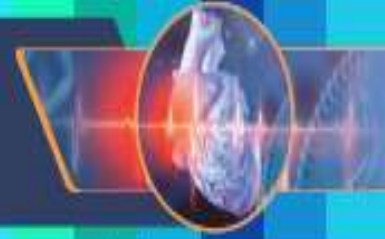




Cardiovascular
Symposium
India



“Session 8: Resistant Hypertension”

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No relevant disclosures

➤ J Assoc Physicians India. 2019 Dec;67(12):14-17.

Resistant Hypertension in Clinical Practice in India: Jaipur Heart Watch

Rajeev Gupta¹, Krishna K Sharma², Shubham Soni³, Nishant Gupta⁴, Raghubir S Khedar⁵

Affiliations not provided

Conclusion: Prevalence of resistant hypertension is high in a secondary-care practice in India. It is significantly greater among older patients and women.

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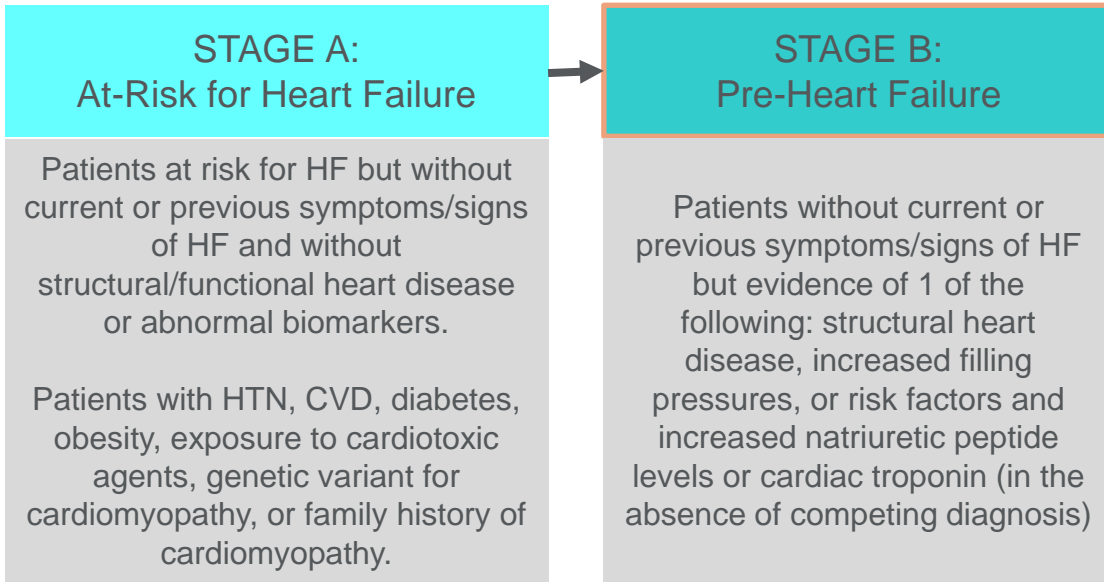


The Imperative to Treat Hypertension

**As a strategy to
prevent heart failure**



Stages of Heart Failure



NOVEMBER 26, 2015

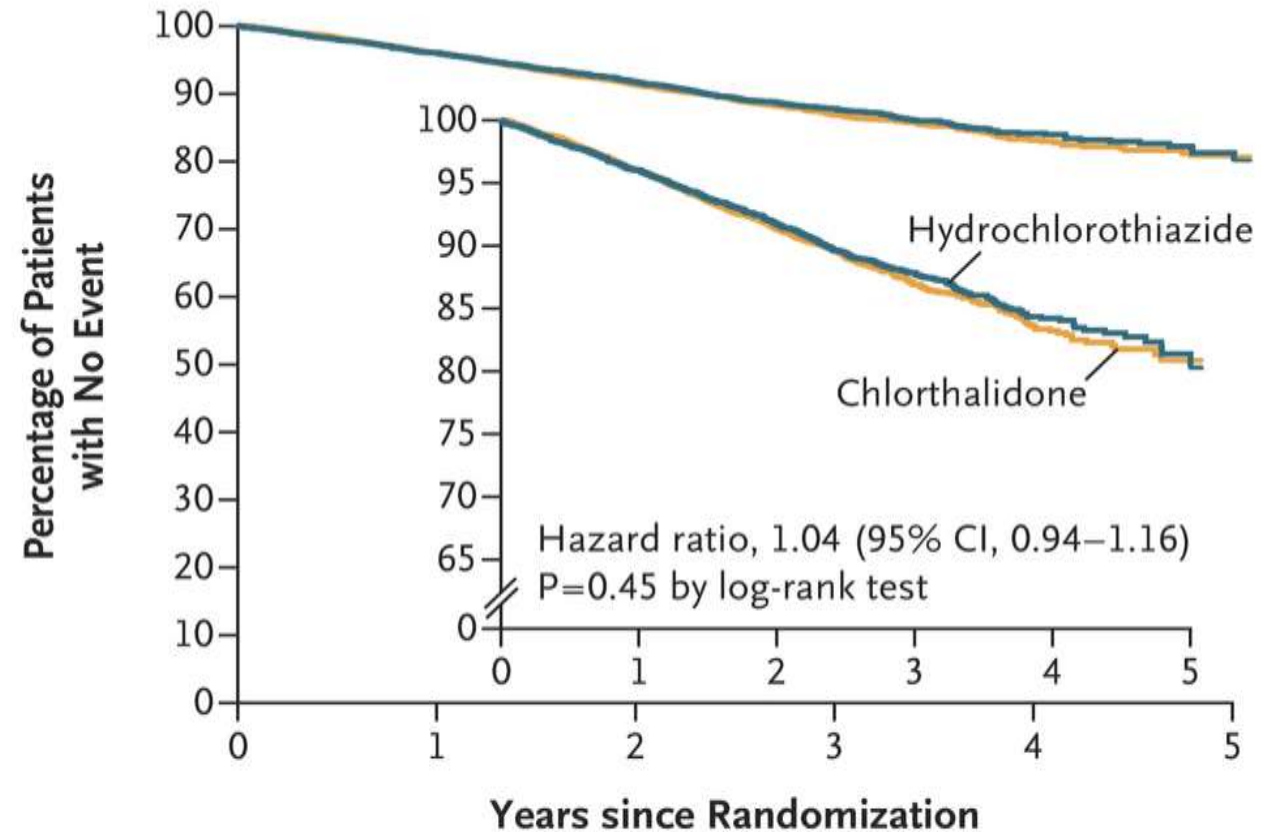
A Randomized Trial of Intensive versus Standard Blood-Pressure Control

The SPRINT Research Group*

Outcome	Intensive Treatment		Standard Treatment		Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
	<i>no. of patients (%)</i>	<i>% per year</i>	<i>no. of patients (%)</i>	<i>% per year</i>		
All participants	(N=4678)		(N=4683)			
Primary outcome†	243 (5.2)	1.65	319 (6.8)	2.19	0.75 (0.64–0.89)	<0.001
Secondary outcomes						
Myocardial infarction	97 (2.1)	0.65	116 (2.5)	0.78	0.83 (0.64–1.09)	0.19
Acute coronary syndrome	40 (0.9)	0.27	40 (0.9)	0.27	1.00 (0.64–1.55)	0.99
Stroke	62 (1.3)	0.41	70 (1.5)	0.47	0.89 (0.63–1.25)	0.50
Heart failure	62 (1.3)	0.41	100 (2.1)	0.67	0.62 (0.45–0.84)	0.002
Death from cardiovascular causes	37 (0.8)	0.25	65 (1.4)	0.43	0.57 (0.38–0.85)	0.005
Death from any cause	155 (3.3)	1.03	210 (4.5)	1.40	0.73 (0.60–0.90)	0.003
Primary outcome or death	332 (7.1)	2.25	423 (9.0)	2.90	0.78 (0.67–0.90)	<0.001

Patients at high risk for CV events, without diabetes, targeting a systolic BP of less than 120 mm Hg, compared with less than 140 mm Hg, resulted in lower rates of fatal and nonfatal major CV events and death from any cause.

Kaplan–Meier Survival Curve for the Primary Outcome.



No. at Risk

Hydrochlorothiazide	6767	5822	3656	2108	551	78
Chlorthalidone	6756	5813	3658	2081	537	85



Resistant Hypertension

A guideline based
approach

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: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines FREE ACCESS

Clinical Practice Guideline

Paul K. Whelton, Robert M. Carey, Wilbert S. Aronow, Donald E. Casey, Karen J. Collins, Cheryl Dennison Himmelfarb, Sondra M. DePalma, Samuel Gidding, Kenneth A. Jamerson, Daniel W. Jones, Eric J. MacLaughlin, ... [SEE ALL AUTHORS](#) ▼

J Am Coll Cardiol. 2018 May, 71 (19) e127–e248

Best Proven Nonpharmacological Interventions for Prevention and Treatment of Hypertension*

	Nonpharmacological Intervention	Dose	Approximate Impact on SBP	
			Hypertension	Normotension
Weight loss	Weight/body fat	Best goal is ideal body weight, but aim for at least a 1-kg reduction in body weight for most adults who are overweight. Expect about 1 mm Hg for every 1-kg reduction in body weight.	-5 mm Hg	-2/3 mm Hg
Healthy diet	DASH dietary pattern	Consume a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and low-fat dairy products, with reduced content of saturated and total fat.	-11 mm Hg	-3 mm Hg
Reduced intake of dietary sodium	Dietary sodium	Optimal goal is <1500 mg/d, but aim for at least a 1000-mg/d reduction in most adults.	-5/6 mm Hg	-2/3 mm Hg
Enhanced intake of dietary potassium	Dietary potassium	Aim for 3500–5000 mg/d, preferably by consumption of a diet rich in potassium.	-4/5 mm Hg	-2 mm Hg

*Type, dose, and expected impact on BP in adults with a normal BP and with hypertension.

DASH indicates Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension; and SBP, systolic blood pressure.

Resources: Your Guide to Lowering Your Blood Pressure With DASH—How Do I Make the DASH?

Available at: <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/resources/heart/hbp-dash-how-to>.

Top 10 Dash Diet Tips. Available at: http://dashdiet.org/dash_diet_tips.asp

Best Proven Nonpharmacological Interventions for Prevention and Treatment of Hypertension* (cont.)

	Nonpharmacological Intervention	Dose	Approximate Impact on SBP	
			Hypertension	Normotension
Physical activity	Aerobic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 90–150 min/wk ● 65%–75% heart rate reserve 	-5/8 mm Hg	-2/4 mm Hg
	Dynamic resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 90–150 min/wk ● 50%–80% 1 rep maximum ● 6 exercises, 3 sets/exercise, 10 repetitions/set 	-4 mm Hg	-2 mm Hg
	Isometric resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4 × 2 min (hand grip), 1 min rest between exercises, 30%–40% maximum voluntary contraction, 3 sessions/wk ● 8–10 wk 	-5 mm Hg	-4 mm Hg
Moderation in alcohol intake	Alcohol consumption	In individuals who drink alcohol, reduce alcohol [†] to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Men: ≤2 drinks daily ● Women: ≤1 drink daily 	-4 mm Hg	-3 mm

