

Conflict of Interest

The author has declared no conflict of interest.



Hypertension management in MSF programmes in Jordan and Zimbabwe: Opportunities for simplification and use of fixed-dose combination medications

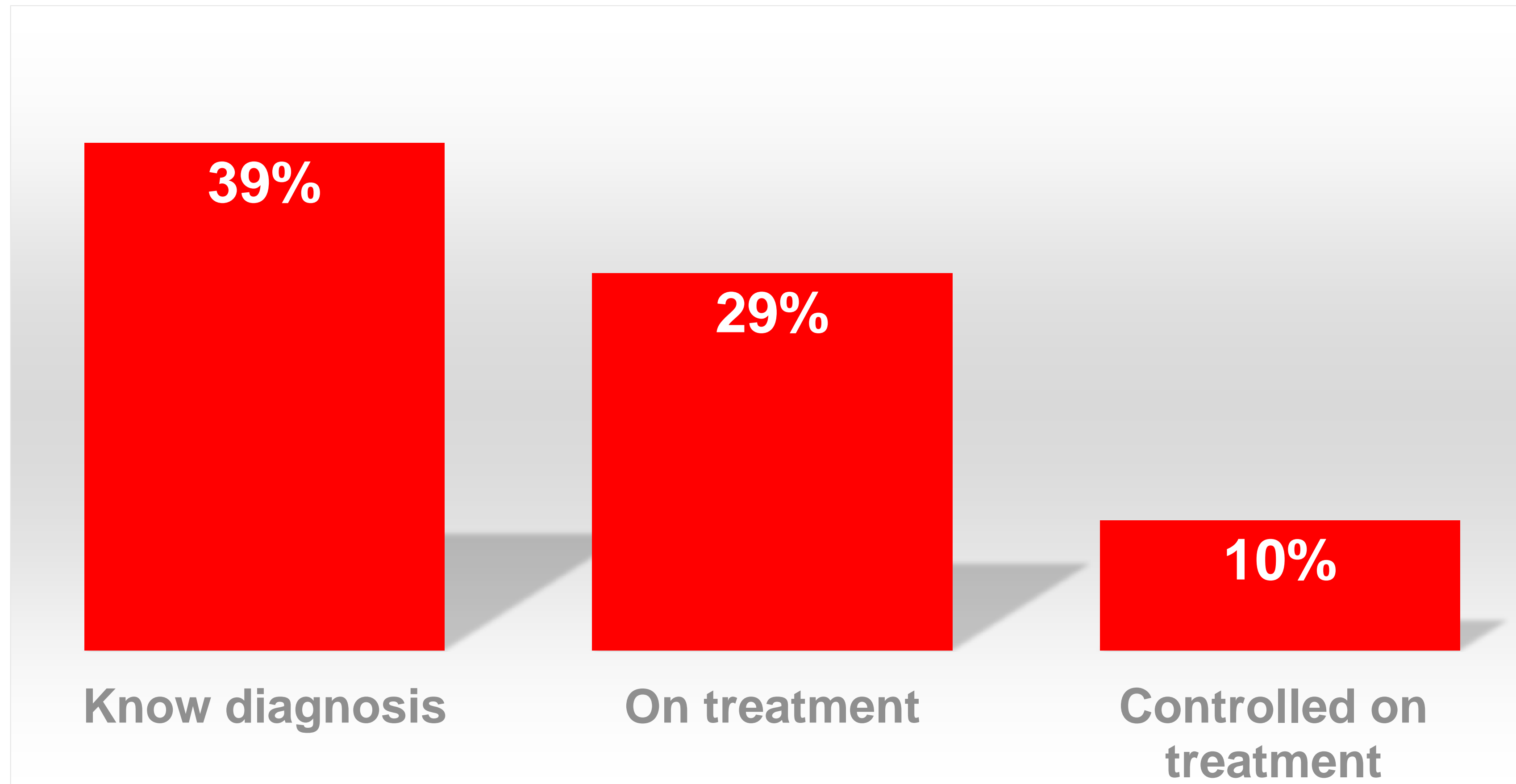
*Shefali Oza, Philippa Harris, Eimhin Ansbro, Pablo Perel, Marthe Frieden, Blessing Zamba, Munyaradzi Mukuzunga, Justice Mudavanhu, Mais Harawi, Satish Devkota, Muhammad Shoaib, Amulya Reddy, Philippa Boulle, **Helen Bygrave***

