Évolution des cibles de tension artérielle

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Membre du PECH





Objectifs

- Connaître les nouvelles cibles de tension artérielle qui sont apparues durant les dernières années;
- Discuter des études phares sur lesquelles ces recommandations sont basées;
- Adapter sa prescription d'antihypertenseurs selon diverses situations cliniques.

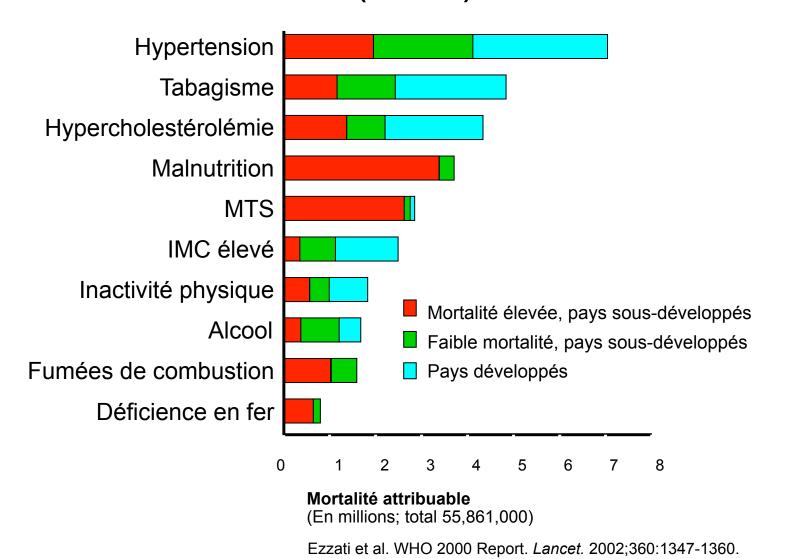
Évolution des cibles de tension artérielle

- Les cibles de TA évoluent car:
 - De nouvelles données nous indiquent des cibles différentes à suivre
 - Plusieurs anciennes recommandations sont basées sur peu d'évidences ou sur l'opinion d'expert
 - Anciennement (10-15 ans?) on pensait que
 « lower the better » s'appliquait au traitement
 de l'HTA (ce qui n'est pas le cas aujourd'hui)

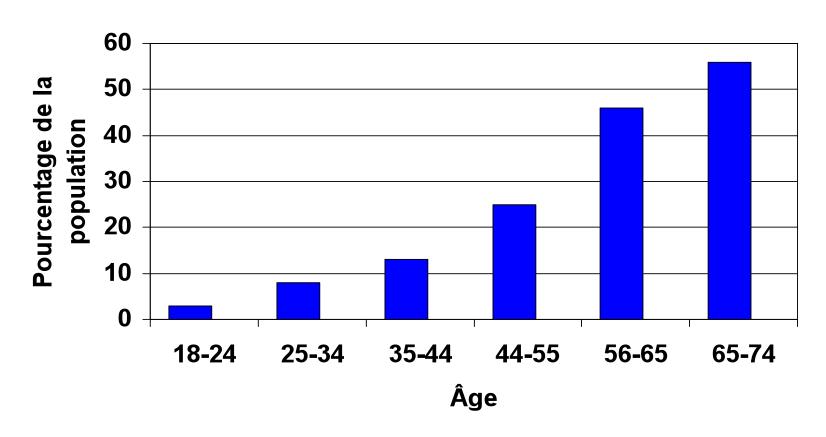
Besoin de recommandations

- L'HTA est la principale cause d'AVC, d'IR, maladies cardiovasculaires et de mortalité totale
- C'est la maladie chronique la plus fréquente au monde
- Les patients veulent que leur niveau de TA leur permette de réduire de façon maximale leur risque
- Les médecins veulent savoir quelles sont les cibles de TA à atteindre pour réduire de façon maximale le risque de leur patients
 - On peut déterminer ces cibles en HTA car des données de grandes études randomisées sont disponibles

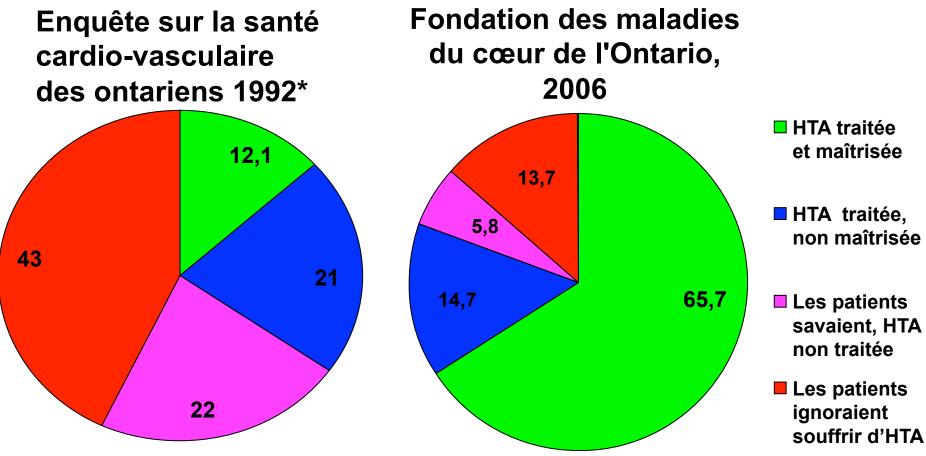
Proportion des décès attribuables aux principaux facteurs de risques mondiaux (2000)



Quel pourcentage de la population est atteint d'hypertension au Canada? 25%



Évolution de la prise en charge de l'hypertension au Canada

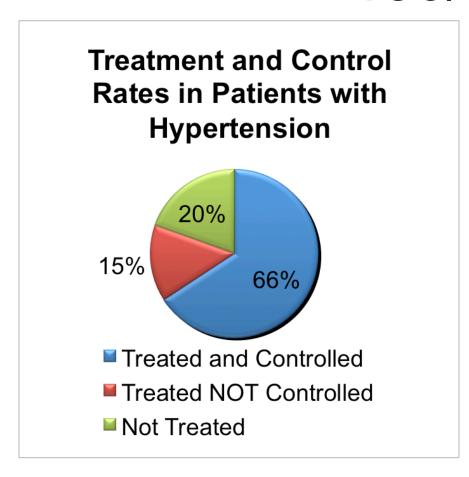


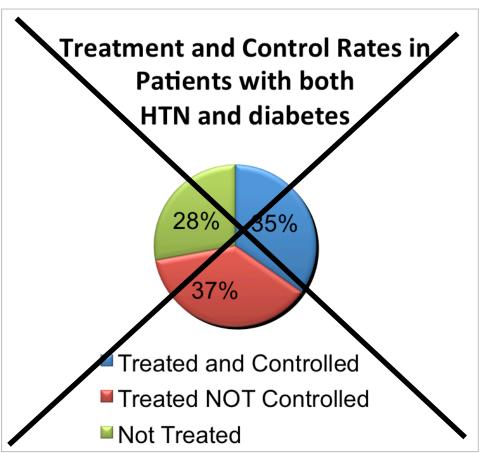
^{*}Les données relatives aux proportions de patients qui ignoraient et de patients qui savaient mais dont l'HTA n'était pas traitée sont estimées à partir des données de l'ESCC. (CMAJ 2008)

Programme éducatif canadien sur l'hypertension. Recommandations de 2009 du Programme éducatif canadien sur l'hypertension. Disponible en ligne : www.hypertension.ca.

HTA = hypertension artérielle; ESCC = Enquête sur la santé dans les collectivités canadiennes.

Contrôle de la TA: <140/90 vs <130/80 ???





Comment faire des recommandations??

- Utiliser les meilleures données scientifiques disponibles
- En HTA: utiliser les études randomisées contrôlées (ERC) (car il y en a beaucoup)
 - Permet d'éviter d'utiliser les études observationnelles biaisées et difficiles à interpréter (peut nous induire en erreur): exemple hormonothérapie
 - ERC: utiliser le paramètre d'évaluation primaire pour faire des recommandations
 - ERC: utiliser les paramètre d'évaluation secondaire pour générer des hypothèses à être vérifiées dans une ERC (peut nous induire en erreur) exemple HOT-ACCORD

Niveaux d'évidences

- Études observationnelles
 - Permettent de générer des hypothèses à être vérifiées dans des ERC, car très prompts aux biais.
 - Risque: le contraire peut être démontré dans une bonne ERC non biaisée.
 - Exemple de l'hormonothérapie de remplacement post ménopause:
 - Études observationnelles des années 90: montrent un bénéfice cardiovasculaire important.
 - ERC des années 2000: démontre un risque cardiovasculaire faible mais significatif!!!

Comment faire des recommandations??

- Étude de cible de TA ≠ étude comparant des agents anti-HTA (études de stratégies thérapeutiques)
 - Utiliser études de cible de TA

ou

- traitement vs vrai placebo

Exemple d'étude observationnelle

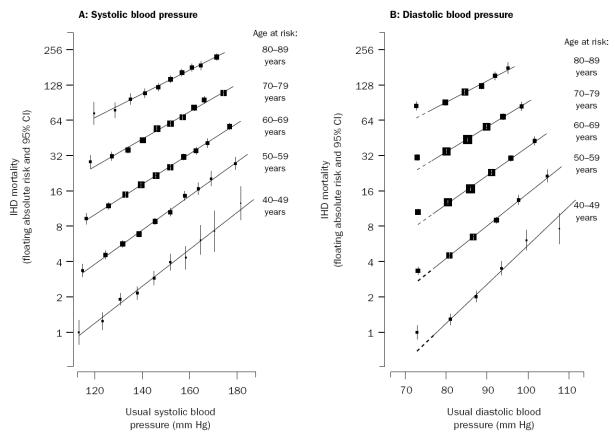


Figure 4: Ischaemic heart disease (IHD) mortality rate in each decade of age versus usual blood pressure at the start of that decade

On observe ici la mortalité selon la TA spontanée, très différente de traiter selon une cible!!

Lancet 2002; 360: 1903-13

Exemple d'un paramètre d'évaluation secondaire erroné (ERC)

- Étude HOT¹: étude négative sur le paramètre d'évaluation primaire (sur >18 000 pt), mais positive sur un paramètre d'évaluation secondaire dans un sous groupe de patients diabétique (8% = 1500 pt) = hypothèse à tester
- Étude ACCORD²: lorsque le paramètre d'évaluation secondaire de HOT a été testé comme paramètre d'évaluation primaire dans une ERC: devient négatif!!!
 - 1) Hansson et al, Lancet, 1998;351(9118);1755-1762
 - 2) ACCORD group, NEJM, 2010;362;1575-1585

Special Communication

2014 Evidence-Based Guideline for the Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults

Report From the Panel Members Appointed to the Eighth Joint National Committee (JNC 8)

Paul A. James, MD; Suzanne Oparil, MD; Barry L. Carter, PharmD; William C. Cushman, MD; Cheryl Dennison-Himmelfarb, RN, ANP, PhD; Joel Handler, MD; Daniel T. Lackland, DrPH; Michael L. LeFevre, MD, MSPH; Thomas D. MacKenzie, MD, MSPH; Olugbenga Ogedegbe, MD, MPH, MS; Sidney C. Smith Jr, MD; Laura P. Svetkey, MD, MHS; Sandra J. Taler, MD; Raymond R. Townsend, MD; Jackson T. Wright Jr, MD, PhD; Andrew S. Narva, MD; Eduardo Ortiz, MD, MPH

Hypertension is the most common condition seen in primary care and leads to myocardial infarction, stroke, renal failure, and death if not detected early and treated appropriately. Patients want to be assured that blood pressure (BP) treatment will reduce their disease burden, while clinicians want guidance on hypertension management using the best scientific evidence. This report takes a rigorous, evidence-based approach to recommend treatment thresholds, goals, and medications in the management of hypertension in adults. Evidence was drawn from randomized controlled trials, which represent the gold standard for determining efficacy and effectiveness. Evidence quality and recommendations were graded based on their effect on important outcomes.

JAMA. 2014;311(5):507-520.

Table 6. Guideline Comparisons of Goal BP and Initial Drug Therapy for Adults With Hypertension

Guideline	Population	Goal BP, mm Hg	Initial Drug Treatment Options
2014 Hypertension guideline	General ≥60 y	<150/90	Nonblack: thiazide-type diuretic, ACEI, ARB, or CCB
	General <60 y	<140/90	Black: thiazide-type diuretic or CCB
	Diabetes	<140/90	Thiazide-type diuretic, ACEI, ARB, or CCB
	CKD	<140/90	ACEI or ARB
ESH/ESC 2013 ³⁷	General nonelderly	<140/90	β-Blocker, diuretic, CCB, ACEI, or ARB
	General elderly <80 y	<150/90	
	General ≥80 y	<150/90	
	Diabetes	<140/85	ACEI or ARB
	CKD no proteinuria	<140/90	ACEI or ARB
	CKD + proteinuria	<130/90	
CHEP 2013 ³⁸	General <80 y	<140/90	Thiazide, β -blocker (age <60y), ACEI (nonblack), or ARB
	General ≥80 y	<150/90	
	Diabetes	<130/80	ACEI or ARB with additional CVD risk ACEI, ARB, thiazide, or DHPCCB without addi- tional CVD risk
	CKD	<140/90	ACEI or ARB
ADA 2013 ³⁹	Diabetes	<140/80	ACEI or ARB
KDIGO 2012 ⁴⁰	CKD no proteinuria	≤140/90	ACEI or ARB
	CKD + proteinuria	≤130/80	
NICE 2011 ⁴¹	General <80 y	<140/90	<55 y: ACEI or ARB
	General ≥80 y	<150/90	≥55 y or black: CCB
ISHIB 2010 ⁴²	Black, lower risk	<135/85	Diuretic or CCB
	Target organ damage or CVD risk	<130/80	

Abbreviations: ADA, American Diabetes Association; ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; CCB, calcium channel blocker; CHEP, Canadian Hypertension Education Program; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CVD, cardiovascular disease: DHPCCB. dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker; ESC, European Society of Cardiology; ESH, European Society of Hypertension; ISHIB, International Society for Hypertension in Blacks; JNC, Joint National Committee; KDIGO, Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcome: NICE, National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence.

Nouvelles recommandations sur les cibles de TA:

- -HTA essentielle
- -IRC
- -DB
- -Personnes âgées
- -Cible minimale de TAd

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Études de stratégies thérapeutiques en HTA essentielle (sans DB ni IRC) > 60 ans: *

Études	TA départ	TA atteintes	Résultats (« outcome » primaire)
Syst-Eur (1997) ¹	174/86	Nitrendipine:151/79 Placebo: 161/84	Réduction des ECV de 26%
Hyvet (2008) ²	173/91	Indapamide: 143/78 Placebo: 158/84	Réduction des AVC de 30% et de la mortalité totale de 21%
SHEP (1991) ³	170/77	Anti HTA: 143/68 Placebo: 155/72	Réduction des AVC de 36%

1) Staessen et al, Lancet, 1997; 350: 757-764

2) Beckett et al, NEJM, 2008; 358: 1887-1898

3) SHEP group, JAMA; 1991; 265: 3255-3264

^{*}Études avec « outcome » primaire incluant des événements rénaux et cardiovasculaires majeurs

Étude de cible de TA en HTA essentielle (sans DB ni IRC) > 60 ans*

Études	TA départ	TA atteintes	Résultats ('outcome' primaire)
BBB (1994) ¹	155/95	Intensif: 141/83 Standard: 152/91	Pas de bénéfices
HOT (1998) ²	169/105	Cible TAd<90: 144/85 Cible TAd<85: 141/83 Cible TAd<80: 140/81	Pas de bénéfices
JATOS (2008) ³	171/89	Intensif: 136/75 Standard: 146/78	Pas de bénéfices
VALISH (2010) ⁴	170/82	Intensif: 137/75 Standard: 142/77	Pas de bénéfices
CARDIO-Sis (2009) ⁵	163/90	Intensif: 132/78 Standard: 135/79	Pas de bénéfices
FEVER ^{6**}	159/93	Rx +Felodipine: 138/82 Rx + Placebo: 142/84	Réduction de 27% des AVC**

^{*}Études avec « outcome » primaire incluant des événements rénaux et cardiovasculaires majeurs

- 1) Hannson et al, Blood Press., 1994;3(4);248-254
- 2) Hansson et al, Lancet, 1998;351(9118);1755-1762
- 3) JATOS group, Hypertens. Res.;2008;31(12);2115-2127
- 4) Ogihara et al, Hypertension, 2010;56: 196-202
- 5) Verdecchia, Lancet; 2009; 374: 525-533
- 6) Liu et al, J Hypertens, 2005; 23: 2157-2172

^{**}FEVER n'est pas une étude de cible de TA

Étude de cible de TA en HTA essentielle (sans DB ni IRC) < 60 ans*

Études	TA départ	TA atteintes	Résultats (« outcome » primaire)
HDFP (1979) ¹	159/101	Intensif: ???/84 Standard: ???/89	Réduction de mortalité de 17% et d'AVC de 30%
HSC (1974) ²	167/100	Anti HTA: 142/88 Placebo: 165/98	Pas de bénéfices
MRC	162/99	Anti HTA: 137/87	Réduction de 46% des
(1985) ³		Placebo: 150/90	AVC
ANBP	157/101	Anti HTA: ???/88	Réduction de 20% des
(1980) ⁴		Placebo: ???/94	ECV
VAC	163/104	Anti HTA: 136/87	Réduction de 35% des
(1970) ⁵		Placebo: 167/105	ECV

- 1) Hypertension detection follow-up program, JAMA, 1979; 242: 2562-2571 et 1982; 247: 633-638
- 2) Hypertension stroke cooperative, JAMA, 1974; 229:409-418
- 3) Medical Research Council, BMJ, 1985; 291: 97-104
- 4) Australian therapeutic trial, Lancet, 1980; 1: 1261-1267
- 5) VA cooperative, JAMA, 1970; 213: 1143-1152

^{*}Études avec « outcome » primaire incluant des événements rénaux et cardiovasculaires majeurs

Conclusions: cibles de TA chez patients avec HTA essentielle (sans IRC ni DB)

- > 60 ans
 - Il y a de grands bénéfices à viser une TA <
 150/90
 - Aucune étude n'a pu démontrer un bénéfice à diminuer la TAs < 140 (L'étude positive avec la TAs la plus basse est à 143 mmHg)
- < 60 ans
 - Il y a de grands bénéfices à viser une TA <
 140/90 mmHg (1 étude sur 5 de négative)
- Aucune donnée < 130/80 mmHg

Nouvelles recommandations sur les cibles de TA:

- -HTA essentielle
- -IRC
- -DB
- -Personnes âgées
- -Cible minimale de TAd

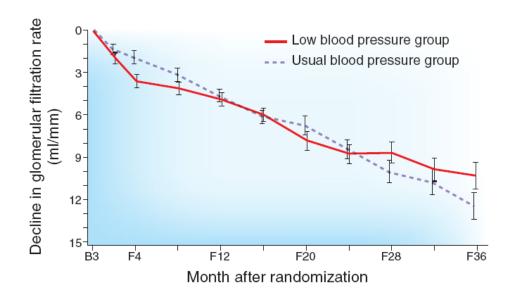
Cible de TA et IRC*

Études	TA départ	TA atteintes	Résultats (« outcome » primaire)
MDRD ¹ (1994)	131/81	Intensif: 127/77 Standard: 132/82	Pas de bénéfices
Toto et al (1995) ²	123/76	Intensif: 133/81 Standard: 138/87	Pas de bénéfices
AASK ^{3,4} (2002-2010)	150/96	Intensif: 128/78 Standard: 141/85	Pas de bénéfices
REIN-2 ⁵ (2005)	137/84	Intensif: 130/80 Standard: 134/82	Pas de bénéfices

^{*}Études avec « outcome » primaire incluant des événements rénaux et cardiovasculaires majeurs

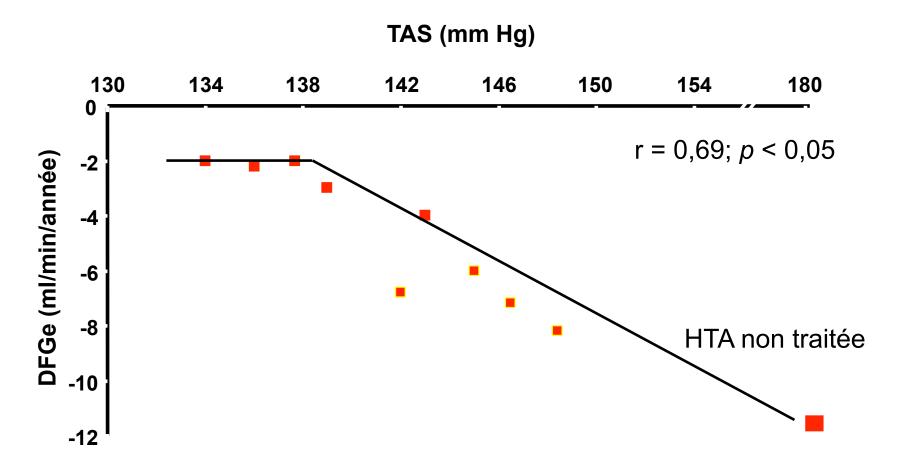
- 1) Klahr et al, NEJM, 1994;330(13);877-884
- 2) Toto et al, Kidney Int., 1995;48(3):851-859
- 3) Wright et al, JAMA, 2002;288(19);2421-2431
- 4) Appel et al, NEJM, 2010;363;918-929
- 5) Ruggenenti et al, Lancet, 2005;365(9463);939-946

MDRD: étude négative



Si toutes ces études de cible sont négatives, pourquoi on a recommandé de viser < 130/80 pendant plus de 15 ans ????

L'IMPACT DE LA MAÎTRISE TENSIONNELLE POUR FREINER LA PERTE DE FONCTION RÉNALE EN IRC



Cible de TA et IRC avec protéinurie

Études	TA départ	TA atteintes	Résultats: étude de sous groupe (outcome rénal)
MDRD ¹ (1994)	131/81 Protéinurie > 1g/j	Intensif: 127/77 Standard: 132/82	Réduction de 30% de la perte de fonction rénal
Toto et al (1995) ²	123/76 Protéinurie > 0.5g/j	Intensif: 133/81 Standard: 138/87	Réduction de 10% de la perte de fonction rénal
AASK ^{3,4} (2002-2010)	150/96 Protéinurie > 0.3g/j	Intensif: 128/78 Standard: 141/85	Pas de bénéfices
REIN-2 ⁵ (2005)	137/84 Protéinurie > 3g/j	Intensif: 130/80 Standard: 134/82	Pas de bénéfices

- 1) Klahr et al, NEJM, 1994;330(13);877-884, Peterson, 1995; 123: 754-762
- 2) Toto et al, Kidney Int., 1995;48(3):851-859
- 3) Wright et al, JAMA, 2002;288(19);2421-2431
- 4) Appel et al, NEJM, 2010;363;918-929
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Blood Pressure Control in Chronic Kidney Disease: Is Less Really More?

Julia B. Lewis

Division of Nephrology and Hypertension, Department of Medicine, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee

no well-powered, randomized, intention-to-treat clinical trials have demonstrated a clinically significant benefit of achieving a BP target of ≤130/80 mmHg in the setting of CKD.

Even in the subset of patients with proteinuria >1 g/24 h, no primary analysis of any trial supports lower BP goals.

"A mind is a terrible thing to change"

Conclusions: cibles de TA chez patients IRC

- Étant donné qu'il n'y a aucune étude positive en IRC < 130/80, on recommande de viser <140/90 comme en HTA essentielle
- La moyenne d'âge dans toutes les 4 études est 55 ans
- Aucune donnée n'existe > 60 ans, et particulièrement > 70 ans
- Il est raisonnable de viser < 130/80 chez les patients avec protéinurie (pour protection rénale seulement).

Nouvelles recommandations sur les cibles de TA:

- -HTA essentielle
- -IRC
- -DB
- -Personnes âgées
- -Cible minimale de TAd

Cible de TA et diabète*

Études*	TA départ	TA atteintes	Résultats («outcome» primaire)
UKPDS ¹ (1998)	160/94	Intensif: 144/82 Standard:154/87	24% réduction risque relatif
ABCD ² (2002)	136/84	Intensif: 128/75 Standard:137/81	Pas de bénéfices
ADVANCE ^{3,**} (2007)	145/81	Rx + Perin.ind.: 136/73 Rx + Placebo: 140/73	9% réduction risque absolue**
ACCORD ⁴ (2010)	139/78	Intensif: 119/64 Standard:134/70	Pas de bénéfices et même risque+++

^{*}Études avec « outcome » primaire incluant des événements rénaux et cardiovasculaires majeures

- 1) UKPDS group, BMJ, 1998;317;703-713
- 2) Schrier, KI, 2002;61;1086-1097
- 3) ADVANCE group, Lancet, 2007;370;829-840
- 4) ACCORD group, NEJM, 2010;362;1575-1585

^{**}ADVANCE n'est pas une étude de cible de TA

ACCORD: Résumé des résultats: pas une étude neutre, mais une étude négative!!!

