

# Association of Hypertension and Breast Cancer: Antihypertensive Drugs as an Effective Adjunctive in Breast Cancer Therapy

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**Abstract:** Breast cancer (BC) is the most common malignancy affecting women, and its incidence in younger women is rising worldwide. Early-onset of BC is a multi-step process involving various biological aggressive tumors such as triple negative and human epidermal growth factor 2 (HER2)-positive cancers. BC prevention is still arduous across the globe. A series of observational studies have established a conclusive non-genetic clinical link between hypertension (HTN) and the development of invasive BC. Those clinical associations have driven a pharmacological seek to use the anti-hypertension (AHTN) drugs as an effective adjunctive in BC therapy. The use of AHTN, especially beta-blockers and thiazides, has been recognized as a potent anti-tumor drug to mitigate BC progression, reduce the side effects of cancer treatment, and stop the reoccurrence of cancer in the survivors. Considering the dire need to disseminate the research on how AHTN drugs can be opted as the effective adjunctive therapy to cure the BC, the current review aimed to provide an update on novel understandings on association and mechanisms of AHTN-drugs against BC as an additional cancer therapy.

**Keywords:** breast cancer, beta blockers, hypertension, hypertensive drugs, thiazides

## Introduction

Breast cancer (BC) is the most common malignancy affecting women, and its incidence in younger women is rising worldwide.<sup>1</sup> Although significant advancements in breast cancer therapy have resulted in increased survival rates; however, owing to some clinical limitations, its prevention and prognosis yet remain a challenge all over the world.<sup>2,3</sup> Breast cancer is the second most common cause of death in women.<sup>4</sup> Early detection of breast cancer is one of the most effective ways to prevent it.<sup>5,6</sup>

According to recent reports, approximately 2.3 million new cases of BC are diagnosed each year, with a mortality rate of about 450,000 per year.<sup>1,7</sup> Leading risk factors for BC include: age, genetic mutation (BRCA1 and BRCA2),<sup>8</sup> lifestyle base-modified (non-genetic) risk factors,<sup>9,10</sup> early menarche, nulliparity, first pregnancy after the age of 30 years, older age menopause, dense breast tissue,<sup>11</sup> hormones replacement therapy,<sup>12</sup> use of oral contraceptives,<sup>13</sup> personal and family history of BC patent and other clinical complaints like hypertension (HTN).<sup>14</sup>

In cancer education, it is challenging but has fundamental importance to accurately evaluate the role of non-genetic clinical factors like HTN for estimating BC risk for individual women- the first essential step toward precision prevention.<sup>15,16</sup> Considering the need to disseminate the literature on, how HTN is involved in BC development, and how the use of anti-hypertensive (AHTN) drugs can be opted as the effective adjunctive therapy to cure the BC, the

current review aimed to provide an update on new understandings and the mechanisms of AHTN-drugs against BC progression.

## Hypertension and Breast Cancer

In today's life, systemic hypertension (HTN) is an emerging critical public health issue. It is a well-known cause of various life-threatening complications such as cerebrovascular accidents, coronary artery disease, cognitive heart failure, peripheral arterial diseases, renal failure, and associated with the well-known the onset of carcinogenesis.<sup>17–19</sup> According to reports, it has been estimated that the global burden of adults with HTN will reach 1.56 billion in 2025 with a major proportion from low and middle-income countries (LMIC).<sup>20,21</sup> Published research reveals that both the burden and impact of HTN are more among the elderly population and vary in both sexes.<sup>22</sup> However, data on the female reproductive timing and HTN reveals that females are more prone to HTN.<sup>23</sup>

Clinically, hypertension is characterized by an elevated blood pressure level.<sup>24</sup> It is the most common chronic illness among the elderly, affecting 61% of women.<sup>25</sup> Through the years of research, several observational and case-control studies have established the link between the postmenopausal hypertension in women and breast cancer.<sup>26–29</sup>

Researchers have examined that the prevalence of hypertension and female breast cancer is on the rise with age and consider postmenopausal estrogen withdrawal as one of the possible reasons for this escalation.<sup>30,31</sup> It has also been proposed that as BC and HTN share common pathophysiology pathways mediated by fatty tissue, it is the factor that may lead to chronic inflammation and BC onset.<sup>32</sup> Another possible justification of this association lies in the role of HTN in inhibiting the inflammation and increasing the apoptosis, which may lead to the development of BC in breast tissues<sup>33</sup>? Studies have reported that women who used antihypertensive medications showed an increased improvement in the BC treatment compared to those without prescriptions of antihypertensive drugs.<sup>31,34</sup>

