Canadian Family Medicine Clinical Card

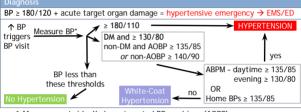
Kaikov T Bates S Keegan DA

Hypertension Assessment

PATIENT: Back, arm supported, empty bladder, seated comfortably with legs uncrossed X 5 min, no talking prior/during measurement.

CUFF: Over bare arm, 3 cm above elbow crease, at level of right atrium, width & length of cuff bladder should be 40% & 80-100% of arm circ.

MEASUREMENT: Inflate 30 mmHg above radial pulse oblit.. deflate by 2 mmHg per sec; do 3 times, at least 60 sec apart; discard 1st, take avg. of 2nd + 3rd



* Measurements ideally by automated BP machines (AOBP)

Routine laboratory assessment (if dx): Na, K, Cr (or eGFR), FBG, fasting lipid panel, urinalysis (for blood & prot), ECG (for LVH). Consider ACR.

History and Physical: Red Flags

GENERAL SIGNS: abrupt or severe onset, or ages <25 or >55 CONTRIBUTING FACTORS: ↑ Salt intake, sedentary, stress

*Tests to consider

HYPERTHYROIDISM: Palpitations, sweating, tremor, anxiety, freg. bowel movements, weight loss, vision changes, goiter. TSH

AORTIC COARCTATION: interscapular murmur, delayed femoral pulses, asymmetric BP across both arms or leg. CXR, CT-Angio

CUSHINGS: Easy bruising, truncal obesity, hyperglycemia, hirsutism, prox.

muscle weakness, thin skin, ecchymosis, facial plethora, round face, buffalo hump, striae, depression, anxiety, psychosis, 24-hr urine cortisol excretion

PRIMARY HYPERALDOSTERONISM: resistant HTN, signs of LK+: arrhythmias, muscle weakness, fatigue, LDTR & bowel sounds. Ald:renin ratio

OSA: Snoring, witnessed apneas, daytime drowsiness, AM headache,

impaired concentration. Sleep study with O2 saturation monitoring.

RENAL PARENCHYMAL DISEASE: Hx of UTIs/obstructions, hematuria, NSAID

abuse, FamHx of polycystic kidney disease, abdominal mass. Renal US MEDS/HERBS: NSAIDs, OCP, steroids, pseudoephedrine, cocaine

PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA: episodes of headaches, sweating & †HR

Plasma Fractionated Metanephrines, 24hr urine for metanephrines PERIPHERAL ARTERY DISEASE: Claudication, asym or delayed femoral pulses,

cold extremities and weak/absent pedal pulses; carotid, abdominal, femoral bruits. ABI, US Doppler HEART FAILURE: Exertional SOB, fatigue, PND, orthopnea, S3, murmurs, ↑JVP,

displaced apical impulse, basilar crackles, peripheral edema.

CAD: angina; ARRHYTHMIA: Palpitations, SOB, presyncope, syncope.

LVH: S4, sustained apical impulse. ECG, ECHO, Holter Monitor STROKE/TIA: on PMHx, abnormal strength, gait, speech, cognition. MRI, CT

HYPERTENSIVE RETINOPATHY: Advanced findings include hemorrhages, exudates, papilledema on fundoscopy. Ophthalmology referral

Key References: Pickering TG, et al. Recommendations for blood press. 1: blood pressure measurement in humans: a statement for professional Education of the American Heart Association Council on High Blood Pres Verenberg KA et al. Hypertension Canada's 2018 Guidelines Hypertension in Adults and Children, 2018 May; 34(5):506-25