Controlling High Blood Pressure

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What is "high blood pressure"



- Hypertension is the medical term for high blood pressure.
- The pressure against the walls of arteries is how blood pressure is generated.
- There are two numbers measured:
 - Systolic blood pressure (pressure in arteries when heart beats)
 - Diastolic blood pressure (pressure in arteries when heart rests)

Hypertension |



- Normal blood pressure is <120/<80 mm Hg ¹
- Elevated blood pressure 120-129/<80 mm Hg
 - Stage I 130-139/80-89 mm Hg
 - Stage II >140/>90 mm Hg
- International deviation from this definition with acceptance of blood pressures to $<140/<90^{\,2}$
- Why did United States go with a more aggressive measurement?
 - Meta-analysis of adults >115/>75 mm Hg, risk begins to rise
 - For every 20 mm Hg higher systolic and 10 mm Hg higher diastolic, risk of death from heart disease or strokes doubles

Motivation and Prevalence



- Hypertension is a leading cause of death globally with 10.4 millions deaths per year³
- Even larger problem globally when we look at high-income countries (HIC) and low-to-middle income countries (LMIC)
- HICs have over 349 million with HTN and LMICs have over 1 billion with HTN
- Differences in understanding and education as well as access to medical therapies
- Attempts to elevate awareness with May Measurement Month initiative

May Measure Month 2022



www.maymeasure.org

May Measure Month



- May Measure Month App
 - A wonderful way for you to track information on your hypertension management.

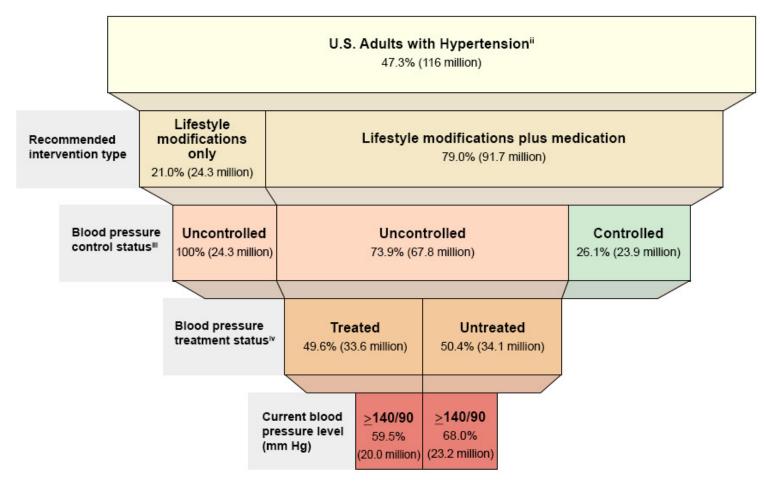
Motivation and Prevalence



- In the US, over half a million deaths had hypertension as primary or contributing cause in 2019.
- Treatment of hypertension is the most common reason for office visits and the use of chronic prescriptions in the U.S. ⁵
- Nearly 50% of adult patients in the United States have hypertension or are on medical therapy for hypertension.
- Only 1 patient in 4, with the diagnosis of hypertension, has hypertension under control. ⁶

Estimated Hypertension Prevalence, Treatment, and Control Among U.S. Adultsi

Applying the Criteria From the American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association's (ACC/AHA) 2017 Hypertension Clinical Practice Guideline—NHANES 2015–2018



Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), 2015–2018. Definitions: ACC/AHA criteria adapted from Ritchey MD, Gillespie C, Wozniak G, et al. Potential need for expanded pharmacologic treatment and lifestyle modification services under the 2017 ACC/AHA Hypertension Guideline. *J Clin Hypertens*. 2018;20:1377–1391. https://doi.org/10.1111/jch.13364