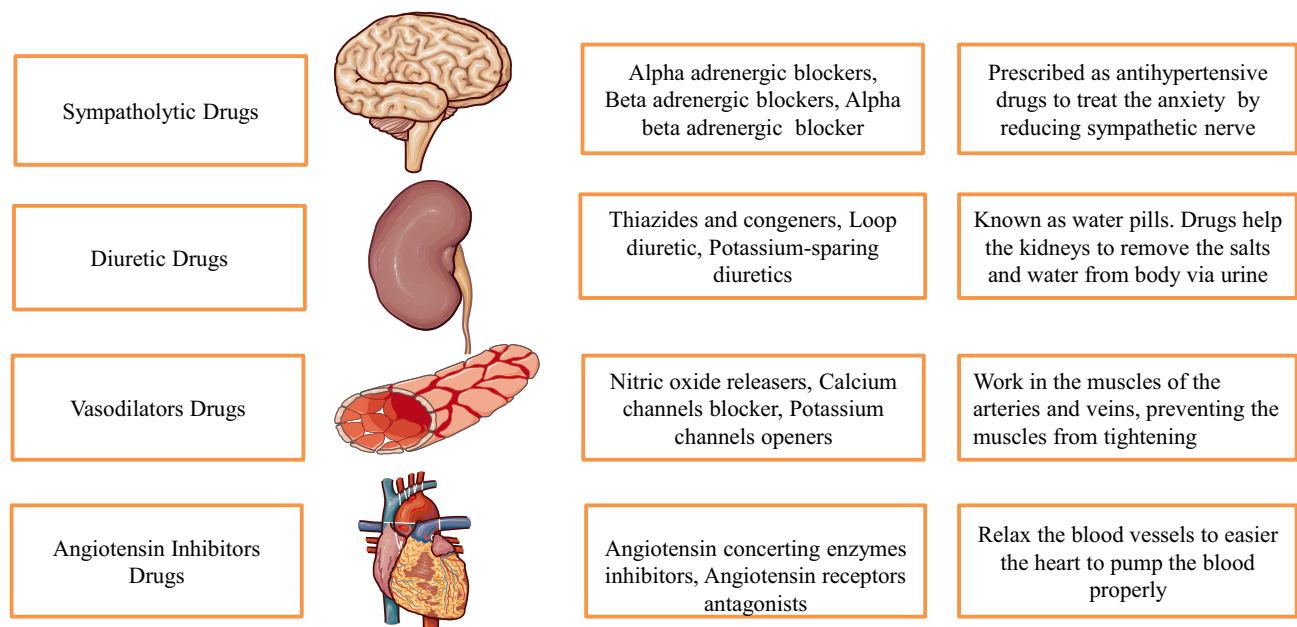
Although several well-established strong and absolute connections between BC and HTN have been identified; however, the links between the use of anti-hypertension drugs and BC treatment are under preclinical and clinical trials. Ambivalent variables that extend to specific features of these drugs and level of HTN like severity, type (systolic or diastolic), duration, and age need further large-scale clinical data attestation.

## Antihypertensive Drugs: An Effective Adjunctive Anticancer Therapy

To treat the complex illness of BC, most common therapies include radiotherapy, chemotherapy and surgery; however, pharmacological approaches are repurposing new drugs to develop a more efficient treatment with better results.<sup>35</sup> The use of AHTN drugs against the treatments of BC is one of those strategies of drugs development, repositioning and repurposing the possible pharmacological alternatives for cancer treatment.<sup>14</sup> Currently available AHTN drug products are considered a reservoir of agents with the potential to make important contributions in the oncology field.<sup>36</sup> The most often used drugs to treat hypertension include angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs), angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs), b-blockers (BBs), calcium channel blockers (CCBs), and diuretics<sup>37</sup> (Figure 1). Certain antihypertensive drugs, like BBs and thiazides, have been speculated to impact cancer cell proliferation through several pathways, providing justification for their putative links to breast cancer. A number of epidemiologic studies have also been carried out to see if they have any impact on breast cancer incidence and outcomes.<sup>38–40</sup>

## B-Blockers (BBs) and BC

BB drug therapy reduces secondary cancer formation and improves cancer-specific survival in breast cancer. Compared to non-hypertensive breast cancer patients or those treated with other antihypertensive drugs, patients who started and maintained antihypertensive beta-blocker therapy prior to their breast cancer diagnosis had fewer distant metastases.<sup>41</sup> BBs may also be beneficial as part of breast cancer therapy's supportive care. A study of 174 breast cancer patients found that those who used BBs experienced 32% fewer cancer-related intrusive thoughts than those who did not take BBs.<sup>42,43</sup> Surprisingly, long-term usage of BBs was found to have a protective impact against breast cancer risk.<sup>44</sup> Furthermore, no connection with any antihypertensive medication was seen in the prognostic study.<sup>44,45</sup> Breast cancer-specific mortality (19–22) was 48% to 81% lower in women who used BBs, and breast cancer recurrence/distant metastases were 48% to



**Figure 1** Anti-hypertensive drugs used to relieve the hypertensive patients by their action to respective body organs and physiological process.

