

不同抗高血压药心血管事件的风险评价： 基于贝叶斯模型的网状荟萃分析

裴瑛 陈建淑 张好东 寇城坤 余静

(兰州大学第二医院心血管内科/高血压中心,甘肃 兰州 730000)

【摘要】目的 比较指南推荐的不同抗高血压药对心血管事件的影响。**方法** 通过计算机检索 PubMed、Embase 和 Cochrane Library 等数据库,筛选并纳入截至 2020 年 10 月比较两种及以上抗高血压药或安慰剂的随机临床对照试验共 32 项,其中包括 192 036 例高血压患者,采用基于贝叶斯模型网状 meta 分析进行评价。**结果** 与血管紧张素Ⅱ受体阻滞剂 ($RR = 0.95, 95\% CI 0.70 \sim 0.96$)、 β 受体阻滞剂 ($RR = 0.78, 95\% CI 0.60 \sim 0.88$)、钙通道阻滞剂 ($RR = 0.88, 95\% CI 0.56 \sim 0.71$)、利尿剂 ($RR = 0.91, 95\% CI 0.34 \sim 0.87$) 相比较,高血压患者服用血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂发生心血管事件风险更低。**结论** 使用不同抗高血压药,发生心血管事件风险不一,其中血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂类抗高血压药发生心血管事件风险最低, β 受体阻滞剂发生心血管事件风险相对较高。

【关键词】 高血压;抗高血压药;心血管事件;网状荟萃

【DOI】10.16806/j.cnki.issn.1004-3934.2021.12.020

Risk Assessment of Cardiovascular Events with Different Antihypertensive Drugs: Bayesian Model-Based Network Meta Analysis

PEI Ying, CHEN Jianshu, ZHANG Haodong, KOU Chengkun, YU Jing

(Center of Hypertension, Department of Cardiology, Lanzhou University Second Hospital, Lanzhou 730000, Gansu, China)

【Abstract】Objective To compare the effects of different antihypertensive drugs on cardiovascular events. **Methods** We conducted a systematic review of randomized controlled trials published up to October 2020 using Embase, Pubmed, and the Cochrane Library database. 32 randomized controlled clinical trials comparing two or more antihypertensive drugs or placebo-controlled drugs were screened and included, including 192 036 patients with hypertension. Bayesian model based network-meta analysis was used for systematic analysis and evaluation. **Results** Compared with angiotensin receptor blockers ($RR = 0.95, 95\% CI 0.70 \sim 0.96$), β -blockers ($RR = 0.78, 95\% CI 0.60 \sim 0.88$), calcium channel blockers ($RR = 0.88, 95\% CI 0.56 \sim 0.71$) and diuretics ($RR = 0.91, 95\% CI 0.34 \sim 0.87$), angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors have a lower risk of cardiovascular events. **Conclusion** Compared with the risk of cardiovascular events varies with the use of different antihypertensive drugs, among which angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors have the lowest risk of cardiovascular events, while β -blockers have a relatively high risk.

【Key words】 Hypertension; Antihypertensive drugs; Cardiovascular events; Network-met analysis

高发病率及患病率导致高血压成为全球关注的健康问题之一。据估计,至 2025 年,全球高血压患者的数据将增加 15% ~ 20%,达到 15 亿人^[1],高血压患者自我管理以及预后较差^[2]。高血压所引起心血管事件发生率亦居高不下,针对心血管事件,不同抗高血压药具有不同程度的预防效能^[2]。目前常用抗高血压药有血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂 (angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ACEI)、血管紧张素Ⅱ受体阻滞剂 (angiotensin Ⅱ receptor blocker, ARB)、钙通道

阻滞剂 (calcium channel blocker, CCB)、利尿剂 (diuretic, DIU) 和 β 受体阻滞剂 (β -blocker, BB),国内外对于各种抗高血压药的安全性与疗效已有较多研究^[3~4],但比较不同种抗高血压药对心血管事件风险影响的研究较少。

高血压是常见不良心血管事件的重要危险因素,其中包括卒中、心肌梗死、心力衰竭和肾功能衰竭等^[2]。系统综述显示,抗高血压药治疗在降低心血管疾病发病率和死亡率方面已被证实有获益^[5]。

较多传统 meta 分析研究某两种药物降低心血管风险事件比较^[6-7], 笔者想知道不同类型抗高血压药对不良心血管事件的影响, 网状 meta 分析具有研究多种药物相互比较的优势。本研究使用贝叶斯模型为基础, 对已发表的文献进行分析, 对不同抗高血压药发生心血管事件风险(心肌梗死、卒中、心血管死亡、心力衰竭、冠心病和心律失常)进行直接及间接比较。目前针对高血压患者的治疗主要目的是减少不良事件发生, 改善患者预后, 从而使降压治疗在不同程度降低高血压患者不良事件及死亡的风险^[8]。本研究期望在伴或不伴有多种并发症以及合并症的高血压患者中, 合理选择抗高血压药达到降压目标值的同时降低心血管事件发生风险。

