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Effectiveness of blood pressure control in hypertensive patients in Ukraine. Results of the first study under the «MISSION 50/28» program

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Improving the effectiveness of hypertension (HTN) treatment is an urgent priority in Ukraine, given the high cardiovascular mortality and persistently low rates of blood pressure (BP) control. To address this gap, the «MISSION 50/28» program was launched, incorporating both educational and research components.

The aim – to estimate the efficacy of hypertension treatment in primary care practice in Ukraine.

Materials and methods. A nationwide cross-sectional observational study was conducted between November 2024 and March 2025 by 1,455 primary care physicians. Data were collected on 12,744 adult patients with diagnosed HTN. Office BP, heart rate (HR), structure of antihypertensive therapy, cardiovascular (CV) events, and comorbidities were assessed using a standardized reporting form.

Results. The mean age of patients was 60.2 ± 12.6 years; 48.8 % were men. The average BP was 153/90 mm Hg, with only 16.2 % achieving BP < 140/80 mm Hg. Antihypertensive therapy was used by 89.1 % of patients, of whom 21.7 % received monotherapy, 36.4 % dual therapy, 25.2 % triple, and 16.6 % multi-component therapy. Fixed-dose combinations were prescribed in only 24 % of combination regimens. Older age, male sex, and use of multi-drug regimens were associated with higher complication rates.

Conclusions. The first stage of the «MISSION 50/28» program revealed a critically low rate of effective BP control among treated patients with HTN in Ukraine. The findings highlight the need for intensified treatment, broader use of fixed-dose combinations, and improved adherence – particularly among men and younger adults.

Key words: blood pressure, hypertension, antihypertensive therapy.

The problem of effective treatment of hypertension (HTN) is relevant globally and in Ukraine in particular. Even in peacetime, the proportion of people with blood pressure (BP) < 140/90 mm Hg, which was considered the target at the time of the last large-scale epidemiological study STEPS, was 14.3 % [1]. A low level of effective population-based control of blood pressure (BP) has an extremely negative impact on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. The development of such adverse events as cerebral stroke, myocardial infarction (MI), heart failure (HF), and chronic kidney disease (CKD) is directly associated with high BP, just as reducing their risk is directly related to

achieving and maintaining BP within the target range. According to current guidelines, the optimal target BP level for most hypertensive patients varies between 120–129/70–79 mm Hg [2]. Such intensive BP control can significantly improve the prognosis of hypertensive patients compared with the traditional goal of < 140/90 mm Hg [3].

On the other hand, hypertension is a «population» problem due to its prevalence — on average, every third adult worldwide has consistently high BP. According to STEPS data, in 2019, one third of the population (34.8 %) in our country had elevated BP (SBP \geq 140 mm Hg and/or DBP \geq 90 mm) or diag-

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nosed hypertension [1]. Considering the findings of studies on the problem of hypertension in military personnel participating in combat operations and the civilian population under martial law, both an increase in the prevalence of hypertension and a worsening of its course should be expected. Therefore, the timely detection and effective treatment of hypertension is an extremely urgent issue in our country. The first significant step in this direction is the update of the Unified Clinical Protocol of Primary and Specialized Medical Care (UCPMC) «Arterial Hypertension» approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 1581 dated 12.09.2024. The next step should be a thorough implementation of the protocol principles in clinical practice, especially for primary care physicians, given their leading role in identifying and managing hypertensive patients. It was for this purpose that the All-Ukrainian Association of Cardiologists launched the MISSION 50/28 program.

This is the program aimed at improving the Management of arterial hypertension through the implementation of population-based treatment strategies to achieve blood pressure control and better adherence to pharmacological therapy in the general practitioner clinical practice (MISSION 50/28).

The MISSION 50/28 program has 2 directions united by one goal – to achieve effective BP control in 50 % of patients by 2028. The first area is an educational project aimed at improving the competencies (knowledge, skills, and confidence) of general practitioners in the field of hypertension. The second is a research fragment that involves collecting and recording data from hypertensive patients at a general practitioner's office. These data will be collected annually and will enable the assessment of the evolution of BP and its effective control influenced by educational activities on the implementation of the UCPMC «Hypertension» in the practice of a general practitioner.