Hypertension: Global burden of disease

- An estimated 17.9 million people died from cardiovascular disease (CVDs) in 2018 (WHO)
- This represents 31% of all global deaths
- Hypertension is responsible for approximately half of all heart disease and stroke deaths
- Over three quarters of CVD deaths take place in low- and middle-income countries
- Prevalence of hypertension in low and middle income countries is 32.3% (Sarki et al, Medicine 2015)



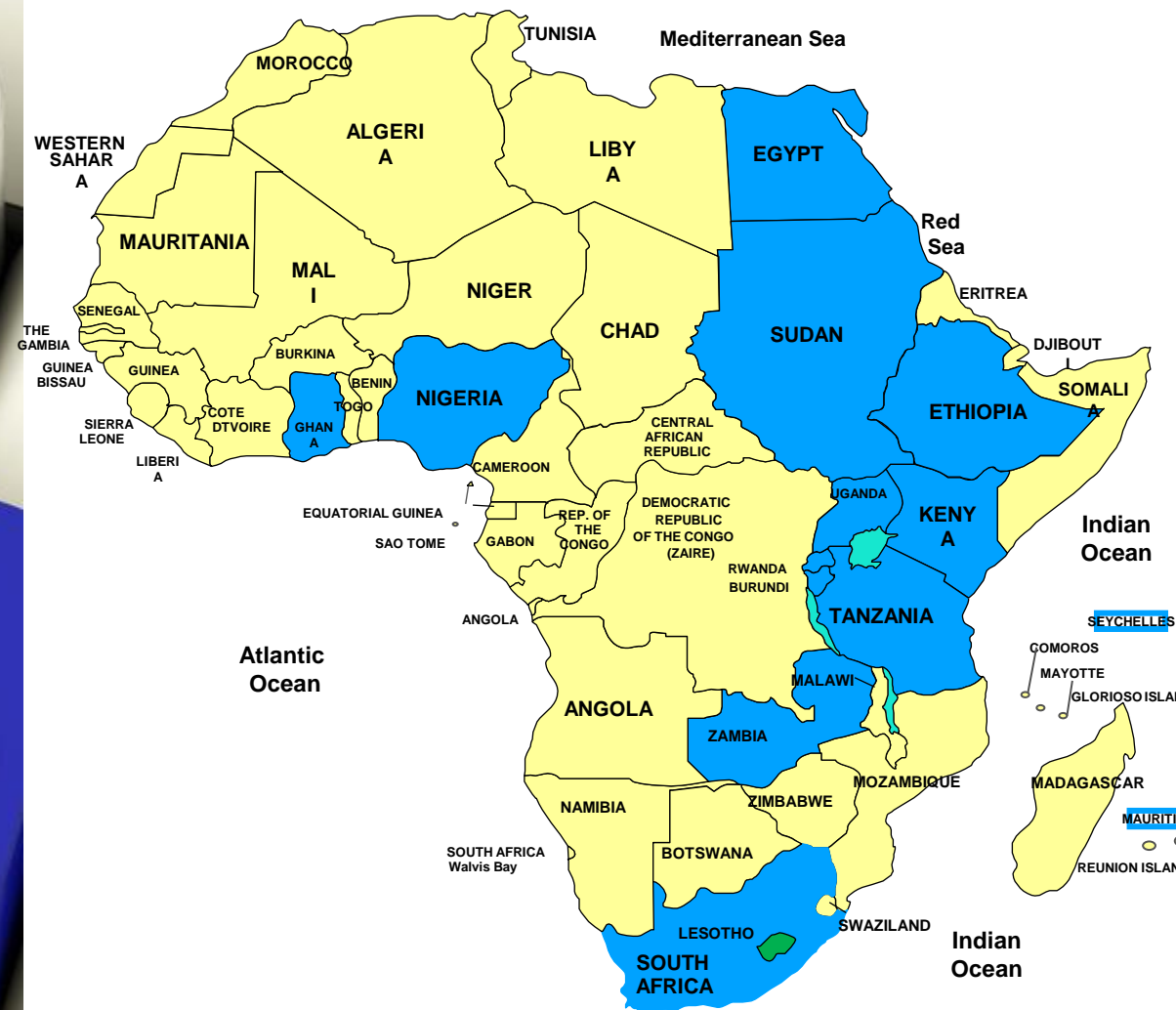
Hypertension cascade in low and middle income countries



Geldsetzer et al. Lancet. 2019;394(10199):652-62.

