OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Hypertension is a public health problem that affects >25% of the adult population worldwide. Prevalence increases with age, with a 90% residual lifetime risk in normotensive individuals aged 55 to 65 years. Despite the availability of numerous antihypertensive agents, the diagnosis, management, and control of hypertension are far from ideal, with control rates of 6% to 30% in different communities worldwide. In a review of studies in which compliance was monitored electronically, compliance was significantly higher with medications administered once or twice daily compared with those administered 3 or 4 times daily.

Amlodipine is a long-acting dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker that reversibly blocks the cellular calcium L-type channel. Its slow association and dissociation at the calcium binding site ensure a gradual onset and extended duration of pharmacodynamic activity. The renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system has a key function in the pathogenesis of hypertension, making blockade of this system an ideal target for antihypertensive therapy.

Losartan potassium is an angiotensin II type 1 receptor antagonist. After oral dosing, plasma concentrations peak at 1 hour, and the half-life of elimination is only 2 hours. Despite this, single daily doses of losartan appear to lower blood pressure throughout the day, perhaps owing to the formation of a more slowly excreted, active metabolite. Currently, losartan is indicated for hypertension, although it may be useful in congestive heart failure as well.

The purpose of this study is to compare the efficacy & safety of losartan 50 mg OD and amlodipine 5 mg OD as antihypertensive agents.

There is a limited data about safety and efficacy of amlodipine and losartan after clinical trial. So I want to compare the safety and efficacy of amlodipine and losartan after administration in hypertensive patient in large population during post marketing surveillance and conclude that which one among these two drugs is safe and more effective in controlling of hypertension compare to other drug.