

Blood pressure control in treated hypertensive Middle Eastern patients: a post hoc analysis based on JNC8 definitions

Imad A Alhaddad¹
Omar Hamoui²
Ayman Hammoudeh³
Samir Mallat⁴

¹Cardiovascular Department, Jordan Hospital, Amman, Jordan; ²Cardiology Department, Clemenceau Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon; ³Cardiology Department, Istishari Hospital, Amman, Jordan; ⁴Department of Internal Medicine, Nephrology Division, American University of Beirut Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon

Background: Long-term blood pressure (BP) control is challenging due to the asymptomatic nature of hypertension and poor treatment adherence among patients. We conducted a post hoc analysis to assess “target BP” attainment and maintenance and to identify their associated factors in a sample of hypertensive Middle Eastern patients.

Methods: We previously conducted an observational study between May 2011 and September 2012 to assess antihypertensive treatment adherence and its determinants in a sample of 1,470 hypertensive patients in Lebanon and Jordan. The study consisted of 3 visits: at baseline, 3 months, and 6 months, where BP control, health-related quality of life, and treatment adherence were assessed. This post hoc analysis of data from the ADHERENCE study examined BP control in terms of target attainment at 3 months and 6 months, and target maintenance at 6 months in treatment-eligible patients as well as the determinants of BP control including the impact of the new JNC8 (Eighth Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure) guideline on treatment eligibility and target BP attainment in these patients.

Results: Based on JNC8 definitions, our results revealed that 81.2% of patients achieved BP control at 6 months. At 3 months, 62.2% achieved BP control; of those, only 57.5% maintained BP control till 6 months. Factors associated with higher BP target attainment at 3 months were higher educational level, new hypertension diagnosis, older age, and lower waist circumference, systolic BP, and diastolic BP at baseline. Factors associated with higher BP target attainment at 6 months were Lebanese nationality, new hypertension diagnosis, absence of chronic kidney disease, lower systolic BP at baseline, reaching BP target at 3 months, and having a BP target of <150/90 mmHg.

Conclusion: Older age, higher education levels, recent hypertension diagnosis, early achievement of target BP, and having milder disease at baseline were associated with better BP control. Moreover, JNC8 guideline reduced the number of treatment-eligible patients and increased BP target attainment.

Keywords: blood pressure control, JNC8 guidelines, JNC7 guidelines, adherence, Lebanon, Jordan, hypertension

Correspondence: Samir Mallat
Department of Internal Medicine,
Nephrology Division, American
University of Beirut Medical Center, Riad
El Solh, PO Box 11-0236, Beirut 1107
2020, Lebanon
Email sm104@aub.edu.lb

Imad A Alhaddad
Cardiovascular Department, Jordan
Hospital, PO Box 520248, Amman 1115,
Jordan
Tel +962 6 9530 3502
Email alhaddad63@gmail.com

Introduction

Hypertension is the leading cause of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality worldwide.¹ According to recent estimates, hypertension affects one billion individuals worldwide and is deemed responsible for nine million deaths every year.² The prevalence of uncontrolled hypertension ranges between 45% and 81% in hypertensive patients in different countries.^{3,4} Epidemiological studies linked uncontrolled hypertension to increased rates of ischemic heart disease and stroke.^{5,6} Likewise, several meta-analyses

have shown that lowering blood pressure (BP) reduces the risk of major cardiovascular events in younger and older adults.^{7,8}

Despite the advances in antihypertensive drugs, achieving long-term BP control is challenging owing to the asymptomatic nature of the disease and lack of adherence among patients.⁹ Poor treatment adherence increases the risk of hypertension complications and the financial burden on healthcare systems.¹⁰ Variable rates of treatment non-adherence were reported among elderly outpatients, ranging between 29% and 59%.¹¹ In the same vein, we previously conducted an observational study on 1,470 hypertensive patients in Lebanon and Jordan to measure their adherence to antihypertensive treatment (the ADHERENCE study).¹² Our results have shown that only 55.9% of evaluated patients reported adequate adherence to antihypertensive medications. Furthermore, we identified several factors associated with non-adherence, including poorer quality of life, being divorced/widowed, and having uncontrolled BP at end of study, while older age was associated with better medication adherence.¹²

Several guidelines have been developed to guide hypertension treatment in terms of treatment eligibility (initiation) and target BP in different patient populations. In 2003, the JNC7 (Seventh Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure) guideline was released, recommending that the target of BP control should be <140/90 mmHg in all hypertensive patients except those with diabetes or chronic kidney disease (CKD), for whom the target should be <130/80 mmHg.⁹ However, in the following years, several clinical trials were published, highlighting the need for a simpler and less strict classification of BP.^{13,14} In 2014, the JNC8 (Eighth Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure) guideline was published, driven by a systematic review of clinical trial evidence, and stated that BP control target should be <140/90 mmHg for all patients except those older than 60 years with no diabetes or CKD, in whom the target should be <150/90 mmHg.¹⁵

Using the same data of the ADHERENCE study, we performed this post hoc analysis to study “target BP” attainment and maintenance and the factors affecting them, including the impact of the new JNC8 guideline on treatment eligibility and target BP.

Methods

The primary aim of the ADHERENCE study was to assess antihypertensive treatment adherence and its determinants.

The detailed methodology of the study including study design and data collection is described in the published article by Alhaddad et al.¹² The study was of an observational nature, performed between May 2011 and September 2012 in Jordanian and Lebanese hospitals and private clinics. It collected data for the 1,470 enrolled adults who were newly diagnosed with hypertension or have been uncontrolled after 6 months or more of antihypertensive treatment. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. All participants signed a written informed consent before study entry and the study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Boards of the American University of Beirut and the Jordan Hospital.