This article presents the results of the first study within the MISSION 50/28 program, which aimed to assess BP levels, antihypertensive therapy patterns, and cardiovascular events and comorbidities in hypertensive patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research fragment of the program involved data collection, including the following parameters: age, gender, office systolic and diastolic blood pressure, heart rate, antihypertensive therapy (first- and second-line medicinal products with assessment of the combined therapy structure) and cardiovascular events in the last year (hospital admission due to cardiovascular diseases, MI, stroke, angina pectoris, atrial fibrillation, HF) and comorbidities (diabetes mellitus (T2DM),

CKD). Data collection (surveys, blood pressure and heart rate measurements) was conducted by general practitioners and family doctors according to the approved Data Recording Form in a period from 05.11.2024 to 03.03.2025.

The study involved 1,455 doctors representing all regions of Ukraine. Surveys and physical measurements were performed in 12,744 hypertensive patients. The inclusion criteria for the study were diagnosed essential arterial hypertension (any grade and stage) and patient age between 18 and 90 years. Secondary hypertension was an exclusion criterion. The data from 36 patients were found to be unsuitable for further analysis, and, accordingly, 12,708 hypertensive patients were included in the analysis. No personal data was collected.

Statistical analysis was performed using the built-in statistical analysis tools of Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and the SPSS 23.0 software package. Descriptive statistics were used in the analysis (for quantitative variables, the following parameters were calculated: n, arithmetic mean (M), median, standard deviation (SD), minimum and maximum, and for categorical variables, frequency and percentage). The normality of the data distribution was tested using the Shapiro – Wilk test or the Kolmogorov – Smirnov test (depending on the amount of data) at a significance level of 0.01. The Mann – Whitney test was used to compare subgroups for quantitative variables, and Pearson's chi-square test or Fisher's exact test was used to compare groups for categorical variables. In the comparisons, the overall significance level was set at 0.05. In the event of the possibility of a «multiple comparison effect» in pairwise comparisons, the Bonferroni method was used to adjust the significance level. Quantitative data in the tables are presented as $M \pm SD$.

Study findings

The average age of patients was 60.2 ± 12.6 years, with men being younger than women (*Table 1*). The study cohort included 48.8 % men and 51.2 % women, indicating a comparable gender distribution.

The analysis of gender ratio by age revealed statistically significant differences in the men-to-women ratio. The main cohort consisted of patients aged 44–75 years, accounting for 77.1 % of the total number. Among patients younger than 44 years, the proportion of men was almost twice as high as that for women. In the 44–60 age group, this ratio was also in favor of men, but to a lesser extent; instead, women prevailed among those older than 60 years (*Figure 1*).

The mean systolic and diastolic BP levels were 152.9 ± 16.9 and 89.8 ± 10.4 mm Hg, respectively, with no significant difference between men and women (*Table 2*).

Table 1
Age and gender characteristics of patients

Populations	All patients		Men		Women		p
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Number of patients	12,657	100	6,178	48.8	6,479	51.2	
Age, years	60.2±12.6		58.1±12.9		62.2±11.9		<0.001
Age groups							
< 44 years	1202	9.5	785	12.7	417	6.4	<0.001*
44–60 years	5,098	40.3	2,704	43.8	2,394	37.0	
61–75 years	4,663	36.8	2,028	32.8	2,635	40.7	
>75 years	1,694	13.4	661	10.7	1,033	15.9	

* When comparing subgroups of men and women by age categories.

