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PCV14 COMPARISON OF BLOOD PRESSURE OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF ANGIOTENSIN-RECEPTOR BLOCKERS (ARBs) IN PATIENTS SEEN PREDOMINANTLY IN PRIMARY CARE PRACTICES

Biskupiak J1, Kim J1

1University of Utah College of Pharmacy, Salt Lake City, UT, USA, 2University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, USA

OBJECTIVES: A study compared blood pressure (BP) outcomes (changes in BP and goal attainment) in adult patients (age >18 years) treated with an ARB or ARB-HCTZ fixed dose combination. METHODS: A retrospective study was conducted using the GE Centricity EMR database, which contains the ambulatory health records for more than 9.7 million unique identified patients. Patients with a diagnosis for one of the following antihypertensive medications (ARBs or fixed-dose combination (FDC) with HCTZ) were included. OUTCOMES: The primary outcome was mean change in systolic and diastolic BP and percent patients attaining BP goal. The study included patients with severe hypertension (SeDBP & SeSBP >180/110 mmHg) and those with hypertension (SeDBP & SeSBP >140/90 mmHg). RESULTS: Baseline characteristics of patients treated with ARBs or ARB-HCTZ FDC were similar, with the only statistical difference being a higher percentage of females in the ARB group (73.3% vs. 72.3%; p = 0.04). All statistical analyses used an intention-to-treat approach. The mean change in systolic and diastolic BP was significantly lower in the ARB-HCTZ group compared to ARB (21.13 ± 19.11 vs. 22.86 ± 19.91 mmHg, p < 0.001) and in the ARB-HCTZ group compared to control (18.32 ± 17.31 vs. 20.01 ± 18.85 mmHg, p < 0.001). Suicidality was significantly lower in the ARB-HCTZ group compared to ARB (0.67% vs. 1.14%, p = 0.005) and in the ARB-HCTZ group compared to control (0.93% vs. 2.00%, p = 0.001). CONCLUSIONS: Mean change in BP and percent patients achieving BP goal were significantly lower in the ARB-HCTZ group compared to ARB and control. Systolic and diastolic BP values were lower in the ARB-HCTZ group compared to ARB and control. Suicidality was significantly lower in the ARB-HCTZ group compared to ARB and control. The study had high internal validity as it used an intention-to-treat approach and all statistical analyses used an intention-to-treat approach. The study had high external validity as it was conducted in a real-world setting. METHODS: The study was conducted using an EHR database, which contains the ambulatory health records for more than 9.7 million unique identified patients. The database includes patient demographics, medications, and health outcomes. The study included patients with severe hypertension (SeDBP & SeSBP >180/110 mmHg) and those with hypertension (SeDBP & SeSBP >140/90 mmHg). The study used an intention-to-treat approach. The study had high internal validity as it used an intention-to-treat approach and all statistical analyses used an intention-to-treat approach. The study had high external validity as it was conducted in a real-world setting. RESULTS: The study had high internal validity as it used an intention-to-treat approach and all statistical analyses used an intention-to-treat approach. The study had high external validity as it was conducted in a real-world setting.