Patients' data were collected at three separate visits: at baseline (inclusion) and two follow-up visits at 1–3 and 6 months. Collected data included patient sociodemographic, clinical, and disease-related characteristics. Adherence was assessed using Morisky, Green & Levine Scale¹⁶ and health-related quality of life was assessed using The Hypertension Quality of Life Questionnaire (MINICHAL).¹⁷ Blood pressure and anthropometric measurements and cardiovascular score (CVS) were assessed at every visit. In the previous analysis, treatment eligibility and BP targets were defined based on the JNC7 criteria. However, in the current analysis, the determination of treatment eligibility and BP targets were based on the JNC8 guideline, ie, the cutoff limits for treatment eligibility were systolic blood pressure (SBP) \geq 140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure (DBP) \geq 90 mmHg for all patients, except those \geq 60 years of age with no diabetes or CKD diagnosis for whom the limits were SBP \geq 150 mmHg or DBP \geq 90 mmHg.

Outcome measures

Based on the JNC8 criteria, target BP was defined as SBP <140 mmHg and DBP <90 mmHg in all patients except those \geq 60 years of age with no diabetes or CKD diagnosis for whom the target was set at SBP <150 mmHg and DBP <90 mmHg. The primary outcome in the current analysis was the percentage of patients reaching and maintaining target BP at month 6 (the patient is on-target at the 3- and 6-month visits). Secondary outcomes in this analysis included 1) the percentage of subjects reaching target BP at 3 and 6 months; 2) the determinants of reaching target BP at each visit; 3) the determinants of maintaining target BP (based on analyzing only patients who were on-target at the 3-month visit); and; 4) the impact of the new JNC8 guideline on treatment eligibility and target BP attainment in hypertensive patients.

Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were performed using the statistical software SPSS (version 17.0; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Mean values and standard deviations were used to describe continuous variables, whereas percentages were used to describe categorical variables. Categorical data were compared using the Pearson chi-squared test, while continuous data were compared using the Student's *t*-test. The level of statistical significance was set at *p*-value <0.05. MANOVA test was used to analyze the change in mean measurements between different time points (*P*-value based on Wilk's Lambda). Moreover, we used multivariate logistic regression analysis to determine the effects of individual factors on BP control; variables which had a *p*-value <0.1 in univariate comparisons were included in the models. Adjusted odds ratios and their 95% confidence intervals were reported. Hosmer and Lemeshow test was used to assess the goodness-of-fit of the regression models.

Results

Descriptive analyses

According to JNC8 guideline's classification, 1,424 hypertensive patients (96.9%) were considered as treatment eligible and were thus included in this study, while 98.0% of patients were considered as treatment eligible in our previous analysis that was based on JNC7 guideline's classification. Of the total study population, 822 patients (57.7%) were male. The mean age of our population was 54.2±12.1 years. The majority of patients (79.8%) were married and 617 patients (43.3%) were newly diagnosed with hypertension, while 807 patients (56.7%) had uncontrolled hypertension. As for comorbidities, 28.4% were diabetic and 8.6% had CKD. The baseline characteristics of treatment-eligible patients are detailed in Table 1.

According to the JNC8 criteria, 83% of patients had a BP target <140/90 mmHg and 17% of patients had a BP target <150/90 mmHg. The cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk categories at baseline and follow-up visits are detailed in Table 2. Based on Morisky, Green & Levine Scale, 37.6% of subjects were classified as adherent at follow-up 1 (FU1), while 55.7% were classified as adherent at follow-up 2 (FU2). The mean MINICHAL score decreased from 14.2±8.7 at baseline to 9.8±8.1 at FU2 (Table 2).

At FU1, 847 patients (62.2%) reached their BP target and 515 patients (37.8%) did not. At FU2, 1,107 patients (81.2%) reached their BP target and 256 patients (18.8%) did not; only 76.8% of patients reached their BP target at FU2 based on our previous classification (JNC7). Seven hundred and

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of treatment-eligible patients

Characteristics	N=1,424
Gender, n (%)	
Male	822 (57.7)
Female	602 (42.3)
Age (years), mean (SD)	54.2 (12.1)
Nationality, n (%)	
Lebanese	664 (46.7)
Jordanian	709 (49.8)
Other	50 (3.5)
Marital status, n (%)	
Single	102 (7.2)
Married	1,136 (79.8)
Divorced	102 (7.2)
Widowed	83 (5.8)
Level of education, n (%)	
Primary	360 (25.4)
Secondary/university	1,060 (74.6)
Work status, n (%)	
Workers	731 (51.5)
Non-workers	689 (48.5)
Health insurance, n (%)	
No	333 (23.7)
Yes	1,075 (76.3)
Smoking status, n (%)	
Non-smoker	908 (63.9)
Smoker	512 (36.1)
Sedentary lifestyle, n (%)	
No	1,163 (81.7)
Yes	260 (18.3)
Obesity, n (%)	
No	906 (63.6)
Yes	518 (36.4)
Family history of CV or metabolic diseases, n (%)	
No	815 (57.8)
Yes	596 (42.2)
Hypertension diagnosis, n (%)	
Newly diagnosed	617 (43.3)
Uncontrolled hypertension	807 (56.7)
Diabetes, n (%)	
No	1,019 (71.6)
Yes	404 (28.4)
Chronic kidney disease, n (%)	
No	1,301 (91.4)
Yes	123 (8.6)
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	
No	903 (63.4)
Yes	521 (36.6)
CVD, n (%)	
No	1,269 (89.2)
Yes	153 (10.8)
CAD, n (%)	
No	1,271 (89.3)
Yes	153 (10.7)
CHF, n (%)	
No	1,380 (96.9)
Yes	44 (3.1)

Abbreviations: CAD, coronary artery disease; CHF, congestive heart failure; CV, cardiovascular; CVD, cardiovascular disease.

