KIDNEY HEALTH FOR ALL PREPARING FOR THE UNEXPECTED,

SUPPORTING THE VULNERABLE!

به نام خداوند جان و خرد



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Hypertension

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Clinical manifestations

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 No specific complains or manifestations other than elevated systolic and/or diastolic BP (Silent Killer)

- Morning occipital headache
- Dizziness
- Fatigue
- In severe hypertension, epistaxis or blurred vision



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- Heart
 - Left ventricular hypertrophy
 - Angina or myocardial infarction
 - Heart failure
- Brain
 - Stroke or transient ischemic attack
- Chronic kidney disease
- Peripheral arterial disease
- Retinopathy

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KIDNEY HEALTH FOR ALL PREPARING FOR THE UNEXPECTED, Checklist for Accurate Measurements SUPPORTING THE VULNERABLE!

Key Points	Specific Instructions
Step 1: Prepare patient	 -Have patient relax, sitting in a chair (feet on floor, back supported) for >5 min. -Avoid caffeine, exercise, and smoking for ≥ 30 min before measurement. -Ensure bladder emptied. -No talking during rest period or measurement. -Remove clothing covering location of cuff placement. -Measurements while patient sitting/lying on exam table do not fulfill criteria.
Step 2: Use proper technique	-Use validated BP measurement device that is calibrated periodically. -Support patient's arm (e.g., resting on a desk). -Position middle of cuff on patient's upper arm at mid-sternum (right atrium). -Use correct cuff size, such that the bladder encircles 80% of the arm. -Either stethoscope diaphragm or bell may be used for auscultatory readings.
Step 3: Take proper measurements	-At first visit, record BP in both arms. Subsequently, use arm with higherBP. -Separate repeated measurements by 1–2 min. -For auscultatory readings, estimate SBP by palpation and inflate cuff 20–30 mm Hg above. Deflate 2 mm Hg per second and listen for Korotkoff sounds.
Step 4: Document BP readings	-Note time of most recent BP medication before measurements. -Record SBP and DBP.
Step 5: Average readings	-Use average of \geq 2 readings obtained on \geq 2 occasions to estimate level of BP.
Step 6: Provide readings to patient	-Provide patients SBP/DBP readings both verbally and in writing.
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Self-Measurement of BP

- Provides information on:
 - 1. Response to antihypertensive therapy
 - 2. Improving adherence with therapy
 - 3. Evaluating white-coat HTN
- Home measurement of >135/85 mmHg is generally considered to be hypertensive.
- Home measurement devices should be checked regularly.



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Basic testing	Fasting blood glucose*	
	Complete blood count	
	Lipid profile	
	Serum creatinine with eGFR*	
	Serum sodium, potassium, calcium*	
	Thyroid-stimulating hormone	
	Urinalysis	
	Electrocardiogram	
Optional testing	Echocardiogram	
	Uric acid	
	Urinary albumin to creatinine ratio	dneyhealthforal
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KIDNEY HEALTH FOR ALL PREPARING FOR THE UNEXPECTED,		TH FOR ALL UNEXPECTED,	BP Classification (JNC 7 and ACC/AHA Guidelines)		
SBP		DBP	2003 JNC7	2017 ACC/AHA	
<120	and	<80	Normal BP	Normal BP	
120–129	and	<80	Duchungentensien	Elevated BP	
130–139	or	80–89	Prenypertension	Stage 1 hypertension	
140–159	or	90-99	Stage 1 hypertension	Stage 2 hypertension	
≥160	or	≥100	Stage 2 hypertension	Stage 2 hypertension	
 Blood Pressure should be based on an average of ≥2 careful readings on ≥2 occasions Adults with SBP or DBP in two categories should be designated to the higher BP category 					

Out of Office BP Readings

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SUPPORTING THE VULNERABLE! Greater use of out of office BP measurements (ABPM or HBPM) for confirmation of office hypertension and recognition of White Coat/Masked Hypertension

- Confirmed (Sustained) Hypertension
 - Elevated office and out of office average BP
 - Substantially higher risk of CVD compared to adults with normal office and out of office BPs
 - Require therapy (nonpharmacological or combined nonpharmacological and antihypertensive drug therapy)
- White Coat Hypertension (WCH)
 - Office Hypertension not confirmed by out of office BP readings
 - Present in about 10-25% of adults with office hypertension
 - CVD risk profile more like adults with normal BP than adults with sustained hypertension
 - May not need treatment for hypertension (should be monitored for development of sustained hypertension)

Masked Hypertension (MH)

- Normal office BP but out of office BP hypertension
- Present in about 10-25% of adults with normal office BP
- CVD risk profile more like adults with sustained hypertension than adults without hypertension
- Should be considered for antihypertensive drug therapy