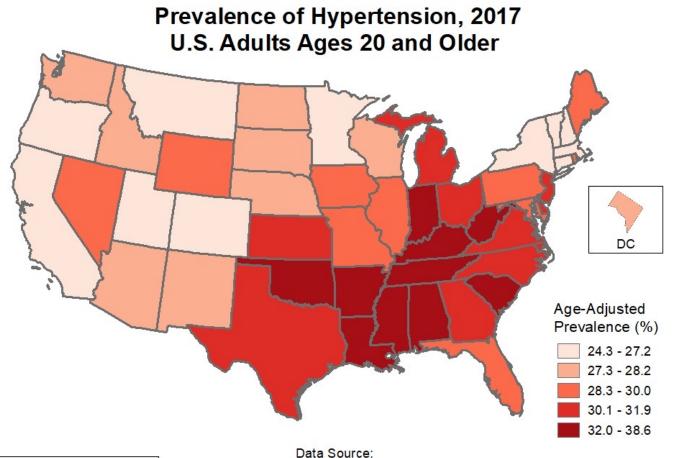
Among adults aged 18 years and older; estimates may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Blood pressure ≥ 130/80 mm Hg or currently using prescription medication to lower blood pressure.

[&]quot;Controlled is defined as having a blood pressure <130/80 mm Hg.

Treatment status refers to current use of prescription medication to lower blood pressure.





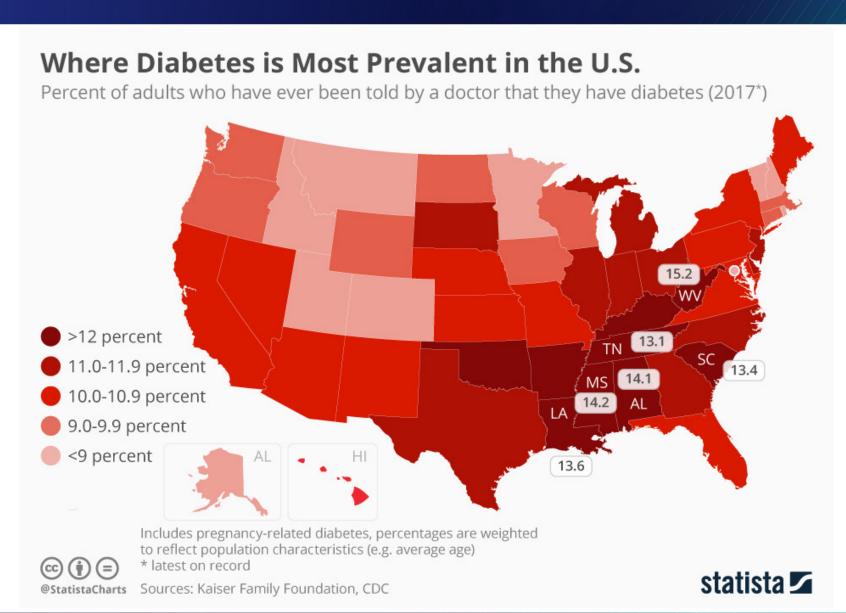




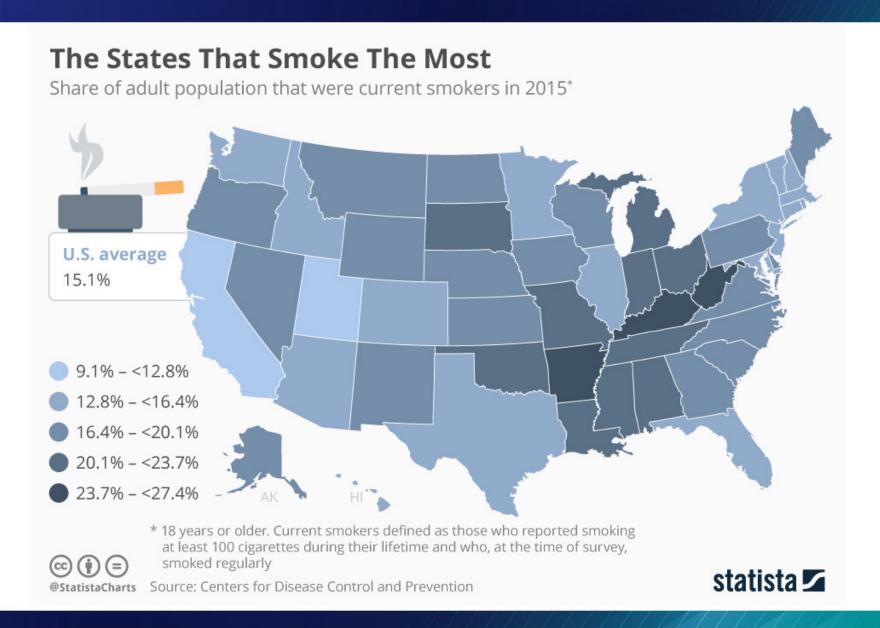
Data Source: BRFSS - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.

