

2nd Annual Hypertension Symposium: Challenges in Hypertension Management

***Friday, November 20, 2020
Virtual Meeting***

Course Objectives

At the conclusion of this conference, participants should be able to:

- Understand and explain the diagnosis, mechanisms, and management of supine hypertension in autonomic failure patients.
- Describe and illustrate the management strategy of orthostatic hypotension in the hypertensive patient based on understanding the underlying pathophysiology.
- Discuss and apply the management of hypertension in patients with acute intracerebral hemorrhage.
- Explain and apply the management of hypertension in patients with acute ischemic stroke and the treatment of hypertension for secondary stroke prevention.
- Understand and debate that in adults with hypertension, screening for primary aldosteronism is recommended in the presence of any of the following concurrent conditions: resistant hypertension, hypokalemia, incidentally discovered adrenal mass, family history of early-onset hypertension, or stroke at a young age (<40 years).
- Use and incorporate plasma aldosterone: renin activity ratio to screen for primary aldosteronism, and explain that in adults with hypertension and a positive screening test for primary aldosteronism, referral to a hypertension specialist is recommended for further evaluation and treatment.
- Develop and practice familiarity with Cardio-Onco-Nephrology as the number of patients surviving cancer increases.
- Discuss and explain the recognition of adverse renal effects of agents with the target specific molecular pathways in a timely manner as extremely important for optimal patient care.
- Learn and ascertain to take a careful history in clinical assessment of hypertension with regard to substances that may impair BP control.
- Recognize and pay close attention to not only prescription medications, but also over-the-counter substances, illicit drugs, and herbal products in hypertensive patients.
- Discuss and describe the potential cardiorenal benefit of SGLT2-Inhibitors in the management of Diabetes.

- Recognize Hypertension during pregnancy and preeclampsia as risk factors for future hypertension and CVD.
- Become well versed in BP management during pregnancy and its complications by the fact that many commonly used antihypertensive agents, including ACE inhibitors and ARBs, are contraindicated during pregnancy because of potential harm to the fetus.
- Assess their individual and/or team practices in light of the information and discussions during the course, and identify specific strategies to implement as part of a continuing improvement process for their practices.