

FREQUENCY OF BLOOD PRESSURE AND ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE MONITORING IN PATIENTS AFFECTED BY HYPERTENSION: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY WITH 176565 PATIENTS IN GERMANY

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OBJECTIVE

The aim of this study was to analyze the frequency of blood pressure (BP) and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) monitoring in hypertension patients followed in primary care practices in Germany.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

This study included patients who had received at least two hypertension diagnoses (ICD-10: I10) in 2016. The primary outcome of this study was the frequency of BP and eGFR monitoring in patients with hypertension in the year 2016. The impact of the different demographic and clinical variables on the likelihood of receiving at least two BP and at least one eGFR tests was analyzed using multivariate logistic regression models. These two cutoff values were selected on the basis of the recommendations of the European Society of Hypertension and the European Society of Cardiology.

RESULTS

This study included 176565 patients, 53.0% of whom were women. The mean age was 68.2 years (SD=13.3 years). The mean number of BP tests was 1.9 (SD=3.1), whereas the mean number of eGFR

tests was 0.2 (SD=0.8) in 2016. Only 33.7 and 9.1% of the population received at least two BP tests and one eGFR test, respectively. Older age (>60 years), comorbidities (particularly diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and renal insufficiency), and the number of antihypertensive treatments were associated with higher odds of receiving at least two BP and at least one eGFR tests, whereas the duration of hypertension was associated negatively with these odds.

CONCLUSION

The frequency of BP and eGFR monitoring was low in Germany in 2016. Several demographic and clinical variables had a significant impact on this frequency.

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Thank you for your interest!