Self-report: "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that you have high blood pressure?" Excludes women whoreported being told only during pregnancy and respondents who reported they had been told that their blood pressure was borderline high or pre-hypertensive.



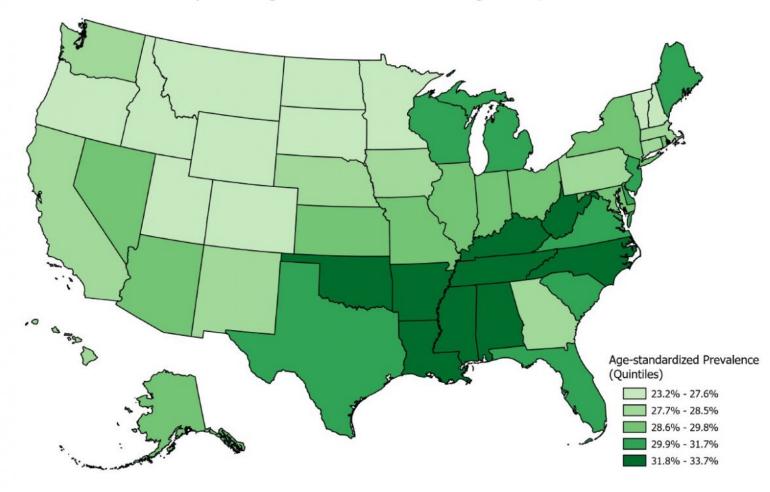




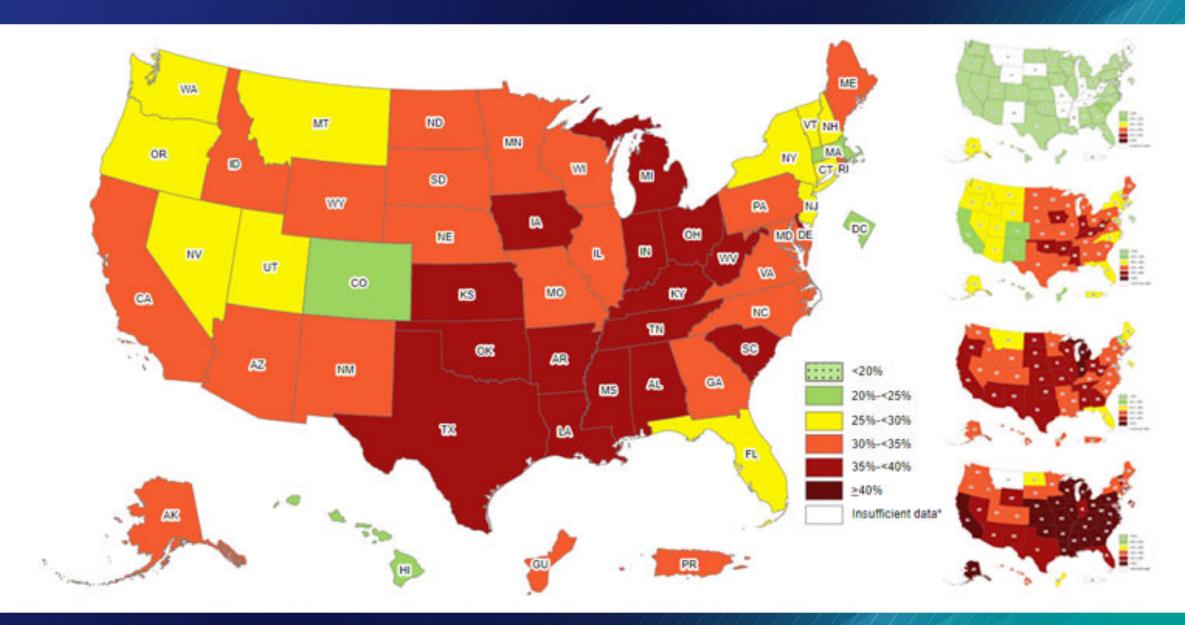




Self-reported High Total Cholesterol Among Adults, 2017*









What symptoms come to mind with hypertension?







