Losartan Potassium- What insists us to go back?

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Non pharmacological Treatment of hypertension

DASH diet

Regular exercise

Loose weight , if obese

Reduce salt and high fat diets

Avoid harmful habits , smoking , alcohal

High Blood Pressure*: Prevalence in Different Patient Groups

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)



*High blood pressure defined as blood pressure ≥140/90 mmHg or treatment

Source: Yoon SS et al. NCHS Data Brief 2012;107:1-7

High Blood Pressure: Lifetime Risk*

Framingham Heart Study



*Residual lifetime risk of developing hypertension among people with blood pressure <140/90 mmHg starting at age 55-65 years

Source: Vasan RS et al. JAMA 2002; 287:1003-1010

JNC VII Guidelines: Measurement of Blood Pressure

Method	Brief Description
In-office	Two readings, 5 minutes apart, sitting in chair
	Confirm elevated reading in contralateral arm
Ambulatory BP monitoring	Indicated for evaluation of "white-coat" HTN. Absence of 10–20% BP decrease during sleep indicates increased CVD risk
Self-measurement	Provides information on response to treatment. May help improve adherence to treatment and evaluate "white-coat" HTN
	The second se

BP=Blood pressure, CVD=Cardiovascular disease, HTN=Hypertension

Source: Chobanian AV et al. JAMA 2003;289:2560-2572

High Blood Pressure Evidence: Number of Medications Needed



AASK=African American Study of Kidney Disease and Hypertension, ABCD=Appropriate Blood Pressure Control in Diabetes, BP=Blood pressure, HOT=Hypertension Optimal Treatment, MDRD=Modification of Dietary Protein in Renal Disease, SBP=Systolic blood pressure, UKPDS=UK Prospective Diabetes Study

Source: Abbott K et al. J Clin Pharmacology 2004;44:431-438

JNC VII Guidelines: Causes of Secondary Hypertension

Medical Conditions

Chronic kidney disease

Primary hyperaldosteronism

Reno vascular disease

Chronic steroid therapy

Cushing's syndrome

Pheochromocytoma

Aortic Coarctation

Thyroid or parathyroid disease

Sleep apnea

Drugs

NSAIDs

Oral contraceptives

Adrenal steroids

Sympathomimetic

Cyclosporine or tacrolimus

Erythropoietin

Ephedra, mu huang, bitter orange

Cocaine or amphetamines

Alcohol

NSAIDs=Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs Source: Chobanian AV et al. *JAMA* 2003;289:2560-2572

Angiotensin Receptor Blocker: Mechanism of Action



Molecular Structure of Losartan Potassium





Taken from www.pharmazie.uni-marburg.de/Neue.Arzneimittel/Losartan.html

3D Structure Picture of Losartan Potassium





Previous Trials on Losartan Potassium

Losartan ELITE (1997)23; ELITE II (2000)24; LIFE (2000)25,26; RENAAL (2001)27; OPTIMAAL (2002)28; HEALL (2009)29

Blood Pressure Lowering Therapy Evidence: Primary Prevention

Losartan Intervention for Endpoint (LIFE) Reduction in Hypertension Study

9,193 high-risk hypertensive* patients with LVH randomized to losartan (100 mg) or atenolol (100 mg) for 5 years



An ARB provides greater efficacy in patients with LVH

*Defined by SBP=160-200 mmHg or DBP=95-115 mmHg

ARB=Angiotensin receptor blocker, CV=Cardiovascular, DBP=Diastolic blood pressure, LVH=Left ventricular hypertrophy, MI=Myocardial infarction, SBP=Systolic blood pressure

Source: Dahlöf B et al. Lancet 2002;359:995-1003

Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARBs) -Losartan

- Competitive antagonist and inverse agonist of AT1 receptor
- Does not interfere with other receptors except TXA2
- Blocks all the actions of A-II vasoconstriction, sympathetic stimulation, aldosterone release and renal actions of salt and water reabsorption
- No inhibition of ACE

Losartan

- Theoretical superiority over ACEIs:
 - Cough is rare no interference with bradykinin and other ACE substrates
 - Complete inhibition of AT1 alternative remains with ACEs
 - Result in indirect activation of AT2 vasodilatation (additional benefit)
 - Clinical benefit of ARBs over ACEIs not known
- However, losartan decreases BP in hypertensive which is for long period (24 Hrs)
 - heart rate remains unchanged and cvs reflxes are not interfered
 - no significant effect in plasma lipid profile, insulin sensitivity and carbohydrate tolerance etc
 - Mild uricosuric effect

Losartan

- Pharmacokinetic:
 - Absorption not affected by food but unlike ACEIs its bioavailability is low
 - High first pass metabolism
 - Carboxylated to active metabolite E3174
 - Highly bound to plasma protein
 - Do not enter brain
- Adverse effects:
 - Foetopathic like ACEIs not to be administered in pregnancy
 - Rare 1st dose effect hypotension
 - Low dry cough
 - Lower incidence of angioedema
- Available as 25 and 50 mg tablets

Significantly reduces TGF-beta, Collagen I



Collagen level Reduction at high doses in Tumour



Losartan reduces inflammatory markers

- IL-6,
- TNF-alpha
- Endothelin level- (use in PAH)
- Thromboxane level- (use in CHD)

LOSARTAN on Atrial Fibrillation

• 33% risk reduction in new onset AF



Effect of Losartan on stroke

• Significantly lowered the risk of fatal and nonfatal stroke vs. Atenolol-based therapy.



Effect of Losartan on albuminuria:-

 Greater reduction in albuminuria vs. Atenolol (33% vs. 25%)



LIFE: Primary Composite Endpoint Composite of CV Death / MI / Stroke



LIFE: Individual Endpoint Results



LIFE: New-onset diabetes



Role in Prehypertension

- Losartan used in white coat HTN
- Prehypertension with LVH
- Normotension with LVH

Thank you for kind attention

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