Paramètre étudié	Groupe intensif (% absolue)	Groupe standard (% absolue)	Différence intensif moins standard	NNT / NNH
Paramètre d'évaluation primaire : infarctus, AVC, mortalité cardiovasculaire	1.9%	2.1%	-0.2% (P=0.20)	500
Mortalité de toute cause	1.28%	1.19%	+0.1% (P=0.55)	1000
AVC	0.32%	0.53%	-0.2% (p=0.01)	500
Effets secondaires importants (serious adverse events: SAE)	3.3%	1.3%	+2.0% (P<0.001)	50

ACCORD-BP NEJM. 2010 Apr 29; 362 (17): 1575-85

Conclusions ACCORD: étude du NIH, non biaisées

In conclusion, the ACCORD BP trial evaluated the effect of targeting a systolic blood pressure of 120 mm Hg, as compared with a goal of 140 mm Hg, among patients with type 2 diabetes at high risk for cardiovascular events. The results provide no evidence that the strategy of intensive blood-pressure control reduces the rate of a composite of major cardiovascular events in such patients.

vanguard phase. In addition, although it was not the intent of this trial to test the blood-pressure goal of 130 mm Hg that was recommended in the JNC 7 (a recommendation that was made after the ACCORD trial was initiated), it would be difficult to argue that such a target would be better than a target of 140 mm Hg, since even a blood-pressure goal of 120 mm Hg did not confer benefit.

Risques > bénéfices avec coût augmenté

On ne doit pas le faire!!!

KDIGO



Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO)

KDIGO is a global non-profit foundation dedicated to improving the care and outcomes of kidney disease patients worldwide.

Clinical Practice Guidelines

- Care of the Transplant Recipient (Published 2009)
- Mineral and Bone Disorder (Published 2009)
- Hepatitis C in CKD (Published 2008)
- Acute Kidney Injury (Just Published!)
- Glomerulonephritis (Just Published!)
- Blood Pressure in CKD (Just Published!)
- Anemia (Just Published!)
- CKD Classification and Management (Just Published!)
- Lipids (In Development)
- Description of Guideline Development Process
- Participate in Guideline Review



KDIGO News

Recommandations KDIGO 2012

Pour les patients IRC avec DB:

- Viser TA < 140/90
 - -(grade 1B)
- Viser < 130/80 seulement si protéinurie
 - (grade 2D): études observationnelles seulement
- Viser < 130/80 si microalbuminurie
 - –(grade 2D): pas d'études!!!

Si toutes ces études de cible sont négatives, pourquoi on recommande de viser < 130/80???

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"A mind is a terrible thing to change"

participants, people were twice as likely to seek information confirming what they already believed rather than consider evidence that would challenge those beliefs. Indeed, medicine is not immune to this bias; people reviewing the same data can reach dramatically different conclusions on the basis of preexisting beliefs. For many years, observational studies suggested patients who had renal disease and were on erythropoietin-stimulating agents had better outcomes with higher hemoglobin levels. This belief that a normal hemoglobin

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will always prevail; however, if an intervention has the potential for a harmful effect rather than beneficial or is costly or a burden to patients, then a valid clinical trial is desirable, appropriate, and required. Lowering the SBP goal from 140 to 130 mmHg will require our nation of patients with hypertension to take one or possibly two additional antihypertensive medications with a considerable increase in cost and potential for medication-associated adverse effects. Furthermore, in the case of low BP goals, there is evidence they may be associated with clinical harm.

Conclusions: cibles de TA chez patients diabétiques

- Étant donné qu'il n'y a aucune étude positive chez les diabétiques en visant < 130/80, on recommande de viser <140/90 comme en HTA essentielle.
- Il est raisonnable de viser < 130/80 chez les patients diabétiques avec protéinurie (pour protection rénale seulement).
- Pas de raison de viser une TAd différente de l'HTA essentielle.

Table 6. Guideline Comparisons of Goal BP and Initial Drug Therapy for Adults With Hypertension

Guldeline Population Goal BP, mm Hg uideline Initial Drug Treatment Options 2014 Hypertension guideline General ≥60 y <150/90 Nonblack: thiazide-type diuretic, ACEI, ARB, or CCB Beard <60 y <140/90 Black: thiazide-type diuretic, ACEI, ARB, or CCB CKD <140/90 ACEI or ARB ESH/ESC 2013³7 General nonelderly <140/90 β-Blocker, diuretic, CCB, ACEI, or ARB General elderly <80 y <150/90 General ≥80 y <150/90 Diabetes <140/90 ACEI or ARB CKD no proteinuria <140/90 ACEI or ARB CKD + proteinuria <130/90 Thiazide, β-blocker (age <60y), ACEI (nonblack), or ARB CHEP 2013³8 General ≥80 y <150/90 ACEI or ARB with additional CVD risk ACEI, ARB, thiazide, or DHPCCB without additional CVD risk ACEI, ARB, thiazide, or DHPCCB without additional CVD risk ACEI, ARB ACEI or ARB ADA 2013³9 Diabetes <140/90 ACEI or ARB KDIGO 2012⁴0 CKD no proteinuria ≤140/90 ACEI or ARB KDIGO 2012⁴0 CKD no proteinuria ≤140/90 <55 y: ACEI or ARB KDIGO 2012⁴1 General ≥80				
guideline General <60 y <140/90 Black: thiazide-type diuretic or CCB Diabetes <140/90 Thiazide-type diuretic, ACEI, ARB, or CCB CKD <140/90 ACEI or ARB ESH/ESC 2013 ³⁷ General nonelderly <100/90 General elderly <80 y <150/90 General ≥80 y <150/90 Diabetes <140/85 ACEI or ARB CKD no proteinuria <140/90 ACEI or ARB CKD + proteinuria <130/90 CHEP 2013 ³⁸ General <80 y <150/90 Diabetes <140/90 ACEI or ARB CKD + proteinuria <130/90 CHEP 2013 ³⁸ General ≥80 y <150/90 Diabetes ?130/80 ACEI or ARB with additional CVD risk ACEI, ARB, thiazide, or DHPCCB without additional CVD risk ACEI, ARB, thiazide, or DHPCCB without additional CVD risk ACEI or ARB CKD <140/90 ACEI or ARB KDIGO 2012 ⁴⁰ CKD no proteinuria ≤140/90 ACEI or ARB KDIGO 2012 ⁴⁰ CKD no proteinuria ≤140/90 ACEI or ARB KDIGO 2012 ⁴¹ General ≥80 y <150/90 ≥55 y: ACEI or ARB NICE 2011 ⁴¹ General ≥80 y <150/90 ≥55 y or black: CCB ISHIB 2010 ⁴² Black, lower risk 130/80 ISHIB 2010 ⁴² Black, lower risk 130/80	Guideline	Population		Initial Drug Treatment Options
Diabetes <140/90 Thiazide-type diuretic, ACEI, ARB, or CCB CKD <140/90 ACEI or ARB ESH/ESC 2013 ³⁷ General nonelderly <140/90 β-Blocker, diuretic, CCB, ACEI, or ARB General elderly <80 y <150/90 General ≥80 y <150/90 Diabetes <140/85 ACEI or ARB CKD no proteinuria <140/90 ACEI or ARB CKD + proteinuria <130/90 CHEP 2013 ³⁸ General <80 y <150/90 Diabetes <140/90 Thiazide, β-blocker (age <60y), ACEI (nonblack), or ARB General ≥80 y <150/90 Diabetes ?130/80 ACEI or ARB with additional CVD risk ACEI, ARB, thiazide, or DHPCCB without additional CVD risk ACEI, ARB, thiazide, or DHPCCB without additional CVD risk ACEI or ARB KDIGO 2012 ⁴⁰ CKD no proteinuria ≤140/90 ACEI or ARB KDIGO 2012 ⁴⁰ CKD no proteinuria ≤140/90 ACEI or ARB KDIGO 2012 ⁴¹ General <80 y <140/90 <55 y: ACEI or ARB NICE 2011 ⁴¹ General <80 y <150/90 ≥55 y or black: CCB ISHIB 2010 ⁴² Black, lower risk <135/85 Diuretic or CCB		General ≥60 y	<150/90	
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or ARB General ≥80 y <150/90 Diabetes ? 130/80 ACEI or ARB with additional CVD risk ACEI, ARB, thiazide, or DHPCCB without additional CVD risk CKD <140/90 ACEI or ARB ADA 2013 ³⁹ Diabetes <140/80 ACEI or ARB KDIGO 2012 ⁴⁰ CKD no proteinuria ≤140/90 ACEI or ARB CKD + proteinuria ≤130/80 NICE 2011 ⁴¹ General <80 y <140/90 <55 y: ACEI or ARB General ≥80 y <150/90 ≥55 y or black: CCB ISHIB 2010 ⁴² Black, lower risk <135/85 Diuretic or CCB		CKD + proteinuria	<130/90	
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NICE 2011 ⁴¹ General <80 y <140/90 <55 y: ACEI or ARB General ≥80 y <150/90 ≥55 y or black: CCB ISHIB 2010 ⁴² Black, lower risk <135/85 Diuretic or CCB Target organ damage <130/80	KDIGO 2012 ⁴⁰	CKD no proteinuria	≤140/90	ACEI or ARB
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ISHIB 2010 ⁴² Black, lower risk <135/85 Diuretic or CCB Target organ damage <130/80	NICE 2011 ⁴¹	General <80 y	<140/90	<55 y: ACEI or ARB
Target organ damage <130/80		General ≥80 y	<150/90	≥55 y or black: CCB
	ISHIB 2010 ⁴²	Black, lower risk	<135/85	Diuretic or CCB
OI CVD IISK		Target organ damage or CVD risk	<130/80	

