

**Ambulatory blood pressure measurement (ABPM)**

Ambulatory blood pressure measurement (ABPM) refers to the measurement of blood pressure at specified intervals, typically over a 24-hour period, during the course of normal daily activities. ABPM is usually recorded with a portable blood pressure monitoring device. ABPM is used in the diagnosis of sustained hypertension, and can detect white-coat hypertension and masked hypertension.

**Adrenal vein sampling (AVS)**

Adrenal vein sampling (AVS) is a procedure used to collect blood via catheterization from the adrenal veins. AVS is the gold standard for localizing aldosterone-secreting adenomas from bilateral adrenal hyperplasia in patients with primary hyperaldosteronism, and can guide further treatment.

**Aldosterone:renin ratio (ARR)**

The aldosterone:renin ratio (ARR) is derived from the serum, or plasma concentration of aldosterone, relative to plasma renin activity, or renin concentration. ARR is used to detect primary hyperaldosteronism, the most prevalent cause of secondary hypertension. However, it is a highly variable test due to within-subject variation, differences in sampling protocols, laboratory assays, reporting units, effects of therapeutics, and population characteristics utilized to establish decision thresholds.

**Fixed-dose combination (FDC)**

A fixed-dose combination (FDC) (also known as a single-pill combination or polypill) is represented by a single medication that combines two or more active ingredients that act on different targets, and can thus produce additive or synergistic effects, as well as improve tolerability by decreasing adverse effects. By reducing pill burden for patients FDCs can increase adherence relative to patients taking therapeutic agents separately. Hypertension represents a setting where FDCs are used most commonly, as many patients require multiple antihypertensive medications to meet blood pressure targets.

**Home blood pressure monitoring (HBPM)**

Home blood pressure monitoring (HBPM) involves the use of a home blood pressure monitoring device and represents a type of self-measured blood pressure useful for the diagnosis of sustained hypertension, white coat hypertension, and masked hypertension.

**Masked hypertension**

Masked hypertension is hypertension when an individual has normal blood pressure readings at the clinic/doctor's office, but will experience increases in blood pressure at other times of the day (eg, at work) or in different settings (eg, at home).

**Single-pill combination (SPC)**

See definition for fixed-dose combination above.

**Polypill**

See definition for fixed-dose combination above.

**White-coat hypertension**

White-coat hypertension is the converse scenario to masked hypertension, where an individual experiences an increase in blood pressure specifically in the clinic/doctor's office, but has otherwise normal blood pressure in other settings (eg, at work or at home).