

BMJ Open Rationale and study design of the Prospective comparison of Angiotensin Receptor neprilysin inhibitor with Angiotensin receptor blocker MEasuring arterial sTiffness in the eldERly (PARAMETER) study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension in elderly people is characterised by elevated systolic blood pressure (SBP) and increased pulse pressure (PP), which indicate large artery ageing and stiffness. LCZ696, a first-in-class angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor (ARNI), is being developed to treat hypertension and heart failure. The Prospective comparison of Angiotensin Receptor neprilysin inhibitor with Angiotensin receptor blocker MEasuring arterial sTiffness in the eldERly (PARAMETER) study will assess the efficacy of LCZ696 versus olmesartan on aortic stiffness and central aortic haemodynamics.

Methods and analysis: In this 52-week multicentre study, patients with hypertension aged ≥ 60 years with a mean sitting (ms) SBP ≥ 150 to <180 and a PP >60 mm Hg will be randomised to once daily LCZ696 200 mg or olmesartan 20 mg for 4 weeks, followed by a forced-titration to double the initial doses for the next 8 weeks. At 12–24 weeks, if the BP target has not been attained (msSBP <140 and ms diastolic BP <90 mm Hg), amlodipine (2.5–5 mg) and subsequently hydrochlorothiazide (6.25–25 mg) can be added. The primary and secondary endpoints are changes from baseline in central aortic systolic pressure (CASP) and central aortic PP (CAPP) at week 12, respectively. Other secondary endpoints are the changes in CASP and CAPP at week 52. A sample size of 432 randomised patients is estimated to ensure a power of 90% to assess the superiority of LCZ696 over olmesartan at week 12 in the change from baseline of mean CASP, assuming an SD of 19 mm Hg, the difference of 6.5 mm Hg and a 15% dropout rate. The primary variable will be analysed using a two-way analysis of covariance.

Ethics and dissemination: The study was initiated in December 2012 and final results are expected in 2015. The results of this study will impact the design of future phase III studies assessing cardiovascular protection.

Clinical trials identifier: EUDract number 2012-002899-14 and ClinicalTrials.gov NCT01692301.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This is a randomised controlled trial of a new class of drug therapy (angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor) for hypertension versus a comparator that blocks only the angiotensin receptor—this will inform on the added value of neprilysin inhibition in the context of systolic hypertension.
- The study incorporates a detailed clinical experimental medicine mechanistic study that will interrogate the actions of this new drug class on vascular haemodynamics and function.
- The study evaluates a novel treatment approach for a major unmet clinical need, that is, systolic hypertension.
- The study has inadequate statistical power to assess the impact of the interventions on major clinical outcomes beyond blood pressure and vascular haemodynamics and function.

INTRODUCTION

Hypertension accounts for 9.4 million cardiovascular (CV) deaths annually worldwide and is affecting more than two-thirds of people aged ≥ 65 years, an age group that is growing globally.^{1 2} The treatment of hypertension has been shown to reduce the risk of morbidity and mortality associated with elevated blood pressure (BP), including stroke, ischaemic heart disease, heart failure, chronic kidney disease and possibly cognitive decline.³ Despite the availability of multiple drug classes with different mechanisms of action, hypertension, especially systolic blood pressure (SBP), remains inadequately controlled.^{4–6}

The SBP usually increases from childhood throughout life, while diastolic BP (DBP)

remains relatively constant or decreases beyond 50–60 years of age. The changing patterns of BP throughout life reflect different pathologies. In the young, hypertension is predominantly due to an increased DBP and mean arterial pressure (MAP), as a result of a relative increase in cardiac output and/or increased peripheral vascular resistance.⁷ On the other hand, advancing age, beyond mid-life, is associated with an increased stiffness of large elastic arteries, especially the aorta. Arterial stiffening adversely affects the characteristic impedance of the aorta, requiring more cardiac work and raising SBP as more stroke volume is delivered during systole owing to the increased pulse wave velocity (PWV). DBP also decreases due to less elastic recoil leading to reduced flow, thus increasing pulse pressure (PP) independent of any changes in MAP. PWV been shown to be an independent predictor of CV outcomes, including mortality,⁸ myocardial infarction (MI),⁸ stroke,⁸ atrial fibrillation,⁹ cognitive decline¹⁰ and renal dysfunction,¹¹ and more specifically aortic PWV (aPWV), a robust measure of aortic arterial stiffness, has been shown to predict the adverse CV outcomes.⁷