Abbreviations: ADA, American Diabetes Association; ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; CCB, calcium channel blocker; CHEP, Canadian Hypertension Education Program; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CVD, cardiovascular disease: DHPCCB. dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker; ESC, European Society of Cardiology; ESH, European Society of Hypertension; ISHIB, International Society for Hypertension in Blacks; JNC, Joint National Committee; KDIGO, Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcome: NICE, National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence.



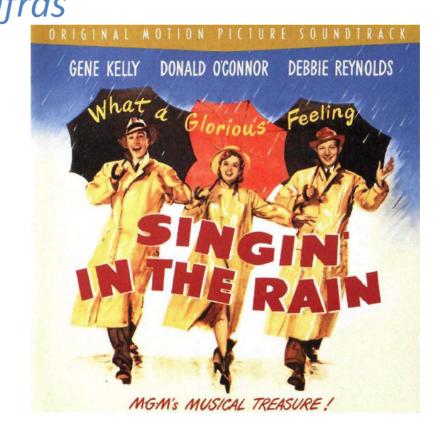
Gran Canaria. Maspalomas Centro de Convenciones ExpoMeloneras

Del 12 al 14 de junio 2014

Dejando huella

Objetivos de PA: diabetes mellitus baile de cifras

ESH/ESC < 140/85 2013 **NICE** < 140/90 2011 <130/80 **CHEP** 2014 ISH/ASH < 140/90 2014 < 140/90 JNC8 2014 < 140/80 **ADA** 2014



Nouvelles recommandations sur les cibles de TA:

- -HTA essentielle
- -IRC
- -DB
- -Personnes âgées
- -Cible minimale de TAd

Tx anti HTA chez la personne âgée: augmentation de la mortalité avec cible à 140mmHg??

	Coope and Warrender		EWPHE		SHEP-P		SHEP		STOP		Syst-Eur		CASTEL		Total	
	Active	Control	Active	Control	Active	Control	Active	Control	Active	Control	Active	Control	Active	Control	Active	Control
Number of patients	3	4	70	85	70	15	331	319	122	113	231	210	47	50	874	796
Stroke	0	1	NA	NA	3	3	21	38	10	8	17	20	6	7	57*	77*
Stroke death	0	0	11	9	0	0	3	4	4	1	10	9	6	5	34	28
Heart failure	0	0	NA	NA	4	0	12	33	3	2	14	15	9	14	42*	64*
Coronary events	0	0	NA	NA	3	0	19	26	0	1	17	14	4	10	43*	51*
Coronary death	0	0	9	8	3	0	14	18	2	1	14	11	2	9	44	47
Cardiovascular events	0	1	NA	NA	9	3	45	65	12	16	42	40	25	33	133*	158*
Cardiovascular death	0	0	34	34	6	0	25	29	7	3	32	27	23	30	127	123
Total mortality	0	0	58	60	10	0	57	59	11	8	72	53	37	43	245	223

NA=data not available. *Excludes data from EWPHE.

Table 2: Outcomes (number of patients) by treatment group

Lancet 1999; **353**: 793–96

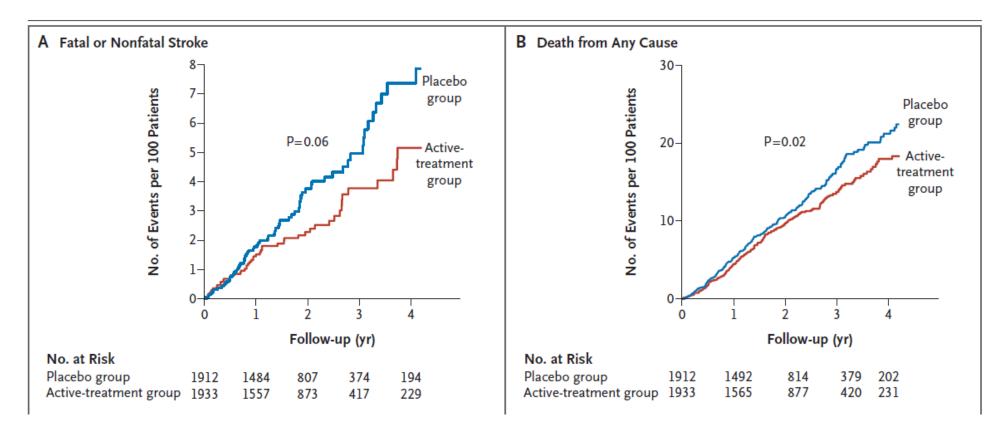
Études de stratégies thérapeutiques en HTA essentielle (sans DB ni IRC) > 60 ans: *

Études	TA départ	TA atteintes	Résultats (« outcome » primaire)
Syst-Eur (1997) ¹	174/86	Nitrendipine:151/79 Placebo: 161/84	Réduction des ECV de 26%
Hyvet (2008) ^{2**}	173/91	Indapamide: 143/78 Placebo: 158/84	Réduction des AVC de 30% et de la mortalité totale de 21%
SHEP (1991) ³	170/77	Anti HTA: 143/68 Placebo: 155/72	Réduction des AVC de 36%

^{*}Études avec « outcome » primaire incluant des événements rénaux et cardiovasculaires majeures

** Âge > 80 ans: âge moyen 84 ans

- 1) Staessen et al, Lancet, 1997; 350: 757-764
- 2) Beckett et al, NEJM, 2008; 358: 1887-1898
- 3) SHEP group, JAMA; 1991; 265: 3255-3264



- Conclusion: on peut traiter l'HTA chez les patients > 80 ans si:
 - •Le patient est ``en forme`` avec peu de comorbidité
 - On a éliminé l'hypotension orthostatique (et la pseudo HTA)
 - •On vise une cible TAs <150mmHg

Conclusions < 80 ans

- Cible de TA chez la personne > 80 ans « en forme »:
 - -<150 mmHg de TAS
 - -< 90 mmHg de TAD</pre>
 - Et > 60 mmHg de TAD
- Que faire chez le patient âgé qui « n'est pas en forme??? »

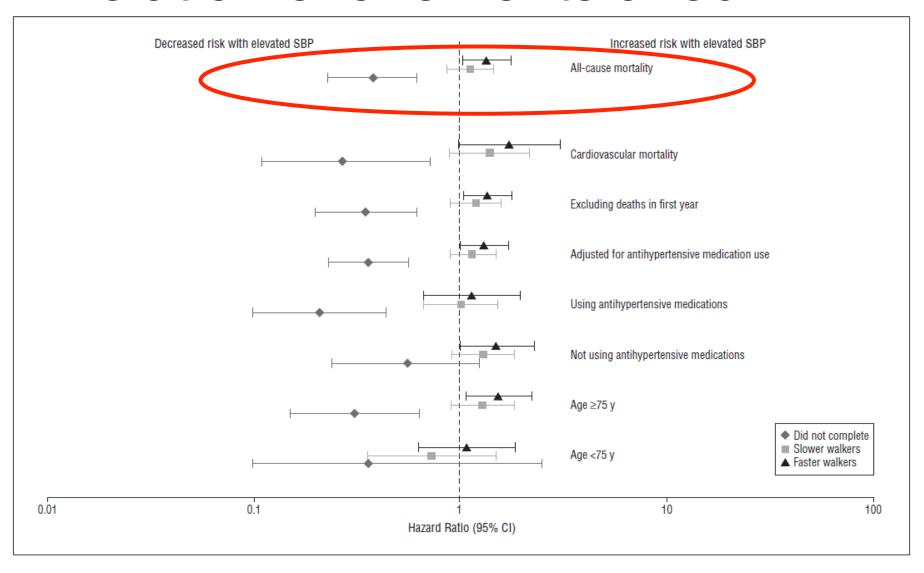
Rethinking the Association of High Blood Pressure With Mortality in Elderly Adults