1 资料与方法

1.1 数据来源

1.1.1 检索策略

通过检索 PubMed、Embase 和 Cochrane Library 数据库截至 2020 年 10 月的已发表文献, 检索时应用“hypertension” AND “antihypertensive agents” OR “angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors OR captopril OR enalapril OR moexipril OR benazepril OR fosinopril OR ramipril OR cilazapril OR lisinopril OR imidapril OR benazepril OR perindopril OR quinapril OR trandolapril” OR “angiotensin receptor inhibitors OR valsartan OR eprosartan OR telmisartan OR losartan OR irbesartan OR candesartan OR alisartan” OR “calcium channel blockers OR verapamil OR diltiazem OR nifedipine OR nicardipine OR isradipine OR felodipine OR amlodipine OR nisoldipine OR clevidipine OR nimodipine” OR “diuretics OR chlorothiazide OR hydrochlorothiazide OR bendroflumethiazide OR polythiazide OR methyclothiazide OR chlorthalidone OR metolazone OR indapamide OR xipamide OR furosemide OR spironolactone” OR “β-blocker OR propranolol OR atenolol OR metoprolol tartrate OR metoprolol succinate OR bisoprolol OR labetalol OR sotalol OR carteolol OR nadolol OR penbutolol OR pindolol OR timolol OR acebutolol OR betaxolol OR celiprolol OR esmolol OR bucindolol OR nevibolol” AND “randomized controlled trial” 等主题词和关键词, 没有语言限制。

1.1.2 纳入标准和排除标准

纳入标准: 随机对照试验; 研究对象为原发性高血压患者; 研究对象年龄≥18岁; 研究对象非妊娠及备孕状态; 试验组及对照组使用上述五类抗高血压药进行降压治疗或者安慰剂(placebo, PLA)治疗; 随

访时间≥12个月; 具有心血管事件相关风险报道(心肌梗死、卒中、心血管死亡、心力衰竭、冠心病和心律失常)。

排除标准: 非随机对照研究, 例如叙述性综述、队列研究等; 任意两类药物的联合治疗研究; 研究对象为继发性高血压患者; 无法提取相关数据; 重复的研究。

1.2 数据提取与质量评估

所有文献均导入 EndNote X9 软件进行文献筛选和管理, 删除重复文献后, 由两名研究者分别独立浏览每一篇文献的标题和摘要, 判断文献合格性; 若摘要和标题无法判断其合格性, 需下载全文进一步评判合格性; 如二人判定不一致需协商解决, 仍不一致与上级研究者共同协商, 直到达到一致为止。除上述系统检索以外, 交叉检索会作为补充检索防止潜在合格文献遗漏, 交叉检索即通过合格文献和综述类文献检查是否有遗漏。所有不合格文献需在 EndNote 中标记出不合格的理由, 用于流程图的制作。两名研究者从符合文献中独立提取数据, 并相互进行核对, 上级研究者对数据再次进行检验。提取的数据主要包括作者发表年份、总样本量、发生心血管风险事件数、平均年龄、收缩压、舒张压、随访时间和抗高血压药类型。根据 Cochrane 风险偏倚评估工具对比各项研究的研究设计、随机分配方法、分配隐藏方式、参与者以及试验者盲法、结果评估盲法、结局数据完整性以及是否报告等^[9], 本研究操作流程均遵循国际公认的系统综述与 meta 分析报告规范(PRISMA)^[10-11]。

1.3 统计学方法

本研究运用 Stata/SE 15.1 软件制作不同治疗措施直接比较网络图, 并采用 ADDIS 软件进行贝叶斯模型网状 meta 计算, 运用马尔可夫链蒙特卡罗随机效应模型^[12], 检验过程中模型链值为 4, 退火值为 20 000, 迭代值为 50 000, 每次检测步长为 10, 推断样本为 10 000, 初始值为 2.5。二分类变量采用相对危险度(RR)和 95% CI。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。每项研究结果之间的异质性用卡方检验(检验水平为 $\alpha = 0.1$)。具体步骤如下:(1)如果研究间无统计学异质性或异质性较小($I^2 < 50\%, P > 0.1$), 则采用固定效应模型进行分析;(2)如果异质性较大($I^2 > 50\%, P < 0.1$), 则进一步通过敏感性分析确定异质性来源。

2 结果

2.1 文献检索结果

根据检索式首次检索出 4 869 篇文献, 通过阅读文章全文, 结合纳入与排除标准, 最终纳入 32 篇文献,

具体检索流程如图 1。

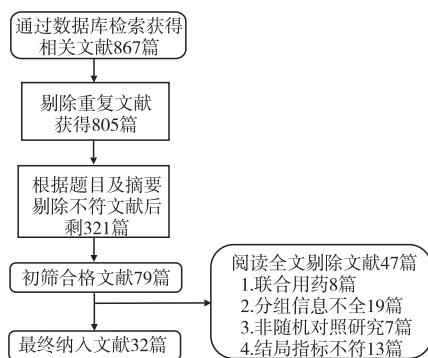


图 1 文献筛选流程图

对最终所纳入文献进行质量评估(图 2),32 篇文献偏移风险小,均为高质量随机对照临床试验,可纳入荟萃分析。

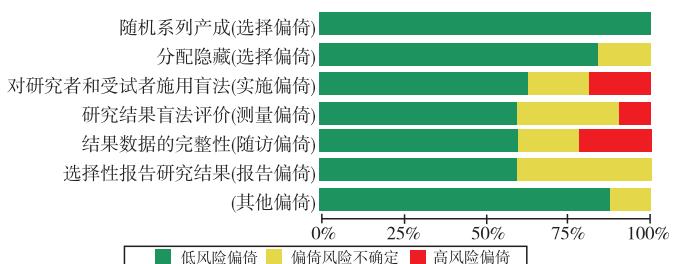


图 2 研究偏倚风险总结

2.2 纳入的研究基本特征

最终纳入 32 篇文献,均为随机临床对照试验,平均随访时间为 48.08 个月;患者年龄均值为 64.21 岁。纳入试验患者基线收缩压均值为 161.13 mm Hg (1 mm Hg = 0.133 3 kPa),舒张压均值为 91.85 mm Hg。各项研究基线特征见表 1^[13-44]。

表 1 纳入研究文献基线特征表

研究(作者,年)	药物类型	样本量	平均年龄/岁	收缩压/mm Hg	舒张压/mm Hg	随访时间/月
Zanchetti 等 ^[13] ,2002	BB/CCB	764/755	56/56	163/164	101/101	48
ALLHAT Officers and Coordinators for the ALLHAT Collaborative Research Group ^[14] ,2002	DIU/CCB/ACEI	15 255/9 048/9 054	67/67/67	146/146/146	84/84/84	60
Borhani 等 ^[15] ,1996	CCB/DIU	442/441	58/59	151/149	97/96	36
Brown 等 ^[16] ,2000	CCB/DIU	3 157/3 164	—	—	—	36
Collier 等 ^[17] ,2011	CCB/BB	8 449/8 447	64/64	164/164	94/94	50
Dahlöf 等 ^[18] ,2002	ARB/BB	4 605/4 588	67/67	174/175	98/98	48
Dahlöf 等 ^[19] ,2005	CCB/BB	9 639/9 618	63/63	164/164	95/95	61
Matsuoka ^[20] ,1995	ACEI/CCB	980/956	60/60	170/171	99/99	12
Hansson 等 ^[21] ,1999	ACEI/CCB	2 205/2 196	76/76	187/187	100/101	54
Wright 等 ^[22] ,2002	ACEI/CCB/BB	436/217/441	54/55/55	151/150/150	96/96/95	48
Julius 等 ^[23] ,2004	ARB/CCB	7 649/7 596	67/67	155/155	87/88	50
Kolloch 等 ^[24] ,2008	CCB/BB	11 094/11 098	66/66	151/151	87/87	24
Lindholm 等 ^[25] ,2002	ARB/BB	586/609	67/67	176/177	97/96	48
Lithell 等 ^[26] ,2003	ARB/PLA	2 477/2 460	76/76	166/167	90/90	44
Liu 等 ^[27] ,2005	CCB/PLA	4 841/4 870	62/62	154/154	91/91	48
Malacco 等 ^[28] ,2003	DIU/CCB	940/942	72/72	178/178	87/87	60
Matsuzaki 等 ^[29] ,2011	ARB/BB/DIU	1 110/1 089/1 094	63/63/63	154/154/154	89/89/89	43
MRC Working Party ^[30] ,1992	DIU/BB/PLA	1 081/1 102/2 213	70/70/70	185/185/185	91/91/91	70
Muramatsu 等 ^[31] ,2012	ARB/CCB	575/575	63/63	145/144	82/81	38
Ogihara 等 ^[32] ,2011	ACEI/CCB	699/1 049	70/69	151/148	84/82	36
Ogihara 等 ^[33] ,2014	CCB/DIU	2 568/2 573	74/74	158/158	87/87	50
Olsson 等 ^[34] ,1991	BB/DIU	1 609/1 625	53/53	167/167	108/108	50
Tatti 等 ^[35] ,1998	CCB/ACEI	191/189	63/63	171/170	94/95	42
Estacio 等 ^[36] ,1998	CCB/ACEI	235/235	57/58	155/156	98/98	60
Rosei 等 ^[37] ,1997	DIU/CCB	707/707	54/55	167/170	102/102	24
Ruggenenti 等 ^[38] ,2011	ACEI/PLA	127/127	62/60	147/147	87/88	36
Schrader 等 ^[39] ,2005	ARB/CCB	681/671	68/68	151/152	87/87	30
Baba 等 ^[40] ,2001	CCB/ACEI	228/208	60/60	162/161	90/90	24
UK Prospective Diabetes Study Group ^[41] ,1998	ACEI/BB	400/358	56/56	159/159	94/93	108
Wachtell 等 ^[42] ,2005	ARB/BB	150/221	70/71	177/178	98/97	58
Wing 等 ^[43] ,2003	ACEI/DIU	3 044/3 039	72/72	167/168	91/91	49
Yui 等 ^[44] ,2004	CCB/ACEI	828/822	65/64	147/145	82/82	36

2.3 网状分析结果

随机效应模型因子接近于 0, 各个研究之间具有致性。随机效应标准差 = 0.27 (95% CI 0.17 ~ 0.40) 与不一致性标准差 = 0.10 (95% CI 0.01 ~ 0.39) 显示各研究之间异质性较低, 所有 P 值均大于 0.05, 表示直接与间接比较差异无统计学意义, 可将数据进行直接与间接比较。使用 Stata/SE 15.1 统计软件分析出网络图(图 3), 由图可见纳入研究中 CCB 类研究最多, CCB 与 ACEI 相互比较相关研究最多, 缺乏 ARB 与 ACEI 直接比较研究, PLA 作为对照组研究最少。每项研究结果之间的异质性两两比较结果如图 4 所示。

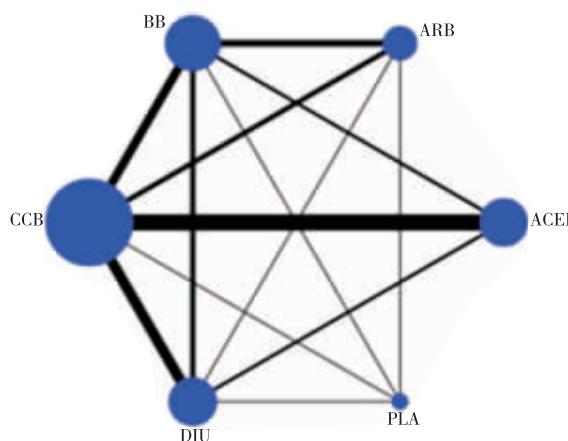


图 3 不同抗高血压药发生事件研究网络图

ACEI 与 ARB ($RR = 0.95$, 95% CI 0.70 ~ 0.96), BB ($RR = 0.78$, 95% CI 0.60 ~ 0.88), CCB ($RR = 0.88$, 95% CI 0.56 ~ 0.71) 以及 DIU ($RR = 0.91$, 95% CI

0.34 ~ 0.87) 相比, 具有降低心血管事件风险的能力; 本研究五类药物中 BB 发生心血管事件风险最大 [ACEI ($RR = 1.29$, 95% CI 0.30 ~ 0.45), ARB ($RR = 1.22$, 95% CI 0.65 ~ 0.76), CCB ($RR = 1.13$, 95% CI 1.12 ~ 1.92), DIU ($RR = 1.17$, 95% CI 0.35 ~ 0.59)]; 与 PLA 相比, 其他五类药物均有减少心血管事件发生的作用。

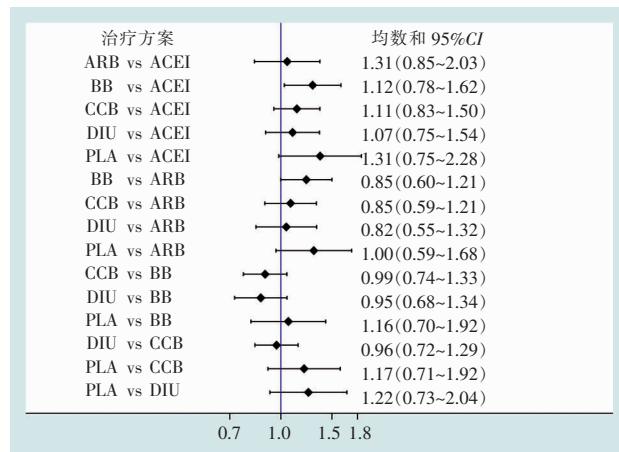


图 4 传统 meta 分析直接比较结果

本研究所有治疗措施发生心血管事件风险通过等级概率矩阵图可直观表现, 结论仍依据表 2 信息。在降低发生心血管事件风险排序中 ACEI 排第 1 的概率为 55%, 排第 2 的概率为 26%; ARB 排第 1 的概率为 29%, 排第 2 的概率为 31%; CCB 与 DIU 排第 3 的概率相似, 分别为 32% 与 28%, 但 CCB 排第 4 的概率为 39%; BB 排第 5 的概率最大, 为 51%。以上结果仅为统计学差异。

表 2 5 种抗高血压药发生心血管事件风险的网状 meta 分析输出结果 [RR (95% CI)]

ACEI					
0.95 (0.70 ~ 0.96)	ARB				
0.78 (0.60 ~ 0.88)	0.82 (0.65 ~ 0.76)	BB			
0.88 (0.56 ~ 0.71)	0.92 (0.12 ~ 0.83)	1.13 (1.12 ~ 1.92)	CCB		
0.91 (0.34 ~ 0.87)	0.95 (0.73 ~ 0.75)	1.17 (0.35 ~ 0.59)	1.03 (0.85 ~ 0.96)	DIU	
0.73 (0.51 ~ 0.93)	0.77 (0.55 ~ 0.69)	0.94 (1.31 ~ 1.52)	0.83 (0.60 ~ 0.88)	0.81 (1.58 ~ 1.64)	PLA

3 讨论

本研究使用贝叶斯模型为基础进行网状 meta 分析, 发现 ACEI 与 ARB、BB、CCB 和 DIU 相比具有降低心血管事件风险的效益; 其次是 ARB; 在五类药物比较中, BB 降压治疗中发生心血管事件的风险相对较高。

网状 meta 分析是传统 meta 分析的一种特殊类型, 相比传统 meta 分析, 网状 meta 分析具有比较多多种干预措施的优势, 可以直接或间接地比较不同临床随机对照研究、不同类型药物(包括 PLA 等)的差异, 在

循证医学方面有较高参考价值^[45~46]。本研究在此基础上运用网状 meta 分析对不同抗高血压药心血管事件发生风险进行评估及排序, 以期得出可以指导临床的较佳选择。

本研究结果与前人所报道结果一致。Wei 等^[47] 运用频率法网状 meta 分析实现对治疗高血压药物预防心血管事件差异的研究, ACEI 预防心血管事件以及卒中的作用最佳。Suchard 等^[48] 表明 DIU 在减少心血管事件方面较其他类抗高血压药更强, 这与本研究结论相悖, 差异性可能来自于研究设计不同。Borhani

等^[15]研究结果显示 CCB(依拉地平)与 DIU(氢氯噻嗪)相比心血管事件发生率有所增加。GLANT 研究组^[20]认为 ACEI 与 CCB 二者在减少心血管事件方面差异无意义。Collier 等^[17]研究发现无论老年患者还是青年患者,CCB 治疗比 BB 更能降低心血管事件发生风险。Dahlöf 等^[18]认为 ARB 与 BB 相比,ARB 能降低心血管事件发生以及死亡风险。本研究与前二者研究结论一致,BB 在预防心血管风险事件方面能力欠佳。Tatti 等^[35]研究发现 ACEI 比 CCB 治疗患者发生重大心血管事件的风险显著降低。Estacio 等^[36]研究结果与此结论相似,进一步支持本研究结果。Brown 等^[16]认为药物选择可以根据耐受性和血压反应而不是长期安全性或有效性来决定。实际上即使在不同抗高血压药间预防心血管事件风险差异较小,认为高血压患者有较多其他并发症或合并症(例如糖尿病、心力衰竭等)时,高血压药物如何选择仍需慎重。

ACEI 与 ARB 均作用于肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统,而 ACEI 可作用于缓激肽系统,增强缓激肽血管扩张作用,因此增加 ACEI 的优势。ACEI 尤为适用于高血压合并冠心病、心力衰竭及糖尿病等患者^[49]。BB 的降压作用与其作用于交感神经而减少心排血量,抑制肾素释放和血管紧张素 II 合成,减缓心率,阻断突触前 β 受体从而减少去甲肾上腺素释放,应激时儿茶酚胺释放引起升压反应等作用有关^[50]。此前有 meta 分析对 BB 发生心血管事件风险提出质疑^[51],临床单独使用 BB 降压较少,本研究再次得出结果发现 BB 降低心血管事件风险能力较差。

