

1~2기 본태성 고혈압 환자들에서 카르베딜롤 대 아테놀올의 항고혈압효과를 평가하기 위한 무작위, 이중맹검 임상시험

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= Abstract =

A Randomized, Double-Blind Clinical Trial to Determine the Efficacy of Carvedilol vs. Atenolol in Patients with Stage 1 to 2 Essential Hypertension

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Background : Carvedilol, an antihypertensive agent with β -blocking and vasodilating properties, has been demonstrated to be effective in reducing blood pressure. The purpose of this study is to compare the antihypertensive efficacy, safety and tolerability of carvedilol and atenolol in patients with stage 1 to 2 essential hypertension.

Methods : In this double-blind, double-dummy, randomized, parallel study, the efficacy, safety and tolerability of once-daily carvedilol versus once-daily atenolol were evaluated in 58 patients for 8 weeks with stage 1-2 hypertension. If mean peak sitting diastolic blood pressure was equal to or greater than 90mmHg after a 4 week treatment period, the dosage for both study drugs were doubled until the end of study.

Results : Data from 58 of 73 patients who completed the study were eligible for perprotocol analysis. At 4 weeks post treatment commencement, mean reductions in peak sitting diastolic blood pressure were 13.9mmHg (95% confidence interval 17.1 -11.4) with 25mg carvedilol and 13.6mmHg (95% confidence interval 16.8 -10.3) with 50mg atenolol. After the 8 week treatment period with dose titration, mean reductions in peak sitting diastolic blood pressure were 14.7mmHg (95%

confidence interval 17.8 -11.6) with 50mg carvedilol and 13.6mmHg(95% confidence interval 17.3 - 9.9) with 100mg atenolol. There were no statistically significant differences between the two treatments in the percentage of patients achieving a normalized blood pressure or in the degree of change in mean peak sitting diastolic blood pressure. Safety profiles were similar between treatments. One patient withdrew due to severe bradycardia development during the second week of treatment with atenolol.

Conclusion : In patients with mild to moderate hypertension, there were no significant differences between the efficacy of carvedilol or atenolol with regard to antihypertensive effect. Both carvedilol and atenolol were well tolerated with similar safety profiles.

KEY WORDS : Hypertension · Carvedilol.

(JNC)

서 론

1, 2 (90mmHg 109mmHg)

(wash - out period)

95 109mmHg

6 (JNC)¹⁾

3. 연구 방법

4 peak 90mmHg (5 8)

90mmHg peak 1 1 25mg 1 50mg 1 100mg 가

연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구 계획

1 1 (25mg, 4 가 50mg (50mg, 100mg) 가 8 , (- 2 , 0 , 2 , 4 , 8)

2 (wash - out period)

2. 대상환자의 선정

18 10 12 8 5 5 , 5

2
가 5mmHg 가
2 1 36 37
28 30
79.5%
8 7
(2 1)
(6 5)
4 8 2 (35 /)
가 가 가 (Table 1).
103 ± 5.0mmHg,
100 ± 4.5mmHg 가
(Table 2).
210mmHg
120mmHg
0
15mmHg
4. 자료의 통계적 처리
peak 8
peak
8
Chi - Square
t
(ANCOVA)
가
4 8
Chi - Square
p 0.05
SAS Version 6.11

결 과

Table 1. Baseline demographic characteristics

	Carvedilol (n = 36)	Atenolol (n = 37)	p-value
Age(year)	54.6 ± 8.0	51.4 ± 8.6	NS
Sex(% male)	38.9	43.2	NS
Height(cm)	162.0 ± 9.0	162.0 ± 6.9	NS
Weight(kg)	64.8 ± 9.5	66.0 ± 10	NS

NS : Not Significant

Table 2. Baseline hypertension characteristics

	Carvedilol (n = 36)	Atenolol (n = 37)	p-value
Sitting			
BP(mmHg) Systolic	159 ± 14.3	159 ± 11.1	NS
Diastolic	103 ± 5.0	100 ± 4.5	NS
Heart Rate (beats/min)	72.2 ± 11.4	73.3 ± 9.1	NS
Supine			
BP(mmHg) Systolic	158.1 ± 13.9	160.8 ± 12.4	NS
Diastolic	101.2 ± 5.5	99.6 ± 5.0	NS
Heart Rate (beats/min)	72.1 ± 10.9	70.7 ± 4.2	NS
Standing			
BP(mmHg) Systolic	157.3 ± 14.8	158.6 ± 13.5	NS
Diastolic	103.7 ± 5.0	102.0 ± 5.9	NS
Heart Rate (beats/min)	76.2 ± 14.4	72.9 ± 8.5	NS

