

CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE (CPG)

	General Principles for the Diagnosis and Management of Hypertension
The followir	g guideline recommends general principles and key clinical activities for the diagnosis and management of Hypertension Eligible Population 18 years and older
Recommendations	It is recommended that hypertension be diagnosed when a person's systolic blood pressure (SBP) in the office or clinic is ≥140 mm Hg and/or their diastolic blood pressure (DBP) is ≥90 mm Hg following repeated examination. Whenever possible, the diagnosis should not made on a single office visit. Usually 2-3 office visits at 1-4 week intervals. If possible and available, the diagnosis of hypertension should be confirmed by out-of-office BP measurement
Evaluation	• History and Physical Exam. Exclude drug-induced hypertension, evaluation for organ damage, consider additional CV risk factors, assess total cardiovascular risk, and search for symptoms/signs of secondary hypertension.
	• Laboratory Tests. Serum sodium, potassium and creatinine, uric acid, lipid profile and glucose, urine dipstick, 12 lead ECG.
	Additional Tests. If necessary for suspected organ damage or secondary hypertension.
Treatment	Grade 1 HTN: 140-159/90-99mmHg
	Start lifestyle interventions
	• Start drug treatment in:
	- High -risk patients (CVD, CKD, DM, organ damage, or age 50-80 years)
	- All others with persistent BP elevation after 3-6 months of lifestyle intervention.
	Grade 2 HTN: > 160/100 mmHg
	Start drug treatment immediately Start lifectule intervention
	Start lifestyle intervention.
Drug Therapy Steps	1. Low dose ACEI/ARB + DHP-CCB
	2. Increase to full dose
	3. Add thiazde/thiazide-like diuretic
	4. Add spironilactone or, if not tolerated or contraindicated, amiloride, doxazosin, eplerenone, clonidine or beta-blocker.
	* No ACEI/ARB in women with or planning pregnancy.
	* In black patients, DHP-CCB + thiazide/thiazide -like diuretic can be used as first step

	General Principles for the Diagnosis and Management of Hypertension
	• Stop smoking
Lifestyle Interventions	Regular exercise
	• Lose weight
	Salt reduction
	Healthy diet and drinks
	Lower alcohol intake
Monitor	BP control
	Adverse effects
	Long-term adherence
	This guideline is based on recommendations of the 2020 International Society of Hypertension Journal.