Secondary Hypertension

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Common causes	
Renal parenchymal disease	
Renovascular disease	
Primary aldosteronism	
Obstructive sleep apnea	
Drug or alcohol induced	
Uncommon causes	
Pheochromocytoma/paraganglioma	
Cushing's syndrome	
Hypothyroidism	
Hyperthyroidism	
Aortic coarctation (undiagnosed or repaired)	
Primary hyperparathyroidism	
Congenital adrenal hyperplasia	
Mineralocorticoid excess syndromes other than primary aldosteronism	
Acromegaly	
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2017 ACC/AHA BP Guideline: Thresholds for Treatment

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SBP		DBP	D,	CVD Risk/other circumstances	Recommended Treatment
<120	and	<80		N/A	Healthy Lifestyle
120–129	and	<80		N/A	Nonpharmacological therapy
130-139	or	80-89		No CVD /10-yr ASCVD risk <10%*	Nonpharmacological therapy
130–139	or	80–89	+	CVD /10-year ASCVD risk ≥ 10%	Antihypertensive drug therapy
≥130	or	≥80		Diabetes or CKD	(plus nonpharmacological therapy)
≥130			Vorld	Age ≥65 years	
≥140	or	≥90	Kid Day	N/A	
				* AHA/ACC 2013 Pooled Cohort CVD Risk Equations	



Best Proven Nonpharmacological Interventions for Prevention and Treatment of Hypertension

	Intervention	Dose	Approximate Impact on SBP	
			Hypertension	Normotension
Weight loss	Calorie reduction & physical activity	Best goal is ideal body weight. Expect about 1 mm Hg for every 1-kg reduction in weight.	-5 mm Hg	-2/3 mm Hg
Healthy diet	DASH diet	Diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and low-fat dairy products, with reduced saturated and total fat.	-11 mm Hg	-3 mm Hg
Dietary sodium	Reduced intake	Optimal goal <1500 mg/d, but at least a 1000-mg/d reduction in most adults.	-5/6 mm Hg	-2/3 mm Hg
Dietary potassium	Enhanced intake through diet	3500–5000 mg/d, preferably by diet rich in potassium.	-4/5 mm Hg	-2 mm Hg
Physical activity	Aerobic	• 90–150 min/wk (65%–75% heart rate reserve)	-5/8 mm Hg	-2/4 mm Hg
	Dynamic resistance	 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	• 4 × 2 min (hand grip), 1 min between exercises, 30%–40% max. 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: ● Men: ≤2 drinks daily ● Women: ≤1 drink daily	-4 mm Hg	-3 mm Hg

Lifestyle Modification

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Modification

Weight reduction

Adopt DASH eating plan

Dietary sodium reduction

Physical activity

Moderation of alcohol consumption

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Approximate SBP reduction (range) 5–20 mmHg / 10 kg weight loss 8–14 mmHg 2-8 mmHg4–9 mmHg 2-4 mmHg

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Drug therapy for hypertension

Class of drug	Example dose	Initiating dose	Usual maintenance
Diuretics	Hydrochlorothiazide	12.5 mg o.d	12.5-25 mg o.d
β-blockers	Atenolol	25-50 mg o.d.	50-100 mg o.d.
Calcium channel blockers	Amlodipine	2.5-5 mg o.d.	5-10 mg o.d
lpha-blockers	prazosin	2.5 mg o.d	2.5-10mg o.d.
ACE- inhibitors	captopril	25 mg q8-12hr	25-150mg q8-12hr
Angiotensin-II receptor blockers	Losartan valsartan	25-50 mg o.d. 80-160 mg o.d.	50-100 mg o.d 80-360 mg o.d



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Diuretics

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Example: Hydrochlorothiazide

- Act by decreasing blood volume and cardiac output
- Decrease peripheral resistance during chronic therapy
- Drugs of choice in elderly hypertensives

Side effects-

- Hypokalaemia
- Hyponatraemia
- Hyperlipidaemia
- Hyperuricaemia (hence contraindicated in gout)
- Hyperglycaemia (hence not safe in diabetes)
- Not safe in renal and hepatic insufficiency

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ACE inhibitors

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Example: Ramipril, Lisinopril, Enalapril, Captopril

- Inhibit ACE and formation of angiotensin II and block its effects
- Drugs of choice in co-existent diabetes mellitus, Heart failure

Side effects-

dry cough, hypotension, angioedema



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Angiotensin II receptor blockers

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Example: Losartan, Valsartan

- Block the angiotensin II receptor and inhibit effects of angiotensin II
- Drugs of choice in patients with co-existing diabetes mellitus

Side effects-



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Calcium channel blockers

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Example: Amlodipine

- Block entry of calcium through calcium channels
- Cause vasodilation and reduce peripheral resistance
- Drugs of choice in elderly hypertensives and those with co-existing asthma
- Neutral effect on glucose and lipid levels

