# Hypertension and coronary prevention research project

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
12/09/2003	No longer recruiting	Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
12/09/2003	Completed	Results
Last Edited	Condition category	[] Individual participant data
25/04/2018	Circulatory System	Record updated in last year

### Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

# Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

#### Contact name

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#### Contact details

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# Additional identifiers

# Protocol serial number

N0544093603

# Study information

### Scientific Title

Hypertension and coronary prevention research project

### Study objectives

Hypertension and coronary prevention research project

### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

### Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

### Study design

Randomised controlled trial

### Primary study design

Interventional

# Study type(s)

Prevention

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

Hypertension

### **Interventions**

It is important to state that this project was originally given approval by the ethics committee at the outset in 1986. It is ongoing, recruitment was less than originally intended, we wish to extend the period of follow-up from 15 years to an indefinite period for those patients who give their consent. Most formal outcome studies in hypertension last for a maximum of 5 years. By following a smaller number of patients over a longer period, we shall accumulate the necessary number of patient-years to detect any differences between treatment and answer some of the concerns about long-term efficacy and safety. The objectives of the hypertension and coronary research project are:

- 1. To determine whether 15 years of treatment of mild hypertension can reduce the incidence of myocardial infarction
- 2. To determine which antihypertensive drug is most effective at preventing the complications of hypertension
- 3. To determine which parameters among both associated risk factors for cardiovascular disease and possible aetiological factors for the development of hypertension can be used to predict whether and which antihypertensive treatment is indicated.

Patients are randomised to one of the main classes of antihypertensive drugs and seen at monthly intervals until the blood pressure in controlled, then 2-yearly. The end points of myocardial infarction, stroke and death are captured at either of these visits or by tagging of the GP and hospital records. The study is conducted in accordance with ICH GCP.

### Intervention Type

Other

#### **Phase**

**Not Specified** 

### Primary outcome(s)

Not provided at time of registration

### Key secondary outcome(s))

Not provided at time of registration

## Completion date

08/02/2004

# **Eligibility**

# Key inclusion criteria

700 Subjects (PROJ 08/01/2001).

### Participant type(s)

**Patient** 

### Healthy volunteers allowed

No

### Age group

Adult

#### Sex

All

### Key exclusion criteria

Not provided at time of registration

### Date of first enrolment

08/02/2001

### Date of final enrolment

08/02/2004

# Locations

### Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

# Study participating centre

**Box No 110** 

Cambridge United Kingdom CB2 2QQ

# Sponsor information

### Organisation

Department of Health (UK)

# Funder(s)

# Funder type

Other

### **Funder Name**

Cambridge Consortium - Addenbrookes

# **Results and Publications**

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

# IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration