

# Using out-of-office blood pressure measurements in established cardiovascular risk scores

Citation for published version (APA):

Lay-Flurrie, S., Stevens, R., de Leeuw, P., Kroon, A., Greenfield, S., Mohammed, M., Gill, P., Verberk, W., & McManus, R. (2019). Using out-of-office blood pressure measurements in established cardiovascular risk scores: a secondary analysis of data from two blood pressure monitoring studies. *British Journal of General Practice*, 69(683), E381-E388. <https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp19X702737>

## Document status and date:

Published: 01/06/2019

## DOI:

[10.3399/bjgp19X702737](https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp19X702737)

## Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

## Document license:

Taverne

## Please check the document version of this publication:

- A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
- The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
- The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

[Link to publication](#)

## General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:

[www.umlib.nl/taverne-license](http://www.umlib.nl/taverne-license)

## Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:

[repository@maastrichtuniversity.nl](mailto:repository@maastrichtuniversity.nl)

providing details and we will investigate your claim.

Sarah Lay-Flurrie, Richard Stevens, Peter de Leeuw, Abraham Kroon, Sheila Greenfield, Mohammed Mohammed, Paramjit Gill, Willem Verberk and Richard McManus

## Using out-of-office blood pressure measurements in established cardiovascular risk scores:

a secondary analysis of data from two blood pressure monitoring studies

### Abstract

#### Background

Blood pressure (BP) measurement is increasingly carried out through home or ambulatory monitoring, yet existing cardiovascular risk scores were developed for use with measurements obtained in clinics.

#### Aim

To describe differences in cardiovascular risk estimates obtained using ambulatory or home BP measurements instead of clinic readings.

#### Design and setting

Secondary analysis of data from adults aged 25–84 years in the UK and the Netherlands without prior history of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in two BP monitoring studies: the Blood Pressure in different Ethnic groups (BP-Eth) study and the Home versus Office blood pressure MEasurements: Reduction of Unnecessary treatment Study (HOMERUS).

#### Method

The primary comparison was Framingham risk calculated using BP measured as in the Framingham study or daytime ambulatory BP measurements. Statistical significance was determined using non-parametric tests.

#### Results

In 442 BP-Eth patients (mean age = 58 years, 50% female [ $n = 222$ ]) the median absolute difference in 10-year Framingham cardiovascular risk calculated using BP measured as in the Framingham study or daytime ambulatory BP measurements was 1.84% (interquartile range [IQR] 0.65–3.63,  $P = 0.67$ ). In 165 HOMERUS patients (mean age = 56 years, 46% female) the median absolute difference in 10-year risk for daytime ambulatory BP was 2.76% (IQR 1.19–6.39,  $P < 0.001$ ) and only 8 out of 165 (4.8%) of patients were reclassified.

#### Conclusion

Estimates of cardiovascular risk are similar when calculated using BP measurements obtained as in the risk score derivation study or through ambulatory monitoring. Further research is required to determine if differences in estimated risk would meaningfully influence risk score accuracy.

#### Keywords

blood pressure; myocardial infarction; primary health care; risk; stroke.

### INTRODUCTION

Current UK and international guidance recommends that high blood pressure (BP) (hypertension) is diagnosed through 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring (ABPM), or week-long home monitoring.<sup>1–5</sup> Furthermore, many patients with hypertension also monitor their BP at home.<sup>6</sup> Consequently, BP measurements obtained in several settings may be used to manage hypertension and estimate cardiovascular risk.<sup>7,8</sup>

Risk assessments are recommended to treat those at highest risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD). The majority of published cardiovascular risk scores, including the Framingham,<sup>9</sup> QRISK2 (risk of developing a heart attack or stroke over the next 10 years),<sup>10</sup> and systematic coronary risk evaluation (SCORE)<sup>11</sup> equations, were developed using BP measurements obtained in a clinic setting and, ideally, should be used with measurements obtained similarly. Despite this reflecting the original derivation of the scores, use of clinic BP measurements may systematically over- or underestimate risk in patients with large discrepancies between clinic and out-of-office BP (white-coat<sup>12,13</sup> or masked effects<sup>14</sup>). This is because home and

ambulatory BP measurements are stronger predictors of CVD than clinic readings.<sup>15–17</sup>

Although masked and white-coat hypertension may only affect a minority of the population,<sup>18,19</sup> the extent to which this problem affects risk estimates and subsequent clinical decisions has been little studied. One previous study examined a related problem of end-digit preference in clinic BP readings in the Framingham risk score,<sup>20</sup> but was limited to a single risk score and used simulated data. Hence, this current study aimed to describe differences in estimated cardiovascular risk when using ambulatory or home instead of clinic BP measurements and to determine how clinical decisions may be affected by these differences. The authors used data from the Blood Pressure in different Ethnic groups (BP-Eth) study<sup>21</sup> and the Home versus Office blood pressure MEasurements: Reduction of Unnecessary treatment Study (HOMERUS).<sup>22</sup>

