

Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults: Synopsis of the 2017 American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Hypertension Guideline

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Description: In November 2017, the American College of Cardiology (ACC) and the American Heart Association (AHA) released a clinical practice guideline for the prevention, detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood pressure (BP) in adults. This article summarizes the major recommendations.

Methods: In 2014, the ACC and the AHA appointed a multidisciplinary committee to update previous reports of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure. The committee reviewed literature and commissioned systematic reviews and meta-analyses on out-of-office BP monitoring, the optimal target for BP lowering, the comparative benefits and harms of different classes of antihypertensive agents, and the comparative benefits and harms of initiating therapy with a single antihypertensive agent or a combination of 2 agents.

Recommendations: This article summarizes key recommendations in the following areas: BP classification, BP measurement, screening for secondary hypertension, nonpharmacologic therapy, BP thresholds and cardiac risk estimation to guide drug treatment, treatment goals (general and for patients with diabetes mellitus, chronic kidney disease, and advanced age), choice of initial drug therapy, resistant hypertension, and strategies to improve hypertension control.

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* For a list of the members of the 2017 ACC/AHA Hypertension Guideline Writing Committee, see the Appendix (available at Annals.org).

Hypertension is the leading cause of death and disability-adjusted life-years worldwide (1, 2). In the United States, hypertension accounts for more cardiovascular disease (CVD) deaths than any other modifiable risk factor and is second only to cigarette smoking as a preventable cause of death for any reason (3). The 2017 American College of Cardiology (ACC)/American Heart Association (AHA) Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults provides an evidence-based approach to reduction of CVD risk through lowering of blood pressure (BP) (4).

GUIDELINE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

In 1977, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) initiated a series of hypertension guidelines, culminating in the 2003 publication of The Seventh Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (JNC 7) (5). In 2013, the NHLBI transferred responsibility for sponsorship of clinical practice guidelines for CVD prevention to the ACC and the AHA (6). In 2014, the ACC and the AHA partnered with 9 other professional associations to develop a new hypertension clinical practice guideline. A 21-member panel of multidisciplinary experts (physicians, nurses, pharmacists, and patient representatives) with no BP-related industry relationships developed the 2017 guideline.

The writing committee conducted a structured review of the literature and commissioned 4 systematic reviews (and meta-analyses when feasible) from an independent evidence review committee to address the following: 1) self-directed and/or ambulatory BP moni-

toring compared with office-based BP measurement to prevent adverse outcomes and achieve better BP control, 2) the optimal target for BP lowering during antihypertensive therapy, 3) whether various antihypertensive drug classes differ in their comparative benefits and/or harms as first-line treatment, and 4) whether initiating treatment with 1 antihypertensive drug (monotherapy) is more or less beneficial than starting with 2 drugs (7).

The writing committee used the methods of the ACC/AHA Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines (8) to make 106 recommendations, each characterized by class (strength) of recommendation (an estimate of the magnitude and certainty of benefit in proportion to risk) and level (quality) of evidence (rating the type, quantity, and consistency of data from clinical trials and other sources). Five "official" reviewers from the ACC and the AHA, 9 "organizational" reviewers representing the partner professional organizations, and 38 "content" reviewers with expertise in hypertension reviewed the recommendations before approval by the governing bodies of the ACC, the AHA, the American Society for Preventive Cardiology, the Preventive Cardiovascular Nurses Association, the American Academy of Physician Assistants, the Association of Black Cardiologists, the American Pharmacists Association, the American College of Preventive Medicine, the American Society of Hypertension, the American Geriatrics Society, and

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Table 1. Classification of BP*

Category	BP
Normal	<120/80 mm Hg
Elevated	120-129/<80 mm Hg
Stage 1 hypertension	130-139/80-89 mm Hg
Stage 2 hypertension	≥140/90 mm Hg

BP = blood pressure.

* Based on accurate measurements and average of ≥2 readings on ≥2 occasions.

the National Medical Association. A complete description of the methods, the evidence reviews, and the recommendations is available at www.acc.org/latest-in-cardiology/ten-points-to-remember/2017/11/09/11/41/2017-guideline-for-high-blood-pressure-in-adults. This synopsis summarizes major recommendations for generalist clinicians.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Classification of BP and Diagnosis of Hypertension

Table 1 shows BP classifications. Although the definition of normal BP remains the same as in JNC 7 (average systolic BP [SBP] <120 mm Hg and average diastolic BP [DBP] <80 mm Hg), the 2017 guideline replaces the term “prehypertension” with “elevated BP” (average SBP of 120 to 129 mm Hg and average DBP <80 mm Hg) and “stage 1 hypertension” (average SBP of 130 to 139 mm Hg or average DBP of 80 to 89 mm Hg). Stage 2 hypertension is defined as an average SBP of at least 140 mm Hg or an average DBP of at least 90 mm Hg instead of a BP of at least 160/100 mm Hg. The upper end of prehypertension was reclassified as stage 1 hypertension because adults with BP in this range have an approximately 2-fold increase in CVD risk compared with adults with normal BP, and recent randomized clinical trials have demonstrated benefit with an SBP below 130 mm Hg (9–13). This change in BP classification is estimated to result in an increase of about 14% in the prevalence of hypertension in the United States but only a 1.9% increase in adults requiring antihypertensive drug therapy (14).