Not a new disease

Why are we doing so badly?



Clinical
Public health
approach

Programmatic
How to do?

Current Guidelines

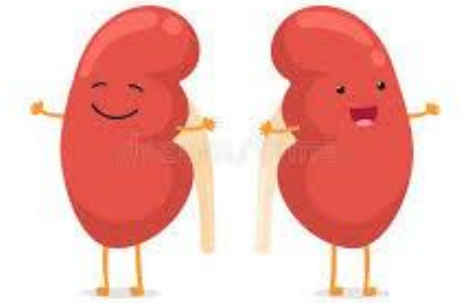


Multiple titration steps

“There’s no way you’re going to get nurses here to follow that”



Multiple drug classes and doses
(impacting on supply chain and adherence)



Different algorithms for different patient groups
(Blood Pressure (BP) alone, diabetics, chronic kidney disease, ischaemic heart disease)

“I wish the number of tablets
could be reduced”

Lillian Tandaanguni needs **9 pills a day**
to manage her hypertension and diabetes



Objectives

In two MSF projects treating hypertension in Jordan and Zimbabwe, we aimed to analyse:

- **Retention in care**
- **BP control**
- **Antihypertensive prescribing patterns to determine the proportion of patients who may benefit from a fixed dose combination (FDC) (those currently treated with more than one drug class)**
- **The extent of clinical inertia- how well are the guideline steps being followed?**

Study Settings



Irbid Jordan
Peri-Urban
Syrian refugees and local
Jordanian population

Doctor led
All MSF Staff
Data from October 2016 to
December 2018



Mutare and Chipinge
Zimbabwe
Rural
Local population

Nurse led
Ministry of Health (MoH) Staff
mentored by MSF
Data from May 2016 to July 2019

Cohort Description

	Jordan (n=3305)	Zimbabwe (n=3957)
Sex (F)	62.7%	80.4%
Median Age (IQR)	61 (53-69)	63 (53-70)
Retention in care at 12 months	98%	57%
BP Control at 12 months (<140/90)	77%	42%

Prescribing Patterns

Number antihypertensive drug classes	Jordan			Zimbabwe		
	Baseline (%)	12 months in care (%)	Change	Baseline (%)	12 months in care (%)	Change
1	30	19	-11	38	26	-12
2	42	40	-2	46	46	0
3	19	28	+9	7	17	+10
4-5	4	11	+7	<1	1	1

Blood pressure control and number of BP drug classes used

Number antihypertensive drug classes	Jordan	Zimbabwe
	BP control at 12 months in care (%)	BP control at 12 months in care (%)
1	86	54
2	71	40
3	64	27
4-5	55	25

Clinical Inertia

Jordan		Zimbabwe	
No medication change for uncontrolled BP at next visit (n=2325)	No medication change at visit with BP > 160/100 (n=545)	No medication change for uncontrolled BP at next visit (n=7497)	No medication change at visit with BP > 160/100 (n=2549)
79.3%	28.6%	63.5%	53.5%

Key Messages

- Majority of patients (79% and 64%) at 12 months were on 2 or more antihypertensive drug classes
- Rates of retention and control at 12 months very different in Jordan v Zimbabwe
- Clinical inertia one factor in not achieving BP control – more marked in Zimbabwe setting
- Unable to assess adherence in this study

Could we adapt guidelines?

Optimize

Fewest formulations, smallest pill burden, least toxic requiring minimal monitoring

Harmonize

Same algorithm across populations

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF FDCs ON PATIENT AND HEALTH SYSTEM FACTORS