- Generally, there are three manners of obtaining blood pressure:
 - Office based blood pressure assessments
 - Ambulatory blood pressure assessments
 - Home based blood pressure assessments



- Office based blood pressure assessment:
 - The key to accurate measurement is technique
 - Allowing patient to sit, quietly, for greater than five minutes
 - No talking even to the medical assistant or physician
 - No caffeine, exercise, or smoking
 - Empty bladder
 - No clothing to the blood pressure assessment site
 - Sitting in chair with feet on floor (not sitting or lying on the exam table!)
 - Proper cuff size is crucial
 - Repeated assessments, both arms, and documentation for patient



- Ambulatory blood pressure assessment:
 - Preferred method of diagnosis of hypertension and "white coat" hypertension
 - Limited availability
 - Only method to obtain nocturnal measurements



- Home based blood pressure measurements:
 - Proper technique is again, crucial
 - No "wrist" monitoring!
 - Many patients will require a large cuff (not a standard issue with blood pressure monitors obtained)
 - Greater than five minutes, in a quite room, sitting in chair with feet on the floor
 - Twelve to fourteen measurements, over period of one week per month with both morning and evening measurements obtained
 - Home measurements should complement office measurements





Tortoise.

Lowest mammalian mean arterial blood pressure

Hypertension



- There are generally two types of hypertension:
 - Primary (formally "essential") Hypertension 95%
 - Secondary Hypertension 5%

Primary Hypertension



- The mechanism of primary hypertension is poorly understood
- Cardiovascular and Kidney function/structure are both impacted
 - Family history (genetics)
 - Race (African Americans in particular)
 - Age
 - Weight (obesity)
 - High sodium diet
 - Alcohol consumption
 - Inactivity
 - Stress

Secondary Hypertension



- Cause is known
- Generally, secondary hypertension and primary hypertension coexist
 - Prescription and over the counter medications
 - Non Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)
 - Steroids
 - Oral contraceptives with estrogen
 - Nasal decongestants
 - Anti depressant therapies
 - Stimulants (prescribed and illicit)
 - Chemotherapy agents

Secondary Hypertension



- Known causes:
 - Sleep apnea
 - Primary kidney disease
 - Primary aldosteronism (mineralocorticoid excess)
 - Hypothyroidism or Hyperthyroidism
 - Cushing's Syndrome (excess glucocorticoids)
 - Pheochromocytoma (catecholamine secreting tumors)
 - Coarctation of the aorta (children and adults)





Giraffe.