### METHOD

#### Study population

The BP-Eth cohort has been described in full previously.<sup>21,23</sup> Briefly, this cross-sectional study compared clinic, home, and ambulatory BP in UK patients aged 40–74 years, with or without

**S Lay-Flurrie**, DPhil, senior statistician; **R Stevens**, PhD, associate professor; **R McManus**, PhD, FRCP, FRCGP, professor of primary care, Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. **P de Leeuw**, PhD, MD, professor of medicine; **A Kroon**, MD, professor of vascular medicine; **W Verberk**, MD, researcher, Department of Internal Medicine, Maastricht University Medical Center and Cardiovascular Research Institute, Maastricht, the Netherlands. **S Greenfield**, PhD, professor of medical sociology, Institute of Applied Health Research, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK. **M Mohammed**, PhD, research fellow, Bradford Institute of Health Research, University of Bradford, Bradford, UK. **P Gill**, FRCGP, FHEA, DM, DCH, professor of general

practice, Warwick Medical School, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK.

#### Address for correspondence

Sarah Lay-Flurrie, Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, Radcliffe Primary Care Building, Radcliffe Observatory Quarter, Woodstock Road, Oxford OX2 6GG, UK.

**Email:** sarah.lay-flurrie@phc.ox.ac.uk

**Submitted:** 18 July 2018; **Editor's response:** 9 August 2018; **final acceptance:** 7 September 2018.

©British Journal of General Practice

This is the full-length article (published online 8 May 2019) of an abridged version published in print. Cite this version as: **Br J Gen Pract 2019**; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp19X702737>

### How this fits in

Out-of-office blood pressure (BP) measurement is increasingly common but cardiovascular risk scores were developed using clinic BP measurements. It is unclear how estimates of cardiovascular risk may be affected by the use of out-of-office measurements in risk prediction algorithms. The present study has shown that differences in risk are generally small and few patients are reclassified across treatment thresholds when using different BP measurements. Extra care on the part of clinicians may be warranted in subgroups with large BP differences or those with risk estimates close to risk thresholds.

hypertension, who were white British, white Irish, South Asian, or African-Caribbean. For this analysis, patients with a prior history of cardiovascular disease were excluded. Clinic measurement used the BpTRU sphygmomanometer.<sup>24</sup> Measurements on both arms were taken at the first visit and on the higher reading arm at subsequent visits. ABPM (Spacelabs 90217 monitor)<sup>25</sup> used half-hourly measurement from 08.00 to 23.00 and hourly measurement overnight. Home BP measurements were obtained twice in the morning and evening over 7 days.

HOMERUS was a randomised trial in patients with essential hypertension aged >18 years from the Netherlands. Patients with a history of cardiovascular disease or other severe disease were excluded. Patients were randomised into an office or home monitoring group with antihypertensive treatment adjusted accordingly. Three office BP measurements were taken in the non-dominant arm at each visit using an automated oscillometric device (Omron 705, Japan).<sup>26</sup> Home BP measurements (three in the morning and evening over 7 days) were made with the same monitor before each study visit. ABPM was carried out at the beginning and end of the study (following treatment washout and at optimal titration respectively) with readings every 15 minutes from 07.00–23.00 and every 30 minutes overnight. For this analysis, patients aged 25–84 years from the intervention arm only were included, due to the age restrictions of the QRISK2 risk equation.

### Statistical analysis

The authors estimated cardiovascular risk using the Framingham, QRISK2, and SCORE risk equations,<sup>9–11</sup> which are commonly used in UK general practice.<sup>27</sup> The authors compared risk estimates calculated using systolic BP values obtained using different measurement techniques in the clinic, at home or through ABPM

## Box 1. Summary of different blood pressure measurement techniques considered for comparison

### Clinic blood pressure<sup>a</sup>

- As defined in the derivation studies of each risk score:
  - Framingham: mean of the second and third clinic measurements in the left arm;
  - QRISK2: first clinic measurement in a randomly selected arm; and
  - SCORE: first clinic measurement in a randomly selected arm.
- Defined according to current UK guidance.<sup>1</sup> This was defined as the first measurement if <140/90 mmHg. If ≥140/90 mmHg, then the second measurement was considered. If the second measurement differed from the first by >5 mmHg systolic then the third measurement was also considered. The minimum of the last two measurements was used in analyses. BP readings were taken from the higher reading arm in patients who had a difference between arms of ≥20 mmHg systolic, which was sustained after two readings, or otherwise in a random arm.

### Home blood pressure

- Mean of two readings in the morning and two readings in the evening over 7 days, excluding the first day's readings.
- Mean of two readings in the morning and two readings in the evening over 7 days, including the first day's readings.

### Ambulatory blood pressure

- Daytime ambulatory BP providing at least 14 valid measurements were available.
- Night-time ambulatory BP providing at least five valid measurements were available.
- 24-hour ambulatory BP providing at least 19 valid measurements were available.