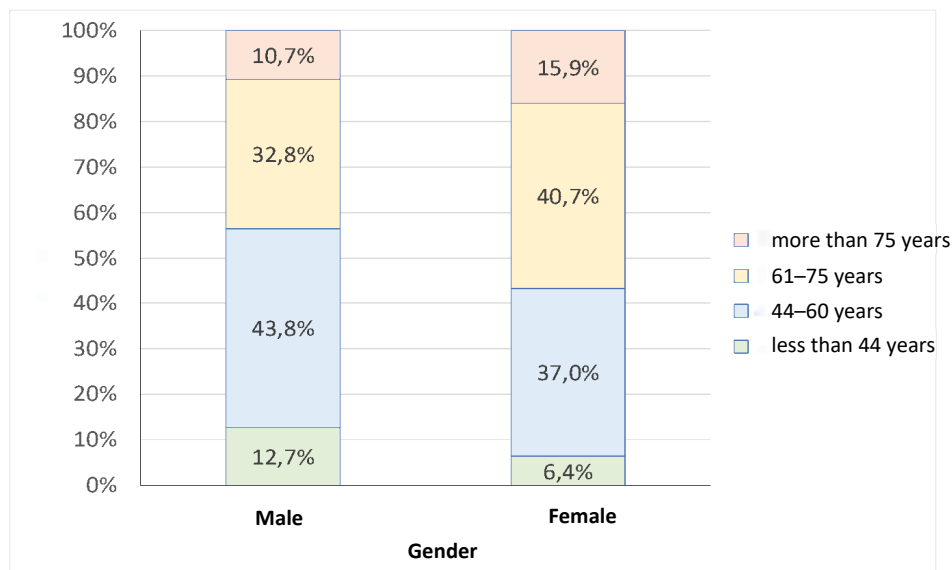


Figure 1. Gender distribution of hypertensive patients according to age.

Age range analysis showed an increase in the mean SBP level and a decrease in DBP level with age (Table 3). Accordingly, in the age group over 60 years, the majority of patients, 65.4 %, had pulse pressure > 60 mm Hg, with an average level of 64.6±13.5 mm Hg.

The analysis by BP categories in the total cohort showed that the vast majority of patients, namely 83.8 %, had BP of 140/90 mm Hg or higher. In 44.3 % of patients, BP met the criteria for mild (grade 1) hypertension, in 30.5 % for moderate (grade 2) hypertension, and in 9 % for severe hypertension (grade 3).

The average HR in the study cohort was 72.4±9.5 bpm. In 60 % of patients, it was in the range of 60–80 bpm, while more than a third of patients (37.6 %) had an HR > 80 bpm, which is considered an additional cardiovascular risk factor. At the same time, the proportion of men with elevated HR was higher

than that of women (39.1 % vs. 36.1 %, $p<0.001$), and the highest HR was observed in young patients (< 44 years). In older age groups, HR did not differ significantly (Table 3).

Current use of antihypertensive drugs was reported by 89.1 % of patients ($n=11,377$). It is worth noting that men predominated among patients who were not treated: 11.6 % vs. 8.7 % of women. The rate of effective BP control, assessed in the overall cohort, was 16.2 %. That is, approximately only one in six patients had BP < 140/80 mm Hg, which is currently defined as the primary target level in hypertensive patients. 7.3 % of patients had optimal target SBP range (120–129 mm Hg). At the same time, the pattern of better treatment among women remained consistent: their proportion among patients with controlled hypertension was significantly higher compared with men (Table 2). In

Table 2
BP and HR based on patient gender

Populations	All patients		Men		Women		P
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
SBP, mm Hg	152.9±16.9		153.9±16.6		151.9±17.2		
DBP, mm Hg	89.8±10.4		90.7±10.2		88.9±10.4		
Categories of BP, mm Hg							
120–129/70–79	930	7.3	375	6.1	555	8.6	<0.001 ¹
130–139/70–79	1,122	8.9	481	7.8	641	9.9	
140–159/90–99	5,605	44.3	2,709	43.8	2,896	44.7	
160–179/100–109	3,858	30.5	1,994	32.3	1,864	28.8	
≥ 180/110	1,142	9.0	619	10.0	523	8.1	
≥ 140/90	10,605	83.8					
Heart rate, bpm	72.4±9.5		72.7±9.6		72.1±9.5		
Categories of heart rate							
<60 bpm	308	2.4	157	2.5	151	2.3	<0.001 ²
60–80 bpm	7,596	60.0	3,606	58.4	3,990	61.6	
>80 bpm	4,753	37.6	2,415	39.1	2,338	36.1	

¹ When comparing men and women by BP level expressed in categories; ² when comparing men and women by heart rate expressed in categories.