Measurement of BP

Proper methods of BP measurement, which are detailed in the guideline (4), are fundamental to categorizing BP, ascertaining BP-related CVD risk, and managing hypertension. The guideline urges clinicians to obtain accurate measurements and base their estimates of BP on an average of at least 2 readings obtained on at least 2 separate occasions (Table 2).

The guideline recommends greater use of out-of-office BP measurements to confirm the diagnosis of hypertension and titrate medication. In adults who are not using antihypertensive drugs, ambulatory BP monitoring (ABPM) or home BP monitoring (HBPM) should be used to detect white coat hypertension (high office BP but normal out-of-office BP) and masked hypertension (normal office BP but high out-of-office BP) (Figure 1). White coat hypertension is associated with a CVD risk

approximating that of normal BP, whereas masked hypertension carries a CVD risk similar to that of sustained hypertension. In adults already using antihypertensive drugs, the guideline recommends screening for masked uncontrolled hypertension if the office BP is at goal but CVD risk is increased or target organ damage is present. If the office BP is more than 5 to 10 mm Hg above goal in a patient using 3 or more antihypertensive drugs, the guideline recommends HBPM to detect a white coat effect (Figure 2).

Secondary Hypertension

A secondary cause of hypertension can be identified in approximately 10% of hypertensive adults, and specific treatment of the cause reduces CVD risk. Screening for a secondary cause is recommended in the circumstances listed in Table 3, with referral to a clinician with relevant expertise when screening results are positive.

Nonpharmacologic Interventions

Lifestyle changes alone are recommended for most adults newly classified as having stage 1 hypertension (130 to 139/80 to 89 mm Hg), and lifestyle changes plus drug therapy are recommended for those with existing CVD or increased CVD risk. Recommended lifestyle interventions are listed in Table 4.

BP Thresholds and Risk Estimation to Guide Pharmacologic Treatment

Figure 3 shows BP thresholds and recommendations for follow-up and treatment of normal BP, elevated BP, and stage 1 and 2 hypertension. Intensive BP-lowering therapies should be directed toward patients with the highest atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) risk. Although drug treatment based on BP alone is cost-effective, basing treatment decisions on absolute ASCVD risk combined with BP is even more efficient and cost-effective in reducing CVD risk. Benefits of using a combination approach to guide drug treatment include focusing treatment on patients most likely to have CVD events and a larger absolute CVD risk reduction, preventing more CVD events, and saving more quality-adjusted life-years.

For high-risk adults with stage 1 hypertension who have preexisting CVD or an estimated 10-year ASCVD risk of at least 10%, the guideline recommends initiating drug treatment for those with an average BP of 130/80 mm Hg or higher (class I recommendation, high-quality evidence). For lower-risk adults without preexisting CVD and an estimated 10-year ASCVD risk less than 10%, the BP threshold for drug treatment is 140/90 mm Hg or higher (class I recommendation, low-quality evidence) (Table 4).

The ACC/AHA Pooled Cohort Equations (<http://tools.acc.org/ASCVD-Risk-Estimator>), which are based on age, race, sex, cholesterol levels (total, low-density lipoprotein, and high-density lipoprotein), statin use, SBP, treatment for hypertension, history of diabetes mellitus (DM), current smoking, and aspirin use, are recommended to estimate 10-year risk for ASCVD, which is defined as a first nonfatal myocardial infarct-

tion, coronary heart disease death, or fatal or nonfatal stroke among adults without CVD (15). Adults with DM, those with chronic kidney disease (CKD), and those aged 65 years or older are in the high-risk category for ASCVD.

BP Goals for Patients With Hypertension

Table 4 summarizes recommendations on BP thresholds and goals for treatment of adults with hypertension. After initiation of antihypertensive drug therapy, regardless of ASCVD risk, the recommended BP target is less than 130/80 mm Hg. The quality of evidence supporting this target is stronger for patients with known CVD or an estimated 10-year ASCVD risk of at least 10% than for patients without elevated risk. A recent systematic review and network meta-analysis showed continuing reduction in CVD risk (major cardiovascular events, stroke, coronary heart disease, and all-cause mortality) at progressively lower levels of achieved SBP (13). A sensitivity analysis demonstrated a similar pattern when the results of SPRINT (Systolic Blood Pressure Intervention Trial) were excluded (13).

