

Exercise as a tool for hypertension and resistant hypertension management: current insights

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Abstract: Although there has been an observed progress in the treatment of hypertension, its prevalence remains elevated and constitutes a leading cause of cardiovascular disease development. Resistant hypertension is a challenge for clinicians, as the available treatment options have reduced success. Physical activity and exercise training play an important role in the management of blood pressure. The importance of physical activity and exercise training as part of a comprehensive lifestyle intervention is acknowledged by several professional organizations in their recommendations/guidelines for the management of arterial hypertension. Aerobic exercise, dynamic resistance exercise, and concurrent training – the combination of dynamic resistance and aerobic exercise training in the same exercise session or on separate days – has been demonstrated to reduce blood pressure and help in the management of hypertension. The present review draws attention to the importance of exercise training in the management of blood pressure in both hypertension and resistant hypertension individuals.

Keywords: resistant hypertension, exercise capacity, physical activity, lifestyle

Introduction

Arterial hypertension is the main attributable risk factor for cardiovascular disease.¹ According to the European Society of Hypertension and European Society of Cardiology Guidelines,² hypertension is defined as an office SBP of ≥ 140 mmHg and/or DBP of ≥ 90 mmHg in adults, whereas different criteria, based on percentiles, are adopted in children and teenagers.^{1,2} These blood pressure values should be based on an average of ≥ 2 careful readings (spaced 1–2 minutes apart) obtained on ≥ 2 occasions.³ Although the definition is based on office blood pressure measurements, in some specific cases (eg, white coat syndrome, masked hypertension, and nocturnal systolic hypertension), the diagnosis of hypertension should be confirmed with out-of-office measurements.^{1,3} Twenty-four-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring (ABPM) is generally accepted as the best out-of-office measurement method in terms of diagnosis and cardiovascular prognosis,^{4,5} as it provides more information about the circadian variation during the nighttime period.⁶

The number of people with hypertension has been increasing worldwide dramatically; from 1980 to 2008, the number of adults with hypertension rose from 600 million to 1 billion, representing ~40% of adults aged 25 years and above.⁷ The 2017 Cardiovascular Disease Statistics⁸ showed that the prevalence of hypertension in the European Society of Cardiology Country members ranged from 15.2% to 31.7%. The global sex-adjusted prevalence of hypertension was 20.2% for women and 28.4% for

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men.⁸ The age-standardized prevalence in women and men was slightly higher in the middle-income countries (23.5% and 30.3%) than in the high-income countries (18.3% and 27.3%).⁸

Hypertension is frequently concomitant with other pathologies. For instance, obesity-associated hypertension is the most common hypertension phenotype among adolescents; approximately 30% of obese adolescents have elevated blood pressure or hypertension.⁹ The great majority of the population with hypertension has also additional cardiovascular risk factors, which may potentiate each other and increase the total cardiovascular risk.¹ Some particular groups of hypertensive patients imply special care. One of the most difficult groups to control blood pressure values are patients with resistant hypertension. These patients are poorly responsive to treatment and require the use of multiple medications. The definition of resistant hypertension is an uncontrolled arterial blood pressure with three antihypertensive drugs in adequate doses including a diuretic, or controlled with four or more antihypertensive agents.^{1,10,11} Resistant hypertension is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular events, including myocardial infarction, stroke, congestive heart failure, and chronic kidney disease.¹² A large epidemiological study found a 50% increase in cardiovascular events and a twofold increase in overall cardiovascular risk in patients with resistant hypertension as compared to those with non-resistant hypertension.¹³

Numerous antihypertensive medications and combinations are available to control the blood pressure of patients with hypertension; nonetheless, only a small fraction of them achieve the target blood pressure level.¹⁴ A major factor for this observation is that lifestyle-related factors are the only determinants of hypertension that are actually modifiable.¹⁵ Therefore, it is without surprise that the recommendations for the management of hypertension encourage lifestyle modification (exercise training, smoking cessation, weight loss, healthy eating, and reduced sodium intake) as part of the antihypertensive treatment.¹ The present review draws attention only to the importance of exercise training in the management of blood pressure.

