

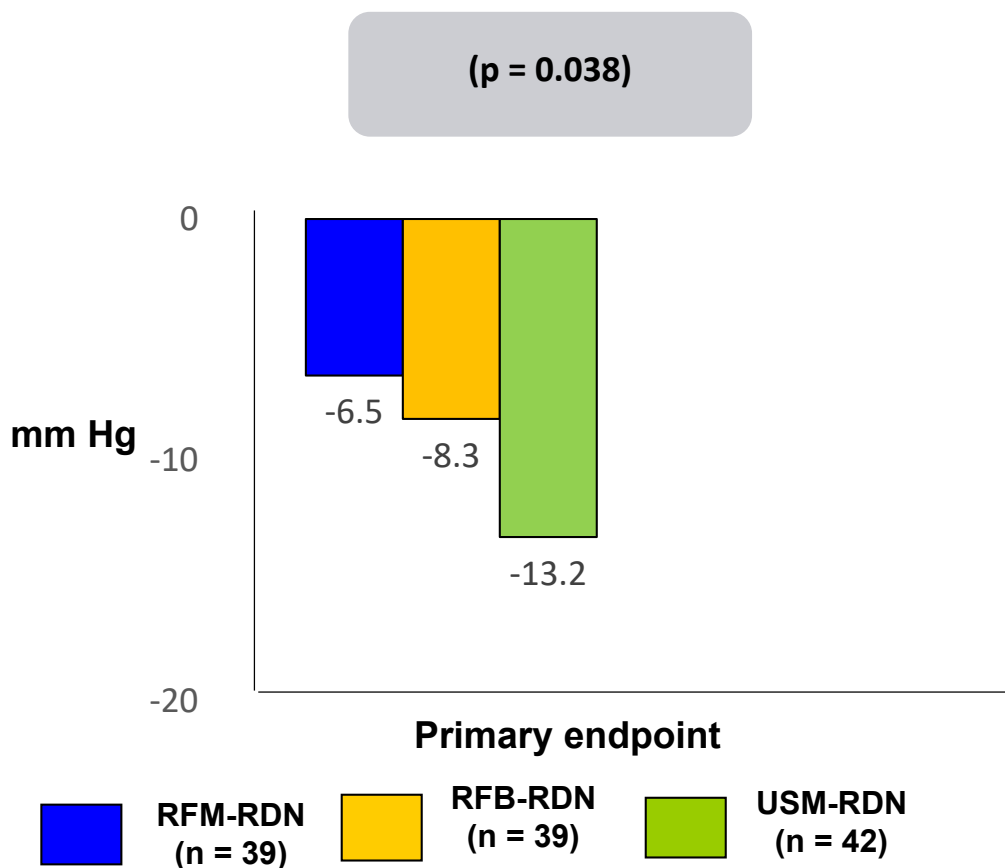
RADIOSOUND-HTN

#TCT2018



AMERICAN
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Trial description: Patients with resistant hypertension were randomized to radiofrequency renal denervation (RDN) of the main renal arteries vs. radiofrequency RDN of main renal/side branches/accessories vs. ultrasound-based RDN of the main renal arteries. Patients were followed for 3 months.



RESULTS

- Primary outcome, change in daytime ambulatory systolic BP at 3 months: RFM-RDN vs. RFB-RDN vs. USM-RDN: -6.5 mm Hg vs. -8.3 mm Hg vs. -13.2 mm Hg, p = 0.038
- Systolic BP response ≥ 5 mm Hg: 66% vs. 73% vs. 67%, p = 0.77

CONCLUSIONS

- Among patients with resistant HTN, RDN using an endovascular ultrasound RDN system resulted in a greater reduction in ambulatory systolic BP at 3 months compared with RFM-RDN, but not RFB-RDN
- Larger trials are planned

Fengler K, et al. *Circulation* 2018;Sep 25:[Epub]