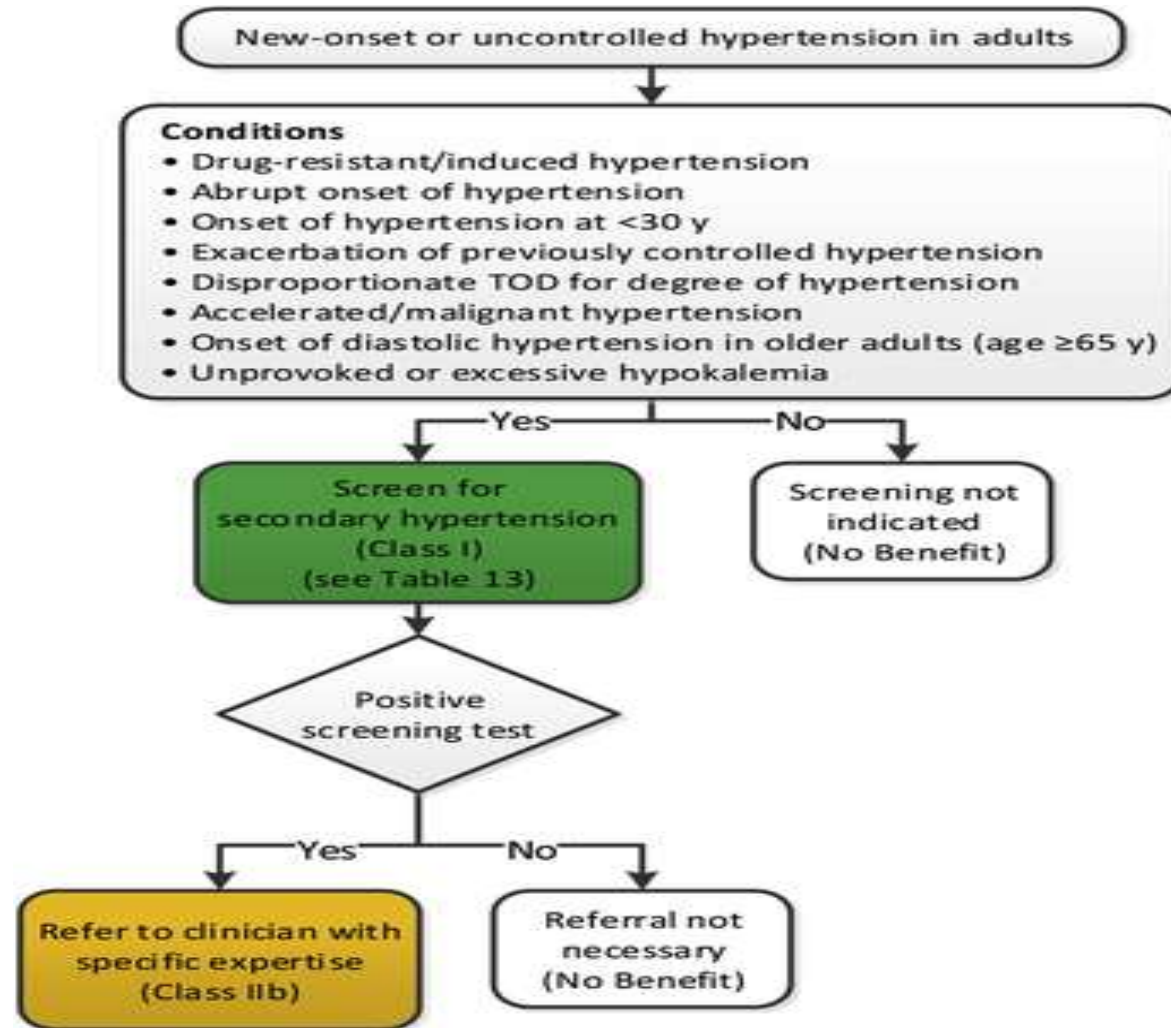
*Type, dose, and expected impact on BP in adults with a normal BP and with hypertension.

[†]In the United States, one “standard” drink contains roughly 14 g of pure alcohol, which is typically found in 12 oz of regular beer (usually about 5% alcohol), 5 oz of wine (usually about 12% alcohol), and 1.5 oz of distilled spirits (usually about 40% alcohol).



Resistant Hypertension

New onset or
uncontrolled HTN?