The antihypertensive effects of exercise in arterial hypertension

The importance of physical activity and exercise training, as part of a comprehensive lifestyle modification, to reduce blood pressure in adults with arterial hypertension is widely acknowledged in international guidelines.^{1,3} There is a considerable amount of evidence coming from numerous randomized controlled trials assessing the antihypertensive

effects of exercise, namely aerobic exercise, and many meta-analyses of these studies supporting the antihypertensive effects of different types of exercise for reducing blood pressure in adults with arterial hypertension. However, the effects of exercise training may change with different exercise modalities and dose parameters. Other exercise modalities, such as isometric exercise and high-intensity interval training, are emerging and gaining the attention of researchers and clinicians. It is important to emphasize that the decrease in blood pressure is one of the many benefits of exercise. Among the benefits of exercise training are the amelioration of traditional cardiovascular risk factors, the increase of cardiorespiratory capacity, myocardial and peripheral perfusion, arterial stiffness, autonomic function, as well as the improvement of the endothelial function and repair, and the decrease of low-grade vascular wall inflammation.¹⁶⁻²³ The following sections summarize (Table 1) the evidence about the antihypertensive effects of different exercise modalities.

Aerobic exercise training

There is a general consensus that aerobic exercise training reduces SBP and DBP of hypertensive patients; a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials lasting ≥ 4 weeks concluded that aerobic exercise significantly decreases office SBP (-8.3 [range -10.7 to -6.0] mmHg) and DBP (-5.2 [range -6.9 to -3.4] mmHg) in hypertensive patients.²⁴ The magnitude of the decrease was higher in patients with hypertension compared to patients with prehypertension (systolic, -4.3 [range -7.7 to -0.9]; diastolic, -1.7 [range -2.7 to -0.7] mmHg) or normal blood pressure (systolic, -0.75 [range -2.2 to $+0.7$]; diastolic, -1.1 [range -2.2 to -0.1] mmHg).²⁴ A recent review of 27 randomized controlled trials, a total of 1,480 participants, expanded on the effects of aerobic exercise for lowering blood pressure in participants with hypertension and observed a mean reduction of 10.8/4.7 mmHg for SBP/DBP, in the included trials with 3+ level of evidence.¹⁴ Likewise, the results of a meta-analysis of 15 randomized controlled trials of at least 4 weeks investigating the effects of aerobic training on ambulatory blood pressure in adults with hypertension showed a significant reduction of 3.8 and 3.0 mmHg for daytime systolic and diastolic ambulatory blood pressure, respectively.²⁵

Resistance exercise training

Regarding dynamic resistance exercise, a recent meta-analysis analyzed 64 controlled studies, involving a total of 2,344 adults with high blood pressure, of which 15% were on antihypertensive medication, to determine whether dynamic resistance exercise is an effective stand-alone

Table I Summary of the main systematic reviews with meta-analysis covering the effects of exercise training on blood pressure control