The Impact of Frailty

Michelle C. Odden, PhD; Carmen A. Peralta, MD, MAS; Mary N. Haan, DrPH; Kenneth E. Covinsky, MD, MPH

- Cohorte NHANES
- 65 ans et plus (2340 sujets)
- Test de marche de 6m
 - Rapide (normal) 0.8m/s (6m en 4.8s)
 - Lent
 - Incapable de compléter 6m

Relation événements avec HTA



Rethinking the Association of High Blood Pressure With Mortality in Elderly Adults

The Impact of Frailty

Michelle C. Odden, PhD; Carmen A. Peralta, MD, MAS; Mary N. Haan, DrPH; Kenneth E. Covinsky, MD, MPH

Conclusions: Walking speed could be a simple measure to identify elderly adults who are most at risk for adverse outcomes related to high BP.

- Passe bien le test de marche: HTA délétère (on doit les traiter)
- Incapable de faire le test de marche: HTA est un facteur protecteur (on ne doit pas les traiter)

INVITED COMMENTARY

Gait Speed

An Important Vital Sign in Old Age

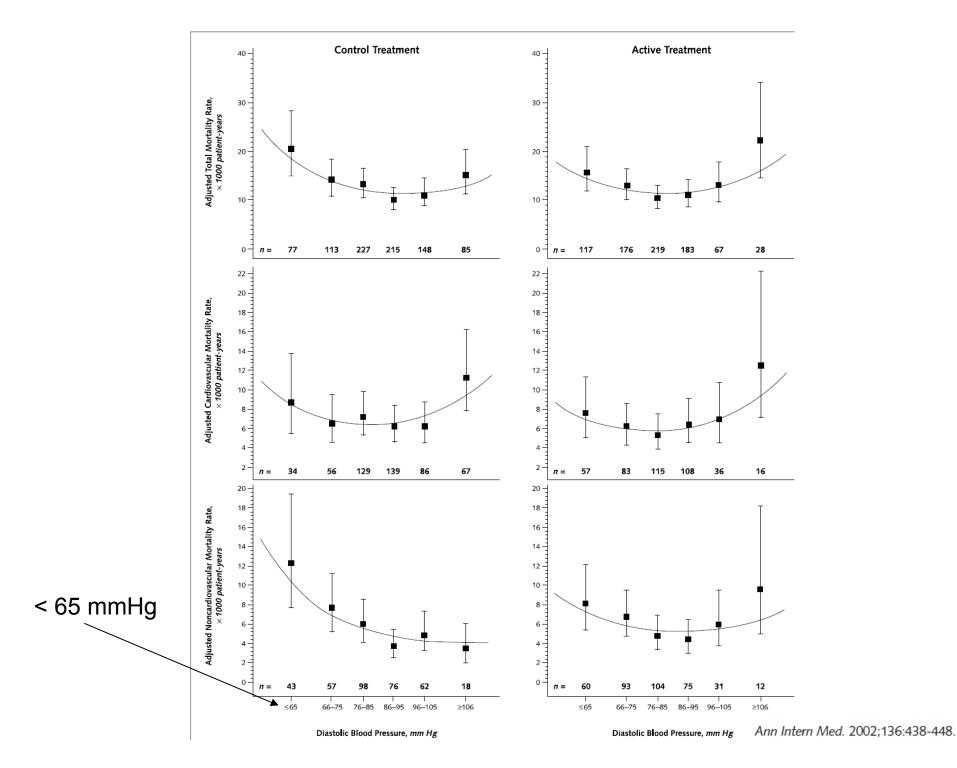
Nouvelles recommandations sur les cibles de TA:

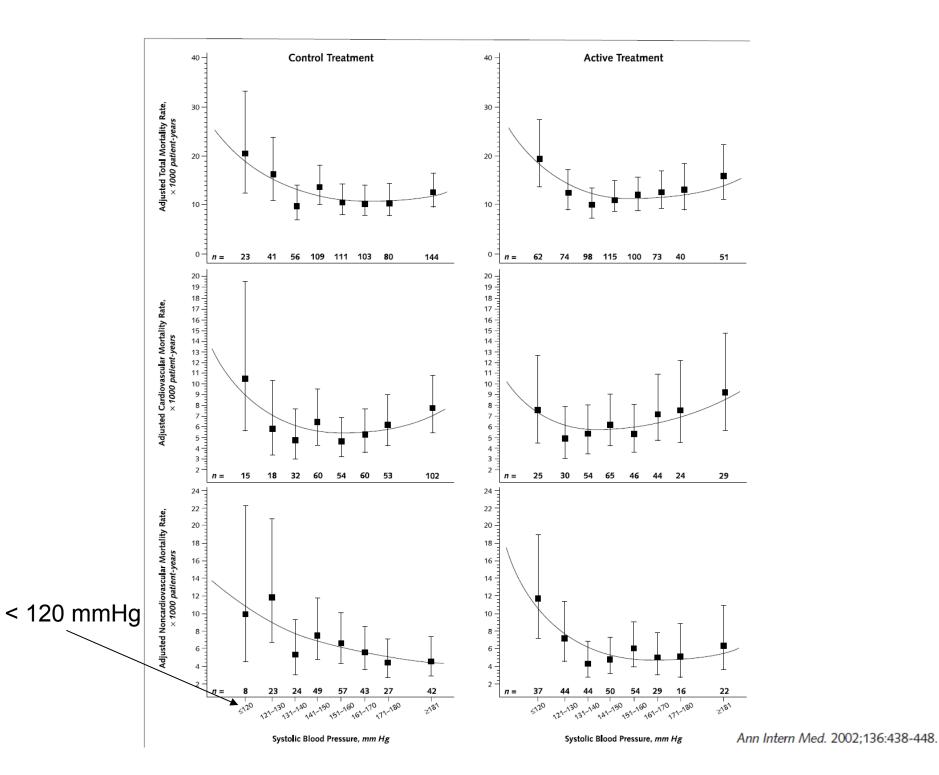
- -HTA essentielle
- -IRC
- -DB
- -Personnes âgées
- -Cible minimale de TAd

Évidences d'une relation en J entre la TA et les événements vasculaires

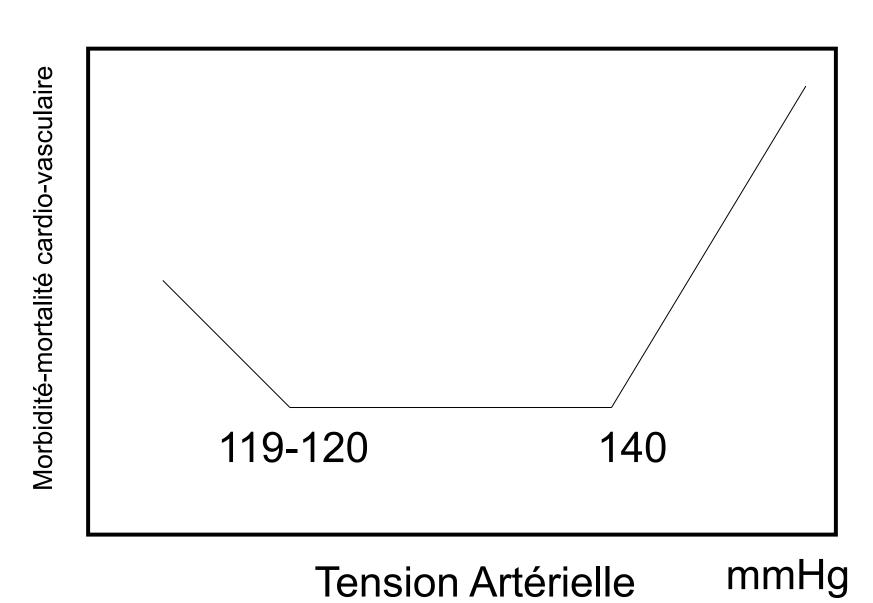
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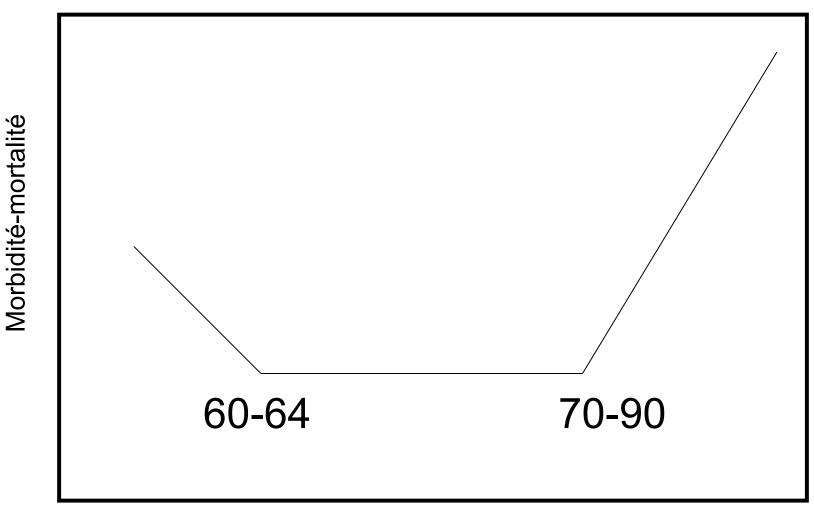




