

## Tulane professor leads team in redefining blood pressure guidelines

November 14, 2017 11:15 AM Keith Brannon

kbrannon@tulane.edu

504-862-8789



Dr. Paul Whelton is lead author of the new comprehensive clinical guidelines for blood pressure management published Monday in the American Heart Association journal 'Hypertension' and the 'Journal of the American College of Cardiology.'

Tulane epidemiology professor Dr. Paul Whelton led the team behind this week's [blockbuster announcement](#) that redefined high blood pressure for the first time in 14 years. The new guidelines lower the threshold for diagnosis, resulting in almost half of U.S. adults now considered hypertensive.

The new clinical guidelines eliminate “prehypertension” and define high blood pressure as beginning at 130/80 mm Hg instead of 140/90 mm Hg. The recommendations call for earlier treatment with lifestyle changes for some patients and medication for others.

The goal is to help patients more accurately understand their cardiovascular risk so they can address it sooner, said Whelton, chairman of the American Heart Association (AHA)/ American College of Cardiology (ACC) Hypertension Guidelines Committee.

“This is a chronic disease. It doesn’t just occur when you have the heart attack or the stroke,” said Whelton, Show Chwan professor of global public health at Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. “It’s important for us to bring to the attention of adults that this starts early. You’re already at risk well before you manifest with the need to be hospitalized when you have an event.”

Whelton announced the news Monday at AHA’s 2017 Scientific Sessions conference in Anaheim, California. He is lead author of the guidelines, which were simultaneously published in the American Heart Association journal [\*Hypertension\*](#) and the [\*Journal of the American College of Cardiology\*](#).

Whelton said that the new guidelines were written very deliberately during the past three years after an extensive review of more than 900 published studies. They include more than 160 recommendations.

“All of our recommendations are supported by a lot of evidence,” he said. “We passionately believe that if the guidelines are implemented it will improve the health of adults in the United States.”

High blood pressure accounts for the second largest number of preventable heart disease and stroke deaths, second only to smoking. It’s known as the “silent killer” because often there are no symptoms, despite its role in significantly increasing the risk for heart disease and stroke.

# Blood Pressure Categories



<b>BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SYSTOLIC mm Hg (upper number)</b>		<b>DIASTOLIC mm Hg (lower number)</b>
<b>NORMAL</b>	<b>LESS THAN 120</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>LESS THAN 80</b>
<b>ELEVATED</b>	<b>120 – 129</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>LESS THAN 80</b>
<b>HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (HYPERTENSION) STAGE 1</b>	<b>130 – 139</b>	<b>or</b>	<b>80 – 89</b>
<b>HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (HYPERTENSION) STAGE 2</b>	<b>140 OR HIGHER</b>	<b>or</b>	<b>90 OR HIGHER</b>
<b>HYPERTENSIVE CRISIS (consult your doctor immediately)</b>	<b>HIGHER THAN 180</b>	<b>and/or</b>	<b>HIGHER THAN 120</b>