Choice of Antihypertensive Drug Therapy

The evidence review conducted to inform the recommendations found some differences but general similarity in the efficacy and safety of drugs traditionally considered first-line agents, underscoring the importance of BP lowering above the choice of drug (7). Recommendations on initial agents are summarized in Table 4. For adults without a compelling indication for use of a specific drug, clinicians should initiate therapy with thiazide diuretics, calcium-channel blockers, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, or angiotensin-receptor blockers. Thiazide diuretics (especially chlorthalidone) and calcium-channel blockers are the preferred options for first-line therapy in most U.S. adults because of their efficacy. In black patients,

Table 2. Recommendations for Measurement of BP*

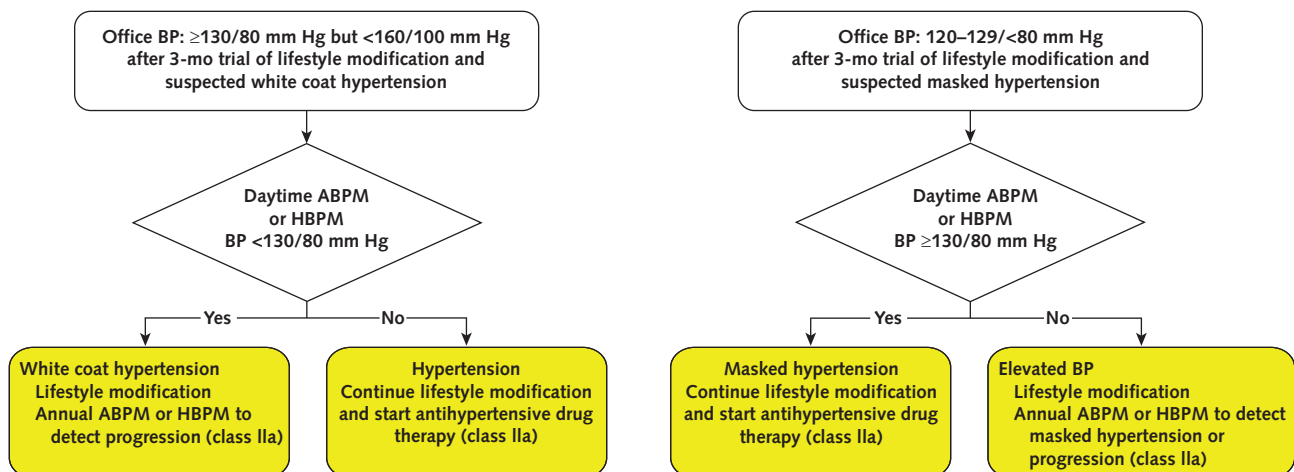
- For diagnosis and management of high BP, proper methods for accurate measurement and documentation of BP should be used, including averaging readings taken on ≥ 2 occasions. (Class I recommendation; level of evidence: C-EO)
- Out-of-office measurement (ABPM or HBPM) should be done to confirm the diagnosis of hypertension and for titration of BP-lowering medications. (Class I recommendation; level of evidence: A)
- In adults with untreated office BP of 130/80–160/100 mm Hg, screen for WCH with daytime ABPM or HBPM. (Class IIa recommendation; level of evidence: B-NR)
- In adults with WCH, periodically monitor with ABPM or HBPM to detect progression to sustained hypertension. (Class IIa recommendation; level of evidence: C-LD)
- In adults receiving treatment who have office BP readings that are not at goal and have HBPM readings suggestive of WCE, confirm BP elevation by ABPM. (Class IIa recommendation; level of evidence: C-LD)
- In adults with untreated office BP consistently between 120–129/75–79 mm Hg, screen for MH with HBPM or ABPM. (Class IIa recommendation; level of evidence: B-NR)
- In adults receiving multiple antihypertensive drugs and with office BP ≤ 10 mm Hg above goal, screen for WCE with HBPM or ABPM. (Class IIb recommendation; level of evidence: C-EO)
- In adults being treated for hypertension with office readings at goal, screen for MUCH with HBPM in the presence of target organ damage or increased overall CVD risk. (Class IIb recommendation; level of evidence: C-EO)

ABPM = ambulatory blood pressure monitoring; BP = blood pressure; CVD = cardiovascular disease; EO = expert opinion; HBPM = home blood pressure monitoring; LD = limited data; MH = masked hypertension; MUCH = masked uncontrolled hypertension; NR = nonrandomized; WCE = white coat effect; WCH = white coat hypertension. * Details on class of recommendation and level of evidence are provided in the Appendix Figure (available at Annals.org).

including those with DM, thiazide diuretics and calcium-channel blockers are recommended as first-line agents, whereas β -blockers and renin-angiotensin system inhibitors are less effective at lowering BP.