Courbe en U du traitement de l'HTA



Courbe en U du traitement de l'HTA (diastolique)



Tension Artérielle diastolique

mmHg

We all know it's true.....

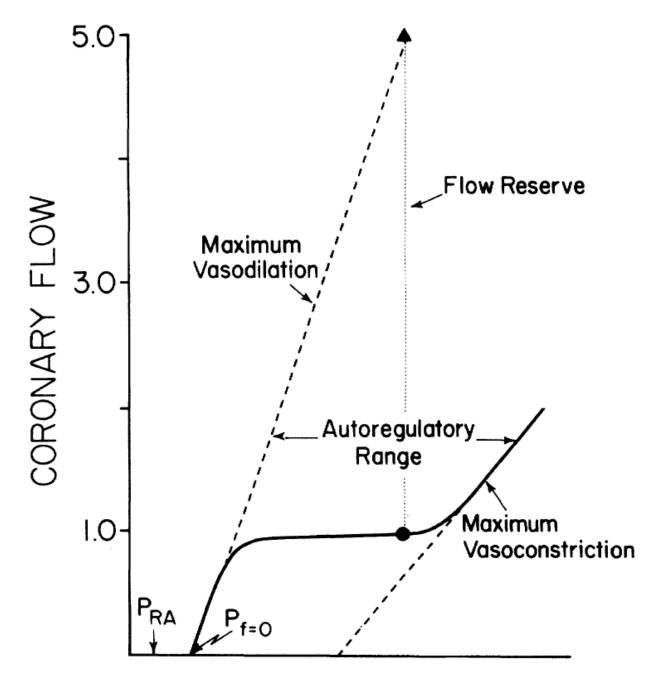


"High BP is better than no BP"

Dr Rangno, Ogilvie, Canadian Hypotension Society

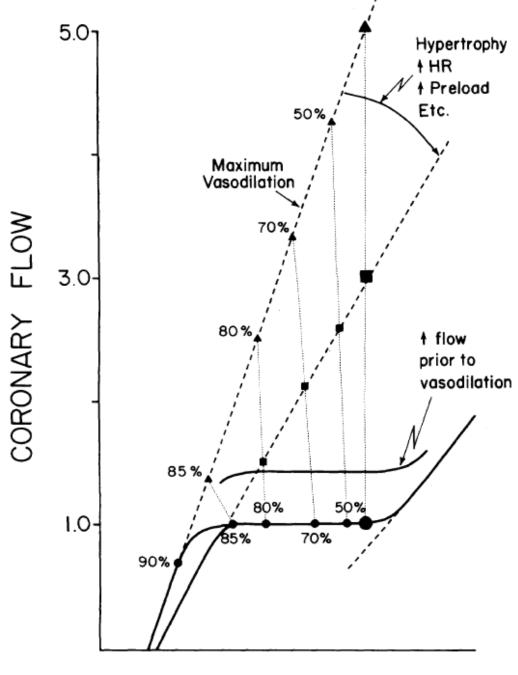
TA diastolique

- La perfusion coronarienne se produit en diastole
- L'autorégulation coronarienne permet de maintenir la perfusion coronarienne sur une vaste gamme de sténoses et d'hypotension
- Dans des modèles expérimentaux et chez l'humain l'autorégulation coronarienne semble compromise si TAd < 60mmHg
- Il doit donc y avoir une TAd minimale à ne pas dépasser, surtout chez les gens âgée et coronariens, sinon on augmente les événements



CORONARY PRESSURE

Circulation. 1987;76:1183-1189



CORONARY PRESSURE

Circulation. 1987;76:1183-1189

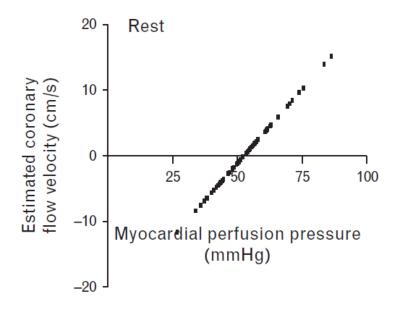
The rationale for caution in lowering BP < 60 mmHg in CAD

Dole WP, Richards KL, Hartley CJ, Alexander GM, Campbell AB, Bishop VS. Diastolic coronary artery pressure-flow velocity relationships in conscious man. *Cardiovasc Res* 1984; 18:548–554.

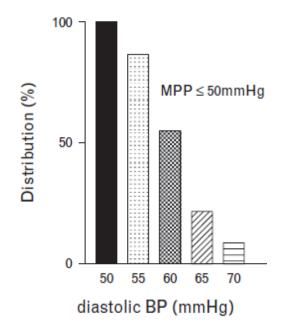
Myocardial perfusion pressure in patients with hypertension and coronary artery disease: implications for DBP targets in hypertension management

Simon W. Rabkin, Aiza Waheed, Rohan S. Poulter, and David Wood

Journal of Hypertension 2013, 31:975-982



Coronary blood flow < 0 with MPP < 50 mmHg



The rationale for caution in lowering BP < 60 mmHg in CAD

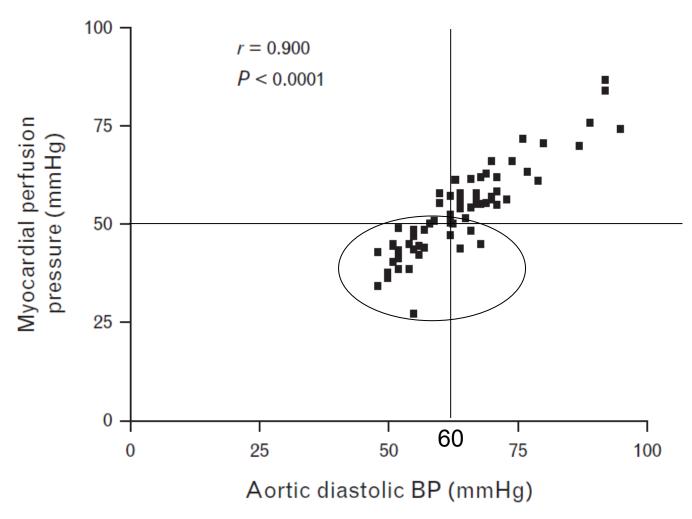


FIGURE 4 The relationship between aortic DBP and myocardial perfusion pressure for patients with hypertension.

BP targets for treatment of hypertension in association with CAD

A. Recommendations for hypertensive patients with CAD:

- 1. An ACE inhibitor or ARB is recommended for most patients with HT and CAD (Grade A).
- 2. For patients with stable angina, BBs are preferred as initial therapy (Grade B). CCBs may also be used (Grade B).
- 3. Short-acting nifedipine should not be used (Grade D).
- 4. For patients with CAD, but without coexisting systolic HF, the combination of an ACE inhibitor and ARB is not recommended (Grade B).
- 5. In high-risk patients, when combination therapy is being used, choices should be individualized. The combination of an ACE inhibitor and a dihydropyridine CCB is preferable to an ACE inhibitor and a diuretic in selected patients (Grade A).
- 6. When lowering SBP to target levels in patients with established CAD (especially if ISH is present), be cautious when the diastolic blood pressure is <60 mmHg because of concerns to myocardial ischemia may be exacerbated (Grade D)

B. Recommendations for patients with hypertension who have had a recent MI:

- 1. Initial therapy should include both a BB and an ACE inhibitor (Grade A).
- 2. An ARB can be used if the patient is intolerant of an ACE inhibitor (Grade A in patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction).
- 3, CCBs may be used in post-myocardial infarction patients when BBs are contraindicated or not effective. Nondihydropyridine CCBs should not be used when there is HF, as evidenced by pulmonary congestion on examination or radiography (Grade D).