Highest mean mammalian arterial blood pressures

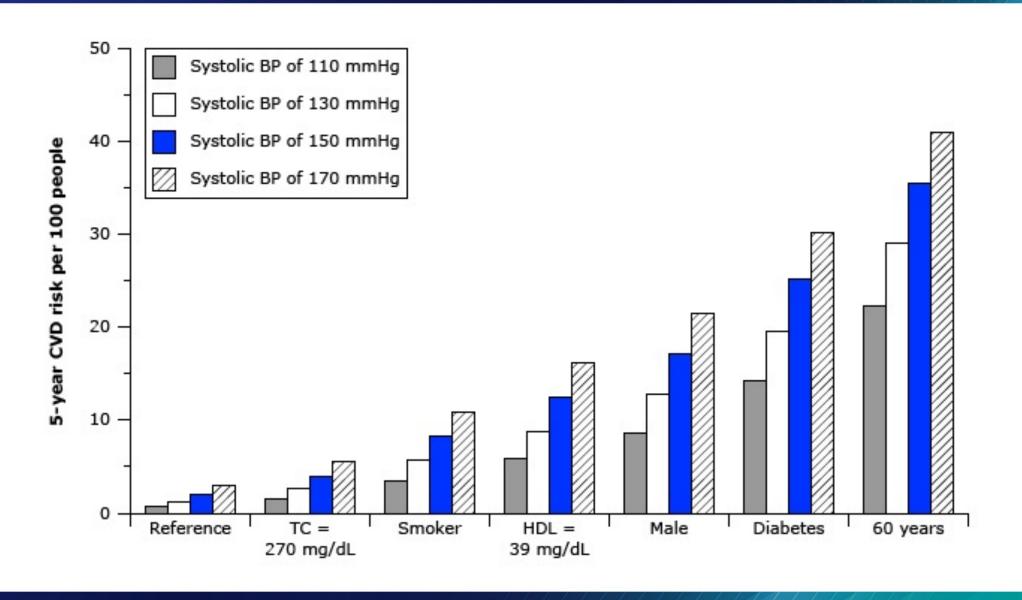
Complications of Hypertension



- Why do we aggressively treat hypertension?
 - Hypertension is the most important risk factor for premature cardiovascular disease
 - More common than Diabetes, Hyperlipidemia, and tobacco use
 - Hypertension elevates risk for Coronary Artery Disease, Atrial fibrillation, Stroke, Heart failure, and Peripheral Artery Disease
 - Best evidence that treatment of Hypertension has beneficial effects is the improvement in outcomes in patients on therapy

Complications of Hypertension







 Surprisingly difficult given variable definitions as well as methodology of measurement.



- History listen to the story the patient provides!
 - Diet, alcohol, prescription drug use, illicit drug use, sleep, family history, pain history
- Physical Examination specifically looking for target organ damage, evidence of cardiovascular disease, and possible causes of secondary hypertension
- Lab assessment
 - CBC, lipids, electrolytes, urinalysis, ECG, TSH, glucose
- Perform a 10 year ASCVD risk assessment (atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease)





ASCVD Risk Estimator Plus

Estimate Risk

⊘ Therapy Impact

Advice

Current Age 🛈 *	Sex *		Race *				
		Male	Female	White	African Ame	rican Other	
Age must be between 20-79		`					
Systolic Blood Pressure (mm Hg) *		Diastolic Blood Pressure (mm Hg) *					
Value must be between 90-200		Value must be between 60-130					
Total Cholesterol (mg/dL) *		HDL Cholesterol (mg/dL) *			LDL Cholesterol (mg/dL) 🐧 🔾		
Value must be between 130 - 320		Value must be between 20 - 100			Value must be between 30-300		
History of Diabetes? *		Smoker? 🛈 *					
Yes	No	Cu	arrent ()	Forme	r ()	Never 🛈	
On Hypertension Treatment? *		On a Statin? 🐧 🔾			On Aspirin Therapy? ᠪ 으		



Tools.acc.org



• Lifestyle modification should be "prescribed" to everyone.



- Non pharmacologic options:
 - Diet low in sodium but high in potassium
 - Reduction in alcohol consumption
 - Smoking cessation
 - Regular exercise (walk!) moderate aerobic (40 min, four times/week)
 - Weight loss
 - DASH diet (Dietary Approach to Stop Hypertension)
 - More fruit, vegetables, whole grain, fish/chicken, nuts, and low fat dairy
 - Less red meat and processed sugars



- Randomized control trials with patients on medications -
 - 50% relative risk reduction in incidence of heart failure
 - 30-40% relative risk reduction in incidence of stroke
 - 20-25% relative risk reduction in incidence of heart attack 7



- Individualized treatment is crucial
- Out of office blood pressure of >135/>85 mm Hg without co-morbidities
- Out of office blood pressure of >130/>80 mm Hg with
 - >10% ten year ASCVD risk
 - Diabetes
 - Known CAD with PCI (stent) or CABG (bypass)
 - Kidney disease
 - Age >65



- Initial Pharmacologic Options:
 - Diuretics (thiazides)
 - Calcium Channel Blockers (CCB)
 - Angiotensin Converting Enzyme inhibitors (ACEi)
 - Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARB)
- Secondary Pharmacologic Options:
 - Beta Blockers
 - Mineralocorticoids receptor antagonists
 - Alpha Blockers/Alpha 2 receptor agonists

References



⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>Hypertension Cascade: Hypertension Prevalence,</u>

<u>Treatment and Control Estimates Among U.S. Adults Aged 18 Years and Older Applying the Criteria from the American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association's 2017 Hypertension Guideline—NHANES 2015–2018external icon</u>

Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2021. Accessed March 12, 2021. Blood pressure prevalence, control, treatment graph from Million Hearts HHS website

⁷Effects of different regimens to lower blood pressure on major cardiovascular events in older and younger adults: meta-analysis of randomised trials.

