

ANTIHYPERTENSIVE TREATMENT AND BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT STANDARDS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

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Background.

Patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) have increased all-cause mortality, especially cardiovascular. The majority of patients with CKD have stages 1-3 and are treated by primary care physicians and nephrologists. Arterial hypertension (AH) is highly prevalent comorbidity among CKD population, but its control remains poor.

Material and methods. We enrolled to the study 365 patients with CKD stage 1-3 that received medical care in Dnipropetrovsk Mechnikov Regional Hospital, Dnipro, Ukraine in 2017th. We selected patients that are supposed to be followed-up by primary care practitioners but required nephrologist's consultation. Achieving blood pressure (BP) targets according to different standards was assessed. All patients were examined and followed-up according to local and European standards.

Results.

178 patients (49 had AH onset. Females achieved BP targets more often, than males (Table 1). Monotherapy was the most common regimen (63,5%).

Table 1.

Antihypertensive treatment regimens depending on BP targets.

Parameter	Known AH	AH treatment guidelines				
		KDIGO 2012	ESC 2013	ESC 2016	ACC 2017	CCS 2018
Total, n (%)	178 (100,0)	58 (34,1)	54 (30,3)	44 (24,7)	11 (6,2)	37 (20,8)
Females, n (%)	110 (61,8)	40 (69,0)	35 (64,8)	28 (63,6)	9 (81,8)	25 (67,6)
№ of drugs, n (%)						
1	113 (63,5)	44 (75,9)	43 (79,6)	33 (75,0)	7 (63,6)	28 (75,7)
2	48 (27,0)	12 (20,7)	7 (13,0)	7 (15,9)	3 (27,3)	7 (18,9)
3	16 (9,0)	1 (1,7)	3 (5,6)	3 (6,8)	1 (9,1)	2 (5,4)
4	1 (0,6)	1 (1,7)	1 (1,9)	1 (2,3)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)

RAAS blockers were the most wide-used drugs (74,6%). Calcium channel blockers and diuretics were used the most scarcely (~20">Conclusions. Prevalence of AH in patients with CKD is high - 70%.

Wider usage of combined therapy and RAAS blockers (ACEi and ARB) is needed. Shift from beta-blockers to diuretics usage may be considered.