Table 3
Level of BP and HR depending on the age category of patients

Age groups	N (%)	SBP, mm Hg	DBP, mm Hg	HR, bpm
Young age (> 44 years)	1,202 (9.5)	149.5±16.2	90.1±10.5	78.5±10.7
Average age (44–60 years)	5,098 (40.3)	152.6±15.7	90.4±10.0	73.4±10.1
Elderly age (61–75 years)	4,663 (36.8)	153.7±17.4	89.7±10.4	71.7±11.0
Old age (> 75 years)	1,694 (13.4)	154.8±18.7	88.3±11.1	72.3±11.9

terms of the number of patients receiving antihypertensive therapy, the percentage of controlled patients was 16.9 %.

An analysis of the structure of antihypertensive therapy (in the cohort of treated patients) showed that 21.7 % of patients received monotherapy (n=2,476), in which ACE inhibitors dominated (52 %), beta-blockers took the second stage (18 %), and angiotensin II AT1 receptor blockers (ARB) was the third (16 %) (Figure 2). The proportion of patients with BP < 140/80 mm Hg on monotherapy was 16.5 %. The dual combination was received by 4,144 patients, accounting for 36.4 %; triple combination was received by 2,869 patients (25.2 %), multicomponent combination (> 3 drugs) was received by 1,888 patients (16.6 %). However, even with the use of combined antihypertensive therapy, a

low percentage of effective BP control was observed, which was 17.8 %, 17.0 %, and 15.1 %, respectively, in the groups of double, triple, and multicomponent combinations. The discrepancy between the number of antihypertensive drugs and the percentage of patients with controlled hypertension clearly indicates both a suboptimal choice of doses and numbers of components in the combination, and insufficient patient adherence to treatment. Given the fact that the use of fixed-dose combinations significantly improves adherence, an important aspect of the analysis was to examine the breadth of use of fixed-dose combinations. In general, among patients receiving combined therapy (n=8,901), only one in four (n=2,138; 24 %) used as fixed-dose combination. At the same time, 29.9 % of patients treated with a dual combination took it as a

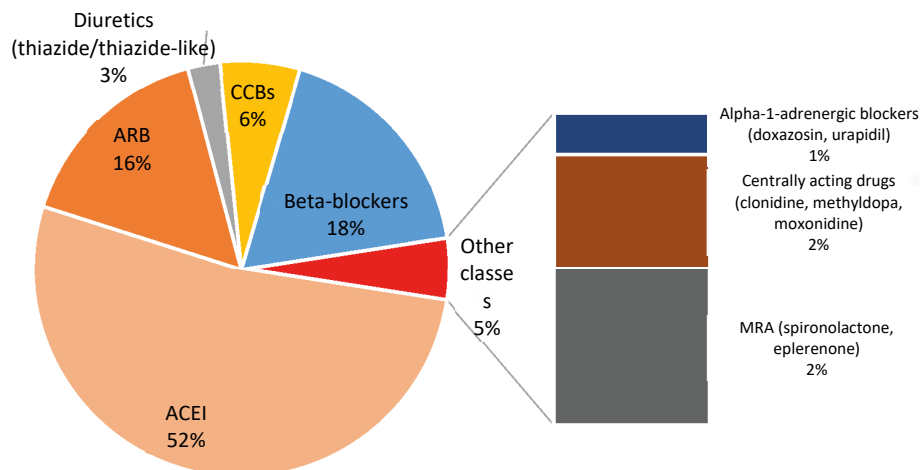


Figure 2. The ratio of antihypertensive drug classes in the structure of monotherapy

Table 4

The frequency of use of different classes of antihypertensive drugs with the gender distribution