Another consequence of arterial ageing and stiffening is that the amplification of SBP and PP from the aortic root to the peripheral arteries diminishes. In a healthy arterial system, central aortic systolic pressure (CASP) and PP are amplified as they move towards the periphery, such that the measured brachial systolic pressure is typically around 10 mm Hg higher than the corresponding aortic root pressure.¹² With ageing, this amplification is reduced because of the increased PWV and the increase in the early wave reflection resulting in the measured brachial SBP and PP becoming closer to the corresponding aortic root pressures. Some studies have suggested that central pressures may have a closer correlation than peripheral BP with end-organ damage^{13–15} and CV risk,¹⁵ such as extent of coronary atherosclerosis, carotid intima-media thickness, left ventricular (LV) hypertrophy and LV diastolic function.^{14 16 17}

These observations raise the intriguing question as to whether treatments used to lower BP could differentially affect aortic pressure relative to brachial pressures and also arterial stiffness per se. It has been demonstrated that BP-lowering drugs can have marked differential effects on central aortic pressure (CAP) and brachial BP.¹⁸ These effects mimic a functional antiageing effect in terms of their impact on wave-form morphology, and greater reduction in central pressures relative to brachial pressures. Intriguingly, the β -blockers, a drug class which was least effective at lowering aortic pressure also appeared to be the least effective class at reducing the risk of stroke in elderly patients.¹⁸ This supports the concept that the more effective lowering of aortic pressure to brachial pressure may be clinically important.

Despite the findings cited above, controlling SBP remains the most important unmet need in the clinical management of hypertension. The rise in SBP and PP with ageing appears to be strongly related to arterial

stiffening and increased impedance to flow through a stiff aorta. This suggests that the treatments targeting aortic stiffening and reducing characteristic impedance would be effective particularly at reducing systolic pressure. Early proof of this concept came from the studies with omapatrilat, a vasopeptidase inhibitor that simultaneously inhibits neprilysin and ACE. Neprilysin inhibition enhances natriuretic peptide (NP) levels by blocking their degradation. NP has vasodilating actions, which could reduce aortic stiffness, improve characteristic impedance and thereby reduce SBP and PP. Studies with omapatrilat show greater improvements in aortic characteristic impedance compared with enalapril, beyond the effects of BP lowering after 12 weeks of therapy.¹⁹ This benefit on aortic function was also associated with impressive data on SBP and PP lowering in patients with hypertension.

Although omapatrilat was withdrawn due to safety concerns, a proof of concept was established for concomitant inhibition of neprilysin and renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) with the potential to be an attractive treatment strategy to improve aortic haemodynamics. Increased NP levels also promote natriuresis and reduce sympathetic tone, together with antiproliferative and antihypertrophic effects and inhibition of aldosterone secretion.²⁰ Alongside, suppression of RAAS would be complementary to neprilysin inhibition, which attenuates vasoconstriction, reduces sodium and water retention and also inhibits the development of CV hypertrophy and adverse remodelling.

Recently, LCZ696, a first-in-class angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor (ARNI), has been developed. LCZ696 delivers systemic exposure to a neprilysin inhibitor prodrug, AHU377 (which rapidly converts into active LBQ657), and an angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB), valsartan. LCZ696 at 100, 200 and 400 mg once daily, in patients with mild-to-moderate essential hypertension, resulted in greater BP reductions than corresponding doses of valsartan alone (160 and 320 mg) and was well tolerated.²¹ LCZ696 compared with valsartan was effective especially at reducing brachial SBP and PP. Furthermore, in patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, LCZ696 has shown to reduce N-terminal-pro B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), a biomarker of LV wall stress, to a greater extent than valsartan alone at 12 weeks and was well tolerated.²²