4 总结

本研究探讨五类抗高血压药心血管事件风险差异,结果认为 ACEI 具有较强的降低心血管事件风险的作用,其中 CCB、ARB 和 DIU 三类药物间差异较小,BB 发生心血管事件的风险较高。ACEI 在临床投入使用几十年,基于其有效性、安全性、经济性和适用性,许多指南仍然是一线优先推荐。现临床较少推荐 BB 单独用于降压治疗,但指南也认可 BB 优先使用于高血压合并心力衰竭、心绞痛和心肌梗死等^[52]。鉴于相关荟萃分析较多,本研究采用新研究方法——贝叶斯模型法,再次验证相关结论。本研究具有局限性,较多因素需要进一步探讨。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Kearney PM, Whelton M, Reynolds K, et al. Global burden of hypertension: analysis of worldwide data [J]. Lancet, 2005, 365 (9455): 217-223.
- [2] Williams B, Mancia G, Spiering W, et al. 2018 ESC/ESH Guidelines for the management of arterial hypertension [J]. Eur Heart J, 2018, 39 (33): 3021-3104.
- [3] Schrader J, Lüders S, Kulschewski A, et al. Morbidity and mortality after stroke, eprosartan compared with nitrendipine for secondary prevention: principal results of a prospective randomized controlled study (MOSES) [J]. Stroke, 2005, 36 (6): 1218-1226.
- [4] Makkar KM, Sanoski CA, Spinler SA. Role of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers, and aldosterone antagonists in the prevention of atrial and ventricular arrhythmias [J]. Pharmacotherapy, 2009, 29 (1): 31-48.
- [5] Pareek M, Vaduganathan M, Biering-Sørensen T, et al. Pulse pressure, cardiovascular events, and intensive blood-pressure lowering in the systolic blood pressure intervention trial (SPRINT) [J]. Am J Med, 2019, 132 (6): 733-739.
- [6] Kelleher C, Hakimi Z, Zur R, et al. Efficacy and tolerability of mirabegron compared with antimuscarinic monotherapy or combination therapies for overactive bladder: a systematic review and network meta-analysis [J]. Eur Urol, 2018, 74 (3): 324-333.
- [7] Healey JS, Baranchuk A, Crystal E, et al. Prevention of atrial fibrillation with angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and angiotensin receptor blockers: a meta-analysis [J]. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2005, 45 (11): 1832-1839.
- [8] Brunström M, Carlberg B. Association of blood pressure lowering with mortality and cardiovascular disease across blood pressure levels: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. JAMA Intern Med, 2018, 178 (1): 28-36.
- [9] Higgins JPT, Thomas J. Cochrane handbook for systematic reviews of interventions [M]. America: Wiley, 2021: 205-228.
- [10] Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, et al. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement [J]. PLoS Med, 2009, 6 (7): e1000097.
- [11] Shamseer L, Moher D, Clarke M, et al. Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis protocols (PRISMA-P) 2015: elaboration and explanation [J]. BMJ, 2015, 350: g7647.
- [12] Lumley T. Network meta-analysis for indirect treatment comparisons [J]. Stat Med, 2002, 21 (16): 2313-2324.
- [13] Zanchetti A, Bond MG, Hennig M, et al. Calcium antagonist lisinopril slows down progression of asymptomatic carotid atherosclerosis: principal results of the European Lisinopril Study on Atherosclerosis (ELSA), a randomized, double-blind, long-term trial [J]. Circulation, 2002, 106 (19): 2422-2427.
- [14] ALLHAT Officers and Coordinators for the ALLHAT Collaborative Research Group. Major outcomes in high-risk hypertensive patients randomized to angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor or calcium channel blocker vs diuretic: the Antihypertensive and Lipid-Lowering Treatment to Prevent Heart Attack Trial (ALLHAT) [J]. JAMA, 2002, 288 (23): 2981-2997.
- [15] Borhani NO, Mercuri M, Borhani PA, et al. Final outcome results of the Multicenter Isradipine Diuretic Atherosclerosis Study (MIDAS). A randomized controlled trial [J]. JAMA, 1996, 276 (10): 785-791.
- [16] Brown MJ, Palmer CR, Castaigne A, et al. Morbidity and mortality in patients randomised to double-blind treatment with a long-acting calcium-channel blocker or diuretic in the International Nifedipine GITS study: Intervention as a Goal in Hypertension Treatment (INSIGHT) [J]. Lancet, 2000, 356 (9227): 366-372.
- [17] Collier DJ, Poulter NR, Dahlöf B, et al. Impact of amlodipine-based therapy among older and younger patients in the Anglo-Scandinavian Cardiac Outcomes Trial-Blood Pressure Lowering Arm (ASCOT-BPLA) [J]. J Hypertens, 2011, 29 (3): 583-591.
- [18] Dahlöf B, Devereux RB, Kjeldsen SE, et al. Cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in the Losartan Intervention For Endpoint reduction in hypertension study (LIFE): a randomised trial against atenolol [J]. Lancet, 2002, 359 (9311): 995-1003.
- [19] Dahlöf B, Sever PS, Poulter NR, et al. Prevention of cardiovascular events with an antihypertensive regimen of amlodipine adding perindopril as required versus atenolol adding bendroflumethiazide as required, in the Anglo-Scandinavian