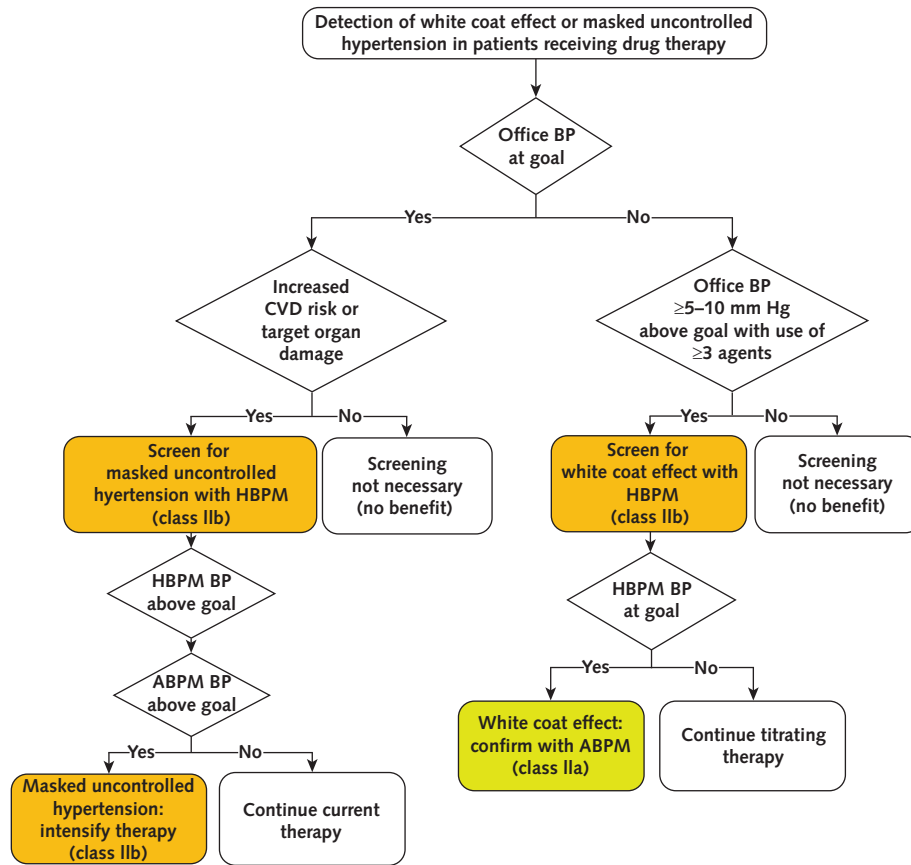
For patients with stage 2 hypertension, initiation of 2 antihypertensive agents from different classes is rec-

Figure 1. Algorithm for detection of white coat hypertension or masked hypertension in patients not receiving antihypertensive drug therapy.



Colors correspond to class of recommendation in the Appendix Figure. (Reproduced with permission of the American College of Cardiology and the American Heart Association.) ABPM = ambulatory blood pressure monitoring; BP = blood pressure; HBPM = home blood pressure monitoring.

Figure 2. Algorithm for detection of white coat effect or masked uncontrolled hypertension in patients receiving drug therapy.



Colors correspond to class of recommendation in the Appendix Figure. (Reproduced with permission of the American College of Cardiology and the American Heart Association.) ABPM = ambulatory blood pressure monitoring; BP = blood pressure; CVD = cardiovascular disease; HBPM = home blood pressure monitoring.

ommended when the average SBP and DBP are more than 20 and 10 mm Hg above target, respectively. Patients with stage 2 hypertension and an average BP of 160/100 mm Hg or higher should be treated promptly, should be carefully monitored, and should have prompt adjustment of their regimen until control is achieved.

Table 3. Screening for Secondary Hypertension*

Recommendation for screening

New onset or uncontrolled hypertension: screen for secondary hypertension (class I recommendation; level of evidence: C-EO)

Clinical circumstances for screening for secondary hypertension

- Presence of drug-resistant or drug-induced hypertension
- Abrupt onset of hypertension
- Onset of hypertension in young persons (aged <30 y)
- Exacerbation of previously controlled hypertension
- Disproportionate target organ damage for the degree of hypertension
- Accelerated or malignant hypertension
- Onset of diastolic hypertension in older adults (aged ≥65 y)
- Unprovoked or excessive hypokalemia

EO = expert opinion.

* Details on class of recommendation and level of evidence are provided in the Appendix Figure.

After initiation of drug therapy, management should include monthly evaluation of adherence and therapeutic response until control is achieved. Interventions to promote control, such as HBPM, team-based care, and telehealth, are useful in improving BP control.

BP Thresholds and Goals in Adults With DM

Although the guideline encourages ASCVD risk assessment in all adults with hypertension, including those with DM, clinicians can assume for the sake of convenience that most adults with DM and hypertension have a 10-year ASCVD risk of at least 10%, placing them in a high-risk category that requires initiation of drug therapy at a BP of 130/80 mm Hg or higher. Although the ACCORD (Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes) trial did not document a statistically significant reduction in the primary outcome (CVD composite) with intensive versus standard BP lowering, the trial was underpowered to detect a difference between treatment groups, and interpretation of the results was complicated by use of a factorial design (16). SPRINT demonstrated a CVD benefit from intensive treatment to an SBP goal of less than 120 mm Hg but did not include patients with DM (17). Meta-analysis of

Table 4. Recommendations for Nonpharmacologic and Pharmacologic Treatment and BP Goals***Nonpharmacologic interventions for adults with elevated BP or hypertension**