Classes of drugs	Total population (n=11,377)		Men (n=5,463)		Women (n=5,914)		p
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
ACEI	7,377	64.8	3,555	65.1	3,822	64.6	0.623
ARB	3,012	26.5	1,454	26.6	1,558	26.3	0.750
Diuretics (thiazide/thiazide-like)	5,936	52.2	2,856	52.3	3,080	52.1	0.836
CCBs	3,853	33.9	1,797	32.9	2,056	34.8	0.036
Beta-blockers	4,444	39.1	2,208	40.4	2,236	37.8	0.004
Alpha1 adrenergic blockers ¹	225	2.0	131	2.4	94	1.6	0.002
Centrally acting drugs ²	751	6.6	314	5.7	437	7.4	<0.001
MRA ³	1,865	16.4	945	17.3	920	15.6	0.013

¹ Doxazosin, urapidil; ² clonidine, methylodopa, moxonidine; ³ spironolactone, eplerenone.

fixed-dose combination. The proportion of such patients in the triple and multicomponent therapy group was even lower and amounted to only 18.9 % of patients, with a significantly lower proportion of men compared to women: 20.8 vs. 16.8 % ($p < 0.001$).

With regard to the structure of dual therapy recommended in current guidelines as the 1st step of treatment, ACEI/ARB + diuretic or CCB, ACEI-based combinations ($n=1705$) significantly outnumbered those based on ARB ($n=706$) – 70.7 % and 29.3 %, respectively. ACEI + diuretic combinations were taken by 49.4 % of patients (fixed-dose combinations were 89.4 %). ACEIs + CCBs combinations were the second most frequently used – 21.3 % (with a lower use of fixed-dose combinations than in combination with diuretics, but a predominant use of fixed-dose combinations – 66.3 %). ARB + diuretic combination was

used by 19.5 % of patients, mainly as fixed-dose combination (84.3 %), while ARB + CCBs was used by only 9.8 % (63.1 % – fixed-dose combinations).

Triple combinations consisting of ACEI/ARB + diuretic + CCBs were received by 8.5 % of the total treated patients ($n=963$), of which 31.3 % were fixed-dose combinations. As in the case of dual combinations, ACEI-based combinations prevailed (75.9 %). Multicomponent antihypertensive therapy (> 3 drugs) was received by 16.6 % of patients.

The analysis of the frequency of use of beta-blockers and 2nd-line drugs showed a fairly significant percentage (39.1 %) of prescriptions for beta-blockers and MRAs (16.4 %). In addition, more frequent use of CCBs and centrally acting drugs (clonidine, moxonidine, methylodopa) was found among women, while men were more often prescribed with beta-blockers,

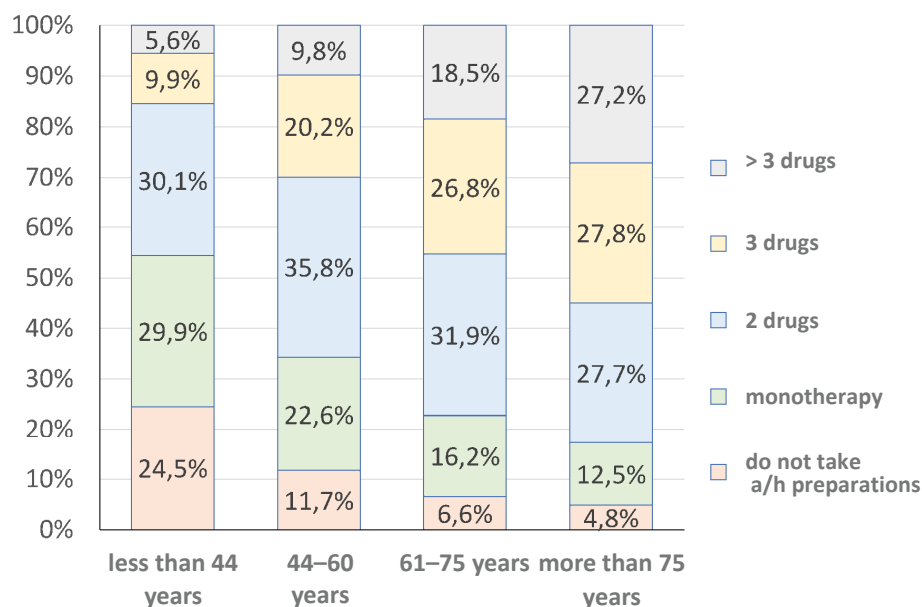


Figure 3. Distribution of patients by the number of antihypertensive drugs in different age groups.