Author, date	Main characteristics of the review	Main results
Aerobic exercise training		
Börjesson et al, 2016 ¹⁴	27 RCTs, with a total of 1,480 participants	Mean reductions of 10.8 mmHg for SBP and 4.7 mmHg for DBP; 40–60 minutes/session, ≥ 3 times/week, ≥ 4 weeks, at moderate or high intensity was associated with the greatest BP lowering effect Reduction in daytime SBP and DBP: 3.2 mmHg and 2.7 mmHg No nighttime BP reduction
Cornelissen et al, 2013 ¹⁶	15 RCTs, with 633 participants 30–60 minutes/session, 2–5 times/week, ≥ 4 weeks (6–52 weeks), at 50%–75% HR reserve	
Cornelissen et al, 2013 ¹⁷	59 RCTs, with 3,957 participants 30–60 minutes/session, 3–5 times/week, 4–52 weeks, at moderate intensity (walking and jogging)	Office SBP and DBP reduction of 8.3 and 5.2 mmHg, respectively, in hypertensive participants; 4.3 and 1.7 mmHg in prehypertensive, and 0.75 and 1.1 mmHg in normotensive participants
Resistance exercise training		
MacDonald et al, 2016 ¹⁸	64 controlled studies, with 2,344 participants Moderate-intensity resistance exercise, mean 65% 1-RM; 3 sets, 8 exercises, 11 repetitions; 3 times/week, 6–48 weeks	Reductions of SBP and DBP of 5.7/5.2 mmHg in participants with hypertension and 3.0/3.3 mmHg in participants with prehypertension
Concurrent exercise training		
Corso et al, 2016 ²⁰	68 trials, with 4,110 participants 60 minutes/session; 3 times/week, 3–144 weeks of moderate intensity (aerobic exercise at 55% VO_2 max; resistance exercise at 60% 1-RM)	Reductions of SBP and DBP of 5.3/5.6 mmHg in hypertensive patients and 2.9/3.6 mmHg in prehypertension. Reductions of 9/7.7 mmHg were found in higher quality studies with hypertensive participants
Isometric exercise training		
Inder et al, 2016 ²¹	11 RCTs, with 302 participants; 6 trials used handgrip and 5 used leg exercises	Decrease in SBP (4.5 mmHg) and DBP (4.5 mmHg) in hypertensive participants Higher SBP decrease in handgrip (6.9 mmHg) vs leg exercise (4.2 mmHg)
Jin et al, 2017 ²²	6 RCTs, with 157 subjects	Reductions of SBP and DBP of 8.33 and 3.9 mmHg in hypertensive patients

Abbreviations: RCT, randomized controlled trials; RM, repetition maximum.

antihypertensive therapy.²⁶ In general, the exercise protocol included 2.8 ± 0.6 sessions of moderate-intensity resistance exercise per week during 6–48 weeks. The overall reductions in SBP and DBP were -0.4 and -0.4 mmHg, respectively. However, larger blood pressure reductions occurred in participants with higher resting SBP/DBP, ie, 5.7/5.2 mmHg in participants with hypertension and 3.0/3.3 mmHg in participants with prehypertension. The greater reductions in SBP were observed in those studies performing eight or more resistance exercises per session compared to the studies using less than eight exercises per session (4.4 vs 1.4 mmHg, $P=0.043$); interestingly, the reduction in SBP was increased when those performing eight or more exercises per session were adults with untreated hypertension (-11.8 mmHg, 95% CI -16.0 to -7.4). The greater reductions in DBP were achieved also in adults with untreated hypertension, but when performing three or more dynamic resistance exercise sessions per week (-9.9 mmHg, 95% CI -13.9 to -5.9).

Concurrent exercise training

Concurrent training, ie, the combination of dynamic resistance and aerobic exercise training in the same exercise

session or on separate days, is an exercise modality recommended by the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) for adults with high blood pressure.²⁷ ACSM recommends at least 30 minutes of moderate aerobic exercise (40%–60% VO_2 reserve) on most, preferably all, days of the week, supplemented by moderate resistance exercise (60%–80% of one-repetition maximum), 8–12 repetitions, 2–3 days per week.²⁷ A recent meta-analysis of 68 trials which focused exclusively on adults with hypertension supports the efficacy of concurrent training as antihypertensive therapy.²⁸ In general, the studies employed concurrent training for 2.9 ± 0.7 days per week at moderate intensity (aerobic exercise at 55% VO_2 max; dynamic resistance exercise at 60% of one-repetition maximum) in sessions lasting ~ 1 hour (58.3 ± 20.1 minutes) for 3–144 weeks. The majority of them performed aerobic and resistance exercise on the same day (aerobic first or resistance first or circuit training alternating aerobic and resistance) and only a small percentage of studies did aerobic and resistance exercise sessions on separate days. Collectively, the studies showed a reduction of 5.3 mmHg and 2.9 mmHg in SBP and 5.6 mmHg and 3.6 mmHg in DBP of participants with hypertension and

prehypertension, respectively.²⁸ The greatest systolic (9.2 mmHg, 95% CI 12.0–8.2) and diastolic (7.7 mmHg, 95% CI 14.0–8.3) blood pressure reductions were observed in participants with hypertension in higher-quality trials that examined blood pressure as a primary outcome.²⁸ Interestingly, these results were not changed by the order or proximity of the aerobic and resistance exercise components. A previous meta-analysis, reporting a wide variation in the blood pressure reductions (ranging from –21 to +1 mmHg for SBP and –14 to +6 mmHg for DBP), also showed that studies with higher methodological quality obtained larger blood pressure reductions in comparison to lower methodological quality trials.²⁴