Thus, the big challenge in hypertension treatment is to reduce the SBP, and the available evidence suggests that this could be achieved by improving the haemodynamic performance of the ageing aorta. The Prospective comparison of Angiotensin Receptor neprilysin inhibitor with Angiotensin receptor blocker MEasuring arterial sTiffness in the eldERly (PARAMETER) study is designed to compare the effect of LCZ696 with olmesartan, an ARB, on CASP, other measures of central aortic haemodynamics and arterial stiffness and ambulatory BPs in elderly patients with an elevated brachial SBP and a widened PP. The widened PP was chosen as an entry

criteria as being indicative of aortic stiffening and advanced aortic ageing. The objective was to determine whether the ARNI LCZ696 can reverse some of the effects of arterial ageing in elderly patients with systolic hypertension, and thereby improve aortic pressures and haemodynamics. The study was initiated in December 2012 and the final results are expected in 2015. This manuscript describes the design, objectives and prespecified analysis plan for the PARAMETER study.

METHODS

Study design

The PARAMETER study is a 52-week, multicentre, randomised, double-blind, active-controlled, parallel-group study, involving 51 centres from 13 countries (Europe 47%, South America 14%, Asia 19% and the USA 20%—see online supplement for list of local investigators and participating centres). The study includes a screening period, a placebo run-in and an initial double-blind treatment period of 12 weeks with LCZ696 monotherapy, followed by a double-blind extension of 40 weeks, during which add-on therapy is allowed to reach the BP treatment goal. Patients will be randomised to receive either once daily LCZ696 200 mg or olmesartan 20 mg for 4 weeks, followed by a forced titration to double the initial doses for the next 8 weeks. After 12 weeks, patients with uncontrolled BP (mean sitting (ms) SBP >140 and/or msDBP >90 mm Hg) will be prescribed amlodipine (2.5–5 mg) and then hydrochlorothiazide (6.25–25 mg) as needed, at an interval of 4 weeks up to week 24 (figure 1). This study has been approved by all relevant ethics committees.

Study participants

Elderly patients (aged ≥ 60 years) with essential hypertension (either untreated or treated with antihypertensive agents) and patients who have msSBP ≥ 150 and <180 mm Hg at randomisation are eligible for inclusion in the study. Untreated patients (if they are newly diagnosed or have not been treated with antihypertensive drugs for 4 weeks prior to screening) must have msSBP ≥ 150 and <180 mm Hg at screening and randomisation, whereas patients who have been treated with antihypertensive agents 4 weeks prior to screening must have msSBP ≥ 140 and <180 mm Hg after 1 or 2 weeks of washout/placebo run-in and ≥ 150 and <180 mm Hg at randomisation. All patients must have a PP >60 mm Hg at randomisation. Patients with malignant or severe hypertension, secondary causes of hypertension, history of atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter during the 3 months prior to screening or active atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter on ECG, history of CV disease (eg, MI) during 12 months prior to screening and evidence of severe renal impairment (eg, estimated glomerular filtration rate <30 mL/min/1.73 m²) are excluded—boxes 1 and 2 summarise the inclusion and exclusion criteria, respectively. Patients have to provide a written informed consent before starting any study-related procedures.

The study objectives and endpoints

The primary objective of the study is to demonstrate the superiority of an LCZ696-based treatment regimen over an olmesartan-based treatment regimen in reducing mean CASP after 12 weeks of treatment. Superiority testing is also planned for the key secondary efficacy

