

- 486 patients with insufficiently treated hypertension were observed for 24 weeks in a double-blind, double-dummy study with olmesartan (OLM)/amlodipine (AML) or perindopril (PER)/AML in 16 hypertension/nephrology centres in Spain.
- The primary objective was to show non-inferiority of the fixed-dose combination of OLM/AML 40/10 mg compared to PER/AML 8/10 mg in central arterial BP from baseline to final examination.
- Secondary objectives included absolute changes in systolic and diastolic conventional blood pressure (BP) measurements, ambulatory BP monitoring, number of BP normalisers and responders and incidence of AEs.
- For the primary objective, the non-inferiority margin of 2 mmHg was fulfilled by an upper CI limit of -1.83 mmHg.
- The test of superiority integrated in the ANCOVA model was in favour of the combination of OLM/AML compared with PER/AML. The results for the secondary efficacy variables were consistent with those of the primary efficacy endpoint.

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