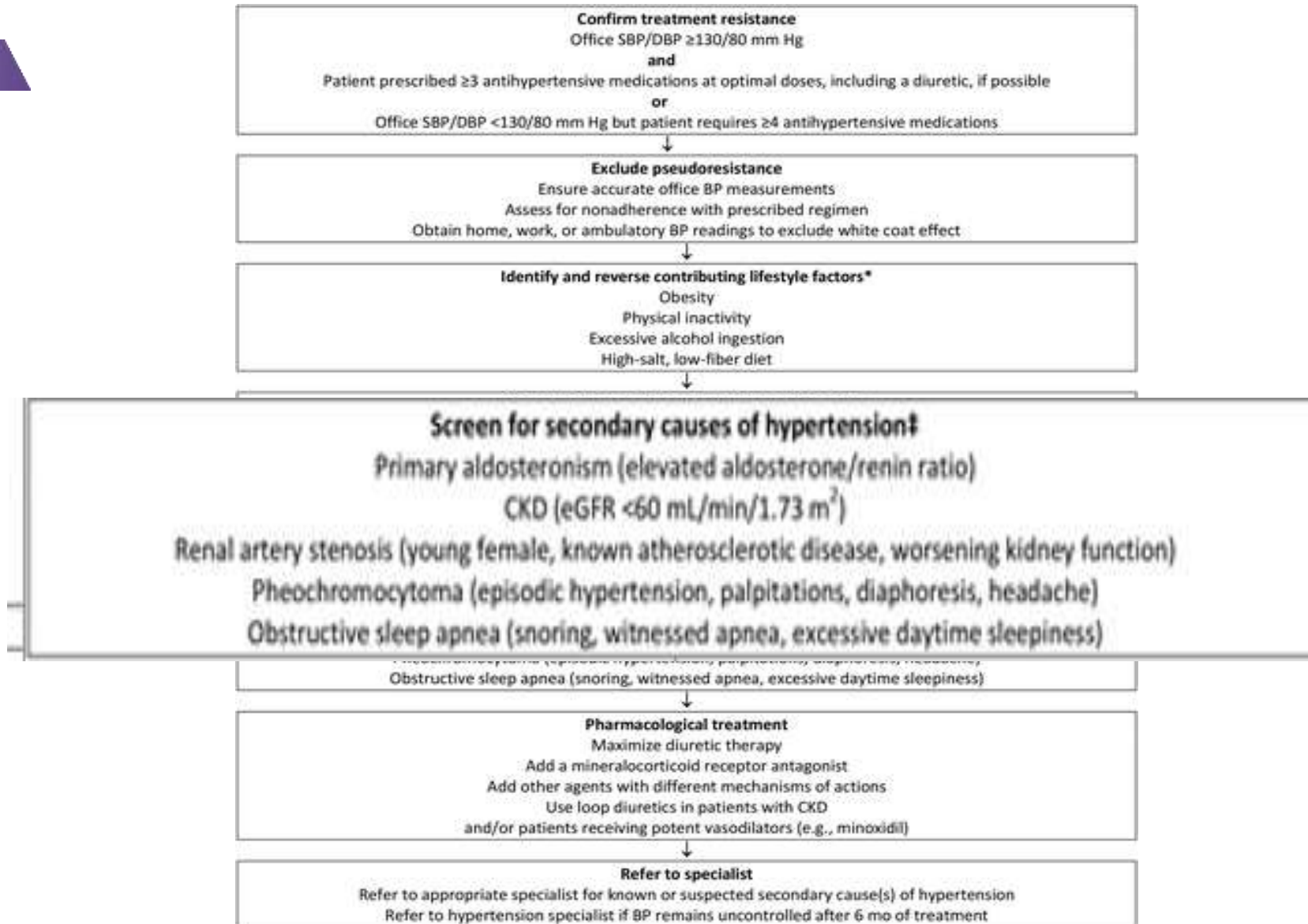


Paul K. Whelton et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2017; 71:e127-e248.



Resistant Hypertension





Paul K. Whelton et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2017; 71:e127-e248.

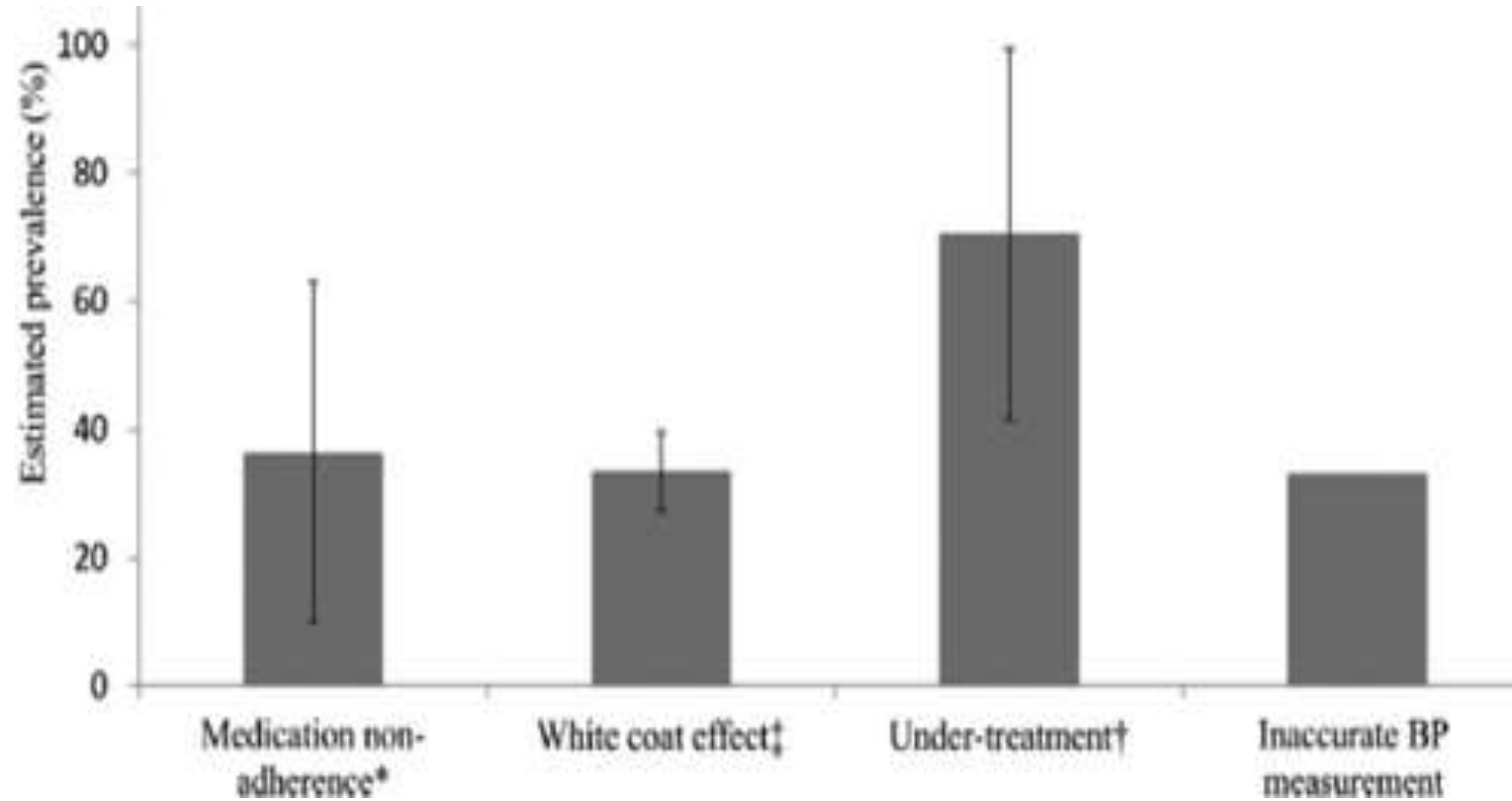


Resistant Hypertension: Detection, Evaluation, and Management: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association