- Weight loss in adults who are overweight or obese (class I recommendation; level of evidence: A)
- A heart-healthy diet (e.g., DASH) to reduce BP (class I recommendation; level of evidence: A)
- Sodium reduction (class I recommendation; level of evidence: A)
- Potassium supplementation, preferably by dietary modification (class I recommendation; level of evidence: A)
- Increased physical activity with a structured exercise program (class I recommendation; level of evidence: A)
- Abstinence from or moderation in alcohol consumption (women, ≤ 1 standard drink per day; men, ≤ 2 standard drinks per day) (class I recommendation; level of evidence: A)

BP threshold for pharmacologic therapy and use of ASCVD risk estimation to guide drug treatment

- Antihypertensive medication for secondary prevention of CVD in patients with clinical CVD† and average SBP ≥ 130 mm Hg or DBP ≥ 80 mm Hg and for primary prevention in adults with estimated 10-y ASCVD risk $\geq 10\%$ and an average SBP ≥ 130 mm Hg (class I recommendation; level of evidence: A) or DBP ≥ 80 mm Hg (class I recommendation; level of evidence: C-EO)
- Antihypertensive medication for primary prevention of CVD in adults with no history of CVD and estimated 10-y ASCVD risk $< 10\%$ and average SBP ≥ 140 mm Hg (class I recommendation; level of evidence: C-LD) or DBP ≥ 90 mm Hg (class I recommendation; level of evidence: C-LD)
- Use the ASCVD Risk Estimator Plus (<http://tools.ACC.org/ASCVD-Risk-Estimator>)

BP goal for hypertension

- In adults with confirmed hypertension and known CVD or 10-y ASCVD risk $\geq 10\%$, SBP target < 130 mm Hg (class I recommendation; level of evidence: B-R) and DBP target < 80 mm Hg (class I recommendation; level of evidence: C-EO)
- In adults with confirmed hypertension without additional CVD risk, SBP target < 130 mm Hg (class IIb recommendation; level of evidence: B-NR) and DBP target < 80 mm Hg (class IIb recommendation; level of evidence: C-EO)

Initiating antihypertensive drug therapy

- First-line antihypertensive drugs include thiazide diuretics, CCBs, and ACEIs or ARBs (class I recommendation; level of evidence: A)
- Initiate antihypertensive drug therapy in stage 2 hypertension with 2 first-line agents with different mechanisms of action (class I recommendation; level of evidence: C-EO)
- Initiate antihypertensive drug therapy in stage 1 hypertension and BP goal $< 130/80$ mm Hg with monotherapy (class IIa recommendation; level of evidence: C-EO)

BP threshold and goal for adults with DM

- In adults with DM and hypertension, initiate antihypertensive drug therapy at SBP ≥ 130 mm Hg (class I recommendation; level of evidence: B-R) or DBP ≥ 80 mm Hg (class I recommendation; level of evidence: C-EO) and treat to goal of $< 130/80$ mm Hg (class I recommendation; level of evidence: B-R)

BP threshold and goal for adults with CKD

- In adults with CKD and hypertension, initiate antihypertensive drug therapy at SBP ≥ 130 mm Hg or DBP ≥ 80 mm Hg and treat to goal of SBP < 130 mm Hg (class I recommendation; level of evidence: B-R) and DBP < 80 mm Hg (class I recommendation; level of evidence: C-EO)

*Continued***Table 4—Continued****BP threshold and goal for older adults**

- In ambulatory, noninstitutionalized adults aged ≥ 65 y with hypertension, initiate antihypertensive drug therapy at SBP ≥ 130 mm Hg and treat to SBP goal < 130 mm Hg (class I recommendation; level of evidence: A)

ACEI = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB = angiotensin-receptor blocker; ASCVD = atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; BP = blood pressure; CCB = calcium-channel blocker; CKD = chronic kidney disease; CVD = cardiovascular disease; DASH = Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension; DBP = diastolic blood pressure; DM = diabetes mellitus; EO = expert opinion; LD = limited data; NR = non-randomized; R = randomized; SBP = systolic blood pressure.

* Details on class of recommendation and level of evidence are provided in the **Appendix Figure**.

† Defined as acute coronary syndromes or history of myocardial infarction, stable angina, coronary or other arterial revascularization, stroke, transient ischemic attack, or peripheral artery disease presumed to be of atherosclerotic origin.

cemic patients (19). Thus, the guideline recommends that antihypertensive drug treatment should be initiated at a BP of 130/80 mm Hg or higher in adults with DM, and the treatment goal should be less than 130/80 mm Hg (Table 4).

BP Thresholds and Goals in Adults With CKD

Hypertension has been reported in 67% to 92% of patients with CKD, with increasing prevalence as renal function declines. High BP may occur as a consequence of kidney disease, but even in this context, its presence is likely to lead to an acceleration in further kidney injury. Similar to patients with DM, those with CKD and hypertension are automatically assigned to the high-risk category for ASCVD, with the BP threshold for pharmacologic treatment at 130/80 mm Hg or higher. Given that most patients with CKD die of CVD complications, evidence from SPRINT supports a BP target of less than 130/80 mm Hg for patients with CKD (Table 4) (17).

