

Patients with high blood pressure unlikely to reduce salt

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Patients with high blood pressure are relying solely on medication to reduce their risk of heart attack, stroke and heart failure, rather than decreasing salt intake as instructed by their physicians, according to research presented today at ESC Congress 2018, the annual meeting of the European Society of Cardiology.

Lack of adherence to recommended lifestyle changes is leading to higher [salt intake](#) for hypertensive patients, more medications needed to treat their condition and more side effects from those medications, according to lead author Dr. Kazuto Ohno, Enshu Hospital, Hamamatsu, Japan.

"Patients may be able to improve this vicious cycle by restricting salt intake," Dr. Ohno said. "In consequence, they may avoid diseases caused by hypertension, such as heart attacks, stroke and heart failure. Moreover, they may be able to avoid side effects from [antihypertensive drugs](#), such as dizziness and fainting."

Excess salt intake is one of the most important causes of hypertension and [salt restriction](#) is a key

strategy to manage it, but few studies have been done on the relationship between salt intake and [blood pressure](#) in hypertensive patients undergoing antihypertensive drug treatment.

Study authors enrolled 12,422 patients taking medication for hypertension who visited the hospital for a physical checkup from 2010-2016. Individual salt intake was estimated in grams per day using a spot urine calculation formula shown to be effective in previous studies.

Blood [pressure](#) levels and patients maintaining the target [blood](#) pressure of less than 140/90mmHg improved during the seven-year study among all groups, but individual salt intake increased across all groups as well.

"Although blood pressure values in hypertensive patients had lowered, salt intake was gradually increased," Dr. Ohno added. "We think improvement in blood pressure control is not due to salt restriction but due to drug treatment."

Guidelines for the Management of Hypertension 2014 published by the Japanese society of hypertension, recommend less than six grams of salt intake per day, Dr. Ohno said, but less than four percent of study participants were following those recommendations.

Patients in the study were divided into three groups according to whether they were currently prescribed one, two, three or more antihypertensive drugs.

"The observational study in hypertensive patients with antihypertensive drugs found two comparative facts: an improvement of [blood pressure levels](#) and an increase in salt intake," Dr. Ohno explained. "In particular, in hypertensive patients with multiple antihypertensive drugs, salt intake was higher than those taking only one antihypertensive drug."

Salt intake for healthy people was targeted less than 8 g/day for men and less than 7 g/day for women in Dietary Reference Intakes for Japanese (2015) published by Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

"However, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2016 reported 10.8 g/day in men, 9.2 g/day in women," Dr. Ohno said. "More awareness about the harms of higher salt intake is needed in both hypertensive [patients](#) and healthy people. We can check the amount of salt in a lot of food and seasoning, such as soy sauce, miso paste, mayonnaise and so on, which are printed on the food labels. It is impossible to measure salt intake in every meal, so all of us should try to take food with reduced salt by referring to food labels."

Dr. Ohno said future research should consider whether nutritional guidance can improve the accomplishment rate of the target blood pressure and decrease the number of antihypertensive [drug](#) prescriptions.

"As a new attempt, we have explained their estimated salt intake value and gave nutritional guidance including salt, calories and so on to participants since 2017. We think [salt](#) restriction is an important modifiable factor of lifestyle to treat and prevent [high blood pressure](#)," he concluded.

More information: The abstract "The relationship between dietary salt intake and blood pressure control in hypertensive individuals under antihypertensive treatment; 7 years observation" will be presented 11:00-12:30 CEST on 26 August during the Hypertension- Treatment Session at ESC Congress 2018 in Munich, Germany.

Provided by European Society of Cardiology

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