Table 2 Blood pressure target, cardiovascular risk stratification, treatment adherence, and quality of life of treatment-eligible patients at different time points

Characteristics	N (%)
BP target at baseline according to JNC8	
<140/90 mmHg	1,185 (83.2)
<150/90 mmHg	239 (16.8)
CVS (at baseline)	
Low	185 (13.1)
Medium low	445 (31.4)
Medium high	417 (29.5)
High	266 (18.8)
Very high	102 (7.2)
CVS (at FU1)	
Low	429 (31.7)
Medium low	481 (35.5)
Medium high	278 (20.5)
High	126 (9.3)
Very high	41 (3.0)
CVS (at FU2)	
Low	537 (39.6)
Medium low	483 (35.6)
Medium high	216 (15.9)
High	87 (6.4)
Very high	34 (2.5)
MGLS at FU1	
Non-adherent	575 (62.4)
Adherent	347 (37.6)
MGLS at FU2	
Non-adherent	584 (44.3)
Adherent	733 (55.7)
MINICHAL score at baseline, mean (SD)	14.2 (8.7)
MINICHAL score at FU2, mean (SD)	9.8 (8.1)

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; CVS, cardiovascular score; FU1, follow-up 1 (month 1–3); FU2, follow-up 2 (month 6, end of study); JNC8, Eighth Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure; MGLS, Morisky, Green & Levine Scale; MINICHAL, Hypertension Quality of Life Questionnaire.

sixty-seven patients (57.5%) reached their target at month 3 and maintained it till month 6 (Table 3).

The mean systolic/diastolic BP significantly decreased from 160.4/96.6 mmHg at baseline to 128.4/80.0 mmHg at FU2 ($P<0.001$). Moreover the mean weight was significantly reduced from 85.4 kg at baseline to 83.5 kg at FU2 ($P<0.001$) and the mean waist circumference (WC) significantly decreased from 98.3 cm at baseline to 96.6 cm at FU2 ($P<0.001$). The descriptive details of blood pressure and anthropometric measurements at different visits are illustrated in Table S1.

Subjects reaching BP target at FU1

On the univariate level, no significant difference was found between patients who reached BP target at FU1 and those who did not in terms of gender ($P=0.572$), nationality ($P=0.073$),

Table 3 Blood pressure target attainment and maintenance in treatment-eligible patients at different time points

Characteristics	N (%)
Reached BP target at FU1	
No	515 (37.8)
Yes	847 (62.2)
Reached BP target at FU2	
No	256 (18.8)
Yes	1,107 (81.2)
Reached BP target at FU1 and maintained BP target at FU2	
No	567 (42.5)
Yes	767 (57.5)

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; FU1, follow-up 1 (month 1–3); FU2, follow-up 2 (month 6, end of study).

marital status ($P=0.276$), work status ($P=0.371$), health insurance ($P=0.100$), diabetes ($P=0.537$), or co-morbidities ($P=0.891$). The mean age of patients who reached BP target at FU1 was greater than that of those who did not ($P=0.006$). Of patients newly diagnosed with hypertension, 67.1% reached BP target at FU1 of compared to 58.4% of patients with uncontrolled hypertension ($P=0.001$). Moreover, we observed significant differences ($P<0.05$) in baseline weight, WC, SBP and DBP between patients who reached BP target at FU1 and those who did not. A detailed comparison between patients who reached BP target at FU1 vs those who did not is illustrated in Table S2. Elderly patients with target (<150/90 mmHg) had the highest rate of reaching BP target at FU1 (72.5%) compared to patients with target (<140/90 mmHg) (60.1%) ($P<0.001$) (Table S3).

After adjustment for covariates, only education level, hypertension diagnosis, age, WC at baseline, SBP at baseline, and DBP at baseline remained associated with target achievement at FU1 on the multivariate level (Table 4).

Subjects who reached BP target at FU2

No significant difference was found between patients who reached BP target at FU2 and those who did not in terms of gender ($P=1.000$), age ($P=0.131$), marital status ($P=0.231$), work status ($P=0.945$), health insurance ($P=0.870$), nor co-morbidities ($P=0.353$). Lebanese patients had a higher rate of reaching BP target at FU2 (86.5%) as compared to Jordanian patients (76.2%) ($P<0.001$). Diabetes and CKD were associated with significantly lower rates of target achievement ($P=0.004$ and $P=0.006$ respectively). Eighty-six percent of patients with newly diagnosed hypertension reached their BP target at FU2 as compared to 77.6% of patients with uncontrolled hypertension ($P<0.001$). Patients who reached BP target at FU2 had significantly lower WC at baseline and

Table 4 Factors associated with blood pressure target attainment at FU1 in treatment-eligible patients

	aOR (95% CI)	P-value
Constant	17.672	0.002
Level of education		
Primary	1.000	
Secondary/university	1.891 (1.419–2.518)	<0.001
Hypertension diagnosis		
Uncontrolled hypertension	1.000	
Newly diagnosed	1.705 (1.329–2.187)	<0.001
Age	1.028 (1.017–1.040)	<0.001
Waist circumference at baseline	0.992 (0.985–1.000)	0.042
Systolic BP at baseline	0.989 (0.980–0.997)	0.009
Diastolic BP at baseline	0.980 (0.966–0.995)	0.008

Notes: P-value (Hosmer and Lemeshow test) = 0.851. Statistically significant P-values are highlighted in bold.