Robert M. Carey, David A. Calhoun, George L. Bakris, Robert D. Brook, Stacie L. Daugherty, Cheryl R. Dennison-Himmelfarb, Brent M. Egan, John M. Flack, Samuel S. Gidding, Eric Judd, Daniel T. Lackland, Cheryl L. Laffer, Christopher Newton-Cheh, Steven M. Smith, Sandra J. Taler, Stephen C. Textor, Tanya N. Turan, William B. White and ... [See all authors](#) ▼

Originally published 13 Sep 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1161/HYP.0000000000000084> | Hypertension. 2018;72:e53–e90





Evaluation of Resistant Hypertension

Confirm Treatment Resistance

Clinic BP >130/80 mm Hg and patient taking 3 or more antihypertensive agents (including a long-acting calcium channel blocker, a blocker of the renin-angiotensin system [ACEI or ARB] and a diuretic) at maximal or maximally tolerated doses

Assess for Secondary Hypertension

- Primary aldosteronism
- Renal parenchymal disease
- Renal artery stenosis
- Pheochromocytoma/paraganglioma
- Cushing syndrome
- Obstructive sleep apnea
- Coarctation of the aorta
- Other endocrine causes (**Table 3**)

Management of Resistant Hypertension

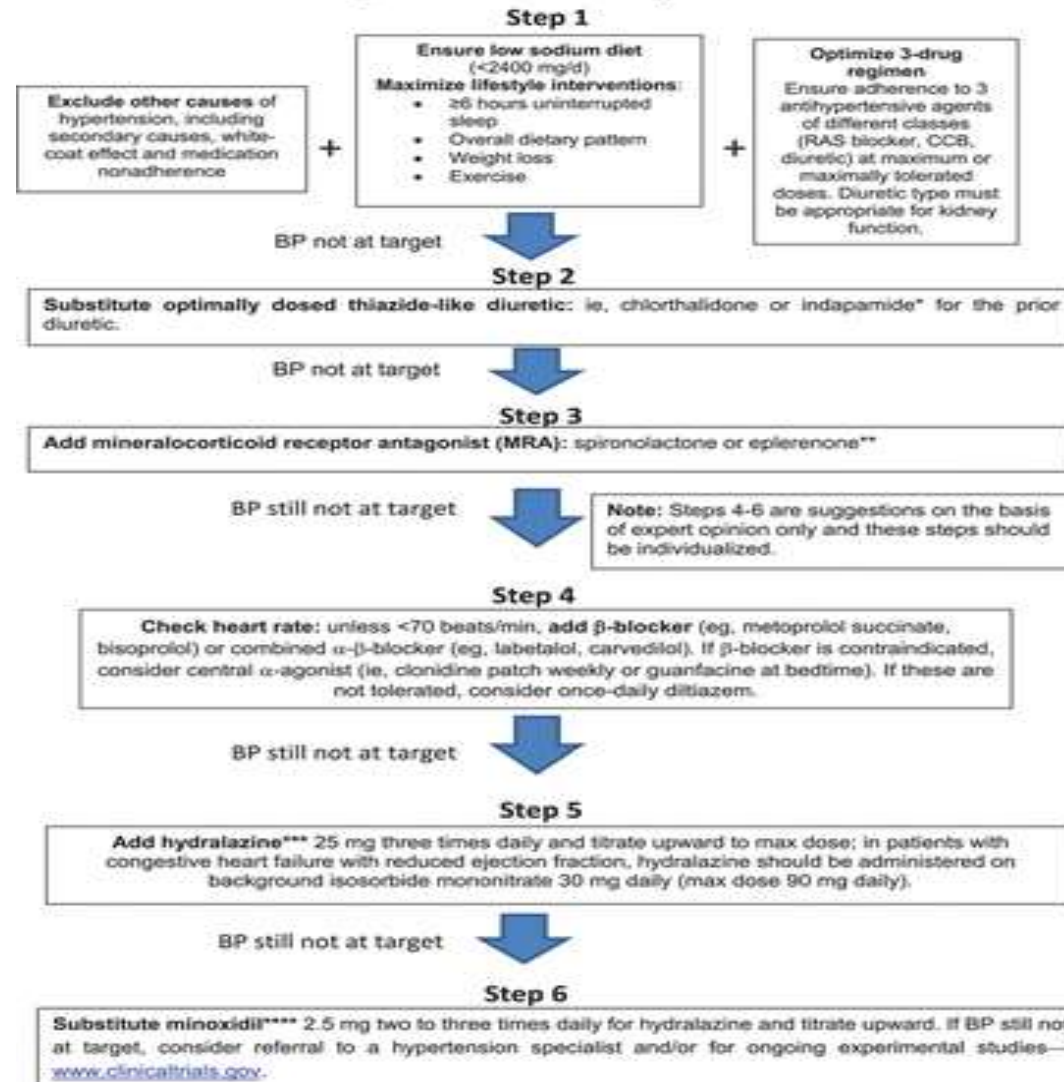




Table 4. Specific Clinical Issues Associated With Treatment Resistance*

Issue Associated With Treatment Resistance	Management Consideration(s)
Volume control, edema resolution	Thiazide→chlorthalidone→loop diuretic
Heart rate control inadequate	β -Blocker, α,β -blocker, verapamil, diltiazem
Renin and aldosterone levels low	Low-salt diet, avoid nighttime shift work, amiloride
Renin low, aldosterone normal to high normal	Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist
Would split dosing of medications improve control?	Evaluate BP pattern according to home and ambulatory BP monitoring
Medication adherence questionable	Initiate indirect or direct methods to detect nonadherence; if nonadherence is documented (partial or complete), discuss frankly, nonjudgmentally with patient and family
Pattern of BP response to medications outside clinician visit times unknown	Identify meal effects on BP, duration of medication effect, relationship of BP to side effects using out-of-office BP monitoring
Sleep disordered breathing; significant anxiety associated with highly variable hypertension	Initiate nondrug strategies concurrently with or separately from antihypertensive drug therapy
BP indicates blood pressure.	
*Modified from White et al ³³⁴ with permission from the American Society of Hypertension. Copyright © 2014, American Society of Hypertension.	