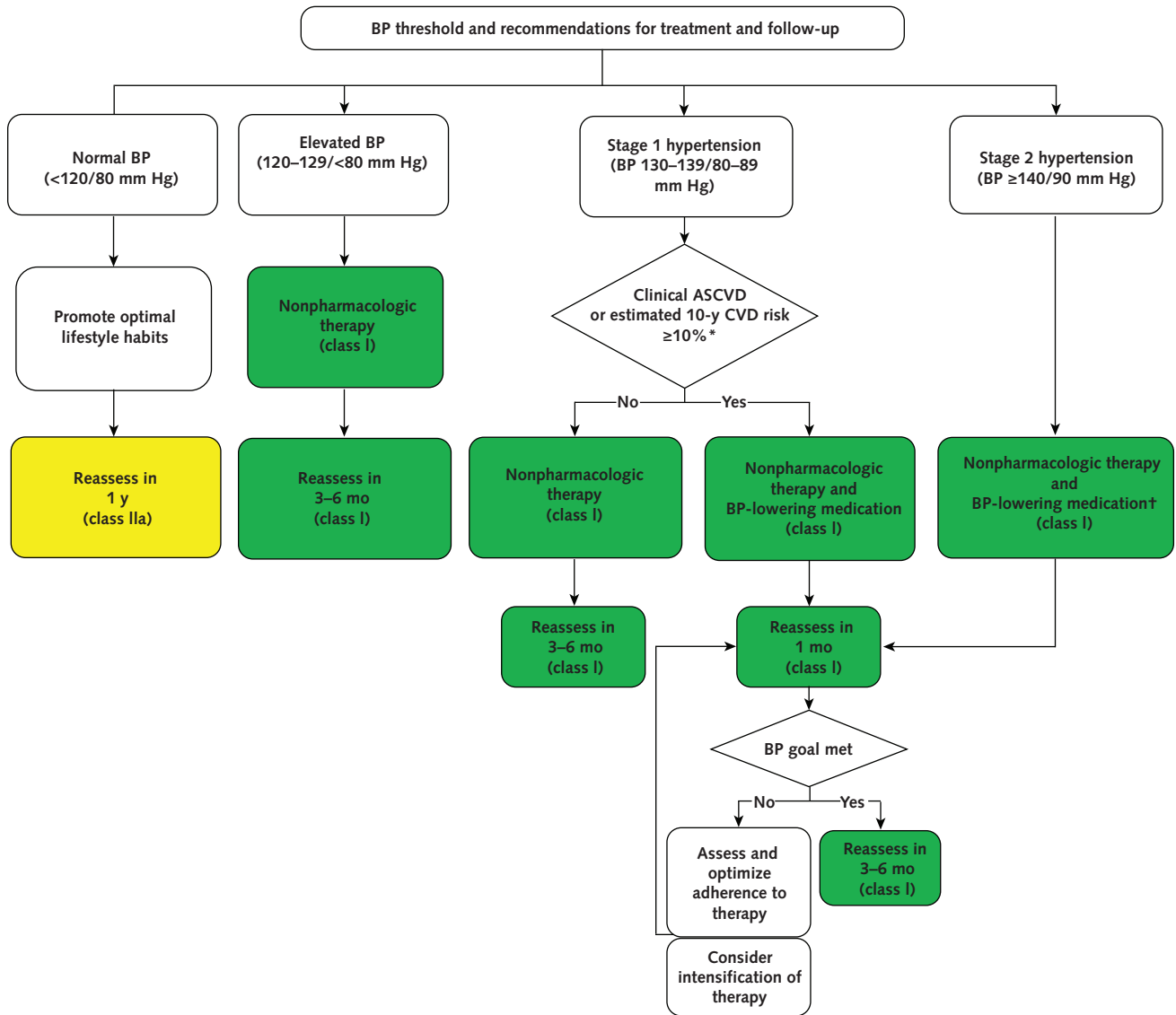
BP Thresholds and Goals in Older Adults

Hypertension is a leading cause of preventable morbidity and mortality in older adults and is a major contributor to their premature disability and institutionalization. Isolated systolic hypertension is the predominant form of hypertension in older persons. Randomized trials of antihypertensive therapy have included large numbers of older adults, and in every instance, including when the SBP treatment goal was less than 120 mm Hg, more intensive BP-lowering therapy safely reduced risk for CVD events for those older than 65, 75, and 80 years. Both HYVET (Hypertension in the Very Elderly Trial) and SPRINT included older persons who were frail but still living independently in the community, and both found substantial benefit in those who received more intensive BP treatment (17, 20). Blood pressure-lowering therapy is one of a few interventions that has been shown to reduce risk for death in frail older adults. Initiation of BP-lowering therapy, especially with 2 drugs, should be done with caution in older persons, and careful monitoring for adverse effects, including orthostatic hypotension, is essential.