<sup>a</sup>Clinic BP was measured in the non-dominant arm in HOMERUS. Where measurement techniques specify a measurement arm, this was implemented in BP-Eth as specified. In HOMERUS this was implemented using the available measurements, disregarding measurement arm. BP = blood pressure. BP-Eth = Blood Pressure in different Ethnic groups study. HOMERUS = Home versus Office blood pressure MEasurements: Reduction of Unnecessary treatment Study. QRISK2 = risk of developing a heart attack or stroke over the next 10 years. SCORE = systematic coronary risk evaluation.

(Box 1). The primary comparison was risk calculated using BP measured as in the derivation study of each risk score with risk calculated using daytime ambulatory BP (due to its recommended use in diagnosis of hypertension).<sup>1</sup> The authors calculated Framingham risk in primary analyses as BP measurement in the Framingham study was consistent across patients and well documented.<sup>28</sup> Comparatively, BP

measurement in the QRISK2 and SCORE derivation studies varied across patients.<sup>10,11</sup>

Absolute differences in risk were summarised by medians or interquartile ranges (IQRs) and were compared using the non-parametric Wilcoxon signed-rank test. Clinical significance was determined by calculating the proportion of people reclassified above or below the threshold for statin treatment (10% for all CVD and

**Table 1. Characteristics of the BP-Eth and HOMERUS cohorts**

Variable	BP-Eth cohort (N= 442)	HOMERUS cohort (N= 165)
<b>Demographics</b>		
Age, years, mean (SD)	58.4 (9.4)	55.6 (9.7)
Females, n (%)	222 (50.2)	75 (45.5)
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup> , mean (SD)	29.1 (4.5)	27.5 (4.2)
Current smoker, n (%)	66 (14.9)	30 (18.2)
<b>Morbidity, n (%)</b>		
Chronic kidney disease	30 (6.8)	0 (0.0)
Atrial fibrillation	16 (3.6)	0 (0.0)
Treated hypertension	249 (56.3)	165 (100.0)
Left ventricular hypertrophy	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Type 1 diabetes	2 (0.5)	6 (3.6)
Type 2 diabetes	57 (12.9)	37 (22.4)
<b>Townsend score</b>		
	6.1 (4.1)	0.1 (0.06)
<b>Lipids, mean (SD)</b>		
Total cholesterol, mmol/L	(simulated) 5.4 (1.1)	5.5 (1.1)
HDL cholesterol, mmol/L	(simulated) 1.5 (0.4)	1.4 (0.4)
Total/HDL cholesterol, mmol/L	4.0 (1.7)	4.4 (1.4)
<b>Ethnicity, n (%)</b>		
White	203 (45.9)	165 (100.0)
Indian	79 (17.9)	0 (0.0)
Pakistani	24 (5.4)	0 (0.0)
Bangladeshi	5 (1.1)	0 (0.0)
Black Caribbean	115 (26.0)	0 (0.0)
Black African	16 (3.6)	0 (0.0)
<b>Systolic blood pressure, mmHg</b>		
Single reading (random arm), mean (SD)	136.2 (18.3)	146.5 (19.1)
Mean of second and third readings in left arm (SD)	132.4 (17.1)	142.3 (17.1)
According to current guidance, mean (SD)	132.8 (15.9)	141.4 (16.2)
Mean of home readings excluding the first day (SD)	133.4 (12.4)	134.0 (10.5)
Mean of daytime ambulatory readings (SD)	133.0 (14.2)	131.3 (9.9)
<b>Cardiovascular risk</b>		
QRISK2, 10-year	16.0 (12.1)	13.2 (8.8)
Framingham, 10-year	15.6 (10.8)	19.6 (13.5)
SCORE, 10-year (CVD mortality risk)	3.1 (3.3)	3.3 (3.7)

*BMI = body mass index. BP-Eth = Blood Pressure in different Ethnic groups study. CVD = cardiovascular disease. HDL = high-density lipoprotein. HOMERUS = Home versus Office blood pressure MEasurements: Reduction of Unnecessary treatment Study. SCORE = systematic coronary risk evaluation. SD = standard deviation.*

5% for CVD mortality) and scatter plots. Analyses were carried out in the BP-Eth and HOMERUS cohorts separately using Stata (version 14.2).

### Missing data

Analysis was restricted to patients who had complete covariate data and had at least three BP readings at visit one in BP-Eth (when measurements were taken in both arms) and visit 10 in HOMERUS (when concurrent ABPM and cholesterol measurement occurred). Twelve home BP readings measured on at least 3 days, and 19 ABPM readings (14 daytime and five night-time) were required.<sup>1,29</sup> Cholesterol data were not collected in BP-Eth, so were simulated from a normal distribution using means and standard deviations in each age-sex strata from the Health Survey for England 2011.<sup>30</sup> Townsend deprivation data (a UK measure of material deprivation based on employment, car ownership, home ownership, and household overcrowding)<sup>31</sup> were not available in HOMERUS and hence patients in HOMERUS were assigned non-risk-modifying values of deprivation.

