

Advance Hypertension Management and Risk Evaluation

Noninvasive central blood pressure and arterial stiffness assessments individualize treatment decisions, motivate patients and differentiate practices.



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Arterial stiffness is elevated 7-10 years before hypertension develops. Early identification and intervention can reduce the risk of hypertension and related cardiovascular disease.¹

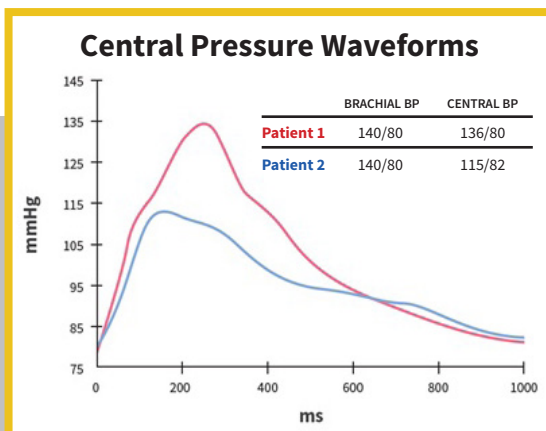
As new blood pressure guidelines suggest more aggressive therapy to achieve lower targets, it is important to individualize care with a focus on central effects of intervention.

- There is significant variability in central aortic blood pressure among individuals with the same brachial blood pressure.^{2,3}
- Antihypertensive medications have differential effects on central vs. brachial blood pressure, which can explain variability in clinical outcomes.²
- Central blood pressure is more predictive of cardiovascular outcomes than brachial blood pressure, primarily due to proximity to target organs.¹
- The intensive treatment arm in the SPRINT study showed a significantly higher occurrence of hypotension than the standard treatment arm.³

"SphygmoCor has become an integral part of both our executive health practice and our heart attack and stroke screening program. Our patients are extremely motivated by the results and they appreciate the fact that they are receiving a unique, individualized cardiovascular disease risk assessment."

- Leading Executive Health Provider

U.S. News & World Report Honor Roll Hospital



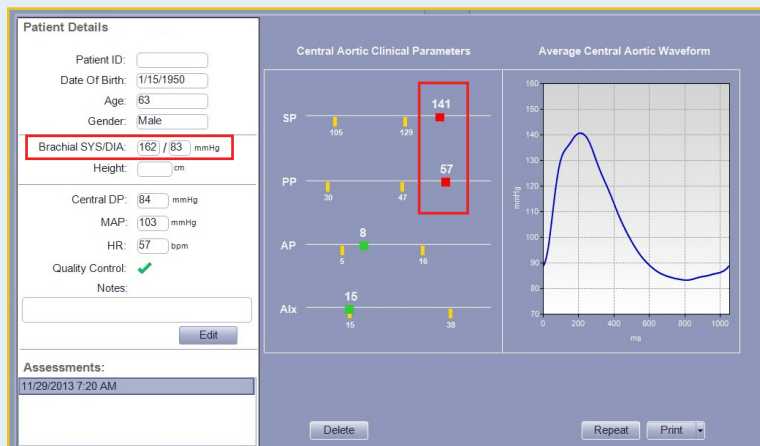
Two patients with identical brachial blood pressures can have significantly different central waveforms and central pressure indices, leading to different treatment decisions.¹

Differentiate your practice, individualize care and motivate patients with SphygmoCor for advanced hypertension management and risk evaluation.

Central blood pressure is the pressure that the target organs (heart, brain and kidneys) experience and a better overall predictor of cardiovascular risk. Increased arterial stiffness is also an important early risk factor for hypertension. Individuals with similar brachial blood pressures can have very different central blood pressures based on their individual level of arterial stiffness. Further, many patients may be over- or under-treated when only their brachial blood pressure is considered. SphygmoCor provides an important clinical measurement that individualizes care and motivates patients.

SphygmoCor is being used in private clinical practices, executive health programs in leading medical centers, global drug trials, research facilities and the 20 hospitals listed on U.S. News & World Report's Best Hospitals Honor Roll for 2017-2018.

CASE STUDY



- 63-year-old male
- Brachial blood pressure: 162/83 mmHg
- Elevated central systolic pressure: 141 mmHg
- Very low aortic pressure augmentation indicates that elevated central systolic pressure is likely due to other causes, such as fluid volume imbalance, high cardiac output or sympathetic over-activity

Pulse wave analysis reveals very low arterial stiffness and age- and gender-normal AP and AIx (augmentation pressure and augmentation index). The results indicate that the patient's hypertension is not substantially due to stiff arteries and therapies targeting vasoactivity would not be thought to be as effective as diuretics or other medications to remove fluid. Diuretics may be more effective in lowering blood pressure in these patients through volume reduction with or without a low dose vasoactive therapy such as an ACE inhibitor.

> Reimbursement

Central arterial pressure waveform analysis is reimbursable via CPT code **93050**

Essential for Hypertension Management



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References:

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3. Williams et al. Circulation. 2006;113:1213-1225. | 4. The SPRINT Research Group. N Engl J Med. 2015;373:2103-16.