Abbreviations: aOR, adjusted odds ratio; BP, blood pressure; FU1, follow-up 1 (month 1–3).

FU1, SBP at baseline and FU1, and DBP at FU1 ($P < 0.001$) (Table S4).

Among patients with different BP targets at baseline, the highest rate of BP target achievement at FU2 was in patients with target $< 150/90$ mmHg ($P = 0.003$). The highest rate of patients reaching BP target at FU2 was found among patients who reached BP target at FU1 (91.9%) and in those who had relatively lower CVS at FU1 ($P < 0.001$). As expected, treatment adherence at FU1 was associated with higher rates of BP target achievement at FU2 ($P = 0.034$) (Table S5).

After adjustment for covariates, only nationality, hypertension diagnosis, CKD, BP target at baseline, SBP at FU1, and reaching target at FU1 remained associated with target achievement at FU2 on the multivariate level, where patients who reached BP targets at FU1 were 3.5 times more likely to reach their targets at FU2 than those who did not. Likewise, patients of Lebanese nationality, new hypertension diagnosis, no CKD, or BP target of $< 150/90$ mmHg were twice as likely to achieve BP target at FU2. The detailed results of the logistic regression analysis are listed in Table 5.

Subjects reaching BP target at FU1 and maintaining BP target at FU2

Only nationality and treatment adherence at FU1 were significantly associated with target maintenance till FU2. Further details on the association between target maintenance and patient characteristics are shown in Tables S6 and S7. After adjustment for covariates, nationality and hypertension diagnosis were associated with target maintenance on the multivariate level (Table 6).

Table 5 Factors associated with blood pressure target attainment at FU2 in treatment-eligible patients

	aOR (95% CI)	P-value
Constant	64.132	0.004
Nationality		
Lebanese	1.000	
Jordanian	0.522 (0.345–0.790)	0.002
Other	0.391 (0.148–1.037)	0.059
Hypertension diagnosis		
Uncontrolled hypertension	1.000	
Newly diagnosed	1.818 (1.029–3.211)	0.040
Chronic kidney disease		
No	1.000	
Yes	0.545 (0.298–0.997)	0.049
BP target at baseline according to JNC8		
$< 140/90$ mmHg	1.000	
$< 150/90$ mmHg	1.993 (1.081–3.675)	0.027
Systolic BP at FU1 Reached BP target at FU1		
No	1.000	
Yes	3.517 (1.991–6.214)	<0.001

Notes: P-value (Hosmer and Lemeshow test) = 0.457. Statistically significant P-values are highlighted in bold.

Abbreviations: aOR, adjusted odds ratio; BP, blood pressure; FU1, follow-up 1 (month 1–3); FU2, follow-up 2 (month 6, end of study). JNC8, Eighth Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure.

Table 6 Factors associated with blood pressure target maintenance at FU2 in patients who reached blood pressure target at FU1

	aOR (95% CI)	P-value
Constant	13.160	<0.001
Nationality		
Lebanese	1.000	
Jordanian	0.413 (0.218–0.782)	0.003
Other	0.926 (0.138–8.843)	0.989
Hypertension diagnosis		
Uncontrolled hypertension	1.000	
Newly diagnosed	3.427 (1.194–9.836)	0.022

Notes: P-value (Hosmer and Lemeshow test) = 0.439. Statistically significant P-values are highlighted in bold.

Abbreviations: aOR, adjusted odds ratio; FU1, follow-up 1 (month 1–3); FU2, follow-up 2 (month 6, end of study).

Discussion

The current work is a post hoc analysis on the same raw data of the already-published ADHERENCE study; however, patients were reclassified as treatment eligible/non-eligible and BP targets were re-evaluated based on the new guideline (JNC8). This has caused differences in the results because we were dealing with two different populations and assessing the new population based on criteria which are different from those used in the previous evaluation.

This study is the first to analyze the impact of changes in recommendations for management of hypertension on treatment eligibility and target achievement in a population of Middle Eastern patients. Our findings indicated that increased rates of target BP attainment on the short term (FU1) were associated with older age, higher education levels, recent hypertension diagnosis and having lower SBP and DBP at baseline. However, the presence of hypertension comorbidities was not associated with a significant worsening of control rates. These data are in discordance with several observational studies, which reported that the existence of hypertension comorbidities is associated with poor medication adherence and challenging BP control.^{18,19} An interesting observation in our study is that the mean weight and WC of enrolled patients were significantly lower at FU2 visit than at baseline and FU1 visit. Along with the higher number of patients achieving BP control at FU2, these data confirm the value of lifestyle modification and weight reduction in BP control.^{20,21}

In addition, we found that reaching the BP target and reporting of adequate treatment adherence at FU1 visit were significantly associated with better control at FU2 visit. This is in accordance with the former Lebanese I-PREDICT study, which showed that early control of BP was associated with good control maintenance. The study also concluded that the presence of diabetes was a predictor of poor control;²² in our study, diabetes was significantly associated with BP target attainment at the second evaluation visit (6 months).