Although the guideline encourages ASCVD risk assessment in all adults with hypertension, including older persons, clinicians can assume for the sake of

the SPRINT and ACCORD results suggested that the findings of both trials were consistent (18). A post hoc analysis of SPRINT suggested that patients with prediabetes derived similar benefit compared with normogly-

Figure 3. BP thresholds and recommendations for treatment and follow-up.



Colors correspond to class of recommendation in the Appendix Figure. (Reproduced with permission of the American College of Cardiology and the American Heart Association.) ASCVD = atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; BP = blood pressure; CVD = cardiovascular disease.

* Using the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Pooled Cohort Equations. Patients with diabetes mellitus or chronic kidney disease are automatically placed in the high-risk category. For initiation of use of a renin-angiotensin system inhibitor or diuretic therapy, clinicians should assess blood tests for electrolytes and renal function 2 to 4 wk after initiating therapy.

† Clinicians should consider initiation of pharmacologic therapy for stage 2 hypertension with 2 antihypertensive agents from different classes. Patients with stage 2 hypertension and BP ≥160/100 mm Hg should be promptly treated, carefully monitored, and subject to upward medication dose adjustment as necessary to control BP. Reassessment includes BP measurement, detection of orthostatic hypotension in selected patients (e.g., older patients or those with postural symptoms), identification of white coat hypertension or a white coat effect, documentation of adherence, monitoring of response to therapy, reinforcement of the importance of adherence, reinforcement of the importance of treatment, and assistance with treatment to achieve the BP target.

convenience that adults aged 65 years or older with hypertension have a 10-year ASCVD risk of at least 10%, placing them in a high-risk category that requires initiation of drug therapy at an SBP of 130 mm Hg or higher. Treatment of hypertension with an SBP goal of less than 130 mm Hg is recommended for noninstitutionalized, ambulatory, community-dwelling adults aged 65 years or older with an average SBP of 130 mm

Hg or higher (Table 4). Careful titration of BP-lowering medications and close monitoring are especially important in older adults with a high burden of comorbidity because large trials have excluded many such persons. For older adults (aged ≥65 years) with hypertension, a high burden of comorbidity, and limited life expectancy, clinical judgment, patient preference, and a team-based approach to assess the risk-benefit

tradeoffs of treatment are reasonable for decisions about the choice of drug and intensity of BP control (Table 4).

Management of Resistant Hypertension

Resistant hypertension is defined as an average office BP of 130/80 mm Hg or higher in patients adhering to 3 or more antihypertensive agents from different classes at optimal doses, including a diuretic, or in those requiring 4 or more antihypertensive medications. Using the former BP target of less than 140/90 mm Hg, the prevalence of resistant hypertension has been estimated to be 13% among hypertensive adults. Estimates suggest that the prevalence of resistant hypertension will be about 4% higher with the new BP target of less than 130/80 mm Hg (4). Risk for myocardial infarction, stroke, end-stage renal disease, and death in adults with resistant hypertension (using the previous definition) is 2- to 6-fold higher than in adults with hypertension that is not resistant to treatment. Clinicians caring for patients who fulfill the criteria for resistant hypertension should ensure that the diagnosis is based on accurate office BP measurements, assess for nonadherence to the prescribed antihypertensive medications, and obtain home or ambulatory BP readings to rule out the white coat effect. Contributing lifestyle factors should be identified and addressed. Use of substances that interfere with antihypertensive therapy, such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, stimulants, and oral contraceptives, should be discontinued or minimized, and secondary causes of hypertension should be excluded.

Treatment of resistant hypertension includes maximization of diuretic therapy (chlorthalidone or indapamide instead of hydrochlorothiazide), addition of a mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist (spironolactone or eplerenone), addition of other agents with different mechanisms of action, use of loop diuretics in patients with CKD, and referral to a hypertension specialist if BP remains uncontrolled (Table 5).

Strategies to Improve Hypertension Treatment and Control

Every adult with hypertension should have an evidence-based care plan that promotes treatment and self-management goals, effective management of comorbid conditions, timely follow-up, and CVD guideline-directed management (Table 5). Up to 25% of patients do not fill their initial prescription for antihypertensive drug therapy, and only 1 in 5 patients has sufficiently high adherence to achieve the benefits observed in randomized controlled trials (21). Once-daily dosing of antihypertensive medication and use of combination pills can improve adherence.

A team-based care approach is recommended for adults with hypertension. In addition, use of the electronic health record and patient registries is beneficial in recognizing uncontrolled hypertension and guiding initiatives for quality improvement in hypertension control. Telehealth strategies also can be useful adjuncts to interventions shown to lower BP for adults with hypertension.

