

Uptitrating amlodipine significantly reduces blood pressure in diabetic patients with hypertension: a retrospective, pooled analysis

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Abstract: Diabetic patients with hypertension are approximately twice as likely to develop cardiovascular disease as non-diabetic patients with hypertension. Given that hypertension affects ~60% of patients with diabetes, effective blood pressure (BP) management is important in this high-risk population. This post-hoc analysis pooled data from six clinical studies to quantify additional BP efficacy achieved when titrating hypertensive diabetic patients from amlodipine 5 mg to 10 mg. Approximately half of the diabetic patients were male (44/98; 44.9%) with a mean (standard deviation [SD]) age of 60.6 (9.6) years and a baseline mean (standard error [SE]) systolic blood pressure/diastolic blood pressure (SBP/DBP) of 150.8 (1.30)/87.5 (0.94) mmHg while on amlodipine 5 mg (159.1 [1.40]/92.6 [0.94] mmHg prior to treatment). In comparison, 350/610 (57.4%) non-diabetic patients were male with a mean (SD) age of 58.7 (11.1) years and baseline mean (SE) SBP/DBP of 150.3 (0.62)/90.9 (0.41) mmHg while on amlodipine 5 mg (160.0 [0.67]/96.2 [0.45] mmHg prior to treatment). Increasing amlodipine from 5 mg to 10 mg lowered sitting SBP by -12.5 mmHg (95% confidence interval (CI): -15.5, -9.5; $P < 0.0001$) and DBP by -6.0 mmHg (-7.4, -4.6; $P < 0.0001$) in diabetic patients; and SBP by -12.4 mmHg (-13.5, -11.3; $P < 0.0001$) and DBP by -7.3 mmHg (-8.0, -6.7; $P < 0.0001$) in non-diabetic patients. In total, 12.0% (95% CI: 6.4, 20.0) of diabetic patients achieved their BP goal versus 46.4% (42.4, 50.4) of non-diabetic patients after titration to amlodipine 10 mg. Overall, 22.0% of diabetic patients experienced 31 adverse events (AEs) and 28.9% of non-diabetic patients experienced 282 AEs. Serious AEs were reported by one (1.0%) diabetic and five (0.8%) non-diabetic patients. In this analysis, increasing amlodipine from 5 mg to 10 mg produced a clinically significant reduction in the BP of diabetic hypertensive patients, similar to non-diabetic patients, highlighting the importance of optimizing amlodipine titration in this high-risk population.

Keywords: hypertension, diabetes, calcium channel blockers, cardiovascular disease prevention, efficacy

Background

Hypertension and diabetes each represent a major public health challenge worldwide. They frequently co-exist, thus compounding the risk of vascular morbidity and mortality associated with these conditions individually. The worldwide prevalence of hypertension in the year 2000 was estimated to be 26.4% (972 million adults), with a predicted rise of approximately 60% to a total of 1.56 billion adults (29.2%) by 2025.¹ Recent estimates put global diabetes prevalence in the year 2011 at 8.3% (366 million adults), increasing to 9.9% (552 million adults; approximately 50% rise) by 2030.²

Higher levels of blood pressure (BP) are a powerful predictor of cardiovascular disease (CVD), including coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke.^{3,4} Hypertension

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affects approximately 60% of patients with diabetes,⁵ and is twice as likely to occur in diabetic patients compared with their age-matched non-diabetic counterparts.⁶ Compared with diabetic individuals who are normotensive, those with concomitant hypertension exhibit about a two-fold increase in the risk of cardiovascular events and death.^{7–9} Moreover, hypertension has been found to be a stronger predictor of cardiovascular events as compared with diabetes.⁹