### RESULTS

A total of 442 patients from the BP-Eth cohort and 165 patients from the HOMERUS cohort were included. Patient characteristics are shown in Table 1. Patients in the BP-Eth cohort were older and were from a mix of ethnic backgrounds by design. HOMERUS patients were less likely to have risk factors for cardiovascular disease, but had higher clinic BP values. Average differences in BP measurements were small, but there were large differences for some individuals,

especially in the HOMERUS cohort (scatter plots are available from the authors on request).

### Differences in Framingham risk using ambulatory, home, or clinic BP measurements

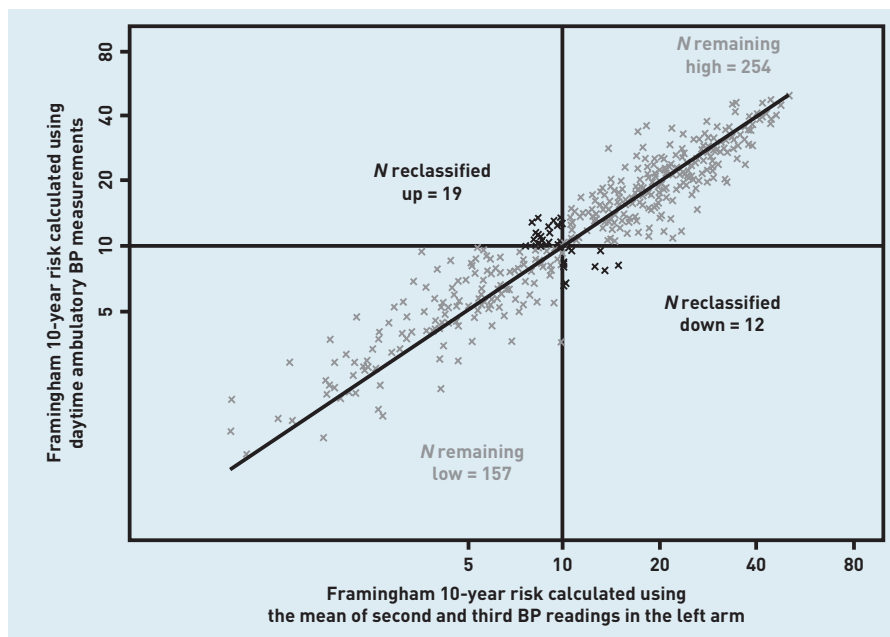
In the BP-Eth cohort, comparing estimates of Framingham risk calculated using BP taken to be the mean of second and third measurements on the left arm or an alternative measure revealed that observed risk differences were generally small. Median absolute differences were <2% for all comparisons except night-time ambulatory BP measurement (Table 2). There were no significant differences in Framingham risk when calculated using daytime ambulatory BP (median absolute difference = 1.84%, IQR = 0.65–3.63,  $P=0.67$ ), home BP excluding the first day's readings ( $P=0.08$ ), or BP measured according to current guidance ( $P=0.26$ ).

Figure 1 shows the number of BP-Eth patients reclassified across the 10% 10-year risk threshold when Framingham risk was calculated using daytime ambulatory BP compared with the mean of second and third clinic measurements on the left arm. In total 31 out of 442 (7.0%) of patients were reclassified and those reclassified had risk estimates close to the threshold. Patients were reclassified upwards or downwards if their ambulatory BP was higher or lower than their clinic BP respectively, reflecting the increased risk associated with higher BP. The largest differences in risk were observed for those already at high risk, but this pattern was not apparent when considering risk on the log-scale. Similar

**Table 2. Differences in Framingham risk estimates using alternative summary measures of mean blood pressure in the BP-Eth cohort**

Alternative BP measurement used in risk score	Median absolute difference, % (IQR)	Difference range (original minus alternative)
<b>Ambulatory measurements</b>		
Daytime ABPM	1.84 (0.65 to 3.63)	-18.04 to 12.59
Night-time ABPM	2.65 (1.09 to 5.91)	-17.96 to 19.61
24-hour ABPM	1.85 (0.76 to 3.63)	-17.61 to 13.45
<b>Home measurements</b>		
Excluding first day's readings	1.66 (0.61 to 3.12)	-15.94 to 11.56
Including first day's readings	1.69 (0.58 to 3.09)	-16.54 to 12.23
<b>Clinic measurements</b>		
Current UK guidance	0.78 (0.35 to 1.62)	-15.22 to 9.15

ABPM = ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. BP = blood pressure. BP-Eth = Blood Pressure in different Ethnic groups study. IQR = interquartile range.



**Figure 1. Framingham risk estimates in the BP-Eth cohort calculated using BP measurements obtained as in the Framingham study or through daytime ABPM. ABPM = ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. BP = blood pressure. BP-Eth = Blood Pressure in different Ethnic groups study.**

patterns were seen when calculating risk using home or guideline-recommended clinic BP (scatter plots are available from the authors on request).

In the HOMERUS cohort, compared with the BP-Eth cohort, larger median absolute differences in risk were observed when using home or ambulatory BP in the Framingham risk score (Table 3). Differences were statistically significant when using BP measured through daytime ABPM [median absolute difference = 2.76%, IQR = 1.19–6.39,  $P < 0.001$ ], home monitoring excluding the first day's readings ( $P < 0.001$ ), or according to current guidance ( $P = 0.006$ ). As in the BP-Eth cohort, small numbers of people were reclassified across the 10%, 10-year risk threshold when calculating

risk with daytime ambulatory BP (8 out of 165, 4.8% reclassified, Figure 2), although estimated risk was lower in the majority of patients. Similar patterns were observed when calculating risk using home or guideline-recommended clinic BP (scatter plots are available from the authors on request).

### Differences in QRISK2 risk using ambulatory, home, or clinic BP measurements

Median absolute differences in estimated QRISK2 risk were  $< 1.5\%$  in the BP-Eth cohort when using any alternative measures of BP [compared with a single clinic measure] and IQRs were narrower than observed for Framingham risk. This suggests that the contribution of BP to overall risk is lower in the QRISK2 equation compared with the Framingham equation. Though differences in risk were statistically significant when using BP measured through ambulatory monitoring ( $P < 0.001$ ), home monitoring excluding the first day ( $P < 0.001$ ), or as in current guidance ( $P < 0.001$ ), fewer people were reclassified across the 10-year risk threshold compared with those observed when using the Framingham equation. Similar results were observed in the HOMERUS cohort, with the majority of patients having lower estimated risk when using ambulatory BP (results tables and scatter plots are available from the authors on request).

### Differences in SCORE risk using ambulatory, home, or clinic BP measurements

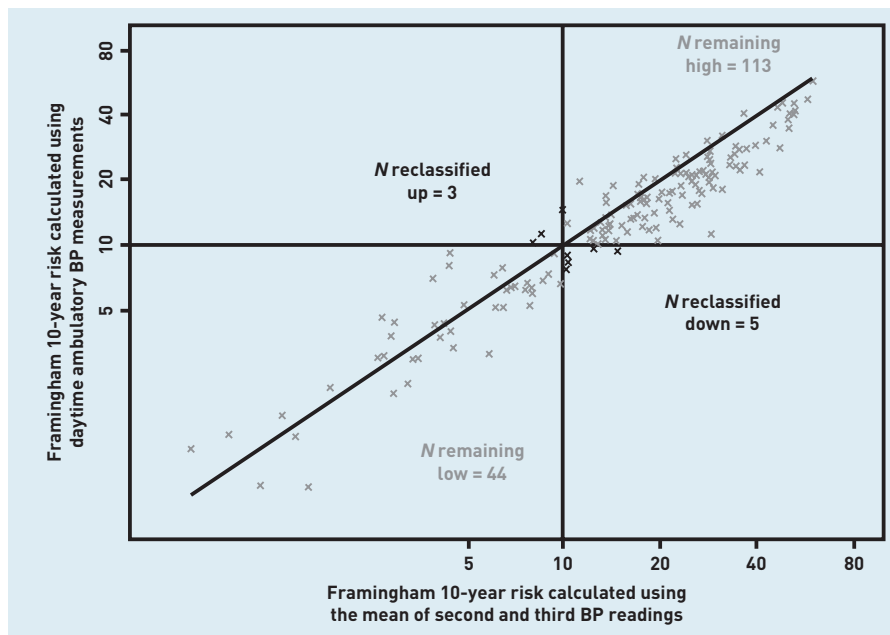
Finally, differences in SCORE risk estimates in the BP-Eth cohort were

**Table 3. Differences in Framingham risk estimates using alternative summary measures of mean blood pressure in the HOMERUS cohort**

Alternative BP measurement used in risk score	Median absolute difference, % (IQR)	Difference range (original minus alternative)
<b>Ambulatory measurements</b>		
Daytime ABPM	2.76 (1.19 to 6.39)	-8.65 to 18.80
Night-time ABPM	5.35 (2.04 to 11.42)	-5.88 to 28.28
24-hour ABPM	3.05 (1.10 to 7.40)	-7.97 to 20.93
<b>Home measurements</b>		
Excluding first day's readings	2.50 (0.89 to 5.32)	-8.52 to 16.33
Including first day's readings	2.41 (0.92 to 5.24)	-9.03 to 16.05
<b>Clinic measurements</b>		
Current UK guidance	0.51 (0.21 to 1.32)	-3.56 to 4.34

ABPM = ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. BP = blood pressure. HOMERUS = Home versus Office blood pressure Measurements: Reduction of Unnecessary treatment Study. IQR = interquartile range.





