

# The Renin Angiotensin System in Essential Hypertension

<b>Submission date</b> 29/09/2006	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 29/09/2006	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 11/10/2017	<b>Condition category</b> Circulatory System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

**Plain English summary of protocol**  
Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

**Contact name**  
Dr David New

**Contact details**  
Blood Pressure Unit  
Dept of Physiological Medicine  
St George's Hospital Medical School  
Cranmer Terrace  
London  
United Kingdom  
SW17 0RE

## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**  
N0236102657

## Study information

**Scientific Title**  
The Renin Angiotensin System in Essential Hypertension

**Study objectives**

To determine and compare the effects of enalapril on sodium balance, atrial pressure and the renin angiotensin aldosterone system in humans.

### **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

### **Ethics approval(s)**

Not provided at time of registration

### **Study design**

Randomised crossover trial

### **Primary study design**

Interventional

### **Study type(s)**

Treatment

### **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Cardiovascular: Essential hypertension

### **Interventions**

Randomised crossover trial

### **Intervention Type**

Other

### **Phase**

Not Specified

### **Primary outcome(s)**

This research is based on the increasing evidence that blockade of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system has benefits additional to a fall in blood pressure. There are two major ways of blocking the renin-angiotensin system (RAS), either by inhibiting the enzyme that generates angiotensin II or by blocking the angiotensin receptor, that mediates most of the actions of angiotensin II on its target tissues.

The original and existing aim of this study is to compare the effects of enalapril, an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, against candesartan, a potent and specific angiotensin II receptor blocker, in both normotensive and hypertensive subjects on a normal and moderate sodium restricted diet. Assessment of the contribution of the RAS to blood pressure control and of the mechanism whereby blood pressure falls, will provide important information about the maintenance of blood pressure.

### **Key secondary outcome(s)**

Not provided at time of registration

### **Completion date**

30/09/2005

## **Eligibility**

**Key inclusion criteria**

11 subjects and 11 controls

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Not Specified

**Sex**

Not Specified

**Key exclusion criteria**

Does not meet inclusion criteria

**Date of first enrolment**

03/12/2001

**Date of final enrolment**

30/09/2005

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

**Study participating centre**

St George's Hospital Medical School

London

United Kingdom

SW17 0RE

**Sponsor information****Organisation**

Record Provided by the NHSTCT Register - 2006 Update - Department of Health

**Funder(s)**

**Funder type**

Hospital/treatment centre

**Funder Name**

St George's Healthcare NHS Trust (UK)

**Funder Name**

No External Funding

**Funder Name**

NHS R&D Support Funding (UK)

## **Results and Publications**

**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan****IPD sharing plan summary**

Not provided at time of registration