- Cardiac Outcomes Trial-Blood Pressure Lowering Arm (ASCOT-BPLA) : a multicentre randomised controlled trial [J]. Lancet, 2005, 366 (9489) : 895-906.
- [20] Matsuoka H. A 12-month comparison of ACE inhibitor and CA antagonist therapy in mild to moderate essential hypertension—The GLANT Study. Study group on long-term antihypertensive therapy [J]. Hypertens Res, 1995, 18 (3) : 235-244.
- [21] Hansson L, Lindholm LH, Ekbom T, et al. Randomised trial of old and new antihypertensive drugs in elderly patients; cardiovascular mortality and morbidity the Swedish Trial in Old Patients with Hypertension-2 study [J]. Lancet, 1999, 354 (9192) : 1751-1756.
- [22] Wright JT Jr, Bakris G, Greene T, et al. Effect of blood pressure lowering and antihypertensive drug class on progression of hypertensive kidney disease: results from the AASK trial [J]. JAMA, 2002, 288 (19) : 2421-2431.
- [23] Julius S, Kjeldsen SE, Weber M, et al. Outcomes in hypertensive patients at high cardiovascular risk treated with regimens based on valsartan or amlodipine; the VALUE randomised trial [J]. Lancet, 2004, 363 (9426) : 2022-2031.
- [24] Kolloch R, Legler UF, Champion A, et al. Impact of resting heart rate on outcomes in hypertensive patients with coronary artery disease: findings from the INternational VErapamil-SR/trandolapril STudy (INVEST) [J]. Eur Heart J, 2008, 29 (10) : 1327-1334.
- [25] Lindholm LH, Ibsen H, Dahlöf B, et al. Cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in patients with diabetes in the Losartan Intervention For Endpoint reduction in hypertension study (LIFE): a randomised trial against atenolol [J]. Lancet, 2002, 359 (9311) : 1004-1010.
- [26] Lithell H, Hansson L, Skoog I, et al. The Study on Cognition and Prognosis in the Elderly (SCOPE) : principal results of a randomized double-blind intervention trial [J]. J Hypertens, 2003, 21 (5) : 875-886.
- [27] Liu L, Zhang Y, Liu G, et al. The Felodipine Event Reduction (FEVER) Study: a randomized long-term placebo-controlled trial in Chinese hypertensive patients [J]. J Hypertens, 2005, 23 (12) : 2157-2172.
- [28] Malacco E, Mancia G, Rappelli A, et al. Treatment of isolated systolic hypertension; the SHELL study results [J]. Blood Press, 2003, 12 (3) : 160-167.
- [29] Matsuzaki M, Ogihara T, Umemoto S, et al. Prevention of cardiovascular events with calcium channel blocker-based combination therapies in patients with hypertension; a randomized controlled trial [J]. J Hypertens, 2011, 29 (8) : 1649-1659.
- [30] MRC Working Party. Medical Research Council trial of treatment of hypertension in older adults; principal results [J]. BMJ, 1992, 304 (6824) : 405-412.
- [31] Muramatsu T, Matsushita K, Yamashita K, et al. Comparison between valsartan and amlodipine regarding cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in hypertensive patients with glucose intolerance: NAGOYA HEART study [J]. Hypertension, 2012, 59 (3) : 580-586.
- [32] Ogihara T, Matsuoka H, Rakugi H. Practitioner's trial on the efficacy of antihypertensive treatment in elderly patients with hypertension II (PATE-hypertension II study) in Japan [J]. Geriatr Gerontol Int, 2011, 11 (4) : 414-421.
- [33] Ogihara T, Saruta T, Rakugi H, et al. Combinations of olmesartan and a calcium channel blocker or a diuretic in elderly hypertensive patients; a randomized, controlled trial [J]. J Hypertens, 2014, 32 (10) : 2054-2063.
- [34] Olsson G, Tuomilehto J, Berglund G, et al. Primary prevention of sudden cardiovascular death in hypertensive patients. Mortality results from the MAPHY study [J]. Am J Hypertens, 1991, 4 (2 Pt 1) : 151-158.
- [35] Tati P, Pahor M, Byington RP, et al. Outcome results of the Fosinopril Versus Amlodipine Cardiovascular Events Randomized Trial (FACET) in patients with hypertension and NIDDM [J]. Diabetes Care, 1998, 21 (4) : 597-603.