Isometric exercise training

Isometric exercise, ie, when a muscle develops tension with no visible or external change in joint position, has been studied as an alternative to those hypertensive patients that cannot perform or do not adhere to the conventional aerobic or resistance exercise programs. Recent data suggest isometric exercise as a new non-pharmacological therapeutic tool to lower blood pressure; two recent meta-analyses^{29,30} quantified the effects of isometric resistance training on the change in blood pressure in adults and observed reductions in systolic, diastolic, and mean blood pressure. Inder et al²⁹ reviewed eleven randomized trials, totaling 302 participants; six studies used handgrip and five used leg exercise and reported an overall decrease in SBP of 5.2 mmHg and DBP of 3.9 mmHg. Notably, only three studies out of eleven, totaling 61 participants, enrolled hypertensive adults. In these studies, the overall decrease in systolic, diastolic, and mean blood pressure was 4.5, 4.5, and 5.9 mmHg, respectively. Interestingly, the studies using arm isometric resistance exercise (6.9 mmHg, 95% CI 8.3–5.5) showed a higher decrease in SBP than those using lower limb isometric resistance exercise (4.2 mmHg, 95% CI 5.3–3.1). Also, unilateral isometric resistance exercise (8.9 mmHg, 95% CI 11.2–6.6) was superior to bilateral exercise (4.6 mmHg, 95% CI 5.5–3.6) in reducing SBP. Older adults (≥ 45 years of age) showed larger reductions in mean blood pressure (5.5 mmHg, 95% CI 6.9–4.1) than those below 45 years. The duration of the program also modulates the reduction of systolic and mean blood pressure, with longer programs (≥ 8 weeks) inducing higher reductions (systolic, 7.3 mmHg, 95% CI 8.5–6.0; mean pressure, 4.2 mmHg, 95% CI 5.1–3.4).²⁹

It is interesting to note that the involvement of smaller muscle mass during isometric exercise (unilateral vs bilateral and upper limb vs lower limb) resulted in higher decreases in blood pressure. Nonetheless, the reduced number of studies

conducted in hypertensive adults, together with the neutral results observed in a recent randomized controlled trial comparing the antihypertensive effects of an acute bout of aerobic with those elicited by isometric handgrip resistance exercise,³¹ clearly establish the need for more research to confirm the potential benefits of isometric resistance exercise in reducing high blood pressure.

Exercise for the management of resistant hypertension

Aerobic exercise training has proven to decrease SBP and DBP in hypertensive patients³² and is broadly recommended by international guidelines.^{1,33} However, guidelines lack recommendations regarding exercise for patients with resistant hypertension. Regular physical activity is associated with reduced risk for mortality and cardiovascular events in treatment-resistant hypertension.³⁴ Even though evidence for the benefits of physical exercise is still scarce for resistant hypertensive patients, few studies have been conducted with promising outcomes. An 8–12-week aerobic exercise program³⁵ that consisted of walking on a treadmill according to an interval-training pattern, three times per week, decreased 24-hour systolic ABPM by 5.4 ± 12.2 mmHg and 24-hour diastolic ABPM by 2.8 ± 5.9 mmHg. Daytime systolic and diastolic ABPM decreased by 5.9 ± 11.6 mmHg and 3.3 ± 6.5 mmHg and nighttime systolic and diastolic ABPM decreased by 3.8 ± 17.1 mmHg and 1.9 ± 8.2 mmHg, respectively.³⁵ This downward trend in ABPM was also observed in subsequent studies with heated water-based exercise training.^{36–38} A 12-week heated water-based exercise training³⁷ composed of 60-minute exercise sessions of callisthenic exercises against water resistance and walking, three times per week, decreased systolic and diastolic ABPM, respectively, in the 24-hour period by 19.5 ± 11.0 mmHg and 11.1 ± 3.1 mmHg, daytime by 22.3 ± 12.6 mmHg and 13.0 ± 3.6 mmHg, and nighttime by 17.4 ± 9.1 mmHg and 8.5 ± 2.1 mmHg. The authors associated the greater magnitude of the blood pressure reductions, compared with the land-based exercise program,³⁵ with the immersion in water at a temperature of 30°C–32°C. A previous short-term heated water-based exercise training of 2 weeks by the same group had led to a decrease of systolic and diastolic ABPM, respectively, in the 24-hour period ($-11.6/-8.4$ mmHg), daytime ($-11.6/-6.4$ mmHg), and nighttime ($-9.6/-7.4$ mmHg).³⁶ The magnitude of these reductions in the ABPM levels was found to be even higher for patients with resistant hypertension than for those with hypertension.^{24,27} This could be associated with the fact that higher baseline blood pressure measures allow greater reduction with exercise.