Given the high prevalence of hypertension in diabetic patients, combined with the observed increased cardiovascular risk attributable to hypertension, appropriate BP management strategies should be employed to mitigate the risk of future CVD events. The Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (JNC 8) advocate a sitting BP goal of 140/90 mmHg for hypertensive patients with diabetes and/or chronic kidney disease patients.¹⁰ Similarly, the American Diabetes Association (ADA) guidelines and joint guidelines from the European Society of Hypertension (ESH)/European Society of Cardiology (ESC) recommend a BP goal of <140/80 mmHg¹¹ and <140/85 mmHg,¹² respectively, for patients with diabetes. The caveat is that a lower systolic blood pressure (SBP) target (ie, <130 mmHg) may be appropriate for some diabetic individuals, such as younger patients or those at higher risk of stroke, if it can be achieved with fewer drugs and without adverse effects.¹¹ A similarly revised BP goal of <140/85 mmHg has been proposed for those with diabetes in the latest joint guidelines for hypertension management from the ESH/ESC.¹² However, effective therapeutic control of BP in patients with concomitant diabetes and hypertension can be challenging, and many patients are not achieving desired BP goals despite antihypertensive medication use.^{13–18}

Antihypertensive regimens based on angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs), angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs), calcium channel blockers (CCBs), and diuretics/beta-blockers are all broadly comparable for reducing cardiovascular risk in patients with and without diabetes.¹⁹ Amlodipine (Pfizer Inc., New York, NY, USA) is a well-established, long-acting CCB for the treatment of hypertension, including patients with diabetes.^{20–22} Studies in hypertensive patients have highlighted the additional benefit of titrating amlodipine from 5 mg to 10 mg once daily with regard to lowering BP,^{23–27} including Asian patients.²⁶ However, because the efficacy of increasing amlodipine dose from 5 mg to 10 mg has thus far only been evaluated in a small number of patients with hypertension and diabetes,

we conducted this post-hoc analysis of 710 patients with known diabetic status from six clinical trials, which included 100 diabetic patients. The objective of this analysis was to assess the incremental effect of amlodipine titration to 10 mg daily on BP-lowering efficacy in patients with concomitant diabetes and hypertension who had not responded sufficiently to treatment with the 5 mg dose.

Methods

Study selection criteria

Studies selected for this analysis were all Pfizer-sponsored studies of amlodipine treatment for mild to moderate hypertension for which there was patient-level data, diabetic status was known, and dose was titrated from 5 mg to 10 mg.

Study design and participants

This post-hoc analysis used pooled data from six randomized controlled or open-label clinical studies assessing the efficacy and safety of amlodipine 5 mg daily titrated to 10 mg daily in patients with mild or moderate hypertension (Table 1). Although total study durations varied depending on the design, patients in this analysis received amlodipine at a dose of 5 mg daily for 4–8 weeks followed by titration up to 10 mg daily as required for an additional 4–8 weeks. Patients were stratified into two subgroups based on their diabetes status at the time of entry into the study (those with diabetes versus those without diabetes), derived from their medical history.

Study endpoints and assessments

Efficacy endpoints were change from baseline in sitting SBP and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) to the specified time point, and proportion of patients who achieved the sitting BP goal at follow-up. Depending on the study, sitting BP was measured once or twice at each visit. Each patient's response for a given visit was the average of the multiple measurements, or the single measurement if only one sitting BP was available. The sitting BP goal was <130/80 mmHg for patients with diabetes and <140/90 mmHg for patients without diabetes. The BP goal was also assessed according to recently revised guidelines of a sitting BP goal of <140/80 mmHg (ADA guidelines)¹¹ and a sitting BP goal for age <60 years, 140/90 mmHg; age ≥60 years, 150/90 mmHg (JNC 8 guidelines)¹⁰ for both subgroups.