Table 5

The frequency of cardiovascular events and comorbidities in the general group and according to the gender

Events/comorbidity	Total population (n=12,657)		Men (n=6,178)		Women (n=6,479)		P
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Hospitalization for CV reasons	1,766	14.0	952	15.4	814	12.6	<0.001
MI	579	4.6	386	6.2	193	3.0	<0.001
Stroke	574	4.5	306	5.0	268	4.1	0.029
Angina pectoris	1,055	8.3	546	8.8	509	7.9	0.046
AF	375	3.0	184	3.0	191	2.9	0.958
HF	683	5.4	341	5.5	342	5.3	0.555
CKD	328	2.6	183	3.0	145	2.2	0.012
T2DM	1,248	9.9	608	9.8	640	9.9	0.952

CV – cardiovascular; MI – myocardial infarction; AF – atrial fibrillation; HF – heart failure; CKD – chronic kidney disease; T2DM – type 2 diabetes mellitus.

alpha-1-adrenergic antagonists, and MRAs (spironolactone, eplerenone) (Table 4).

A direct correlation was also demonstrated between patient age and the number of antihypertensive drugs received by the patient. The highest proportion of patients on monotherapy is found in the younger age group, while the highest proportion of patients on multicomponent therapy is found in the > 75 age group (Figure 3).

Given the low level of effective hypertension control, it is important to analyze cardiovascular events and comorbidities that occurred or were diagnosed in

the last year. This analysis found that 14 % of patients were hospitalized for cardiovascular disease in the past year; 4.6 % suffered a MI and 4.5 % had a stroke. All complications, including CKD, were significantly more common in men. However, the incidence of the latter was the lowest among all the complications and comorbidities evaluated (Table 5), which probably indicates an underdiagnosis of it.

A higher number of hospitalizations, cardiovascular complications, and comorbidities were consistently observed in older patients. The proportion of patients hospitalized for cardiovascular reasons was comparable

Table 6

Distribution of the frequency of cardiovascular events and comorbidities depending on the age group

Events/ comorbidities	Young age < 44 years (n=1,202)		Average age 44–60 years (n=5,098)		Elderly 61–75 years (n=4,663)		Senile age > 75 years (n=1,694)		P
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Hospitalization for CV reasons	128	10.6	599	11.7	689	14.8	350	20.7	<0.001
MI	18	1.5	188	3.7	258	5.5	115	6.8	<0.001
Stroke	22	1.8	139	2.7	253	5.4	160	9.4	<0.001
Angina pectoris	28	2.3	305	6.0	482	10.3	240	14.2	<0.001
AF	10	0.8	98	1.9	187	4.0	80	4.7	<0.001
HF	23	1.9	218	4.3	298	6.4	144	8.5	<0.001
CKD	24	2.0	103	2.0	140	3.0	61	3.6	<0.001
T2DM	65	5.4	516	10.1	503	10.8	164	9.7	<0.001

CV – cardiovascular; MI – myocardial infarction; AF – atrial fibrillation; HF – heart failure; CKD – chronic kidney disease; T2DM – type 2 diabetes mellitus.

in young and middle-aged patients (10.6 and 11.7 %, respectively), while in elderly patients it was almost twice as high (20.7 %). The trajectory of growth in the number of cardiovascular events was somewhat different (Table 6).

In middle-aged patients, compared with younger patients, there was a significant increase in the incidence of heart attacks (2.5 times), strokes (1.5 times), angina pectoris (2.6 times), AF (2.4 times), HF (2.3 times); and a 1.9 times higher incidence of T2DM ($p < 0.001$ for all parameters). In elderly and older patients, there was a clear trend toward an increase in the incidence of hospitalizations and cardiovascular complications, except for T2DM, which incidence remained unchanged in middle-aged, elderly, and older patients.