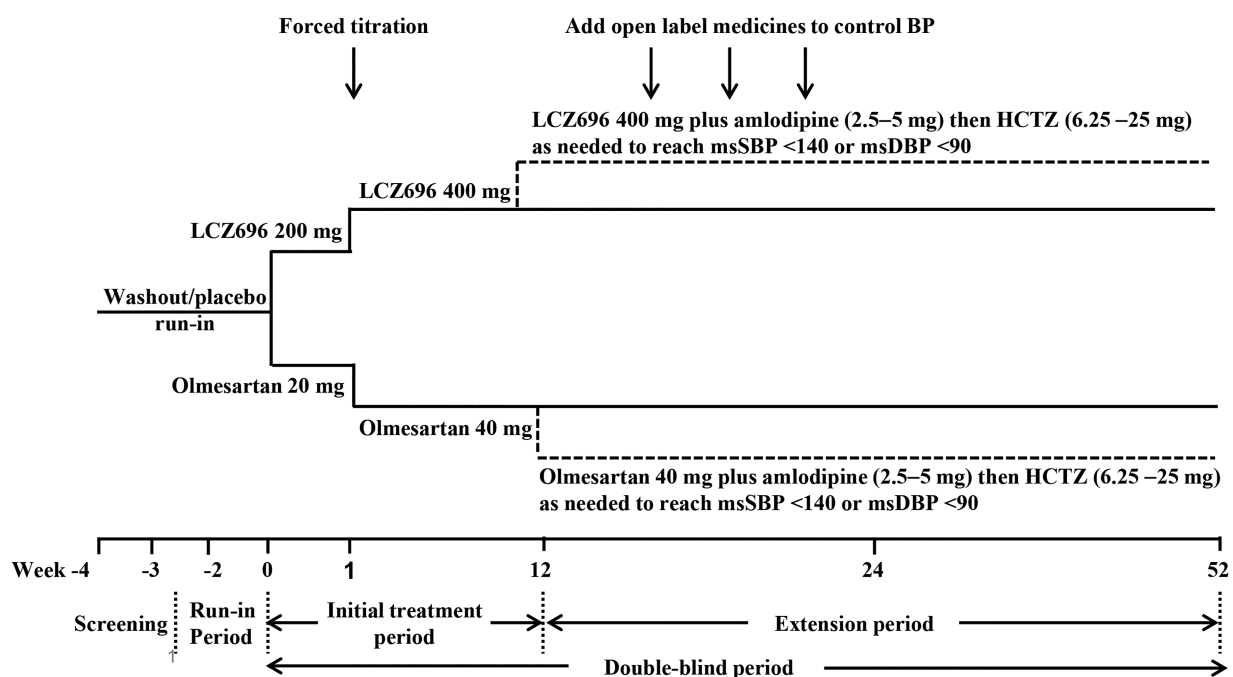


Figure 1 Study design. HCTZ, hydrochlorothiazide; msDBP, mean sitting diastolic blood pressure; msSBP, mean sitting systolic blood pressure.

assessment, that is, the reduction in mean central aortic PP (CAPP) after 12 weeks of treatment, and other secondary efficacy assessments such as mean CASP and CAPP after 52 weeks of treatment. Mean aPWV, msSBP, msDBP, msPP, mean ambulatory (ma) BP, maPP and MAP will also be measured after 12 and 52 weeks of treatment.

Exploratory assessments comparing the two treatments after 12 and 52 weeks of treatment include pulse wave analysis (PWA) variables such as augmentation index (AIx), augmentation pressure, PP amplification ratio, duration of LV ejection and time to wave reflection; reduction in ma central (mac) BP, macMAP and macPP; plasma biomarkers including NT-proBNP and urinary cyclic guanosine monophosphate/creatinine ratio and other biomarkers related to hypertension.

Haemodynamic measurements

The SphygmoCor X-CEL System (AtCor Medical, Sydney, Australia) is being used to non-invasively derive the ascending aortic pressure waveform from the brachial waveform using a validated generalised transfer function (GTF).²³ A properly sized BP cuff is linked to a computer and software and the CASP, CAPP, augmentation pressure and AIx are determined from the analysis of the waveform by the system software.

The SphygmoCor X-CEL system also measures the carotid-femoral aPWV, the speed of the arterial pressure waveform as it travels through the descending aorta to the femoral artery, which is detected from simultaneously measured carotid and femoral arterial pulses. The carotid pulse is detected by applanation tonometry using a high-fidelity pressure transducer (Millar Instruments, Houston, Texas, USA), while the femoral pulse is detected using a partially inflated BP cuff

wrapped around the upper thigh. The distance travelled by the pulse wave is captured by making physical measurements on the body surface according to the manufacturer's recommendations. This new brachial cuff-based device with an individualised subdiastolic cuff pressure has recently been validated against the SphygmoCor device (AtCor Medical) using the classical radial tonometry-based methodology, and provides an operator-independent method to assess systolic pressure and aortic waveforms comparable with the existing validated tonometric-based methods.²⁴ Measurements using the SphygmoCor X-CEL system will be performed at baseline, randomisation, week 12 or at the time of early discontinuation prior to week 12, week 52 or at the time of early discontinuation between weeks 12 and 52.