Safety endpoints were frequency of treatment-emergent adverse events (AEs) (all causality), treatment-emergent

Table 1 Studies used in the pooled analysis^a

Study	Design	Study number/ NCT number (if applicable)	With diabetes (N=100)	Without diabetes (N=610)	Patient population	Total study duration ^b	Study dates
1	Randomized, multicenter, double- blind, parallel group	A0531004 ^c	10	70	Washed out of antihypertensives or treatment naïve	18 weeks	6 March 2001– 14 October 2003
2	Single arm, multicenter, open, non-interventional	A0531044 ^c	38	134	Washed out of antihypertensives or treatment naïve	12 weeks	1 November 2001– 31 March 2002
3	Randomized, multicenter, double- blind, parallel group	A0531085 NCT00415623	26	125	Uncontrolled on current antihypertensive at screening, doses stable throughout the study	16 weeks	6 January 2007– 20 October 2007
4	Single arm, long- term extension for NCT00415623	A0531086 NCT00443456	12	57	Uncontrolled on current antihypertensive at screening, doses stable throughout the study	44 weeks	2 May 2007– 11 June 2008
5	Randomized, multicenter, double- blind, parallel group	A053R0510 ^c	12	121	Washed out of antihypertensives or treatment naïve	18 weeks	Study dates unavailable
6	Single arm, multicenter, open, non-interventional	AML-NY-93002 ^c	2	103	Uncontrolled on current antihypertensive at screening, doses stable throughout the study, or treatment naïve	14 weeks	20 November 1993–30 April 1995

Notes: ^aAll Pfizer-sponsored studies of amlodipine treatment for mild to moderate hypertension for which there were patient-level data, diabetic status was known, and dose was titrated from 5 mg to 10 mg; ^bwhere applicable, total study duration included screening, baseline, and multiple study phases; ^cthese trials started before September 2008, before clinical studies were registered at <http://www.clinicaltrials.gov>; NCT Number, ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier.

serious AEs (all causality), and AEs resulting in withdrawal from treatment (all causality).

Statistical analyses

Patients without a diabetes status at study entry were excluded from the analysis. The efficacy analysis included all patients in the intent-to-treat population who received at least one dose of amlodipine, were titrated from 5 mg to 10 mg daily, and had both a baseline and at least one follow-up BP measurement (last observation carried forward analysis). The safety analysis included all patients who received a least one dose of amlodipine and were titrated from 5 mg to 10 mg daily.

Baseline values were established while patients were on amlodipine 5 mg treatment (ie, prior to amlodipine titration). Baseline characteristics were compared between the two subgroups using analysis of variance for numeric variables with study and subgroup in the model, and using the Cochran–Mantel–Haenszel statistic stratified by study for dichotomous variables. Blood pressure data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, paired Student's *t*-tests, and corresponding confidence intervals (CIs). An exact CI based on the binomial distribution was used for the proportion of responders. The proportion of common AEs was compared between subgroups using the Cochran–Mantel–Haenszel statistic stratified by study. Given the sparseness of events across studies, a corresponding unconditional exact CI was

calculated on the pooled data using the statistical software StatXact Version 10 by Cytel (Cambridge, MA, USA).²⁸ All tests used an alpha of 0.05 with corresponding 95% CIs.

Results

Study population

A total of 710 patients with known diabetic status were included in this analysis (693 with complete BP data). Of the 100 patients (14.1%) with diabetes at study entry, four patients (4.0%) discontinued from the study; all four discontinuations were due to AEs. Of the 610 patients (85.9%) without diabetes at study entry, 44 patients (7.2%) discontinued from the study. Reasons for discontinuation among non-diabetic patients included: AEs (n=33; 5.4%), no longer willing to participate (n=4; 0.7%), protocol violation (n=2; 0.3%), insufficient clinical response (n=1; 0.2%), and other reason (n=4; 0.7%).

Patients with diabetes were mostly female (55.1%) with a mean (standard deviation [SD]) age of 60.6 (9.6) years and a baseline mean (standard error [SE]) SBP/DBP prior to amlodipine treatment of 159.1 (1.40)/92.6 (0.94) mmHg (Table 2); mean (SE) SBP/DBP was 150.8 (1.30)/87.5 (0.94) mmHg while on amlodipine 5 mg treatment. Patients without diabetes were mostly male (57.4%) with a mean (SD) age of 58.7 (11.1) years and a baseline mean (SE) SBP/DBP prior to amlodipine treatment of 160.0 (0.67)/96.2 (0.45) mmHg

Table 2 Baseline characteristics of the study population stratified by diabetes status

Characteristic	With diabetes (N=100)	Without diabetes (N=610)
Male, n (%)	44 (44.9) ^{a,*}	350 (57.4)
Mean age, years (SD)	60.6 (9.64)	58.7 (11.08)
Mean SBP/DBP, mmHg (SE)	159.1 (1.40)/92.6 (0.94) [*]	160.0 (0.67)/96.2 (0.45)
Mean weight, kg (SD)	82.1 (16.80) [*]	75.4 (16.68)
Mean BMI, kg/m ² (SD)	30.3 (4.60) [*]	27.0 (4.36)
History of CHD, n (%)	7 (7.0)	24 (3.9)
Prior antihypertensive use, n (%)	64 (64.0)	312 (51.1)
Prior antihypertensive use by class, n (%) ^b		
ACEI	42 (42.0)	139 (22.8)
ARB	4 (4.0)	49 (8.0)
Alpha receptor agonist/antagonist	2 (2.0)	10 (1.6)
Alpha2-Adrenergic Agonist		1 (0.2)
BB	14 (14.0)	64 (10.5)
CCB	37 (37.0)	140 (23.0)
Centrally-acting antihypertensive	5 (5.0)	8 (1.3)
Diuretics	10 (10.0)	80 (13.1)
Ergot alkaloid		1 (0.2)
Vasodilator		1 (0.2)

Notes: ^aN=98 (two patients with sex not specified); ^bpatients could have been taking more than one medication; ^{*}P<0.05.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CHD, coronary heart disease; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SD, standard deviation; SE, standard error; ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; BB, beta blocker; CCB, calcium channel blocker.

(Table 2); mean (SE) SBP/DBP was 150.3 (0.62)/90.9 (0.41) mmHg while on amlodipine 5 mg treatment. Patients with diabetes weighed more and had a higher body mass index than their non-diabetic counterparts (Table 2).

Blood pressure levels and goal attainment

In patients with diabetes, titration of amlodipine 5 mg to 10 mg lowered sitting SBP by -12.5 mmHg (95% CI: -15.5, -9.5; P<0.0001) and DBP by -6.0 mmHg (95% CI: -7.4, -4.6; P<0.0001) from baseline (established while patients were on amlodipine 5 mg treatment) to follow-up (Figure 1A). Mean (SE) SBP/DBP at follow-up in diabetic patients was 138.3 (1.35)/81.5 (0.86) mmHg. Similarly, in patients without diabetes, titration to amlodipine 10 mg lowered sitting SBP by -12.4 mmHg (95% CI: -13.5, -11.3; P<0.0001) and DBP by -7.3 mmHg (95% CI: -8.0, -6.7; P<0.0001) from baseline (established on amlodipine 5 mg treatment) to follow-up (Figure 1B). Mean (SE) SBP/DBP at follow-up in non-diabetic patients was 137.9 (0.56)/83.5 (0.36) mmHg.

Not surprisingly, fewer patients with diabetes achieved their desired BP goal compared with non-diabetic patients. In total, 12/100 patients with diabetes (12.0%; 95% CI: 6.4, 20.0) attained a BP <130/80 mmHg; 283/610 patients

without diabetes (46.4%; 95% CI: 42.4, 50.4) attained a BP <140/90 mmHg. Slightly more diabetic patients (25/100 [25%; 95% CI: 16.9, 34.7]) achieved the newly revised ADA target BP levels of <140/80 mmHg. Even more diabetic patients (64/100 [64%; 95% CI: 53.8, 73.4]) achieved the new JNC 8 target BP goals of 140/90 (aged <60 years) or 150/90 (aged ≥60 years) mmHg.