**Figure 2. Framingham risk estimates in the HOMERUS cohort calculated using BP measurements obtained as in the Framingham study or through daytime ABPM. ABPM = ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. BP = blood pressure. HOMERUS = Home versus Office blood pressure Measurements: Reduction of Unnecessary treatment Study.**

also small (<0.5%). Differences across risk scores were not directly comparable, because the SCORE equation estimates risk of CVD mortality and absolute risk levels are lower. Differences in risk were statistically significant when calculated using BP measured through ambulatory or home monitoring, or according to current guidance ( $P < 0.001$  in all cases). In the BP-Eth cohort <10% of patients were reclassified above or below the 5% 10-year CVD mortality risk threshold. The relative variation in risk observed was comparable with or more than that observed for the Framingham and QRISK2 equations respectively, reinforcing the suggestion that BP contributes less to the risk estimate in the QRISK2 equation. In the HOMERUS cohort, use of ambulatory BP primarily resulted in a reduction in estimated risk. No patients were reclassified upwards but 26 out of 165 (15.8%) patients were reclassified from high to low risk (results tables and scatter plots are available from the authors on request).

## DISCUSSION

### Summary

The present analysis has shown that using BP measurements obtained through ambulatory or home instead of clinic monitoring may have little effect on CVD risk estimates obtained from the Framingham, QRISK2, or SCORE risk equations. Where differences did occur, <1 in 6 people were reclassified across risk thresholds for treatment and those reclassified tended to have risk estimates close to the thresholds.

The relative contribution of BP to risk appeared to be lower in QRISK2 compared with the Framingham or SCORE equation.

This study has shown that differences in cardiovascular risk estimates, when calculated using BP measurements obtained in a clinical research setting different from that of the risk score derivation studies, are likely to be small in most cases.

### Strengths and limitations

The results of this study have been demonstrated in two populations from distinct countries with differing cardiovascular risk profiles and therefore have good face validity. Findings can be considered generalisable to other populations due to the different ethnic composition of the two studies. Results were also similar across the three risk scores studied.

A limitation of this analysis was that outcome data were not available to allow comparison between estimated and observed risks. Hence, the authors could not determine whether using one type of BP measurement rather than another resulted in more accurate risk assessment. However, as most patients remained at high or low risk, the ability of risk equations to detect those at high risk (discrimination) is likely to be similar regardless of the type of BP measurement used. Calibration, agreement between predicted and observed risk, may well differ and this requires further assessment in formal validation studies.

Data for cholesterol had to be simulated in the BP-Eth dataset, Townsend deprivation scores were fixed at non-risk-modifying values in the HOMERUS dataset, and only complete case analyses were carried out. As such, the authors have described possible changes in risk estimates across a range of risk values and BP differences. Further research would be required to estimate risk differences at the population level.

Clinic BP measurements in both cohorts were obtained using automated devices, which most likely limited the presence of white-coat effects compared with routine practice.<sup>32</sup> The researchers attempted to mimic routine clinic measurement as far as possible by studying recommended protocols (which have been shown to be followed in a majority of cases in UK primary care<sup>33</sup>) and single BP readings. Larger differences in estimated risk may be observed routinely.

### Comparison with existing literature

Previous research carried out in New Zealand examined differences in

Framingham risk estimates when BP measurements were subject to zero end-digit preference. The study found that the mean difference in risk was 0.16% and that 2.4% of individuals were reclassified across the 20% risk threshold.<sup>20</sup> The present study is a generalisation of the same problem: using BP measurements with differing levels of bias or measurement error from those used in risk score derivation, and results from this study support the previous findings.

The results of this analysis are also in line with the previous work of several authors, aiming to modify CVD risk scores for use with home instead of clinic BP measurements.<sup>34</sup> Modifications to existing equations were modest and differences in risk between the modified equations and existing risk equations were small. Results presented here indicate that any changes to risk scores for use with ambulatory measurements would be similarly modest.

Although home and ambulatory BP is predictive of CVD risk over and above clinic BP,<sup>15,16</sup> adding daytime ambulatory BP measurements to the Framingham risk score in a cohort of older males did not improve its accuracy.<sup>35</sup> This suggests that the type of BP measurements included in risk scores may have little influence on accuracy. The small differences in risk observed in the present study again support these previous findings.

#### **Implications for research and practice**

Broadly, results from the present study indicate that healthcare professionals may not need to be unduly worried about which BP measurements to use when calculating cardiovascular risk and the choice of risk score may be of greater importance.

However, there were differences in results between the HOMERUS cohort (a population selected based on high clinic BP) and BP-Eth (a mixed population of normotensive and hypertensive patients). This suggests that greater care may be warranted in those known or likely to have large white-coat or masked effects and in those with estimated risk close to treatment thresholds, as this combination of characteristics is most likely to lead to reclassification above or below treatment thresholds respectively.

Although average risk differences were small, up to 1 in 6 people were reclassified in some analyses. If such results are borne out in wider-scale analyses, this could have potentially important implications when extrapolated to the population level. However, a recent UK-based study showed that a minority of patients identified at high risk of CVD between 2010 and 2013 were initiated on treatment,<sup>36</sup> indicating that such clinical decisions are influenced by several factors.