The 24 h maCAP and maPWA will be monitored using the oscillometric device, Mobil-O-Graph (IEM, Stolberg, Germany) with integrated ARC solver algorithms (Austrian Institute of Technology, Vienna, Austria). The traditional Mobil-O-Graph ambulatory BP monitoring device has been available for more than a decade and through several product generations.^{25–28} The actual BP measuring unit was validated according to the British Hypertension Society (BHS) and the European Society of Hypertension (ESH) recommendations.^{25–27} The method, equipped with a GTF to derive aortic pressure waveforms²⁹ is based on brachial readings acquired in the course of the conventional pressure measurement at the diastolic level.

During the signal acquisition procedure, the received raw signals are separated into single waves and checked for their plausibility by means of extreme values and the corresponding wavelengths using a cross-correlation

Box 1 Inclusion criteria

- ▶ Patients with essential hypertension aged ≥ 60 years.
- ▶ Either untreated or treated with antihypertensive agents, and who have mean sitting systolic blood pressure (msSBP) ≥ 150 and < 180 mm Hg at randomisation are eligible to be included.
 - Untreated patients (if they are newly diagnosed or have not been treated with antihypertensive drugs for 4 weeks prior to screening) must have msSBP ≥ 150 and < 180 mm Hg at screening and randomisation.
 - Patients who have been treated with antihypertensive drugs during 4 weeks prior to screening must have msSBP ≥ 140 and < 180 mm Hg after 1 or 2 weeks of washout/placebo run-in and ≥ 150 and < 180 mm Hg at randomisation.
 - Patients must have a difference in msSBP of within ± 15 mm Hg between randomisation and the visit preceding randomisation.
- ▶ All patients must have a pulse pressure > 60 mm Hg at randomisation.
- ▶ Patients who comply with all study requirements and demonstrate good medication compliance ($\geq 80\%$ compliance rate) during the single blind placebo run-in period.

Box 2 Exclusion criteria

- ▶ Malignant or severe hypertension or secondary causes of hypertension.
- ▶ History of atrial fibrillation during 3 months prior to screening or active atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter on ECG during 12 months prior to screening.
- ▶ History of cardiovascular disease (eg, myocardial infarction) during 12 months prior to screening.
- ▶ Existing angina pectoris requiring pharmacological therapy.
- ▶ Type 1 or 2 diabetes mellitus not well controlled based on the investigator's clinical judgement.
- ▶ Previous or current diagnosis of heart failure (NYHA Class II–IV), cardiac abnormalities such as second-degree or third-degree atrioventricular block without a pacemaker, or malignancy.
- ▶ Evidence of severe renal impairment (eg, estimated glomerular filtration rate < 30 mL/min/1.73 m²).
- ▶ Laboratory abnormalities such as serum potassium > 5.5 mmol/L.
- ▶ Known active liver disease or cirrhosis or evidence of hepatic disease.
- ▶ Patients requiring any drug treatment that could affect blood pressure.
- ▶ Women of childbearing potential unless using highly effective methods of contraception during dosing.

approach. Poor waveforms are removed from further processing. After applying the GTF to each waveform, the procedure is repeated. After final coherence verification, the quality judgement of grade '1' states that at least 80% of the waveforms were found to be eligible for further processing, while grades '2' and '3' represent a $\geq 50\%$ and $< 50\%$ valid waveforms, respectively.³⁰

Surrogates derived by this technique have been validated against solid-state catheter measurements and/or compared with non-invasive readings (eg, tonometry and echocardiography) for aortic pressures,^{30–33} wave reflections³⁴ or aPWV.^{35–36} However, potential clinical usefulness has been demonstrated recently.^{37–39} Furthermore, feasibility³⁶ and reproducibility⁴⁰ of cuff-based maPWA measurements have been reported. The Mobil-O-Graph maPWA monitor with integrated ARC solver algorithms holds approvals from CE, FDA and JPAL (among others).