57% lower in women who used BBs. When compared to users of other classes of antihypertensive treatments, they did not have an elevated risk of cancer.<sup>46</sup>

Mechanistically justification of this therapy lies in the way of blocking the action of endogenous catecholamines on the  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptor part of the autonomic nervous system, which is known to participate in blood pressure control.<sup>42,46</sup>

Researchers found that B-blockers have the potential to act on receptors associated with mechanisms that trigger tumorigenesis, angiogenesis, and tumor metastasis and exert the anti-tumor effects.<sup>47</sup> Another possible way of b-blockers such as propranolol and  $\beta$ -AR to relieve the BC cells is their ability to interfere with angiogenesis and modulate the expression and activation of angiogenic signalling pathways, including angiopoietin/TIE2, VEGF, and hypoxia inducible factor<sup>48–52</sup> (Figure 2).

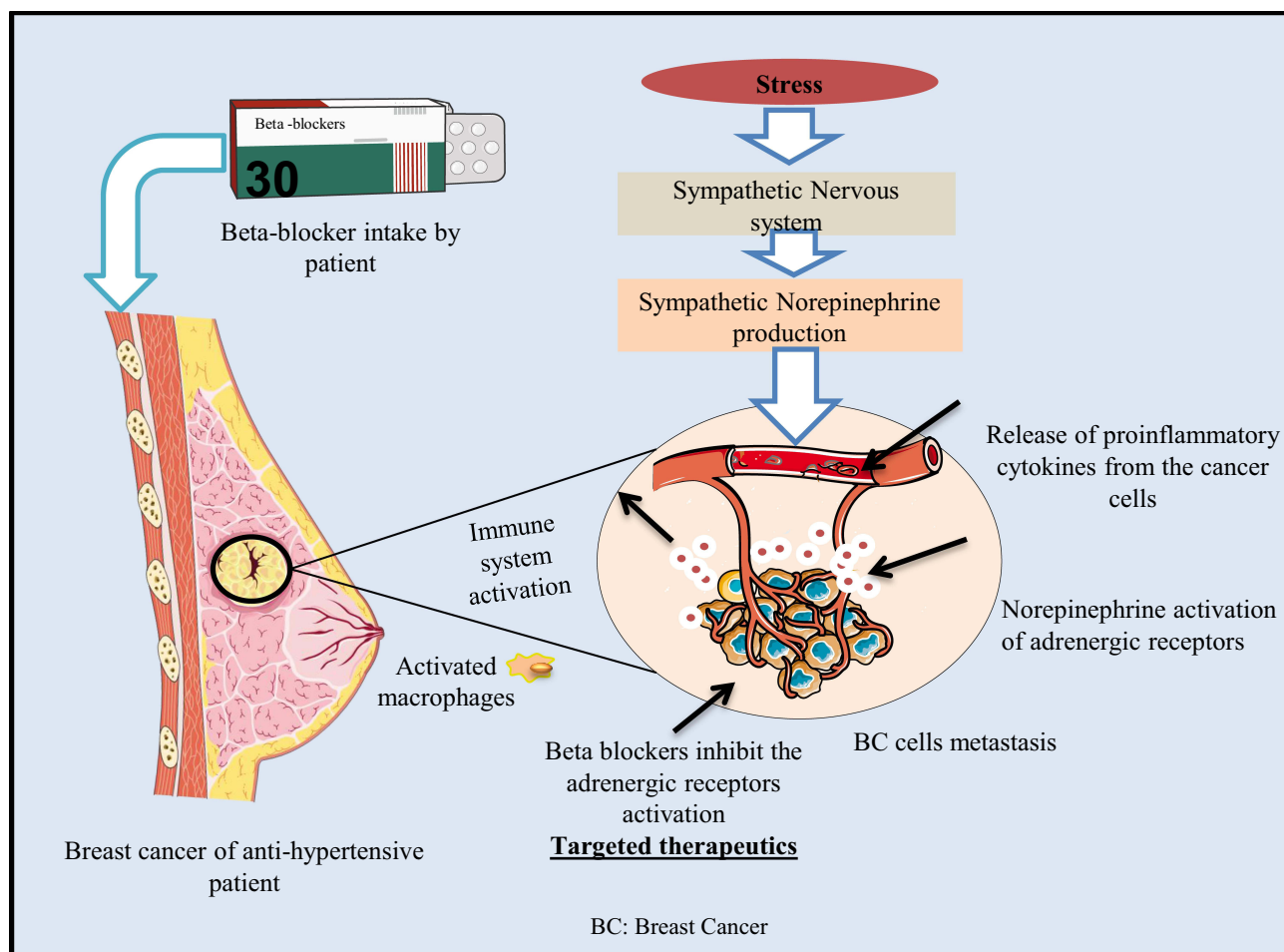
## Thiazides and BC

Besides the B-blocker, diuretics are considered as the potential molecular target to cure BC. Breast cancer is associated with a variety of antihypertensive medications including all types of diuretics: thiazide; loop and potassium-sparing diuretics. Long-term use of diuretics might protect against breast cancer.<sup>53</sup> Longer life expectancy is linked to a higher risk of having a second primary cancer (SPC), which is defined as malignant tumors.<sup>54</sup>

Diuretics work by reducing salt reabsorption at various locations in the nephron, resulting in increased sodium and water losses in the urine. The second class of diuretics, known as aquatics, works by inhibiting vasopressin receptors in the connecting tubule and collecting duct, preventing water reabsorption.<sup>55–57</sup> Blood pressure lowering drugs were linked to reduced risk of breast cancer. These findings support a link between treated hypertension, diuretic use, and the risk of breast cancer in women aged 50–75 years.<sup>56</sup>

## What Consequences Does Hypertension Have on Women?

In comparison to hypertensive men, hypertensive women develop arterial stiffness, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, atrial fibrillation, and dementia at a later age.<sup>58</sup> A BP target of 140/90 mm Hg is recommended by most major treatment guidelines. Systolic blood pressure (SBP) rises after menopause, which is assumed to be due to the loss of endogenous estrogen's vasodilator effects, increased arterial stiffness and salt sensitivity, decreased endothelial nitric



**Figure 2** Purpose mechanism of action of beta- blocker to kill the progressive breast cancer cells by blocking the adrenergic receptors activation.

oxide generation, and increased angiotensin II receptor expression. Importantly, isolated SBP elevation in both sexes is a sensitive predictor of future cardiovascular diseases.<sup>49,59</sup> Obesity, which affects up to 40% of postmenopausal women, and greater rates of depression and anxiety are other characteristics that predispose to the development of hypertension and disproportionately affect postmenopausal women. Finally, increased physical activity and balanced nutrition intake can counteract the effects of cancer on arterial stiffness and blood pressure.<sup>60</sup>

## Conclusion

In a nutshell, HTN and female BC becoming more common as people get older. Treating HTN is beneficial as a breast cancer treatment. In hypertensive patients, ARBs, ACEi, CCBs and BBs are commonly employed. Research has established the clinical findings on the BB involvement in mitigating the risk of BC progression and recurrence, however, there is a scarcity of data on ACE inhibitors and CCBs against BC risk. The goal of this mini narrative review is to highlight the interplay of HTN and BC treatment and to exert the treatment recommendations for female hypertensive patients. Moreover, this review raised the concern and need for in-depth exploration to identify the potential links of AHTN drug use and BC outcomes as a future perspective.

## Future Perspective

The majority of regularly given antihypertensive drugs are safe for older breast cancer survivors in terms of outcomes. The positive connections between the use of diuretics and b-blockers and the likelihood of poor breast cancer outcomes

identified in this study need to be clarified and confirmed. Given the growing number of antihypertensive medications on the market, identifying potential links between their use and adverse breast cancer outcomes could aid clinicians and women with breast cancer in weighing the benefits and risks of various treatment options when it comes to managing hypertension.

## Abbreviations

HTN, hypertension; AHTN, Anti-hypertension; BC, Breast Cancer; ACEIs, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; ARBs, angiotensin II receptor blockers; BBs, b-blockers (BBs); CCBs, calcium channel blockers; AT1R, angiotensin receptor subtype 1; RAS, renin-angiotensin; GPCRs, G-protein coupled receptors.

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## Disclosure

The authors report no other potential conflicts of interest for this work.

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