

MEES/07/NEB-CBP/001

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

This study is currently recruiting patients

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 ≥ 40 to ≤ 65 years

Mild to moderate essential, uncomplicated hypertension

Systolic Blood Pressure (sSBP) ≥ 140 mmHg up to ≤ 179 mmHg and Diastolic Blood Pressure (sDBP) of >90 mmHg up to ≤ 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