

**MEES/07/NEB-CBP/001**

## **Effects of Nebivolol and Atenolol on Central Aortic Pressure in Hypertensive Patients**

**The study has been completed.**

**Results will be soon available in the “Results” section.**

**Sponsor:** Laboratorios Menarini, S.A.

**Intervention:** Nebivolol 5 mg/day versus atenolol 50-100mg/day during treatment period of 10 weeks

**Indication:** Hypertension

This study is designed to evaluate the reduction in augmentation index during treatment with nebivolol as compared with atenolol

**Study type & design:** A phase IV, parallel group, randomised, double-blind, active-drug (atenolol) controlled study

**Main criteria for inclusion:**

Ambulant male and female patients

Age  $\geq 40$  to  $\leq 65$  years

Mild to moderate essential, uncomplicated hypertension

Systolic Blood Pressure (siSBP)  $\geq 140$  mmHg up to  $\leq 179$  mmHg and Diastolic Blood Pressure (siDBP) of  $>90$  mmHg up to  $\leq 109$  mmHg after two weeks of run-in placebo treatment.

Patients could be enrolled in one of the following state:

Previously untreated for hypertension

Intolerant or not responding to their current therapy

**Main criteria for exclusion:**

Isolated systolic hypertension

Evidence of myocardial infarction or treated angina at the time of randomisation

A cerebrovascular event in the 3 months before randomisation

Clinically relevant bradycardia

Fasting triglycerides  $> 400$  mg/dL

Heart failure or uncontrolled arrhythmias

Severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or bronchial asthma

Severe peripheral vascular disease

Severe renal and/or hepatic dysfunction

Patient with diagnosis of diabetes