NS : Not Significant

Table 3. Mean changes in peak sitting diastolic, systolic blood pressure(mmHg) and heart rate(beats/min) at weeks 4 and 8

	Baseline	Week 4	Week 8	p-value ¹⁾	Week 4-Baseline		Week 8-Baseline		p-value ⁴⁾
					mean ± SD (95% C.I.)	p-value ²⁾	mean ± SD (95% C.I.)	p-value ³⁾	
SiDBP									
Carvedilol(n=28)	102.4 ± 5.0	88.5 ± 9.7	87.8 ± 7.4	**	-13.9 ± 7.5 (-17.1 - 11.4)	**	-14.7 ± 8.0 (-17.8 - 11.6)	**	NS
Atenolol(n=30)	100.5 ± 4.3	87.5 ± 8.9	87.4 ± 9.5		-13.6 ± 9.0 (-16.8 - 10.3)	**	-13.6 ± 9.8 (-17.3 - 9.9)	**	
SiSBP									
Carvedilol(n=28)	158.1 ± 14.5	136.0 ± 16.8	136.0 ± 13.1	**	-21.4 ± 14.3 (-27.6 - 17.1)	**	-21.8 ± 16.2 (-28.0 - 15.5)	**	NS
Atenolol(n=30)	158.7 ± 11.1	138.0 ± 16.2	139.0 ± 19.3		-22.0 ± 14.9 (-27.6 - 16.8)	**	-21.5 ± 18.9 (-28.5 - 14.4)	**	
HR									
Carvedilol(n=28)	72.2 ± 11.4	63.7 ± 7.2	62.6 ± 6.9	**	-8.6 ± 12.5 (-13.7 - 4.7)	**	-9.7 ± 12.8 (-16.0 - 9.9)	**	NS
Atenolol(n=30)	73.3 ± 9.1	61.9 ± 8.9	61.3 ± 7.3		-12.5 ± 11.5 (-16.5 - 8.2)	**	-12.5 ± 11.5 (-14.7 - 4.8)	**	

NS : Not Significant

** p<0.01

SiDBP : peak sitting diastolic blood pressure SiSBP : peak sitting systolic blood pressure HR : heart rate

p-value¹⁾ : Significance of mean change in peak BP and HR by repeated measure ANOVA

p-value²⁾ : Significance of mean change in peak BP and HR(week 4-Baseline) by paired t-test

p-value³⁾ : Significance of mean change in peak BP and HR(week 8-Baseline) by paired t-test

p-value⁴⁾ : Significance between treatment by ANCOVA

Table 4. Mean changes in peak supine/standing blood pressure(mmHg) and heart rate(beats/min) at week 8

	Baseline	Week 8	Week 8-Baseline			p-value ²⁾
			mean ± SD	95% C.I.	p-value ¹⁾	
Supine						
DBP						
Carvedilol(n=28)	101.2 ± 5.5	87.9 ± 7.6	-13.3 ± 9.5	(-17.0 - 9.5)	**	NS
Atenolol(n=30)	99.6 ± 5.0	86.9 ± 8.7	-12.6 ± 8.0	(-15.6 - 9.5)	**	
SBP						
Carvedilol(n=28)	158.1 ± 13.9	137.0 ± 14.2	-20.9 ± 17.0	(-27.6 - 14.2)	**	NS
Atenolol(n=30)	160.8 ± 12.4	138.0 ± 18.2	-23.7 ± 17.4	(-30.3 - 17.1)	**	
HR						
Carvedilol(n=28)	72.1 ± 10.9	62.2 ± 8.0	-10.6 ± 12.2	(-15.4 - 5.8)	**	NS
Atenolol(n=30)	70.7 ± 9.2	61.7 ± 6.9	-9.2 ± 7.2	(-11.9 - 6.5)	**	
Standing						
DBP						
Carvedilol(n=28)	103.7 ± 5.3	90.3 ± 8.7	-12.9 ± 9.8	(-16.8 - 9.0)	**	NS
Atenolol(n=30)	102.0 ± 5.9	88.6 ± 9.1	-13.8 ± 9.1	(-17.3 - 10.4)	**	
SBP						
Carvedilol(n=28)	157.3 ± 14.8	134.0 ± 16.4	-22.5 ± 19.1	(-30.0 - 14.9)	**	NS
Atenolol(n=30)	158.6 ± 13.5	137.0 ± 19.5	-23.8 ± 18.3	(-30.8 - 16.8)	**	
HR						
Carvedilol(n=28)	76.2 ± 14.5	66.4 ± 7.7	-11.9 ± 15.7	(-18.1 - 5.7)	**	NS
Atenolol(n=30)	72.9 ± 8.5	62.9 ± 8.3	-9.9 ± 10.4	(-13.9 - 5.9)	**	