Of note, we detected significant differences between Lebanese and Jordanian patients in terms of target BP attainment and maintenance. For example, a significantly higher number of Lebanese patients achieved target BP at FU2 and maintained such attainment till FU2, compared to Jordanian patients. This confirms data in the literature that suggests that BP control varies between different cultures and raises the need for cross-cultural studies to elucidate the reasons underlying these differences.²³

Two groups of patients have been affected by the new JNC8 recommendation in our study: 1) Those who were treatment-eligible under the JNC7 guideline and are no longer considered for antihypertensive treatment (1.1% in the current analysis); and 2) those who were considered off-target based on JNC7 classification and were reclassified as on-target under the same treatment based on JNC8 classification (4.4% in this study). There is probably another group of patients who achieved target control using strict antihypertensive regimens under the JNC7 guideline and are now considered for less strict regimens or no treatment

under the JNC8 recommendations. However, the assessment of these patients was not in the scope of our study.

A meta-analysis of data of 1 million adults showed that when BP increases above 115/75, the risk of CVD increases without threshold.²⁴ In 2016, the Systolic Blood Pressure Intervention Trial (SPRINT) was published, reporting that ambulatory patients >75 years of age should be treated to a SBP target of less than 120 mmHg.²⁵ In 2017, the American College of Cardiology and the American Heart Association recommended a target for BP control that is less than 130/80 mmHg.²⁶ These recent data may contribute to a revision of the JNC8 guideline in the near future.

Our study had some limitations. For a start, enrolled patients in this study were recruited from hospitals and private clinics, limiting the generalizability of our findings to the general population. Second, the diagnosis of diabetes and CKD was based on self-reporting, which may undermine the prevalence of both conditions in our sample. Moreover, one limitation of this study was the performance of single office blood pressure measurement at each visit instead of ambulatory blood pressure monitoring, which could interfere with the reproducibility of measurements. Other limitations stem from the cross-sectional design of our study, such as the failure to account for changes in BP parameters over the long term. Due to limitations inherent to observational studies, our findings are limited to association and causality may not be inferred.

Conclusion

To recapitulate, our study showed that older age, higher education levels, recent hypertension diagnosis, early achievement of target BP, and having milder disease (lower SBP or DBP) at baseline were associated with better BP control. Moreover, the JNC8 guideline reduced the number of treatment-eligible patients, while it increased the number of patients who achieved BP target under the same therapeutic regimens.

Acknowledgment

This study was supported by funding from AstraZeneca.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

1. Kearney P, Whelton M, Reynolds K, Muntner P, Whelton P, He J. Global burden of hypertension: analysis of worldwide data. *Lancet*. 2005;365(9455):217–223.
2. World Health Organization. *A Global Brief on Hypertension: Silent Killer, Global Public Health Crisis: World Health Day 2013*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2013.

3. Wolf-Maier K, Cooper RS, Kramer H, et al. Hypertension treatment and control in five European countries, Canada, and the United States. *Hypertension*. 2004;43(1):10–17.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Vital signs: awareness and treatment of uncontrolled hypertension among adults—United States, 2003–2010. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2012;61:703–709.
5. Lim SS, Vos T, Flaxman AD, et al. A comparative risk assessment of burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors and risk factor clusters in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet*. 2012;380(9859):2224–2260.
6. Boehme AK, Ezenwa C, Elkind MS. Stroke risk factors, genetics, and prevention. *Circ Res*. 2017;120(3):472–495.
7. Law MR, Morris JK, Wald NJ. Use of blood pressure lowering drugs in the prevention of cardiovascular disease: meta-analysis of 147 randomised trials in the context of expectations from prospective epidemiological studies. *BMJ*. 2009;338:b1665.
8. Staessen JA, Wang JG, Thijs L. Cardiovascular protection and blood pressure reduction: a meta-analysis. *Lancet*. 2001;358(9290):1305–1315.
9. Chobanian AV, Bakris GL, Black HR, et al. Seventh report of the Joint National Committee on prevention, detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood pressure. *Hypertension*. 2003;42(6):1206–1252.
10. Lee GK, Wang HH, Liu KQ, Cheung Y, Morisky DE, Wong MC. Determinants of medication adherence to antihypertensive medications among a Chinese population using Morisky Medication Adherence Scale. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(4):e62775.
11. Stewart RB, Caranasos GJ. Medication compliance in the elderly. *Med Clin North Am*. 1989;73(6):1551–1563.
12. Alhaddad IA, Hamoui O, Hammoudeh A, Mallat S. Treatment adherence and quality of life in patients on antihypertensive medications in a Middle Eastern population: adherence. *Vasc Health Risk Manag*. 2016;12:407–413.
13. JATOS Study Group. Principal results of the Japanese trial to assess optimal systolic blood pressure in elderly hypertensive patients (JATOS). *Hypertens Res*. 2008;31(12):2115–2127.
14. Ogihara T, Saruta T, Matsuoka H, et al. Valsartan in elderly isolated systolic hypertension (VALISH) study: rationale and design. *Hypertens Res*. 2004;27(9):657–661.
15. James PA, Oparil S, Carter BL, et al. Evidence-based guideline for the management of high blood pressure in adults: report from the panel members appointed to the Eighth Joint National Committee (JNC 8). *JAMA*. 2014;311(5):507–520.
16. Morisky DE, Green LW, Levine DM. Concurrent and predictive validity of a self-reported measure of medication adherence. *Med Care*. 1986;24(1):67–74.
17. Roca-Cusachs A, Badia X, Dalfó A, et al. [Relationship between clinical and therapeutic variables and health-related quality of life in patients with hypertension. MINICHAL Study]. *Med Clin (Barc)*. 2003;121(1):12–17. Spanish.
18. Wong ND, Lopez VA, L'Italien G, Chen R, Kline SE, Franklin SS. Inadequate control of hypertension in US adults with cardiovascular disease comorbidities in 2003–2004. *Arch Intern Med*. 2007;167(22):2431–2436.
19. Ogedegbe G. Barriers to optimal hypertension control. *J Clin Hypertens (Greenwich)*. 2008;10(8):644–646.
20. Appel LJ, Champagne CM, Harsha DW, et al; Writing Group of the PREMIER Collaborative Research Group. Effects of comprehensive lifestyle modification on blood pressure control: main results of the PREMIER clinical trial. *JAMA*. 2003;289(16):2083–2093.
21. Whelton PK, Appel LJ, Espeland MA, et al. Sodium reduction and weight loss in the treatment of hypertension in older persons: a randomized controlled trial of nonpharmacologic interventions in the elderly (TONE). TONE Collaborative Research Group. *JAMA*. 1998;279(11):839–846.
22. Mallat SG, Samra SA, Younes F, Sawaya MT. Identifying predictors of blood pressure control in the Lebanese population - a national, multi-centric survey – I-PREDICT. *BMC Public Health*. 2014;14(1):1142.
23. Rich MW, Gray DB, Beckham V, Wittenberg C, Luther P. Effect of a multidisciplinary intervention on medication compliance in elderly patients with congestive heart failure. *Am J Med*. 1996;101(3):270–276.
24. Lewington S, Clarke R, Qizilbash N, Peto R, Collins R; Prospective Studies Collaboration. Age-specific relevance of usual blood pressure to vascular mortality: a meta-analysis of individual data for one million adults in 61 prospective studies. *Lancet*. 2002;360(9349):1903–1913.
25. SPRINT Research Group, Wright JT Jr, Williamson JD, et al. A randomized trial of intensive versus standard blood-pressure control. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;373(22):2103–2116.
26. Whelton PK, Carey RM, Aronow WS, et al. ACC/AHA/AAPA/ABC/ACPM/AGS/APhA/ASH/ASPC/NMA/PCNA guideline for the prevention, detection, evaluation, and management of high blood pressure in adults: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2018;71(19):e127–e248.