Table 5. Recommendations for Managing Resistant Hypertension and Improving Hypertension Management*

Management of resistant hypertension

- Confirm treatment resistance
- Exclude pseudoresistance
- Identify and reverse contributing lifestyle factors
- Discontinue or minimize interfering substances
- Screen for secondary hypertension
- Maximize diuretic therapy (i.e., substitute chlorthalidone or indapamide for hydrochlorothiazide)
- Add an MRA
- Add other agents with different mechanisms of action
- Use loop diuretics in CKD

Improvement of hypertension treatment and control

- Use once-daily dosing of antihypertensive medication to improve adherence. (Class I recommendation; level of evidence: B-R)
- Use combination pills to improve adherence. (Class IIa recommendation; level of evidence: B-NR)
- Use team-based care. (Class I recommendation; level of evidence: A)
- Use EHR and patient registries to identify undiagnosed or undertreated hypertension and guide quality improvement efforts. (Class I recommendation; level of evidence: B-NR)
- Use telehealth strategies to reduce BP. (Class IIa recommendation; level of evidence: A)
- Provide a clear, detailed, current plan of care for all hypertensive adults. (Class I recommendation; level of evidence: C-EO)

BP = blood pressure; CKD = chronic kidney disease; EHR = electronic health record; EO = expert opinion; MRA = mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; NR = nonrandomized; R = randomized.

* Details on class of recommendation and level of evidence are provided in the Appendix Figure.

Summary

Hypertension is a leading risk factor for death and disability-adjusted life-years worldwide. Blood pressure of 120/80 mm Hg or higher is linearly related to risk for fatal and nonfatal stroke, ischemic heart disease, and noncardiac vascular disease, and each increase of 20/10 mm Hg doubles the risk for a fatal CVD event. The 2017 ACC/AHA Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults (4) is the first comprehensive hypertension clinical practice guideline since 2003. The 2017 guideline uses a different classification system for BP than previous guidelines; emphasizes out-of-office BP measurements to confirm the diagnosis of and monitor success in control of hypertension; advocates team-based care and use of the electronic health record and telehealth strategies for improved care; recommends nonpharmacologic interventions; and recommends addition of antihypertensive drug therapy based on a combination of average BP, ASCVD risk, and comorbid conditions.

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APPENDIX: 2017 ACC/AHA HYPERTENSION GUIDELINE WRITING COMMITTEE

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Appendix Figure. Applying class of recommendation and level of evidence to clinical strategies, interventions, treatments, or diagnostic testing in patient care*.

Class (Strength) of Recommendation	Level (Quality) of Evidence†
Class I (Strong) Benefit >>> Risk Suggested phrases for writing recommendations: Is recommended Is indicated/useful/effective/beneficial Should be performed/administered/other Comparative-Effectiveness Phrases‡: Treatment/strategy A is recommended/indicated in preference to treatment B Treatment A should be chosen over treatment B	Level A High-quality evidence‡ from more than 1 RCT Meta-analyses of high-quality RCTs One or more RCTs corroborated by high-quality registry studies
Class IIa (Moderate) Benefit >> Risk Suggested phrases for writing recommendations: Is reasonable Can be useful/effective/beneficial Comparative-Effectiveness Phrases‡: Treatment/strategy A is probably recommended/indicated in preference to treatment B It is reasonable to choose treatment A over treatment B	Level B-R (Randomized) Moderate-quality evidence‡ from 1 or more RCTs Meta-analyses of moderate-quality RCTs
Class IIb (Weak) Benefit ≥ Risk Suggested phrases for writing recommendations: May/might be reasonable May/might be considered Usefulness/effectiveness is unknown/unclear/uncertain or not well-established	Level B-NR (Nonrandomized) Moderate-quality evidence‡ from 1 or more well-designed, well-executed nonrandomized studies, observational studies, or registry studies Meta-analyses of such studies
Class III: No Benefit (Moderate) Benefit = Risk <i>(Generally, LOE A or B use only)</i> Suggested phrases for writing recommendations: Is not recommended Is not Indicated/useful/effective/beneficial Should not be performed/administered/other	Level C-LD (Limited Data) Randomized or nonrandomized observational or registry studies with limitations of design or execution Meta-analyses of such studies Physiological or mechanistic studies in human subjects
Class III: Harm (Strong) Risk > Benefit Suggested phrases for writing recommendations: Potentially harmful Causes harm Associated with excess morbidity/mortality Should not be performed/administered/other	Level C-EO (Expert Opinion) Consensus of expert opinion based on clinical experience

COR and LOE are determined independently (any COR may be paired with any LOE). A recommendation with LOE C does not imply that the recommendation is weak. Many important clinical questions addressed in guidelines do not lend themselves to clinical trials. Although RCTs are unavailable, there may be a very clear clinical consensus that a particular test or therapy is useful or effective. (Reproduced with permission of the American College of Cardiology and the American Heart Association.) COR = class (strength) of recommendation; EO = expert opinion; LD = limited data; LOE = level (quality) of evidence; NR = nonrandomized; R = randomized; RCT = randomized controlled trial.

* The outcome or result of the intervention should be specified (an improved clinical outcome or increased diagnostic accuracy or incremental prognostic information).

† For comparative-effectiveness recommendations (COR I and IIa; LOE A and B only), studies that support the use of comparator verbs should involve direct comparisons of the treatments or strategies being evaluated.

‡ The method of assessing quality is evolving, including the application of standardized, widely used, and preferably validated evidence grading tools and, for systematic reviews, the incorporation of an Evidence Review Committee.