Safety assessments

Safety and tolerability assessments include regular monitoring and recording of all adverse events and concomitant medications or significant non-drug therapies. Evaluations of routine blood chemistries, blood counts with white cell differential and urine analyses, physical examinations, ECGs and monitoring of vital signs will be performed at regular intervals.

Statistical analysis plan

A sample size of 183 completers per group is targeted, which is calculated based on the primary efficacy variable, change from baseline in mean CASP at 12 weeks, assuming an SD of 19 mm Hg. The sample size is calculated to ensure a power of 90% to detect statistical significance for the comparison of LCZ696-based treatment regimen with the olmesartan-based treatment regimen in assessing the superiority at the week 12 endpoint, under the alternative hypothesis that the treatment difference is 6.5 mm Hg at a two-sided significance level of 0.05. Assuming a 15% dropout rate, the total targeted sample size to be randomised is 432 patients (216 per group). The primary variable at the week 12 endpoint will be analysed using a two-way analysis of covariance (ANCOVA), with treatment and region as factors and the baseline as a covariate. Mean CAPP at the week 12 endpoint will be analysed using the same type of ANCOVA model used for the primary efficacy analysis.

DISCUSSION

Hypertension in patients over 60 years is often difficult to control because of age-associated adverse changes in vascular structure and function, especially arterial stiffening and the resulting changes in aortic haemodynamics. The majority of elderly patients present with features of arterial stiffening, notably isolated systolic hypertension (ISH), disrupted circadian BP variation, a non-dipping or early morning riser phenotype of hypertension and orthostatic hypertension. Moreover, compared with younger people,

elderly patients are usually characterised with augmented aortic systolic and PP relative to brachial pressure, associated with diminished aortic-brachial pressure amplification resulting in the 'true' elevation of brachial systolic and PPs. In turn, the elevated aortic and brachial PPs that result from increased cardiac work to overcome the increased characteristic impedance of the aorta due to its age-related stiffening cause an increased predisposition to LV hypertrophy, myocardial ischaemia and heart failure.

Our hypothesis is that the ARNI LCZ696 provides a novel approach to neurohormonal modulation by concomitantly enhancing the NP system and suppressing the RAAS. Owing to the effects of enhanced NPs and RAAS inhibition, LCZ696 is anticipated to improve aortic stiffness, reduce characteristic impedance and improve central haemodynamics. NPs inhibit the production and action of vasoconstrictor peptides, inhibit sympathetic outflow and protect against excess salt and water retention.⁴¹ NPs also inhibit cardiac growth or the development of compensatory cardiac hypertrophy and regulate CV function.⁴¹ Inhibition of sympathetic tone might be beneficial in controlling morning surge in BP in elderly patients with hypertension.^{42–43} In addition, suppressing the RAAS offers the potential for many similar actions on CV structure and function as well as favourable effects on microcirculatory haemodynamics as evidenced by observations of reduced albuminuria and renal protection beyond what might have been anticipated from BP reduction alone.

It has already been demonstrated that LCZ696 provides superior reductions in msSBP and msDBP versus valsartan in an 8-week study including 1328 patients with mild-to-moderate hypertension. In addition, LCZ696 significantly reduced maSBP versus valsartan (between-treatment difference: LCZ696 200 mg vs valsartan 160 mg, -3.23 mm Hg, 95% CI -5.70 to -0.75 ; LCZ696 400 mg vs valsartan 320 mg, -5.14 mm Hg, 95% CI -7.70 to -2.59). However, there was no significant treatment difference in maDBP reductions, thereby providing evidence of improvements in PP with LCZ696 versus valsartan. These findings are consistent with improvements in large artery function. Furthermore, BP control rates were significantly higher with LCZ696 200 mg than with 160 mg valsartan (46% (78/168) vs 33% (54/163), $p=0.0147$). Importantly, in these studies, unlike the vaso-peptidase inhibitor omapatrilat, LCZ696 was generally well tolerated without an incidence of angio-oedema during 8 weeks of treatment.²¹

The reported improvements in PP suggest the potential for LCZ696 to protect more effectively than the existing BP-lowering agents from several consequences of ISH and vascular stiffness, such as stroke and diastolic heart failure. However, in the study by Ruilope *et al.*²¹ CAP, central haemodynamics and arterial stiffness were not assessed, precluding a meticulous assessment of the mechanisms underpinning the superior antihypertensive properties of LCZ696.