AHA Scientific Statement

Treatment of Hypertension in the Prevention and Management of Ischemic Heart Disease

A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association Council for High Blood Pressure Research and the Councils on Clinical Cardiology and Epidemiology and Prevention

on this issue, it would seem prudent to counsel that in patients with an elevated DBP and occlusive CAD with evidence of myocardial ischemia, the BP should be lowered slowly, and caution is advised in inducing falls of DBP below 60 mm Hg if the patient has diabetes mellitus or is over the age of 60 years. In older hypertensive individuals with wide pulse pressures, lowering SBP may cause very low DBP values (<60 mm Hg). This should alert the clinician to assess carefully any untoward signs or symptoms, especially those due to myocardial ischemia.

Table 6. Guideline Comparisons of Goal BP and Initial Drug Therapy for Adults With Hypertension

Guideline	Population	Goal BP, mm Hg	Initial Drug Treatment Options
2014 Hypertension guideline	General ≥60 y	<150/90	Nonblack: thiazide-type diuretic, ACEI, ARB, or CCB
	General <60 y	<140/90	Black: thiazide-type diuretic or CCB
	Diabetes	<140/90	Thiazide-type diuretic, ACEI, ARB, or CCB
	CKD	<140/90	ACEI or ARB
ESH/ESC 2013 ³⁷	General nonelderly	<140/90	β-Blocker, diuretic, CCB, ACEI, or ARB
	General elderly <80 y	<150/90	
	General ≥80 y	<150/90	
	Diabetes	<140/85	ACEI or ARB
	CKD no proteinuria	<140/90	ACEI or ARB
	CKD + proteinuria	<130/90	
CHEP 2013 ³⁸	General <80 y	<140/90	Thiazide, β -blocker (age <60y), ACEI (nonblack), or ARB
	General ≥80 y	<150/90	
	Diabetes	? <130/80	ACEI or ARB with additional CVD risk ACEI, ARB, thiazide, or DHPCCB without addi- tional CVD risk
	CKD	<140/90	ACEI or ARB
ADA 2013 ³⁹	Diabetes	<140/80	ACEI or ARB
KDIGO 2012 ⁴⁰	CKD no proteinuria	≤140/90	ACEI or ARB
	CKD + proteinuria	≤130/80	
NICE 2011 ⁴¹	General <80 y	<140/90	<55 y: ACEI or ARB
	General ≥80 y	<150/90	≥55 y or black: CCB
ISHIB 2010 ⁴²	Black, lower risk	<135/85	Diuretic or CCB
	Target organ damage or CVD risk	? <130/80	

Abbreviations: ADA, American Diabetes Association; ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; CCB, calcium channel blocker; CHEP, Canadian Hypertension Education Program; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CVD, cardiovascular disease: DHPCCB. dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker; ESC, European Society of Cardiology; ESH, European Society of Hypertension; ISHIB, International Society for Hypertension in Blacks; JNC, Joint National Committee; KDIGO, Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcome: NICE, National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence.

Résumé: Canadian hypertension education program

- HTA essentielle Viser < 140/90
- 2012: IRC non DB
 - Viser < 140/90
 - (Viser <130/80 seulement si protéinurie)
- 2013: viser < 150 mmHg si > 80 ans (étude HYVET)
- x 2001 : DB Viser < 130/80???
 - Révisé annuellement (ACCORD 03/2010)
 - JNC8: DB Viser < 140/90 (12/2013)</p>
 - ESH 2013: DB Viser < 140/85 (06/2013)</p>
- 2014: plancher 60mmHg de TAd

Conclusion

- Quelle est la cible de TA pour tous les patients?
 - < 140/90 mmHg
 - Il est raisonnable de viser <130/80 mmHg si le patient a une protéinurie (> 0.3g/j vs >1g/j ou > 3g/j??)
 - Éviter d'obtenir une TAd < 60mmHg chez les patients coronariens, et même chez tous les patients (principe de prudence, ne pas nuire)
 - L'évolution des cibles de TA dans les dernières années devraient se poursuivre

À venir

- Étude SPRINT
 - Systolic blood pressure intervention trial
 - ERC de cible de TA: <140 vs <120
 - 10 000 patients sur 6 ans
 - Population hypertendue à haut risque cardiovasculaire (excluant le diabète, car on a l'étude similaire ACCORD)
 - Premiers résultats en 2018
 - Prédiction: résultats idem à ACCORD

Special Communication

2014 Evidence-Based Guideline for the Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults

Report From the Panel Members Appointed to the Eighth Joint National Committee (JNC 8)

Paul A. James, MD; Suzanne Oparil, MD; Barry L. Carter, PharmD; William C. Cushman, MD; Cheryl Dennison-Himmelfarb, RN, ANP, PhD; Joel Handler, MD; Daniel T. Lackland, DrPH; Michael L. LeFevre, MD, MSPH; Thomas D. MacKenzie, MD, MSPH; Olugbenga Ogedegbe, MD, MPH, MS; Sidney C. Smith Jr, MD; Laura P. Svetkey, MD, MHS; Sandra J. Taler, MD; Raymond R. Townsend, MD; Jackson T. Wright Jr, MD, PhD; Andrew S. Narva, MD; Eduardo Ortiz, MD, MPH

Although this guideline provides evidence-based recommendations for the management of high BP and should meet the clinical needs of most patients, these recommendations are not a substitute for clinical judgment, and decisions about care must carefully consider and incorporate the clinical characteristics and circumstances of each individual patient.

TA 150/95: ajout un rx: 120/60 va bien: Probablement OK

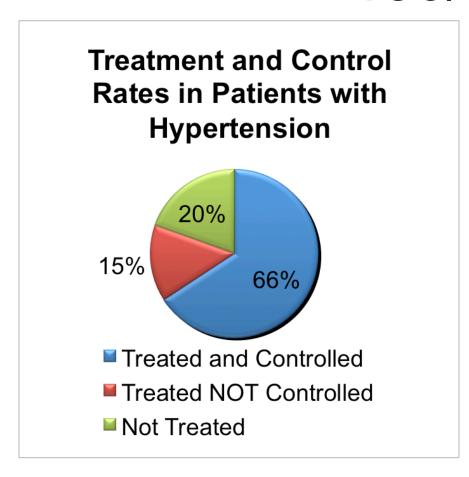
TA 150/95: ajout un rx: 134/85; ajout 2e rx: 132/80; ajout 3e rx: 120/60 va bien: Probablement trop

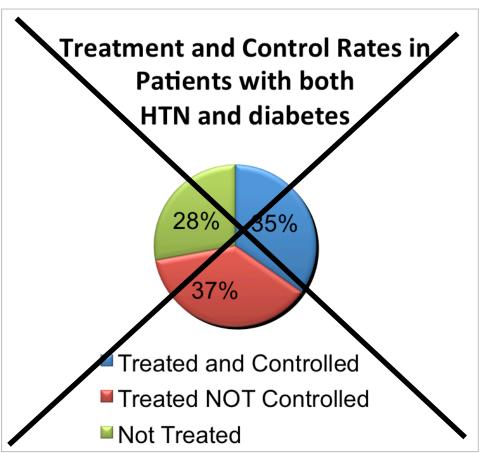
JAMA. 2014;311(5):507-520.

Cas clinique

- 'Mr X, diabétique, TA 134/70 sous 2 anti-HTA
- Je vous propose de vous ajouter un autre médicament afin de viser une TAs < 130mmHg même si aucune étude ne démontre que cela peut vous aider. Vous risquez d'avoir des effets secondaires du nouveau médicament ou de la baisse de TA, ou des deux, mais pas nécessairement, sans bénéfices démontrés. Vous devrez évidemment payer ce 3e Rx.
- Qu'en pensez-vous??'
- 'NON

Contrôle de la TA: <140/90 vs <130/80 ???





Merci de votre attention!!

Questions?
Commentaires?