DISCUSSION

A cross-sectional study of data among hypertensive patients conducted by primary care physicians showed that target BP $< 140/80$ mm Hg was reported in 16.2 % of patients, and only 7.3 % of patients had optimal target SBP range (120–129 mm Hg). Accordingly, the average BP level in the examined cohort significantly exceeds the target values and is 153/90 mm Hg. This level of BP control is to some extent comparable to the STEPS data published in 2019, where 14 % of patients had BP within the target range [1]. However, this comparison has certain limitations. Firstly, STEPS was a population-based epidemiological study, while the MISSION 50/28 program analyzed data from

patients with previously diagnosed hypertension. Secondly, the target BP is slightly different: according to current guidelines, it is $< 140/80$ mm Hg, at the time of STEPS, it was defined as $< 140/90$ mm Hg. However, in any case, it is worth emphasizing that the rate of effective BP control in Ukraine, according to both studies, is significantly lower than the global average (21 %) and almost twice lower than the rate for the WHO European Region (26 %). For example, in neighboring Poland, the proportion of patients who reach their target BP reaches 32 % [4].

It is worth noting that the low rate of effective hypertension control in our study is observed despite the wide coverage of patients with drug therapy. Almost 90 % of the patients surveyed in the MISSION 50/28 program reported taking antihypertensive drugs. Obviously, this indicates not only poor adherence and persistence of treatment, but also insufficiently effective antihypertensive therapy – the use of incorrect doses and/or insufficient number of drugs in combinations and uncommon use of fixed-dose combinations. This assumption is confirmed by the results of the analysis of the structure of antihypertensive therapy. It is noteworthy that almost every fifth hypertensive patient receives monotherapy, with young patients being the largest consumers. For the current guidelines and the UCPMC “Arterial Hypertension”, monotherapy in young or middle-aged people may be the first step in case of low cardiovascular risk and BP $< 150/90$ mm Hg. Ukraine is a country with a very high cardiovascular risk, and the percentage of low-risk individuals is extremely low, especially among men, who were twice as numerous as women in the young age group (44

years and younger). Overall, in most countries worldwide, the use of monotherapy remains quite significant, despite the paradigm shift towards a dual combination at the start of treatment in the vast majority of hypertensive patients since 2018, first in the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)/European Society of Hypertension (ESH) Guidelines (2018), and then in the Guideline for the Pharmacological Treatment of Hypertension (2020) and WHO Guidelines (2021) [5, 6, 7]. Thus, according to the results of a study conducted in France based on an analysis of the IQVIA EMR-LPD database in 2021–2022, it was found that 39 % of hypertensive patients received monotherapy [8]. These results coincide with data from Chinese researchers based on an assessment of the Chinese Cardiovascular Association Database-Hypertension Center, but covering the period one year earlier, 2019–2021, where the proportion of hypertensive patients on monotherapy was 39 % [9].

However, even despite the significant proportion of patients who indicated the use of combination therapy (36 % – double, 25 % – triple and 17 % – multicomponent therapy (> 3 drugs), hypertension control remained not higher than 17 %. This is likely to be due to the use of ineffective doses and/or combinations of antihypertensive drugs, on the one hand, and the limited use of fixed-dose combinations and the associated poor adherence to treatment, on the other. Only 24 % of patients received fixed-dose combinations, accounting for 29.9 % and 18.9 % of the double and triple therapy groups, respectively. According to study by C. Paturle et al. [8], the percentage of dual combinations among hypertensive patients reached 37.1 %, which was comparable to our data, but the proportion of fixed-dose dual combinations in France was 55 %, while in Ukraine it was 29.9 %. Of course, when comparing data, we have to take into account different research methodologies, but general trends can be estimated.