In the PARAMETER study, the measurement of CAP should more accurately assess the loading conditions on the LV, myocardium, coronary arteries and cerebral vasculature, and therefore, theoretically, CAP should provide a basis for more effective protection against CV target organ damage and events compared with brachial pressures. In this regard, even in normotensive individuals, measurement of aortic BP enhances the ability to predict the target organ changes.⁴⁴

The PARAMETER study was initiated in December 2012, with a novel design to evaluate central haemodynamics in elderly patients with ISH and a widened PP at 12 and 52 weeks of treatment with LCZ696 or ARB olmesartan. If the changes in CASP at 12 weeks (acute haemodynamic effect) are larger than that in SBP, this would support the hypothesis that LCZ696 has the potential to favourably impact aortic haemodynamics and improve ventricular-vascular coupling in elderly patients with aged aortas and ISH. Treatment differences in PWV at 52 weeks would further support a direct beneficial effect of LCZ696 on aortic stiffness due to structural changes, independent of MAP, as both treatment groups will be titrated to achieve similar BP control. The overall effect of LCZ696 on maBP (maSBP, maDBP and maPP), 24 h BP variability (SD, covariance) and circadian BP rhythms (nocturnal dipping status and morning surge) will also be assessed in comparison with olmesartan. The study targets randomisation of 432 patients and final results are expected in 2015. We acknowledge the limitations of this study which is designed to look at surrogate markers rather than major CV outcomes; nevertheless, this is important to establish whether there are differential effects of drugs therapies on surrogate outcomes of CV disease to justify and impact on the design of subsequent phase III studies assessing the potential of LCZ696 for enhanced CV disease and stroke prevention in elderly patients with ISH.

In addition to the PARAMETER study, the efficacy and safety of LCZ696 are being evaluated in related studies, for example, in comparison with olmesartan in elderly patients with mild-to-moderate hypertension, in patients with systolic hypertension and in patients with systolic hypertension who did not respond to olmesartan. Although it is hypothesised in the PARAMETER study that LCZ696 will be more effective at lowering central aortic and brachial BP compared with olmesartan, it is also recognised that other agents may need to be added to reach recommended BP goals in the elderly patients with systolic hypertension. Calcium channel blockers (CCBs, usually amlodipine) and diuretics are the most commonly used antihypertensive agents in combination with RAAS blockade for patients failing to achieve their BP goal with RAAS blockade monotherapy. Besides being very effective, such combination therapies of specific antihypertensive classes may also improve safety and tolerability. For example, addition of ARBs to CCBs has been shown to reduce the peripheral oedema associated

with amlodipine monotherapy.⁴⁵ Similarly, diuretic-induced hypokalaemia has been shown to be attenuated when RAAS blockade is combined with diuretic therapy.⁴⁶ To further evaluate such combination therapies with LCZ696, the BP-lowering efficacy, safety and tolerability are being evaluated in combination with amlodipine in patients with mild-to-moderate hypertension, who were non-responsive to amlodipine, and in patients with systolic hypertension. There are also other trials investigating the efficacy and safety of LCZ696 in patients with severe hypertension and in patients with renal impairment.

In summary, the PARAMETER study will evaluate mechanisms associated with BP lowering in elderly patients with an aged CV system as evidenced by systolic hypertension and a widened PP. The study will define whether LCZ696, a first-in-class ARNI, is more effective in lowering CASP and CAPP than ARB olmesartan and also explore whether this effect is related to a BP-independent reduction in arterial stiffening, suggesting a novel mechanism to target systolic hypertension, a major and increasingly important unmet therapeutic need in the management of hypertension in elderly patients.

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Competing interests BW, JRC and KK have received honoraria from Novartis for consulting and presentations at scientific symposia. DHZ, PC, AH, PB and JZ are employees of Novartis and are thus eligible for Novartis stock and stock options.

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