Supplementary materials

Table S1 Blood pressure and anthropometric measurements of treatment-eligible patients at different time points

Variables	At baseline	At FU1	At FU2	P-value*
Weight (kg), mean (SD)	85.4 (16.3)	86.5 (20.9)	83.5 (15.2)	<0.001
Waist circumference (cm), mean (SD)	98.3 (15.5)	97.1 (15.5)	96.6 (15.5)	<0.001
Systolic BP (mmHg), mean (SD)	160.4 (15.6)	133.3 (13.5)	128.4 (12.2)	<0.001
Diastolic BP (mmHg), mean (SD)	96.6 (9.3)	82.6 (8.4)	80.0 (7.6)	<0.001

Notes: *Based on MANOVA Wilks lambda. Statistically significant P-values are highlighted in bold.

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; FU1, follow-up 1 (month 1–3); FU2, follow-up 2 (month 6, end of study).

Table S2 Baseline characteristics and blood pressure and anthropometric measurements by target attainment at FU1

Variables	Patients who reached BP target at FU1	Patients who did not reach BP target at FU1	P-value
Gender, n (%)			0.572
Male	494 (62.8)	292 (37.2)	
Female	353 (61.3)	223 (38.7)	
Age, mean (SD)	54.9 (12.0)	53.0 (12.1)	0.006
Nationality, n (%)			0.073
Lebanese	415 (64.7)	226 (35.3)	
Jordanian	402 (59.3)	276 (40.7)	
Other	30 (69.8)	13 (30.2)	
Marital status, n (%)			0.276
Single	53 (53.5)	46 (46.5)	
Married	678 (62.7)	403 (37.3)	
Divorced	61 (62.2)	37 (37.8)	
Widowed	55 (66.3)	28 (33.7)	
Level of education, n (%)			0.002
Primary	186 (54.9)	153 (45.1)	
Secondary/university	659 (64.7)	360 (35.3)	
Work status, n (%)			0.371
Workers	429 (60.9)	275 (39.1)	
Non-workers	414 (63.3)	240 (36.7)	
Health insurance, n (%)			0.100
No	188 (58.4)	134 (41.6)	
Yes	652 (63.5)	374 (36.5)	
Diabetes, n (%)			0.537
No	610 (62.8)	362 (37.2)	
Yes	237 (60.9)	152 (39.1)	
Chronic kidney disease, n (%)			0.018
No	784 (63.2)	457 (36.8)	
Yes	63 (52.1)	58 (47.9)	
Hypertension diagnosis, n (%)			0.001
Newly diagnosed	401 (67.1)	197 (32.9)	
Uncontrolled hypertension	446 (58.4)	318 (41.6)	
Hypertension co-morbidities, n (%)			0.891
No	181 (62.6)	108 (37.4)	
Yes	663 (62.0)	406 (38.0)	
Weight at baseline, mean (SD)	84.5 (15.6)	86.6 (17.7)	0.027
Waist circumference at baseline, mean (SD)	97.3 (15.5)	99.5 (15.3)	0.012
Systolic BP at baseline, mean (SD)	158.9 (14.3)	163.0 (17.3)	<0.001
Diastolic BP at baseline, mean (SD)	95.7 (8.7)	98.1 (10.0)	<0.001

Note: Statistically significant P-values are highlighted in bold.

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; FU1, follow-up 1 (month 1–3).