Safety

Overall, 22/100 patients with diabetes (22.0%) experienced 31 AEs and 176/610 patients without diabetes (28.9%) experienced 282 AEs (Table 3). The AEs most frequently reported by patients with diabetes were: peripheral edema (n=4; 4.0%), sinusitis (n=2; 2.0%), and upper respiratory tract infection (n=2; 2.0%). The AEs most frequently reported by patients without diabetes were: peripheral edema (n=46; 7.5%), nasopharyngitis (n=24; 3.9%), back pain (n=8; 1.3%), and upper respiratory tract infection (n=6; 1.0%).

Serious AEs were reported by one patient (0.1%) with diabetes (event: ankle fracture) and five patients (0.8%) without diabetes (events: cardiomyopathy, pneumonia, facial bone fracture, intervertebral disk protrusion, gingival cancer, cerebrovascular accident, cerebrovascular disorder, Table 3). Three patients with diabetes (3.0%) and 20 patients without diabetes (3.3%) withdrew from treatment due to an AE (Table 3). Adverse events that led to treatment withdrawal in patients with diabetes included: peripheral edema (n=1; 1.0%), headache (n=1; 1.0%), and hypertension (n=1; 1.0%). AEs that led to treatment withdrawal in patients without diabetes included: peripheral edema (n=8; 1.3%), joint swelling (n=2; 0.3%), and dyspnea (n=2; 0.3%).

Discussion

This retrospective, pooled analysis has shown that increasing amlodipine from 5 mg to 10 mg daily provided a clinically and statistically significant incremental reduction in sitting SBP and DBP in patients with concomitant diabetes and hypertension who had not responded sufficiently to treatment with the 5 mg dose. Furthermore, the incremental benefit on BP lowering achieved with amlodipine titration was similar in both diabetic and non-diabetic patient populations. This is similar to what has previously been observed in other patient populations, such as Asian patients with hypertension.²⁶ Amlodipine 10 mg was also well tolerated in patients with diabetes, demonstrating a safety profile similar to that observed in the non-diabetic patient group and previous studies involving high-dose amlodipine.^{23,24,26,29,30}