Blood Pressure Lowering Treatment Trialists' Collaboration, Turnbull F, Neal B, Ninomiya T, Algert C, Arima H, Barzi F, Bulpitt C, Chalmers J, Fagard R, Gleason A, Heritier S, Li N, Perkovic V, Woodward M, MacMahon S BMJ. 2008;336(7653):1121. Epub 2008 May 14.

¹ **Hypertension**. 2018;71(6):e13. Epub 2017 Nov 13.

² Hypertension. 2020;75:1334–1357

³ Lancet. 2018; 392:1923–1994.

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. <u>About Multiple</u> <u>Cause of Death, 1999–2019</u>. CDC WONDER Online Database website. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2019. Accessed February 1, 2021.

⁵ **Circulation**. 2018;137(2):109. Epub 2017 Nov 13.

A couple of "new" things...



- Wall Street Journal article from Saturday/Sunday of March 26—27
 - Tom Frieden (CEO of Resolve to Save Lives), and past director of CDC (2009-2017)

Pandemic ... which one?



- Covid-19 versus Cardiovascular Disease
 - USA
 - C19: 900,000 people in two years
 - CVD: 1.6 million people in same two years
 - Global
 - C19: 10 million people
 - CVA: 35 million people
- Causes of CVD?
 - Tobacco use, air pollution, and Hypertension

Pandemic of CVD



- Hypertension is the only thing that kills more people than tobacco
 - Emphasis on sodium consumption in this article
 - The addition of table salt accounts for less than 10% of the sodium we consume
 - The sodium is in the food that we eat!
 - Walmart reduced sodium by 20% over 5 years in national brands and its own brands



Cereal! 10-14% of the daily allowance



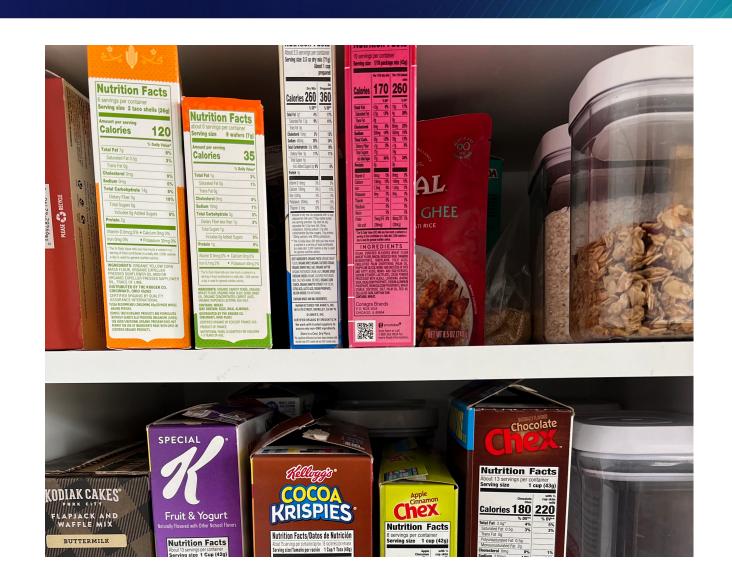


Right above the cereal...

Mac and Cheese (Organic!)

24% of the daily allowance

(Don't eat the whole box - 2.5 servings)



A little more on sodium



- In late March 2022, ACC scientific sessions and the Lancet published a study on effects of sodium as it relates to heart failure
 - Did NOT lead to fewer ER visits, hospitalizations, or death, but did improve symptoms (swelling) and patients generally had a better quality of life

Now get out there and do something!



Thank you!!



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