Robert M. Carey. Hypertension. Resistant Hypertension: Detection, Evaluation, and Management: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association, Volume: 72, Issue: 5, Pages: e53-e90, DOI: (10.1161/HYP.0000000000000084)



Resistant Hypertension

**The evidence base
from randomized
controlled trials**

THE LANCET

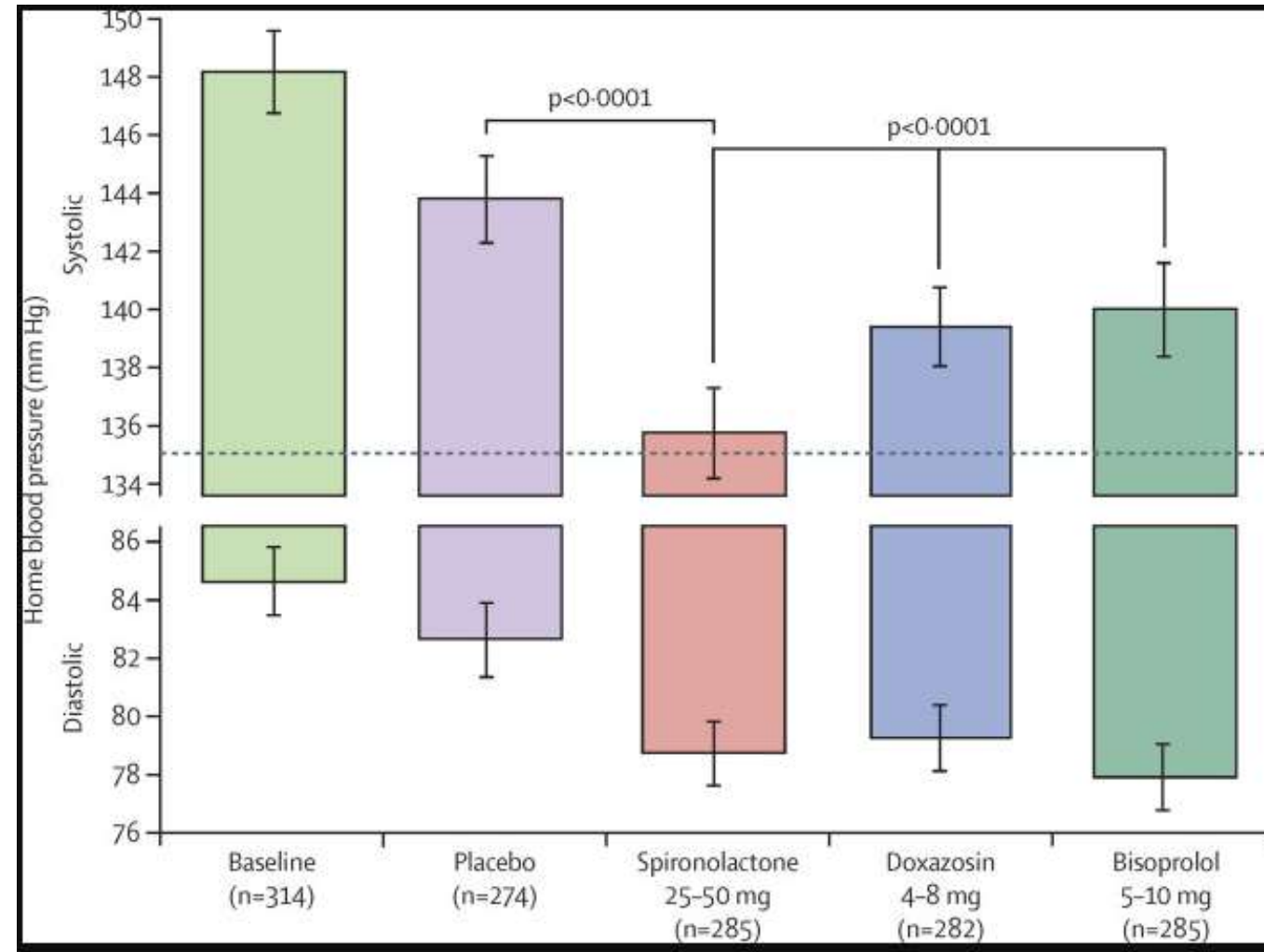


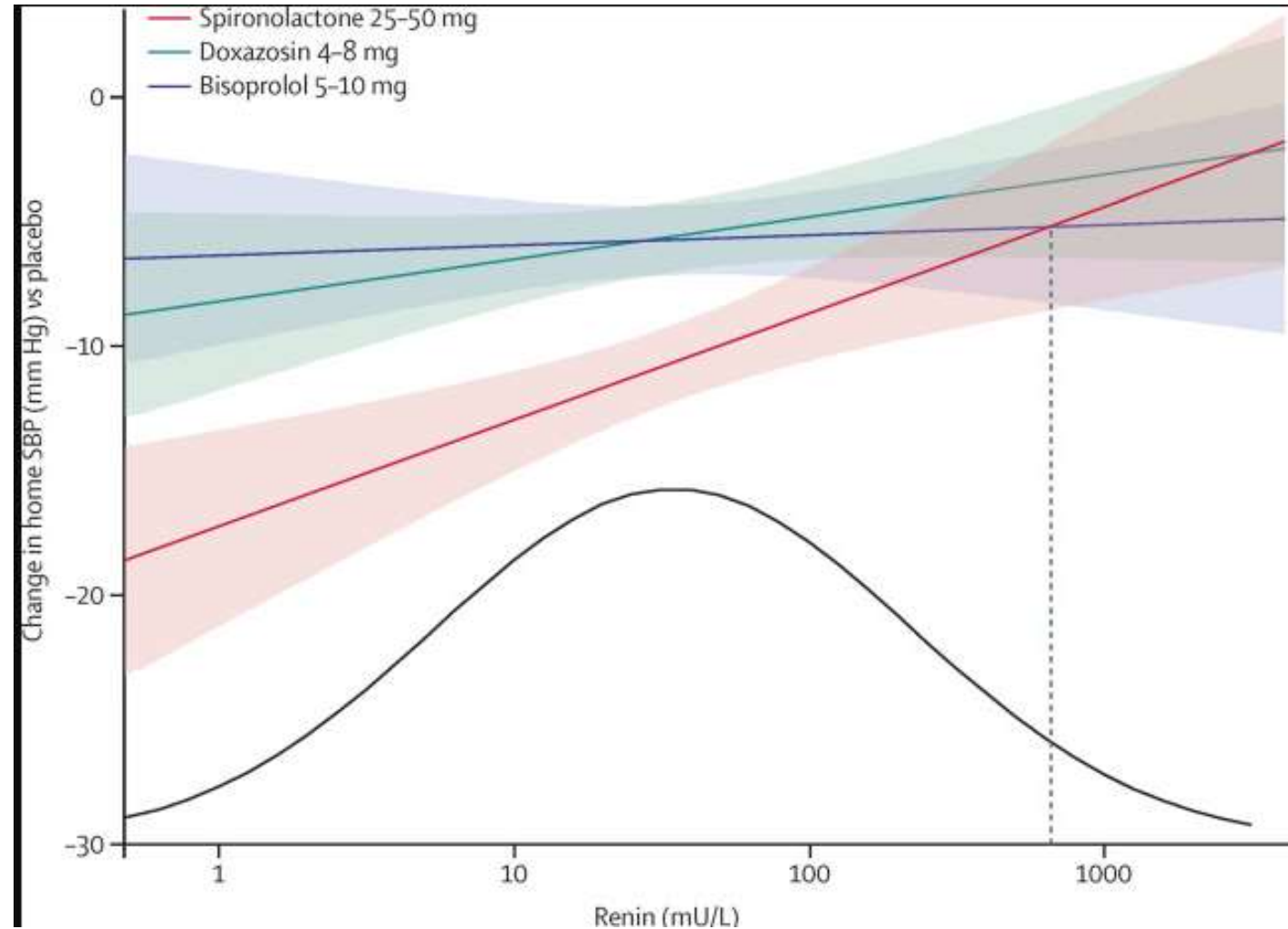
Volume 386, Issue 10008, 21–27 November 2015, Pages 2059–2068

Articles

Spironolactone versus placebo, bisoprolol, and doxazosin to determine the optimal treatment for drug-resistant hypertension (PATHWAY-2): a randomised, double-blind, crossover trial

Prof Bryan Williams FRCP ^a  , Prof Thomas M MacDonald FRCP ^b, Steve Morant PhD ^b,
Prof David J Webb FMedSci ^c, Prof Peter Sever FRCP ^d, Prof Gordon McInnes FRCP ^e,
Prof Ian Ford PhD ^f, Prof J Kennedy Cruickshank FRCP ^g, Prof Mark J Caulfield FMedSci ^h,
Prof Jackie Salsbury RGN ⁱ, Isla Mackenzie FRCP ^b, Sandosh Padmanabhan FRCP ^e,
Prof Morris J Brown FMedSci ⁱ  , The British Hypertension Society's PATHWAY Studies Group [†]