Protocol

Simpler
treatment
algorithm



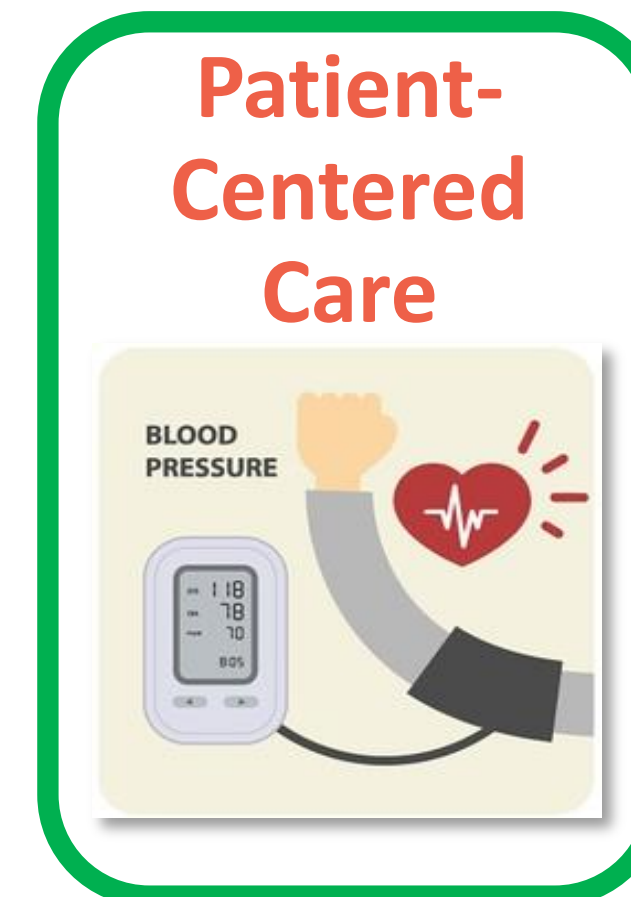
Medication
Supply

Fewer
stockouts



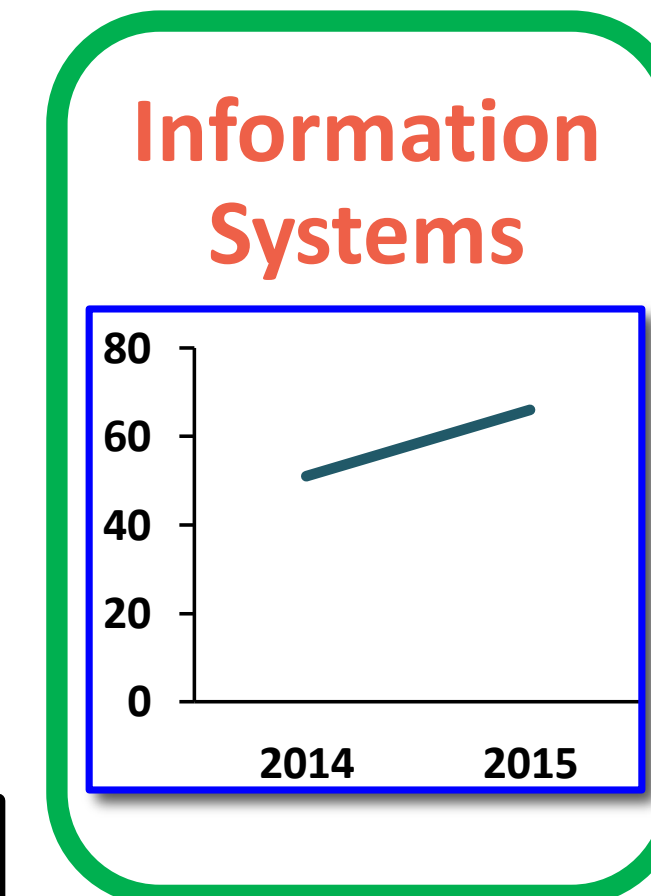
Community-
Based
Treatment

Enhanced
task sharing



Patient-
Centered
Care

Lower pill
burden



Information
Systems

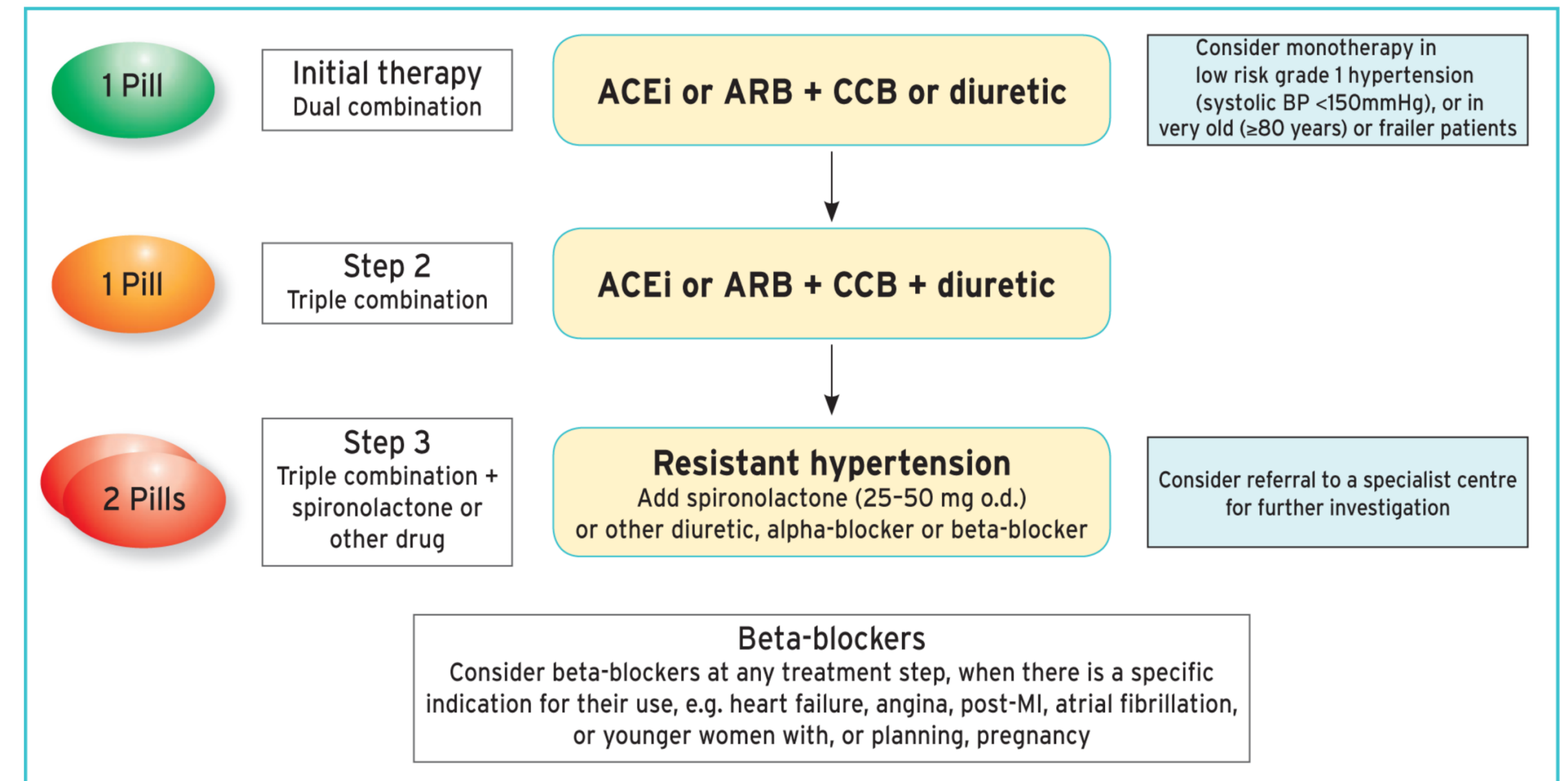
Better control
rates

Kishore SP et al . Fixed-dose combinations for hypertension.
Lancet. 2018;392(10150):819–820

Gupta AK et al Compliance, safety, and effectiveness of
fixed-dose combinations of antihypertensive agents: a meta-
analysis.
Hypertension 2010;55:399–407

Opportunities for simplification, optimisation and harmonisation with Fixed Dose Combinations (FDC)

- FDCs Included in
 - ✓ WHO Global HEARTS guideline
 - ✓ European guideline 2018
 - ✓ US guidelines 2018
 - ✓ MSF
- FDC Included in WHO Essential medicines list 2019 *(Kishore SP et al, Modernizing the World Health Organization List of Essential Medicines for Preventing and Controlling Cardiovascular Diseases. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2018;71(5):564-74.)*



Implementation Challenges

- Procurement
- Introduction in national guidelines in the countries where MSF works
- Where they are in guidelines (e.g Kenya), changing prescribing patterns of clinicians – investment in training

**Thanks to the clients,
MSF and MoH teams
in Jordan and
Zimbabwe
Colleagues at LSHTM**

Can we make this
pharmacist's life and
patients' hypertension
treatment easier ?