- [36] Estacio RO, Jeffers BW, Hiatt WR, et al. The effect of nisoldipine as compared with enalapril on cardiovascular outcomes in patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes and hypertension [J]. N Engl J Med, 1998, 338 (10) : 645-652.
- [37] Rosei EA, Dal Palù C, Leonetti G, et al. Clinical results of the Verapamil in Hypertension and Atherosclerosis Study. VHAS investigators [J]. J Hypertens, 1997, 15 (11) : 1337-1344.
- [38] Ruggenenti P, Lauria G, Iliev IP, et al. Effects of manidipine and delapril in hypertensive patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus; the delapril and manidipine for nephroprotection in diabetes (DEMAND) randomized clinical trial [J]. Hypertension, 2011, 58 (5) : 776-783.
- [39] Schrader J, Lüders S, Kulschewski A, et al. Morbidity and mortality after stroke, eprosartan compared with nitrendipine for secondary prevention: principal results of a prospective randomized controlled study (MOSES) [J]. Stroke, 2005, 36 (6) : 1218-1226.
- [40] Baba S, J-MIND Study Group. Nifedipine and enalapril equally reduce the progression of nephropathy in hypertensive type 2 diabetics [J]. Diabetes Res Clin Pract, 2001, 54 (3) : 191-201.
- [41] UK Prospective Diabetes Study Group. Efficacy of atenolol and captopril in reducing risk of macrovascular and microvascular complications in type 2 diabetes; UKPDS 39. UK Prospective Diabetes Study Group [J]. BMJ, 1998, 317 (7160) : 713-720.
- [42] Wachtell K, Lehto M, Gerdts E, et al. Angiotensin II receptor blockade reduces new-onset atrial fibrillation and subsequent stroke compared to atenolol: the Losartan Intervention For End Point Reduction in Hypertension (LIFE) study [J]. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2005, 45 (5) : 712-719.
- [43] Wing LM, Reid CM, Ryan P, et al. A comparison of outcomes with angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors and diuretics for hypertension in the elderly [J]. N Engl J Med, 2003, 348 (7) : 583-592.
- [44] Yui Y, Sumiyoshi T, Kodama K, et al. Comparison of nifedipine retard with angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors in Japanese hypertensive patients with coronary artery disease; the Japan Multicenter Investigation for Cardiovascular Diseases-B (JMIC-B) randomized trial [J]. Hypertens Res, 2004, 27 (3) : 181-191.
- [45] Caldwell DM, Ades AE, Higgins JP. Simultaneous comparison of multiple treatments; combining direct and indirect evidence [J]. BMJ, 2005, 331 (7521) : 897-900.
- [46] Dias S, Welton NJ, Sutton AJ, et al. Evidence synthesis for decision making 1: introduction [J]. Med Decis Making, 2013, 33 (5) : 597-606.
- [47] Wei J, Galaviz KI, Kowalski AJ, et al. Comparison of cardiovascular events among users of different classes of antihypertension medications: a systematic review and network meta-analysis [J]. JAMA Netw Open, 2020, 3 (2) : e1921618.
- [48] Suchard MA, Schuemie MJ, Krumholz HM, et al. Comprehensive comparative effectiveness and safety of first-line antihypertensive drug classes; a systematic, multinational, large-scale analysis [J]. Lancet, 2019, 394 (10211) : 1816-1826.
- [49] Tobe SW, Clase CM, Gao P, et al. Cardiovascular and renal outcomes with telmisartan, ramipril, or both in people at high renal risk; results from the ONTARGET and TRANSCEND studies [J]. Circulation, 2011, 123 (10) : 1098-1107.
- [50] Schiffrin EL, Deng LY, Larochelle P. Effects of a beta-blocker or a converting enzyme inhibitor on resistance arteries in essential hypertension [J]. Hypertension, 1994, 23 (1) : 83-91.
- [51] Zhang Y, Sun N, Jiang X, et al. Comparative efficacy of β-blockers on mortality and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with hypertension: a systematic review and network meta-analysis [J]. J Am Soc Hypertens, 2017, 11 (7) : 394-401.
- [52] 施仲伟, 冯颖青, 王增武, 等. β 受体阻滞剂在高血压应用中的专家共识 [J]. 中华高血压杂志, 2019, 27 (6) : 516-524.