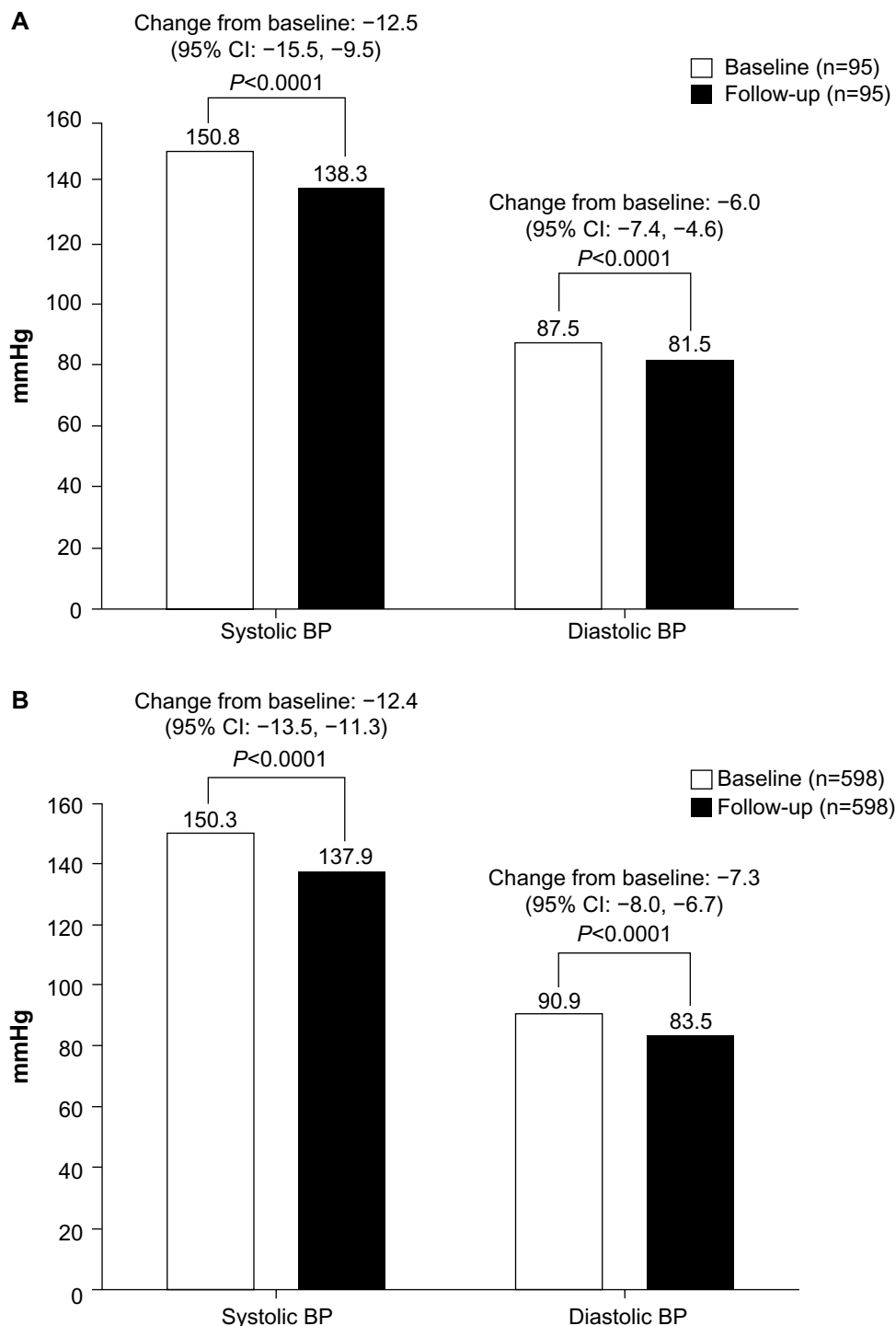


Figure 1 Sitting blood pressure at baseline and follow-up in (A) patients with diabetes and (B) patients without diabetes titrated from amlodipine 5 mg to 10 mg.

Notes: Analyses were conducted using the intent-to-treat population. Baseline was established while patients were on amlodipine 5-mg treatment; follow-up was determined using a last-observation-carried-forward analysis.

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; CI, confidence interval.

The age-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes in the general US adult population has recently been estimated at 8.5%.³¹ However, in this analysis, diabetes prevalence in this patient population with mild or moderate hypertension was nearly double that of the current national estimate, at 14.1%.

Patients with hypertension have been shown to have a 2.5-fold excess risk of developing diabetes over 6 years of follow-up compared with non-hypertensive individuals (relative risk: 2.43; 95% CI: 2.16, 2.73).³² Similarly, hypertension is twice as likely to occur in patients with diabetes versus those

Table 3 Incidence of all-cause adverse events in patients with and without diabetes titrated from amlodipine 5 mg to 10 mg

Parameter	With diabetes (N=100)	Without diabetes (N=610)	Difference (%) ^b	95% CI ^b
Number of AEs	31	282		
Patients with AEs, n (%)	22 (22.0)	176 (28.9)		
Patients with serious AEs, n (%)	1 (1.0)	5 (0.8)		
Patients withdrawn from treatment due to AEs, n (%)	3 (3.0)	20 (3.3)		
Most common AEs ^a , n (%)				
Back pain	0 (0.0)	8 (1.3)	-1.3	[-2.7, 2.1]
Nasopharyngitis	0 (0.0)	24 (3.9)	-3.9*	[-5.9, -0.5]
Peripheral edema	4 (4.0)	46 (7.5)	-3.5	[-7.3, 2.3]
Sinusitis	2 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	2.0*	[0.2, 7.0]
Upper respiratory tract infection	2 (2.0)	6 (1.0)	1.0	[-1.0, 5.6]

Notes: Analyses were conducted using the safety population. Baseline was established while patients were on amlodipine 5 mg treatment. * $P < 0.05$, null hypothesis is that the percentage of patients with the given AE is equal between the two subgroups, versus not equal; ^athose with an incidence $> 1.0\%$ in either subgroup; ^bdifference between the two subgroups in the percentage of most common AEs (those with diabetes minus those without), and associated 95% confidence interval.