The apparent lower contribution of BP to risk in QRISK2 should be further explored. QRISK2 includes more risk factors than Framingham or SCORE, including a term for treated hypertension that may capture part of the BP effect. This is consistent with the relatively smaller hazard ratio for BP in QRISK2: 1.20 per 20 mmHg for CVD events,<sup>10</sup> compared with hazard ratios of at least 1.49 for coronary heart disease and stroke mortality from observational studies,<sup>37</sup> and 1.60 in primary prevention groups from BP-lowering trials.<sup>38</sup>

Further research is required to determine whether meaningful clinically important differences occur in subgroups and at the population level in daily practice.

---

#### **Funding**

Sarah Lay-Flurrie was funded by the National Institute for Health Research School for Primary Care Research (NIHR SPCR). The views expressed are those of the author and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR, or the Department of Health.

#### **Ethical approval**

No ethical approval was required for this secondary analysis of anonymised data.

#### **Provenance**

Freely submitted; externally peer reviewed.

#### **Competing interests**

Richard McManus has received blood pressure monitoring equipment for research purposes from Lloyds Pharmacies and Omron. The other authors have declared no competing interests.

#### **Acknowledgements**

The authors would like to acknowledge the investigators responsible for the design and conduct of the original BP-Eth and HOMERUS studies.

#### **Discuss this article**

Contribute and read comments about this article: [bjgp.org/letters](http://bjgp.org/letters)