Table S3 Blood pressure target, cardiovascular risk stratification, and quality of life of patients by target attainment at FU1

Variables	Patients who reached BP target at FU1	Patients who did not reach BP target at FU1	P-value
BP target at baseline according to JNC8, n (%)			<0.001
<140/90 mmHg	681 (60.1)	452 (39.9)	
<150/90 mmHg	166 (72.5)	63 (27.5)	
CVS (at baseline), n (%)			0.086
Low	111 (63.4)	64 (36.6)	
Medium low	277 (64.7)	151 (35.3)	
Medium high	253 (63.1)	148 (36.9)	
High	156 (60.5)	102 (39.5)	
Very high	46 (49.5)	47 (50.5)	
MINICHAL score at baseline, mean (SD)	14.3 (8.6)	14.4 (8.8)	0.845

Note: Statistically significant P-value is highlighted in bold.

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; CVS, cardiovascular score; FU1, follow-up 1 (month 1–3); JNC8, Eighth Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure; MINICHAL, Hypertension Quality of Life Questionnaire.

Table S4 Baseline characteristics and blood pressure and anthropometric measurements by target attainment at FU2

Variables	Patients who reached BP target at FU2	Patients who did not reach BP target at FU2	P-value
Gender, n (%)			1.000
Male	640 (81.2)	148 (18.8)	
Female	467(81.2)	108 (18.8)	
Age, mean (SD)	54.6 (12.1)	53.3 (11.8)	0.131
Nationality, n (%)			<0.001
Lebanese	559 (86.5)	87 (13.5)	
Jordanian	512 (76.2)	160 (23.8)	
Other	36 (81.8)	8 (18.2)	
Marital status, n (%)			0.231
Single	77 (78.6)	21 (21.4)	
Married	874 (80.6)	211 (19.4)	
Divorced	83 (85.6)	14 (14.4)	
Widowed	72 (87.8)	10 (12.2)	
Level of education, n (%)			0.056
Primary	267 (77.6)	77 (22.4)	
Secondary/university	836 (82.4)	179 (17.6)	
Work status, n (%)			0.945
Workers	568 (81.0)	133 (19.0)	
Non-workers	535 (81.3)	123 (18.7)	
Health insurance, n (%)			0.870
No	258 (80.9)	61 (19.1)	
Yes	837 (81.3)	192 (18.7)	
Diabetes, n (%)			0.004
No	809 (83.1)	164 (16.9)	
Yes	297 (76.3)	92 (23.7)	
Chronic kidney disease, n (%)			0.006
No	1,023 (82.2)	222 (17.8)	
Yes	84 (71.2)	34 (28.8)	
Hypertension diagnosis, n (%)			<0.001
Newly diagnosed	506 (85.9)	83 (14.1)	
Uncontrolled hypertension	601 (77.6)	173 (22.4)	
Hypertension co-morbidities, n (%)			0.353
No	232 (79.2)	61 (20.8)	
Yes	871 (81.7)	195 (18.3)	
Weight at baseline, mean (SD)	85.1 (15.4)	86.7 (20.1)	0.223
Weight at FU1, mean (SD)	86.4 (20.4)	87.5 (23.3)	0.519
Waist circumference at baseline, mean (SD)	97.7 (15.3)	100.6 (15.8)	0.007
Waist circumference at FU1, mean (SD)	96.5 (15.3)	99.9 (15.9)	0.003
Systolic BP at baseline, mean (SD)	159.9 (14.6)	162.6 (18.2)	0.027
Systolic BP at FU1, mean (SD)	131.3 (12.2)	142.2 (14.8)	<0.001
Diastolic BP at baseline, mean (SD)	96.3 (8.7)	97.6 (11.3)	0.094
Diastolic BP at FU1, mean (SD)	81.7 (7.8)	86.2 (9.3)	<0.001

Note: Statistically significant P-values are highlighted in bold.

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; FU1, follow-up 1 (month 1–3); FU2, follow-up 2 (month 6, end of study).

Table S5 Blood pressure target, cardiovascular risk stratification, treatment adherence, and quality of life of patients by target attainment at FU2

Variables	Patients who reached BP target at FU2	Patients who did not reach BP target at FU2	P-value
BP target at baseline according to JNC8, n (%)			0.003
<140/90 mmHg	902 (79.8)	228 (20.2)	
<150/90 mmHg	205 (88.0)	28 (12.0)	
Reached BP target at FU1, n (%)			<0.001
Yes	767 (91.9)	68 (8.1)	
No	327 (65.5)	172 (34.5)	
CVS (at baseline), n (%)			0.117
Low	144 (82.3)	31 (17.7)	
Medium low	359 (84.7)	65 (15.3)	
Medium high	325 (80.8)	77 (19.2)	
High	199 (77.1)	59 (22.9)	
Very high	74 (77.1)	22 (22.9)	
CVS (at FU1), n (%)			<0.001
Low	373 (88.6)	48 (11.4)	
Medium low	383 (81.5)	87 (18.5)	
Medium high	207 (75.5)	67 (24.5)	
High	95 (76.0)	30 (24.0)	
Very high	29 (78.4)	8 (21.6)	
MGLS at FU1, n (%)			0.034
Non-adherent	424 (76.8)	128 (23.2)	
Adherent	279 (82.8)	58 (17.2)	
MINICHAL score at baseline, mean (SD)	13.8 (8.7)	16.0 (8.7)	<0.001

Note: Statistically significant P-values are highlighted in bold.

