tensive (HTN) patients. METHODS: The study included adults (18 yrs. or older) HTN patients with commercial and supplemental insurance in the Truven MarketScan database with an HTN diagnosis between October 2009 and December 2011. At least two filled prescriptions for Exforge HCT or two periods of minimum 15 days of concurrent use of amiodarone, valsartan and hydrochlorothiazide (PCV) were required. Patients were continuously enrolled at least 12 months before and 12 month after the index prescription and had valsartan, initial dose of 160 or 320 mg/day. Adherence was measured with proportion of days covered (PDC) and medication possession ratio (MPR). Persistence was defined as no treatment gap greater than 30 days. Chi-Square tests and independent sample t-tests were used after adequate propensity score matching (PSM) (absolute standardized differences <0.1) using demographics, comorbidities, pre-index health care utilization, pre-index costs and valsartan initial dose. RESULTS: Exforge HCT patients (N=9,221) had better unadjusted outcomes compared to FC patients (N=1,884): higher MPR (81.6% vs 77.0%), PDC (70.0% vs 60.6%) and persistence (42.7% vs 36.6%, p<0.0001). After the PSM, Exforge HCT patients also exhibited better outcomes compared to FC patients: higher adherence (85.7% vs 77.0%), higher PDC (73.8% vs 60.6%) and persistence (46.8% vs 23.6%) (all p<0.0001). More patients had MPR>80% in the Exforge HCT cohort (72.9% vs 57.5%) comparing with FC. The most accomplished less (41%), had work limitations ‘none of the time’ (30.3%) had lot of energy (33.7%) and accomplished less due to physical problems (25.5%). They ‘sometimes’ faced health limitations (40%), pain (30%) ‘most of the times’. They ‘sometimes’ faced health limitations (40%), had lot of energy (33.7%) and accomplished less due to physical problems (25.5%). Most accomplished less (41%), had work limitations ‘none of the time’ (30.3%) had lot of energy (33.7%) and accomplished less due to physical problems (25.5%). Most accomplished less (41%), had work limitations ‘none of the time’ (30.3%) had lot of energy (33.7%) and accomplished less due to physical problems (25.5%). Most accomplished less (41%), had work limitations ‘none of the time’ (30.3%) had lot of energy (33.7%) and accomplished less due to physical problems (25.5%). Most accomplished less (41%), had work limitations ‘none of the time’ (30.3%) had lot of energy (33.7%) and accomplished less due to physical problems (25.5%). Most accomplished less (41%), had work limitations ‘none of the time’ (30.3%) had lot of energy (33.7%) and accomplished less due to physical problems (25.5%).