## REFERENCES

1. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. *Hypertension in adults: diagnosis and management*. CG127. 2011. <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg127> [accessed 25 Apr 2019].
2. Mancia G, Fagard R, Narkiewicz K, et al. 2013 ESH/ESC guidelines for the management of arterial hypertension: the Task Force for the Management of Arterial Hypertension of the European Society of Hypertension (ESH) and of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). *Eur Heart J* 2013; **34(28)**: 2159–2219.
3. Leung AA, Nerenberg K, Daskalopoulou SS, et al. Hypertension Canada's 2016 Canadian hypertension education program guidelines for blood pressure measurement, diagnosis, assessment of risk, prevention, and treatment of hypertension. *Can J Cardiol* 2016; **32(5)**: 569–588.
4. Moran AE, Odden MC, Thanataveerat A, et al. Cost-effectiveness of hypertension therapy according to 2014 guidelines. *N Engl J Med* 2015; **372(5)**: 447–455.
5. Weber MA, Schiffrin EL, White WB, et al. Clinical practice guidelines for the management of hypertension in the community: a statement by the American Society of Hypertension and the International Society of Hypertension. *J Clin Hypertens (Greenwich)* 2014; **16(1)**: 14–26.
6. Baral-Grant S, Haque MS, Nouwen A, et al. Self-monitoring of blood pressure in hypertension: a UK primary care survey. *Int J Hypertens* 2012; **2012**: 582068.
7. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. *Cardiovascular disease: risk assessment and reduction, including lipid modification*. CG181. 2014. <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181> [accessed 25 Apr 2019].
8. Piepoli Mf, Hoes AW, Agewall S, et al. 2016 European Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice. The Sixth Joint Task Force of the European Society of Cardiology and other Societies on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice (constituted by representatives of 10 societies and by invited experts). Developed with the special contribution of the European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation. *Eur Heart J* 2016; **37(29)**: 2315–2381.
9. Anderson KM, Odell PM, Wilson PWF, Kannel WB. Cardiovascular disease risk profiles. *Am Heart J* 1991; **121(1 Pt 2)**: 293–298.
10. Hippisley-Cox J, Coupland C, Vinogradova Y, et al. Predicting cardiovascular risk in England and Wales: prospective derivation and validation of QRISK2. *BMJ* 2008; **336(7659)**: 1475–1482.
11. Conroy RM, Pyörälä K, Fitzgerald AP, et al. Estimation of ten-year risk of fatal cardiovascular disease in Europe: the SCORE project. *Eur Heart J* 2003; **24(11)**: 987–1003.
12. Pickering TG, Coats A, Mallion JM, et al. Blood pressure monitoring. task force V: white-coat hypertension. *Blood Press Monit* 1999; **4(6)**: 333–341.
13. Pickering TG, Gerin W, Schwartz AR. What is the white-coat effect and how should it be measured? *Blood Press Monit* 2002; **7(6)**: 293–300.
14. Pickering TG, Davidson K, Gerin W, Schwartz JE. Masked hypertension. *Hypertension* 2002; **40(6)**: 795–796.
15. Ward AM, Takahashi O, Stevens R, Heneghan C. Home measurement of blood pressure and cardiovascular disease: systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective studies. *J Hypertens* 2012; **30(3)**: 449–456.
16. Hansen TW, Kikuya M, Thijs L, et al. Prognostic superiority of daytime ambulatory over conventional blood pressure in four populations: a meta-analysis of 7030 individuals. *J Hypertens* 2007; **25(8)**: 1554–1564.
17. Banegas JR, Ruilope LM, de la Sierra A, et al. Relationship between clinic and ambulatory blood-pressure measurements and mortality. *N Engl J Med* 2018; **378(16)**: 1509–1520.
18. Yano Y, Bakris GL. Recognition and management of masked hypertension: a review and novel approach. *J Am Soc Hypertens* 2013; **7(3)**: 244–252.
19. Celis H, Fagard RH. White-coat hypertension: a clinical review. *Eur J Intern Med* 2004; **15(6)**: 348–357.
20. Broad J, Wells S, Marshall R, Jackson R. Zero end-digit preference in recorded blood pressure and its impact on classification of patients for pharmacologic management in primary care — PREDICT-CVD-6. *Br J Gen Pract* 2007; **57(544)**: 897–903.
21. Wood S, Martin U, Gill P, et al. Blood pressure in different ethnic groups (BP-Eth): mixed methods study. *BMJ Open* 2012; **2(6)**: pii: e001598.
22. Verberk WJ, Kroon AA, Kessels AGH, et al. Home versus Office blood pressure MEasurements: Reduction of Unnecessary treatment Study: rationale and study design of the HOMERUS trial. *Blood Press* 2003; **12(5–6)**: 326–333.
23. Gill P, Haque MS, Martin U, et al. Measurement of blood pressure for the diagnosis and management of hypertension in different ethnic groups: one size fits all. *BMC Cardiovasc Disord* 2017; **17(1)**: 55.
24. Mattu GS, Perry TL Jr, Wright JM. Comparison of the oscillometric blood pressure monitor (BPM-100 Beta) with the auscultatory mercury sphygmomanometer. *Blood Press Monit* 2001; **6(3)**: 153–159.
25. Baumgart P, Kamp J. Accuracy of the SpaceLabs Medical 90217 ambulatory blood pressure monitor. *Blood Press Monit* 1998; **3(5)**: 303–307.
26. Coleman A, Freeman P, Steel S, Shennan A. Validation of the Omron 705IT (HEM-759-E) oscillometric blood pressure monitoring device according to the British Hypertension Society protocol. *Blood Press Monit* 2006; **11(1)**: 27–32.
27. Plüddemann A, Wallace E, Bankhead C, et al. Clinical prediction rules in practice: review of clinical guidelines and survey of GPs. *Br J Gen Pract* 2014; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp14X677860>.
28. Gordon T, Sorlie P, Kannel WB. Problems in the assessment of blood pressure: the Framingham Study. *Int J Epidemiol* 1976; **5(4)**: 327–334.
29. Nunan D, Thompson M, Heneghan CJ, et al. Accuracy of self-monitored blood pressure for diagnosing hypertension in primary care. *J Hypertens* 2015; **33(4)**: 755–762.
30. Boniface S, Bridges S, Craig R, et al. Health Survey for England 2011. Volume 1: Health, social care and lifestyles. 2012. <https://files.digital.nhs.uk/publicationimport/pub09xxx/pub09300/hse2011-ch1-intro.pdf> [accessed 24 Apr 2019].
31. Townsend P, Phillimore P, Beattie A. *Health and deprivation: inequality and the North*. London: Croom Helm, 1988.
32. Myers MG, Valdivieso M, Kiss A. Use of automated office blood pressure measurement to reduce the white coat response. *J Hypertens* 2009; **b27(27)**: 280–286.
33. Stevens SL, McManus RJ, Stevens RJ. Current practice of usual clinic blood pressure measurement in people with and without diabetes: a survey and prospective 'mystery shopper' study in UK primary care. *BMJ Open* 2018; **8(4)**: e020589.
34. Stevens R, Stevens S, Cairns B, et al. Using home BP with the new JBS guidelines: estimation of CVD risk. [Abstract 2B.2.] Society for Academic Primary Care Annual 44th Annual Scientific Meeting, Oxford, UK, 8–10 July 2015.
35. Bell KJL, Beller E, Sundström J, et al. Ambulatory blood pressure adds little to Framingham Risk Score for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in older men: secondary analysis of observational study data. *BMJ Open* 2014; **4(9)**: e006044.
36. Forster AS, Dodhia H, Booth H, et al. Estimating the yield of NHS Health Checks in England: a population-based cohort study. *J Public Health (Oxf)* 2015; **37(2)**: 234–240.
37. Lewington S, Clarke R, Qizilbash N, et al. Age-specific relevance of usual blood pressure to vascular mortality: a meta-analysis of individual data for one million adults in 61 prospective studies. *Lancet* 2002; **b360(9349)**: 1903–1913.
38. Law MR, Morris JK, Wald NJ. Use of blood pressure lowering drugs in the prevention of cardiovascular disease: meta-analysis of 147 randomised trials in the context of expectations from prospective epidemiological studies. *BMJ* 2009; **338**: b1665.