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; CVS, cardiovascular score; FU1, follow-up 1 (month 1–3); FU2, follow-up 2 (month 6, end of study); JNC8, Eighth Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure; MGLS, Morisky, Green & Levine Scale; MINICHAL, Hypertension Quality of Life Questionnaire.

Table S6 Baseline characteristics and blood pressure and anthropometric measurements by target maintenance at FU2

Variables	Patients who reached BP target at FU1 and maintained BP target at FU2	Patients who reached BP target at FU1 and did not maintain BP target at FU2	P-value
Gender, n (%)			0.798
Male	448 (91.6)	41 (8.4)	
Female	319 (92.2)	27 (7.8)	
Age, mean (SD)	55.1 (12.0)	53.2 (11.7)	0.201
Nationality, n (%)			0.001
Lebanese	390 (95.1)	20 (4.9)	
Jordanian	348 (88.1)	47 (11.9)	
Other	29 (96.7)	1 (3.3)	
Marital status, n (%)			0.262
Single	48 (92.3)	4 (7.7)	
Married	608 (91.0)	60 (9.0)	
Divorced	59 (96.7)	2 (3.3)	
Widowed	52 (96.3)	2 (3.7)	
Level of education, n (%)			0.879
Primary	171 (92.4)	14 (7.6)	
Secondary/university	594 (91.7)	54 (8.3)	
Work status, n (%)			0.800
Workers	386 (91.5)	36 (8.5)	
Non-workers	377 (92.2)	32 (7.8)	
Health insurance, n (%)			0.764
No	172 (92.5)	14 (7.5)	
Yes	588 (91.6)	54 (8.4)	

(Continued)

Table S6 (Continued)

Variables	Patients who reached BP target at FU1 and maintained BP target at FU2	Patients who reached BP target at FU1 and did not maintain BP target at FU2	P-value
Diabetes, n (%)			0.324
No	555 (92.5)	45 (7.5)	
Yes	212 (90.2)	23 (9.8)	
Chronic kidney disease, n (%)			0.150
No	713 (92.2)	60 (7.8)	
Yes	54 (87.1)	8 (12.9)	
Hypertension diagnosis, n (%)			0.076
Newly diagnosed	370 (93.7)	25 (6.3)	
Uncontrolled hypertension	397 (90.2)	43 (9.8)	
Hypertension co-morbidities, n (%)			0.216
No	168 (94.4)	10 (5.6)	
Yes	596 (91.1)	58 (8.9)	
Weight at baseline, mean (SD)	84.5 (15.0)	85.6 (20.2)	0.676
Weight at FU1, mean (SD)	85.8 (20.3)	86.1 (23.3)	0.891
Waist circumference at baseline, mean (SD)	97.0 (15.3)	99.5 (16.2)	0.212
Waist circumference at FU1, mean (SD)	95.8 (15.2)	98.5 (16.1)	0.190
Systolic BP at baseline, mean (SD)	158.8 (14.3)	158.6 (14.0)	0.876
Systolic BP at FU1, mean (SD)	125.5 (7.3)	126.3 (10.3)	0.565
Diastolic BP at baseline, mean (SD)	95.6 (8.7)	96.8 (8.4)	0.302
Diastolic BP at FU1, mean (SD)	78.5 (5.5)	78.3 (5.7)	0.795

Note: Statistically significant P-value is highlighted in bold.

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; FU1, follow-up 1 (month 1–3); FU2, follow-up 2 (month 6, end of study).

Table S7 Blood pressure target, cardiovascular risk stratification, treatment adherence, and quality of life of patients by target maintenance at FU2

Variables	Patients who reached BP target at FU1 and maintained BP target at FU2	Patients who reached BP target at FU1 and did not maintain BP target at FU2	P-value
BP target at baseline according to JNC8, n (%)			1.000
<140/90 mmHg	616 (91.8)	55 (8.2)	
<150/90 mmHg	151 (92.1)	13 (7.9)	
CVS (at baseline), n (%)			0.061
Low	100 (91.7)	9 (8.3)	
Medium low	257 (94.5)	15 (5.5)	
Medium high	226 (90.4)	24 (9.6)	
High	135 (87.7)	19 (12.3)	
Very high	45 (97.8)	1 (2.2)	
CVS (at FU1), n (%)			0.422
Low	320 (92.5)	26 (7.5)	
Medium low	246 (90.8)	25 (9.2)	
Medium high	119 (93.0)	9 (7.0)	
High	57 (87.7)	8 (12.3)	
Very high	18 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	
MGLS at FU1, n (%)			0.018
Non-adherent	285 (89.1)	35 (10.9)	
Adherent	205 (94.9)	11 (5.1)	
MINICHAL score at baseline, mean (SD)	14.1 (8.6)	16.1 (8.2)	0.066

Note: Statistically significant P-value is highlighted in bold.

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; CVS, cardiovascular score; FU1, follow-up 1 (month 1–3); FU2, follow-up 2 (month 6, end of study); JNC8, Eighth Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure; MGLS, Morisky, Green & Levine Scale; MINICHAL, Hypertension Quality of Life Questionnaire.

Vascular Health and Risk Management

Dovepress

Publish your work in this journal

Vascular Health and Risk Management is an international, peer-reviewed journal of therapeutics and risk management, focusing on concise rapid reporting of clinical studies on the processes involved in the maintenance of vascular health; the monitoring, prevention and treatment of vascular disease and its sequelae; and the involvement of

metabolic disorders, particularly diabetes. This journal is indexed on PubMed Central and MedLine. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/vascular-health-and-risk-management-journal>