

Primary aldosteronism screen cost-effective in resistant HTN

16 November 2015



ratios were \$200,000/QALY and \$492,000/QALY, respectively; other strategies were less effective and more costly.

"Primary hyperaldosteronism is a common disease that is currently, grossly underdiagnosed and treated," the authors write. "Our results suggest that CT followed by AVS is a cost-effective strategy to screen for PA among patients with RH."

More information: Abstract

Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)

(HealthDay)—For patients with resistant hypertension (RH), computed tomography (CT) scanning followed by adrenal venous sampling (AVS) is a cost-effective screen for primary aldosteronism (PA), according to a study published online Nov. 10 in *Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes*.

Carrie C. Lubitz, M.D., M.P.H., from Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, and colleagues examined whether the long-term cardiovascular benefit of identifying and treating surgically correctable PA outweighs the increased upfront costs. A decision-analytic model was used to compare aggregate costs and systolic blood pressure changes for six diagnostic strategies for PA in a simulated population of at-risk RH patients. A seventh strategy whereby all patients were treated with a mineralocorticoid-receptor antagonist without further testing was also evaluated. Changes in systolic blood pressure were converted into gains in quality-adjusted lifeyears (QALYs); incremental cost-effectiveness ratios were calculated using QALYs and lifetime costs.

The researchers found that, compared with treating all, the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio for CT followed by AVS was \$82,000/QALY. For CT alone and AVS alone, the incremental cost-effectiveness

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APA citation: Primary aldosteronism screen cost-effective in resistant HTN (2015, November 16) retrieved 28 May 2022 from https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-11-primary-aldosteronism-screen-cost-effective-resistant.html

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