NS : Not Significant

** p<0.01

p-value¹⁾ : Significance of mean change in peak BP or HR(week 8-Baseline) by paired t-test

p-value²⁾ : Significance between treatment by ANCOVA

Table 5. Category of antihypertensive response at 8 week

	Carvedilol (n=28)	Atenolol (n=30)	p-value
	18 (64.3%)	18 (60.0%)	NS
	1 (3.6%)	2 (6.7%)	NS
	8 (28.5%)	3 (10.0%)	NS
	1 (3.6%)	7 (23.3%)	*
Therapeutic response (+)	19 (67.9%)	20 (66.7%)	NS

NS : Not Significant * p<0.05
 : Mean peak SiDBP₈ <90mmHg
 : Mean peak SiDBP₈ 90mmHg and (SiDBP₈ -o) 10mmHg
 : Mean peak SiDBP₈ 90mmHg and (SiDBP₈ -o) 5mmHg, <10mmHg
 : Neither of above

Table 6. Dose titration at week 4

	Carvedilol(n=28)	Atelolol(n=30)	p-value
Titrated	10 (28%)	9 (24%)	NS
Not titrated	20 (56%)	22 (59%)	NS

NS : Not Significant

4 8 peak 가 .
 4 peak 13.9mmHg(95%
 11.4 17.1), 13.6mmHg(95%
 10.3 16.8) , 8 14.7mmHg
 (95% 11.6 17.8), 13.6mmHg(95%
 9.9 17.3) (Table 3). peak
 peak
 90mmHg (1), 90mmHg
 10mmHg (2), 90mm Hg
 10mmHg , 5mmHg
 (3)
 (4) . 1, 2
 8
 67.9%, 66.7% 가
 28.5%, 10%
 가
 3.6%, 23.3%
 (Table 5). 8
 가 60 /

Table 7. Clinical adverse experience

	Carvedilol (n=28)	Atenolol (n=30)
	0	2
	0	1
	1	0
	2	1
	0	2
	1	1
	1	0
	1	0
	1	1
	0	1
	0	1
	1	0

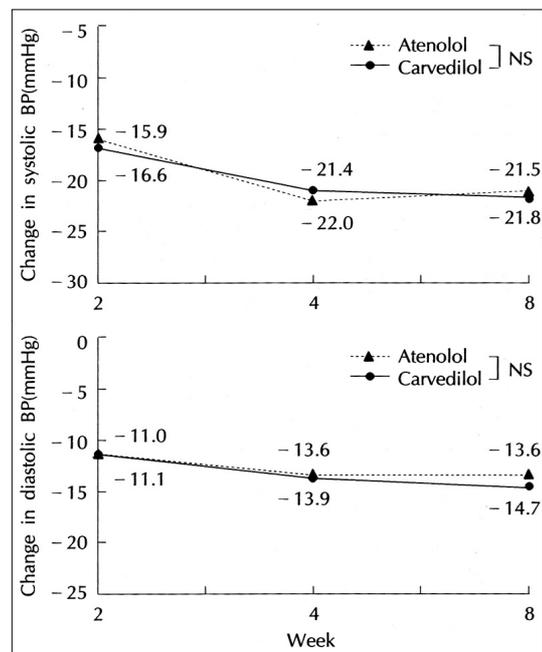


Fig. 1. Effects of carvedilol and atenolol on sitting diastolic and systolic blood pressure. Values shown represent mean changes in peak blood pressure from baseline.

12(40%) 6(21%)

perprotocol analysis
 8(29%) 10
 (33%)
 (Table 7). 가 12)
 2 1 , ,
 2 , ,
 1 .

고 안

가 , JNC 13) 8
 21%(6/28),
 40%(12/30)

1 2 가 35

10)
 11)
 16,17)

2,14)
 가

peak 가 . 8 요 약
 5mmHg 90mmHg
 연구배경 :
 28.5%, 10% 가

방 법 :
 , 1 1 (25mg, 4
 가 50mg)
 (50mg, 100mg) 1 2

58
 가 가
 결 과 :
 8 peak
 14.7mmHg(95%
 11.6 17.8), 13.6mmHg(95%
 9.9 17.3) 8 67.9%,
 66.7% 가
 결 론 :
 1 1
 peak

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