Recently, the post-exercise hypotension phenomenon, ie, a transient reduction in blood pressure in the period after exercise to values less than those observed before exercise,³⁹ was studied in patients with resistant hypertension. The clinical utility of this temporary decrease in blood pressure is related to the decreased cardiac afterload during the period of time subsequent to the exercise. A single exercise session elicits this phenomenon in middle-aged,^{40,41} elderly,^{42,43} and very old individuals with hypertension.⁴⁴ This was recently addressed in 20 patients with resistant hypertension, in whom the acute hemodynamic effects of 45 minutes of light- and moderate-intensity aerobic exercise (50% and 75% of maximum heart rate and mean rate of perceived exertion of 11.7 ± 0.4 and 14.0 ± 0.2 [Borg scale], respectively) were assessed.⁴⁵ Both exercise intensities reduced the systolic ABPM over 5 hours (light: -7.7 ± 2.4 mmHg and moderate: -9.4 ± 2.8 mmHg), compared to controls; however, only light-intensity exercise reduced diastolic ABPM (-5.7 ± 2.2 mmHg). Systolic and diastolic ABPM were also lowered, with light-intensity exercise, over 10 hours during daytime (-3.8 ± 1.3 and -4.0 ± 1.3 mmHg, respectively) and nighttime (-6.0 ± 2.4 and -6.1 ± 1.6 mmHg, respectively), and diastolic ABPM over 19 hours (-4.8 ± 1.2 mmHg). The authors found that both light- and moderate-intensity aerobic exercise elicit transient reductions in ambulatory blood pressure of patients with resistant hypertension. However, light intensity seems to sustain longer effects.⁴⁵ These results are contrary to other studies where higher intensities elicited greater post-exercise hypotension.^{27,46} However, a review by Anunciação et al⁴⁷ noted that although some studies showed that high-intensity exercises (70%–75% VO_2 max) promote greater reductions in blood pressure values than mild-intensity (50% VO_2 max) activities, others have reported no differences in blood pressure between different exercise intensities.

Taken together, these findings suggest a potential role for exercise in the management of blood pressure in these patients. However, none of the referred studies provide a follow-up evaluation to clarify whether the effects of exercise could be maintained. Further investigation is required to increase the validity of the existing evidence, and to clarify the pathways underlying the exercise-induced blood pressure decrease in patients with resistant hypertension.

Summary

The prevalence of arterial hypertension is still elevated worldwide, and is a major risk factor for the development of cardiovascular diseases. Regular exercise reduces the blood pressure of individuals with hypertension. The present understanding indicates that aerobic exercise training, dynamic

resistance exercise, and concurrent training are effective antihypertensive therapies. The potential benefit of isometric exercise in reducing high blood pressure, especially in those adults lacking capacity to perform any other form of exercise, needs to be clearly confirmed in future randomized controlled trials.

Resistant hypertension is a medical problem without a clear solution, since antihypertensive medications and renal denervation – the common treatment options to lower blood pressure in these patients – have demonstrated reduced efficacy.^{48,49} Recently, aerobic exercise training has been recognized as a promising therapeutic tool to reduce blood pressure in resistant hypertension; the blood pressure reduction observed in patients with resistant hypertension following an aerobic exercise training program is promising, but must be confirmed in larger randomized controlled studies.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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