Comparative surveillance of two major categories of AHDS among selected area of Indore district

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Received on: 18-08-2009; Accepted on:15-11-2009

ABSTRACT

The present paper through the light on the marketing survey of anti-hypertensive drugs and a comparative surveillance of two major categories of AHDs having less drug-drug interaction and adverse drug reaction which benefits the patient’s compliance towards the use of drugs in hypertension. Market research was carried from August 2009 to September 2009; data’s were collected from 10 chemist located at selected study sites of Indore district of Madhya Pradesh, India.

Keywords: Hypertension, Anti-hypertensive drugs, ACE Inhibitors, AT1 Antagonist

INTRODUCTION

Hypertension is a chronic medical condition in which the blood pressure is elevated. It is also referred to as high blood pressure or shortened to HT, HTN or HPN. The word hypertension refers to systemic, arterial hypertension. Hypertension can be classified as either essential (primary) or secondary. Essential or primary hypertension means that no medical cause can be found to explain the raised blood pressure. It is common. About 90-95% of hypertension is essential hypertension. Secondary hypertension indicates that the high blood pressure is a result of (i.e., secondary to) another condition, such as kidney disease or tumours (adrenal adenoma or pheochromocytoma).

Antihypertensive therapy seeks to prevent the complications of high blood pressure, such as stroke and myocardial infarction. The antihypertensives are a class of drugs that are used to treat hypertension (high blood pressure). Evidence suggests that reduction of the blood pressure by 5–6 mmHg can decrease the risk of stroke by 40%, of coronary heart disease by 15–20%, and reduce the likelihood of dementia, heart failure, and mortality from cardiovascular disease. There are many classes of antihypertensives, which lower blood pressure by different means; among the most important and most widely used are the thiazide diuretics, the ACE inhibitors, the calcium channel blockers, the beta blockers, and the angiotensin II receptor antagonists or ARBs. The fundamental goal of treatment should be the prevention of the important endpoints of hypertension, such as heart attack, stroke and heart failure. The several classes of antihypertensives differ in side effect profiles, ability to prevent endpoints, and cost. The choice of more expensive agents, where cheaper ones would be equally effective, may have negative impacts on national healthcare budgets.

The two major categories of AHDS are ACE inhibitor and Angiotensin II receptor antagonists (AT1 Antagonist). ACE inhibitors inhibit the activity of Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), an enzyme responsible for the conversion of angiotensin I into angiotensin II, a potent vasoconstrictor. The major drugs includes captopril, enalapril, fosinopril, lisinopril, perindopril, quinapril, ramipril, trandolapril and benazepril. Angiotensin II receptor antagonists work by antagonizing the activation of angiotensin receptors. The major drugs includes candesartan, eprosartan, irbesartan, losartan, olmesartan, telmisartan and valsartan.

METHODOLOGY

The present market surveillance of the drugs used in AHDS was carried out in different selected study sites (10 Chemists) scattered over selected areas of Indore locality. The study sites were selected on the basis of number of patient, prescription and sale of drugs. The knowledge about the use of drugs was obtained both by the chemists. During the course of present work, all the study sites were visited after carefully planned trip in the months of August-2009 to September-2008. Data regarding the use of the drugs were collected as per plan suggested.
RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

Hypertension is a chronic medical condition in which the blood pressure is elevated. Antihypertensive therapy seeks to prevent the complications of high blood pressure, such as stroke and myocardial infarction. The antihypertensives are a class of drugs that are used to treat hypertension (high blood pressure). The present market research was carried out in 10 medical shops which were selected from selected study area of Indore city randomly. During the course of present work comparative surveillance of two major categories of AHDs viz., ACE Inhibitors and AT1 Antagonist was done and it has been revealed that the sale of Captopril among ACE Inhibitors and Losartan among AT1 Antagonist was found to be more and are presented in Table: 1.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors are thankful to the doctors, pharmacist and chemist for their valuable support and suggestion about the present market research.

REFERENCES


Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared