

Review: Evidence is sparse and inconclusive for treating and monitoring chronic mild-to-moderate hypertension in pregnancy

Mulrow CD, Chiquette E, Ferrer RL, et al. *Management of chronic hypertension during pregnancy*. Evidence Report/Technology Assessment No. 14. AHRQ Publication No. 00-E011. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; August 2000.

QUESTIONS

In pregnant women with mild-to-moderate chronic hypertension, what is the magnitude of maternal and fetal risks, how effective and safe are treatments before and during pregnancy, and what monitoring strategies are effective for detecting fetal complications associated with the hypertension?

DATA SOURCES

Studies were identified by searching 16 electronic databases from their inception to February 1999; scanning bibliographies of textbooks, studies, and reviews; and contacting experts.

STUDY SELECTION

Study inclusion criteria varied according to the question (e.g., randomized controlled trials [RCTs] for treatment and prevention questions and case-control and cohort studies for causation and monitoring questions). All included studies evaluated pregnant women with chronic hypertension.

DATA EXTRACTION

Data were extracted on study design and quality, patient populations, selection and outcome criteria, interventions and compar-

isons, and outcomes. Analysis used random-effects models.

MAIN RESULTS

Few clinical data are available to show the benefits of treating chronic hypertension in nonpregnant young women, although a meta-analysis of 3 RCTs of women aged 30 to 54 years showed that approximately 259 women (95% CI 158 to 1606) would need to be treated for 5 years to prevent 1 additional cardiovascular event. Data are insufficient to prove or disprove the benefits of treating chronic hypertension in pregnant women. Although data are sparse, several antihypertensive agents have been associated with adverse events in pregnant women. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, if used in the second or third trimester, have been shown to be associated with renal dysfunction in the fetus. Conflicting trial evidence exists on the connection between atenolol and fetal growth retardation. Some anecdotal evidence on nifedipine supports the finding that it causes neuromuscular blockage if it is used in conjunction with magnesium. Diuretics, methyldopa, and hydralazine are safe for

mothers and infants. No RCTs have been done on nonpharmacologic interventions for mild-to-moderate hypertension. Although chronic hypertension is associated with a 3-fold increased risk for perinatal mortality and an increased risk for abruption, preeclampsia, and smaller babies, optimal target levels for starting treatment have not been ascertained. Monitoring techniques (biophysical profiles, Doppler velocimetry, nonstress tests, contraction stress tests, fundal measurements, amniotic fluid index, ultrasonographic fetal biometry, or fetal movement counting) have not been shown to identify fetal complications.

CONCLUSION

Evidence is sparse and inconclusive on the effects of treating mild-to-moderate chronic hypertension before or during pregnancy, the adverse effects of antihypertensive agents, and the usefulness of monitoring techniques to identify fetal complications.

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COMMENTARY

Mulrow and colleagues have provided an excellent 208-page review on the management of chronic hypertension in pregnancy, an important condition that has been neglected for the past half century. The report is more revealing as a model of how any medical subject should be reviewed than it is for its own findings. Most current published evidence presents serious methodologic problems, particularly in the study design, lack of statistical power, and scant sample size. 16 electronic sources were searched, and 6228 records were retrieved; only 215 studies met the inclusion criteria.

Some relevant aspects are not included in the review, such as risk factors for mother and fetus within the studied groups, when delivery should occur, effectiveness of treatment of hypertension to prevent severe hypertension, and nonpharmacologic means to prevent high blood pressure (BP) and preeclampsia. For example, the use of calcium, 1.0 to 2.0 g/d, may prevent preeclampsia and elevated BP in high-risk pregnant women (1).

The review provides important information on the adverse effects of antihypertensive agents in pregnancy; ACE inhibitors must not be used, although this decision is generally based on poor-quality data. Studies on 2 other commonly used drug groups, β -blockers and calcium channel blockers, showed conflicting evidence. Methyldopa, the most frequently prescribed drug for the condition, has been used in

just over 500 women in clinical trials. It is sad to observe that such a small amount of evidence has been the basis for treating millions of pregnant women worldwide. No evidence exists to answer the question of when treatment of hypertension should be initiated and at what BP. The authors recognize the association between higher BP and maternal and fetal risks. Evidence is more conclusive regarding treatment of patients with severe hypertension (≥ 170 mm Hg systolic or ≥ 110 mm Hg diastolic BP).

Large collaborative RCTs and prospective cohort studies on chronic hypertension in pregnancy are badly needed. Chronic hypertension increases maternal mortality from 11 to 230/100 000 in the United States (2). The even higher prevalence of adverse outcomes in developing countries makes these regions suitable for carrying out large, sensitive collaborative RCTs to obtain evidence on how to reduce the burden of the disease.

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