Abbreviations: AEs, adverse events; CI, confidence interval.

without diabetes, with prevalence in diabetic patients of approximately 60%.^{5,6} Although hypertension and diabetes individually predict cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, the concomitance of these two conditions only serves to exacerbate the cardiovascular risk associated with either condition in isolation.⁷⁻⁹ Hence, appropriate management of cardiovascular risk factors, with particular emphasis on the early detection and effective treatment of hypertension in patients with diabetes, is paramount to reduce CVD burden in these high-risk individuals.

Even modest reductions in BP have the potential to substantially reduce cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. A meta-analysis of data from 61 prospective observational studies on deaths from vascular disease among individuals with no known vascular disease at baseline found that a 2 mmHg reduction in SBP could lower mortality from stroke by 10% and from ischemic heart disease or other vascular causes by 7%.⁴ Similarly, the results of a prospective, observational study in patients with diabetes showed that a 10 mmHg decrease in SBP was associated with reductions in the risk of diabetes-related complications (including myocardial infarction, sudden death, angina, and stroke; relative risk reduction: 12%; 95% CI: 10%, 14%; $P < 0.0001$), diabetes-related deaths (including death from myocardial infarction, sudden death, and stroke; relative risk reduction: 15%; 95% CI: 12%, 18%; $P < 0.0001$), and myocardial infarction (relative risk reduction: 11%; 95% CI: 7%, 14%; $P < 0.0001$).³³ Thus, the observed incremental reduction in BP by uptitrating amlodipine to 10 mg (-12.5 mmHg in SBP, -6.0 mmHg in DBP) in diabetic patients would be expected to drastically reduce the occurrence of diabetes-related complications.

Numerous clinical trials of antihypertensive agents have demonstrated the benefit of BP lowering on cardiovascular outcomes in a range of patient populations, including patients with diabetes.³⁴⁻³⁶ The UK Prospective Diabetes Study compared tight control of BP to $< 150/85$ mmHg with less rigorous control of BP to $< 180/105$ mmHg in hypertensive patients with diabetes.³⁴ Patients allocated to tight BP control experienced a 24% reduction in the relative risk of diabetes-related endpoints (including sudden death, myocardial infarction, angina, and stroke; 95% CI: 8%, 38%; $P = 0.0046$), a 32% reduction in diabetes-related deaths (including death from myocardial infarction, sudden death, and stroke; 95% CI: 6%, 51%; $P = 0.019$), and a 44% reduction in the risk of stroke (95% CI: 11%, 65%; $P = 0.013$) compared with patients allocated to less rigorous BP control. The Action in Diabetes and Vascular Disease: Preterax and Diamicon MR Controlled Evaluation (ADVANCE) trial demonstrated that significant reductions in SBP and DBP (-5.6 mmHg and -2.2 mmHg, respectively; both $P < 0.001$) to mean follow-up levels of 134.7/74.8 mmHg reduced the relative risk of major macrovascular or microvascular events (including CVD death, non-fatal stroke, and non-fatal myocardial infarction) by 9% (hazard ratio [HR]: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.83, 1.00; $P = 0.04$), and CVD death by 18% (HR: 0.82; 95% CI: 0.68, 0.98; $P = 0.03$).³⁵ A subgroup analysis of 1,501 patients with diabetes enrolled in the Hypertension Optimal Treatment (HOT) trial, where hypertensive patients were randomly assigned to a target DBP, showed that the risk of major cardiovascular events (non-fatal myocardial infarction, non-fatal stroke, and cardiovascular death) was halved in those randomized to a DBP ≤ 80 mmHg compared with ≤ 90 mmHg (relative

risk for 90 mmHg versus 80 mmHg: 2.06; 95% CI: 1.24, 3.44; P for trend = 0.005).³⁶

