
 - Renal Transplant
 - Secondary Stroke Prevention
 - Pregnancy
 - Hypertensive crisis
 - Cognitive Decline
 - Sexual Side Effects
 - Major surgery

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Management

- · Sequential Management
 - 15mmHg+ above goal: start with 2 agents
 - 2 is not enough: go to 3 (ACE-I/ARB, thiazide, CCB)
 - 3 is not enough: "drug-resistant hypertension)
 - 4 drugs+: resistant hypertension

| Guideline Comparison: Definition | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| >150/90mmHg | AHA/ACC Stage II | ACP/AAFP | | |
| >140/90mmHg | Stage II | | | |
| 130-139/80-89mmHg | Stage I | | | |
| 120-129/<80mmHg | Elevated | | | |
| <120/80mmHg | Normal | | | |
| Whelton PK et al. 2017 ACC/AHA/AAP/ | A/ABC/ACPM/AGS/APhA/ASH/A | SPC/NMA/PCNA Guideline for the | | |

| Guideline Comparison: Definition | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| >150/90mmHg | AHA/ACC Stage II | ACP/AAFP | | |
| >140/90mmHg | Stage II | Does not | | |
| 130-139/80-89mmHg | Stage I | specifically define hypertension/ | | |
| 120-129/<80mmHg | Elevated | prehypertension | | |
| <120/80mmHg | Normal | | | |
| Whelton PK et al. 2017 ACC/AHA/AAP. Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and | | | | |

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Guideline Comparison: Treatment

AHA/ACC ACP/AAFP

>150/90mmHg

>140/90mmHg

130-139/80-89mmHg

120-129/<80mmHg

<120/80mmHg

Guideline Comparison: Treatment AHA/ACC

ACP/AAFP

>150/90mmHg

>140/90mmHg

130-139/80-89mmHg

120-129/<80mmHg

Screening Screening <120/80mmHg

Guideline Comparison: Treatment AHA/ACC ACP/AAFP

>150/90mmHg

>140/90mmHg

130-139/80-89mmHg

Close monitoring 120-129/<80mmHg

Close monitoring

<120/80mmHg

Screening

Screening

Guideline Comparison: Treatment AHA/ACC ACP/AAFP

>150/90mmHg

>140/90mmHg

Lifestyle measures, 130-139/80-89mmHg

Lifestyle measures maybe medication

Screening

Close monitoring Close monitoring 120-129/<80mmHg

Screening <120/80mmHg

Guideline Comparison: Treatment ACP/AAFP AHA/ACC >150/90mmHg Lifestyle measures, Medication >140/90mmHg maybe medication Lifestyle measures, maybe medication 130-139/80-89mmHg **Close monitoring Close monitoring** 120-129/<80mmHg Screening Screening <120/80mmHg

| Guideline Comparison: Treatment | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| >150/90mmHg | AHA/ACC Medication | ACP/AAFP Medication | | |
| >140/90mmHg | Medication | Lifestyle measures, maybe medication | | |
| 130-139/80-89mmHg | Lifestyle measures, maybe medication | Lifestyle measures | | |
| 120-129/<80mmHg | Close monitoring | Close monitoring | | |
| <120/80mmHg | Screening | Screening | | |
| Whelson PK et al. 2017 InCLINIA/INA/INCLINIA/INC | | | | |

Conclusion

- · Hypertension is prevalent
- · Consequences are severe
- · Proper diagnosis is key
- · Intervention is effective
- · Guidelines are a guide