Numerous studies have demonstrated a direct correlation between the use of fixed-dose combinations and improved treatment efficacy through increased adherence and persistence of treatment. Thus, a meta-analysis covering 44 studies clearly demonstrated

better adherence with fixed-dose combinations compared to free combinations and, as a result, better efficacy in controlling systolic and diastolic BP [10].

According to the results of the analysis, a significant percentage of hypertensive patients had cardiovascular complications, and almost one in seven was treated in a hospital. When analyzing the entire cohort of patients, a higher percentage of myocardial infarctions, cerebral strokes, and CKD was observed in men compared to women, although this ratio usually evens out with age and then shifts toward women. Our data confirm the general trend of an increase in the number of cardiovascular complications with age.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The study conducted under the MISSION 50/28 program demonstrated an extremely low level of effective control of hypertension in Ukraine: only 16.2 % of patients achieve the target of < 140/80 mm Hg, and 7.3 % of patients had optimal range of 120–129 mm Hg.

2. In the structure of antihypertensive therapy, monotherapy accounted for 21.7 %; double combinations – 36.4 %; triple combinations – 25.2 %; multicomponent therapy was administered to 16.6 %.

3. Despite the fact that 89.1 % of patients receive antihypertensive therapy, a significant proportion have insufficient treatment efficacy, which is likely due to the high prevalence of monotherapy, suboptimal selection of combinations, and low use of fixed-dose combinations (24 %).

4. The high incidence of cardiovascular events (14 % of hospitalizations, 4.6 % of myocardial infarctions, 4.5 % of strokes per year) emphasizes the need for more aggressive treatment strategies and strict adherence to current clinical guidelines.

5. The data obtained confirm the relevance of implementing the updated UCPMC «Hypertension» and educational activities for primary care physicians under the MISSION 50/28 program, which aims to increase the proportion of controlled hypertension to 50 % by 2028.

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Ефективність контролю артеріального тиску в пацієнтів з артеріальною гіпертензією в Україні. Результати першого дослідження за програмою «МІСІЯ 50/28»

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Покращення ефективності лікування артеріальної гіпертензії (АГ) є нагальним завданням в Україні, з огляду на високу смертність внаслідок серцево-судинних захворювань на тлі низького показника досягнення цільового артеріального тиску (АТ). З метою покращення менеджменту АГ була започаткована програма «МІСІЯ 50/28», яка охоплює освітній та дослідницький фрагменти.

Мета роботи – оцінити ефективність лікування артеріальної гіпертензії в практиці лікарів первинної ланки в Україні.

Матеріали і методи. Одномоментне обсерваційне дослідження проводилося з листопада 2024 до березня 2025 року лікарями первинної ланки в усіх регіонах України (n=1455), які надали дані 12 744 пацієнтів із діагностованою АГ. Оцінювалися офісні показники АТ, частота серцевих скорочень (ЧСС), структура антигіпертензивної терапії, серцево-судинні події та супутні захворювання за стандартизованою формою.

Результати. Середній вік пацієнтів становив (60,2±12,6) року; 48,8% – чоловіки. Середній рівень АТ – 153/90 мм рт. ст., при цьому лише 16,2% мали АТ < 140/80 мм рт. ст. Медикаментозне лікування отримували 89,1%, з них – 21,7% застосовували монотерапію, 36,4% – подвійну; 25,2% – потрійну та 16,6% – багатокomпонентну комбіновану терапію. Фіксовані комбінації призначалися лише у 24% випадків комбінованої терапії. Старший вік, чоловіча стать та застосування багатокomпонентної терапії асоціювалися з більшою частотою ускладнень.

Висновки. Результати першого етапу дослідження в рамках програми «МІСІЯ 50/28» засвідчили вкрай низький рівень ефективного контролю АТ у лікованих пацієнтів з АГ в Україні. Отримані результати свідчать про необхідність інтенсифікації лікування, ширшого застосування фіксованих комбінацій та покращення прихильності, особливо в чоловіків і молодших пацієнтів.

Ключові слова: артеріальний тиск, артеріальна гіпертензія, антигіпертензивна терапія.

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