However, recent results from the Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes (ACCORD)³⁷ and International Verapamil SR-Trandolapril Study (INVEST)³⁸ trials have questioned the clinical benefit obtained with aggressive control of SBP levels to <120 mmHg, or even <130 mmHg. For example, the ACCORD trial, where patients with diabetes were randomized to a SBP <120 mmHg versus <140 mmHg, failed to demonstrate a significant reduction in the relative risk of major cardiovascular events, although a significant reduction in the relative risk of stroke was observed (HR: 0.59; 95% CI: 0.39, 0.89; P =0.01).³⁷ Moreover, the incidence of serious AEs attributed to antihypertensive treatment was significantly higher in the intensive-therapy group (3.3%) compared with the standard-therapy group (1.3%; P <0.001), indicating the potential for harm with aggressive BP lowering to within the normotensive range in this patient population. With this in mind, recent updates to treatment guidelines for the management of BP in patients with diabetes have seen therapeutic targets revised to <140/80 mmHg (ADA),¹¹ or <140/85 mmHg (ESH/ESC),¹² with the option of a lower SBP goal (ie, <130 mmHg) for some individuals, such as younger patients or those at very high risk of stroke, if it can be achieved with few drugs and without adverse effects.¹¹

For patients with diabetes, current clinical practice guidelines advocate the use of renin–angiotensin system (RAS) inhibitors such as an ACEI or an ARB, with the addition of a CCB such as amlodipine, and/or hydrochlorothiazide, as needed to achieve BP goals.¹¹ Studies in hypertensive patients have highlighted the incremental benefit of titrating amlodipine up to 10 mg on BP lowering.^{23–26} Moreover, higher doses of amlodipine have been shown to be equally effective or superior, either as monotherapy or in combination with another agent, in reducing cardiovascular outcomes compared with other treatment regimens,^{39–42} even in patients with diabetes.¹⁶ The Avoiding Cardiovascular Events Through Combination Therapy in Patients Living With Systolic Hypertension (ACCOMPLISH) trial¹⁶ demonstrated that combination therapy with benazepril and amlodipine (mean achieved BP: 131.5/72.6 mmHg) reduced the relative risk of a cardiovascular event (cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, stroke, hospitalization for angina, resuscitated arrest, and coronary revascularization) by 21% compared with benazepril and hydrochlorothiazide (mean achieved BP: 132.7/73.7 mmHg) in patients with concomitant diabetes and hypertension (HR: 0.79; 95% CI: 0.68, 0.92; P <0.003).

This analysis of pooled data from trials investigating the incremental effect of amlodipine titration to 10 mg daily on BP-lowering efficacy in patients with concomitant diabetes and hypertension has revealed that increasing amlodipine from 5 mg to 10 mg daily significantly lowered sitting SBP by –12.5 mmHg and DBP by –6.0 mmHg. Reductions in SBP and DBP of this magnitude are likely to translate to meaningful clinical reductions in cardiovascular outcomes in this high-risk patient group, however, the lack of information on cardiovascular events is an obvious limitation of this study. Nevertheless, the ability to increase amlodipine dose may provide a safe and effective strategy through which to achieve an incremental improvement in BP levels before adding to the medication burden of this patient group, where the average number of antihypertensive medications used to achieve BP goals may be as high as 4.3.⁴³

Conclusion

This retrospective, pooled analysis demonstrates that a significant, incremental improvement in sitting SBP and DBP levels can be safely achieved in patients with and without concomitant diabetes and hypertension by increasing amlodipine dose from 5 mg to 10 mg once daily. Thus, the use of amlodipine as a therapeutic option can be extended in the effective management of hypertension in patients with diabetes.

Author contributions

Barrett W Jeffers, Rahul Bhambri, and Jeffery Robbins were involved in the design of the study. Jeffery Robbins performed the statistical analysis of the data. Barrett W Jeffers, Rahul Bhambri, and Jeffery Robbins interpreted the data, were involved in the drafting of the manuscript, and critically reviewed the manuscript for important intellectual content and accuracy, and made revisions. All authors have approved the final version to be published.

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