Side effects

Flushing, headache, Pedal edema

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Beta blockers

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Example: Atenolol, Metoprolol, Carvedilol, Bisoprolol

- Block β_1 receptors on the heart
- Block β_2 receptors on kidney and inhibit release of renin
- Decrease rate and force of contraction and thus reduce cardiac output
- Drugs of choice in patients with co-existent coronary heart disease

Side effects-

- lethargy, impotency, bradycardia
- Not safe in patients with co-existing asthma and diabetes
- Have an adverse effect on the lipid profile



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Alpha blockers

Example: prazosin, Terazosin

- Block α -1 receptors and cause vasodilation
- Reduce peripheral resistance and venous return
- Exert beneficial effects on lipids and insulin sensitivity
- Drugs of choice in patients with co-existing BPH

Side effects-

Postural hypotension,



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- In adults \geq 65 years, with average SBP \geq 130 mm Hg:
 - if non institutionalized ambulatory community-dwelling adult, treat to <130 mm Hg
 - If high burden of comorbidity and limited life expectancy, treatment decisions should be based on clinical judgment and patient preference, using a team-based approach to assess risk/benefit of potential treatment



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Antihypertensive Drug Treatment: Diabetes Mellitus

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- In adults with hypertension and DM,
- If average BP ≥130/90 mm Hg, initiate antihypertensive drug therapy and treat to <130/90 mm Hg
- All first-line classes of antihypertensives (i.e., diuretics, ACE inhibitors, ARBs, and CCBs) useful and effective

Consider ACEI or ARBs in presence of albuminuria

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Antihypertensive Drug Treatment:

Heart Failure

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Hypertension and heart failure with reduced ejection factor (HFrEF)

- Prescribe guideline directed medical therapy (GDMT)
- Nondihydropyridine CCBs not recommended
- BP goal: <130/80 mm Hg

Hypertension and heart failure with preserved ejection factor (HFpEF)

- If symptoms of volume overload, prescribe diuretics
- If high BP persists, prescribe ACE inhibitors or ARBs and beta blockers
- BP goal: <130 mm Hgidney Day

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Antihypertensive Drug Treatment:

Ischemic Heart Disease

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- Adults with hypertension and stable ischemic heart disease (SIHD)
 - Use GDMT medications (e.g., beta blockers, ACE inhibitors, or ARBs) for compelling indications (e.g., previous MI, stable angina)
 - Add other drugs (e.g. dihydropyridine CCBs, thiazide diuretics, and/or mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists) as needed to control hypertension
 - If hypertension persistent and angina, add dihydropyridine CCBs to GDMT beta blockers
 - In adults who have had an MI or ACS, reasonable to continue GDMT beta blockers for treatment of hypertension beyond 3 years
 - In patients with CAD (without HFrEF) and angina who had MI > 3 years previously, consider beta blockers and/or CCBs
 BP target: <130/80 mm Hg
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Antihypertensive Drug Treatment: CKD

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- Adults with hypertension and CKD
 - Treatment with ACE inhibitors reasonable to slow kidney disease progression:
 - Stage 3 or higher
 - Stage 1 or 2 with albuminuria ≥300 mg/d, or ≥300 mg/g albumin-to-creatinine ratio [or equivalent in first morning void]
 - Use of ARBs reasonable if ACE inhibitors not tolerated



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Causes of

KIDNEY HEALTH FOR ALL PREPARING FOR THE UNEXPECTED, SUPPORTING THE VULNERABLE! Resistant Hypertension

- Improper BP measurement
- Excess sodium intake
- Inadequate diuretic therapy
- Medication
 - Inadequate doses
 - Drug actions and interactions (e.g., (NSAIDs), illicit drugs, sympathomimetics, OCP)
 - Over-the-counter drugs and some herbal supplements
- Excess alcohol intake
- Identifiable causes of HTN



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Hypertensive Emergency and Urgency

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- Severe hypertension (BP >180/120 mmHg):
- **Emergency:** if acute, life-threatening manifestations of target organ damage (hypertensive encephalopathy, subarachnoid or intracerebral hemorrhage, acute ischemic stroke or MI, pulmonary edema, unstable angina, aortic dissection, acute renal failure), severe preeclampsia/eclampsia, or pheochromocytoma crisis:
 - Admit to ICU for continuous BP monitoring and parenteral antihypertensive drug therapy
 - Reduce SBP to <140 within first hour (<120 mm Hg for aortic dissection)
- **Urgency:** if no compelling indication:
 - Reduce SBP no more than 25% in first hour and if stable to 160/100 within next 2-6 hours and cautiously to normal during next 24-48 hours



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