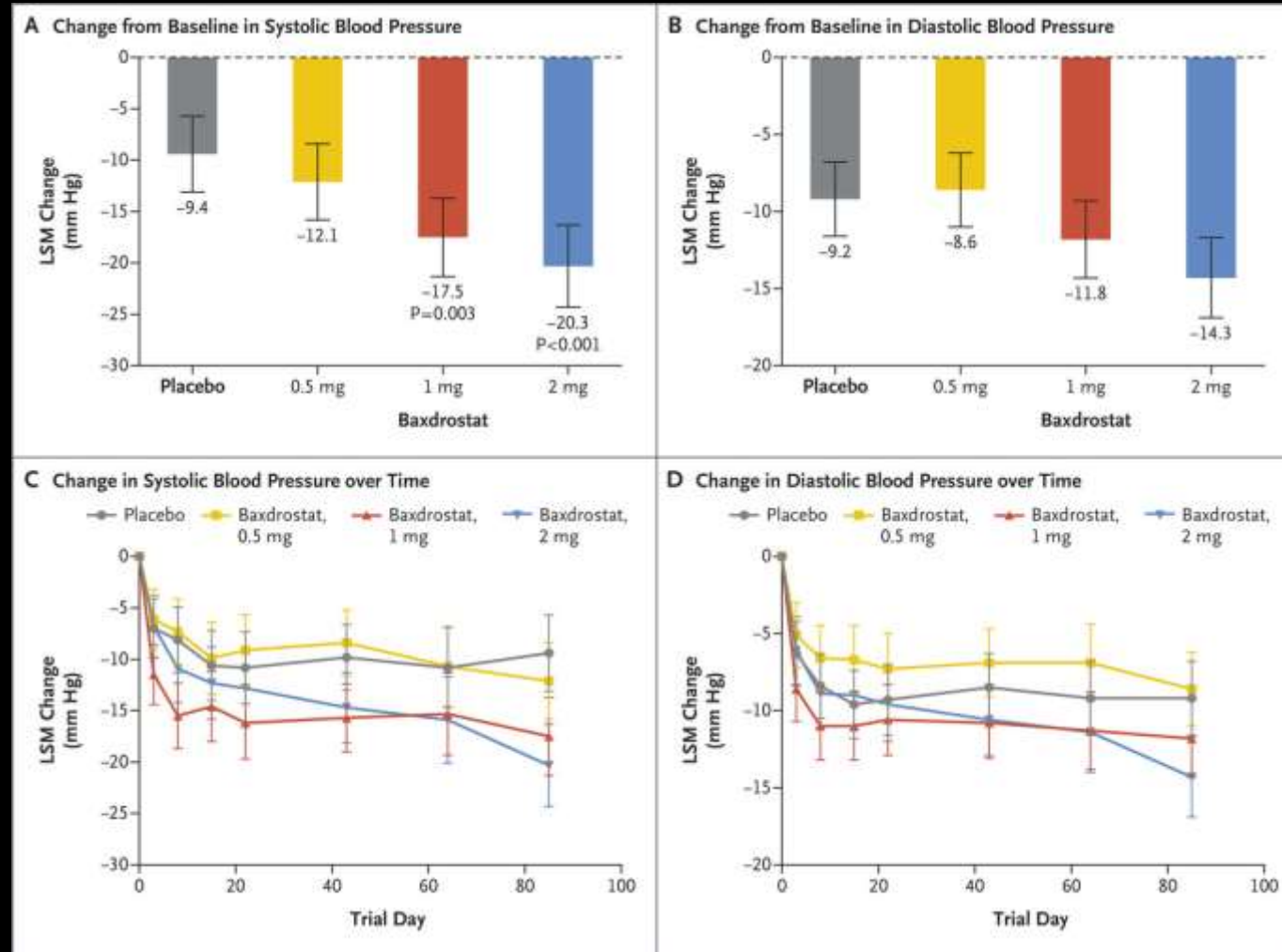




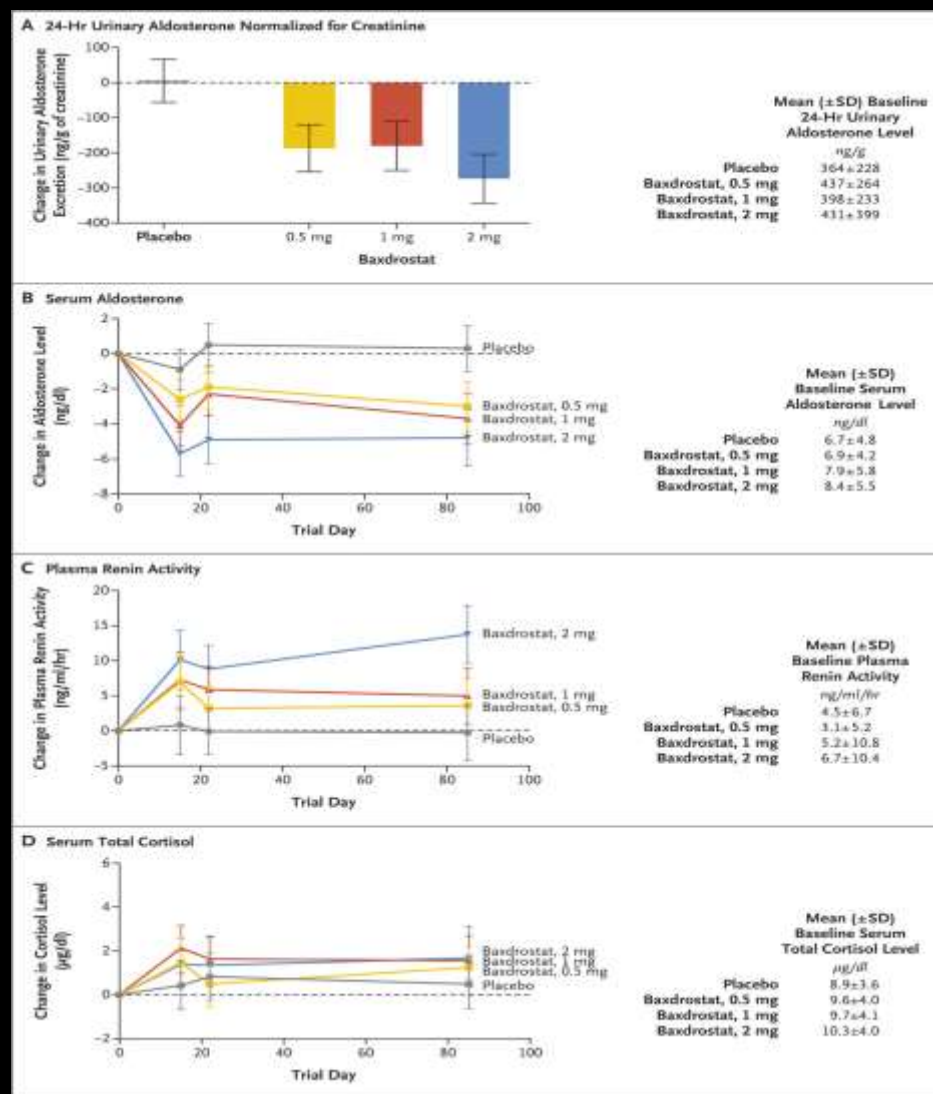
Resistant Hypertension

**New medical
treatments on the
horizon**

Dose-Dependent Decreases in Blood Pressure in Patients with Treatment-Resistant Hypertension Who Received Baxdrostat.



Effects of Baxdrostat on Pharmacodynamic Measures.



Takeaways:

1. Resistant Hypertension is prevalent in India
2. Consideration for secondary causes and pseudo-resistant HTN are necessary
3. The evidence based “fourth” drug is an MRA
4. Novel medical therapies are the horizon may substantially improve BP control; ? Clinical outcomes



Thank you!



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CARDIOLOGY.

Cardiovascular
Symposium
India

Major Topics
in Cardiology Today

