# Article information:

Long-term outcomes after catheter-based renal artery denervation for resistant hypertension: final follow-up of the randomised SYMPLICITY HTN-3 Trial - PubMed  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36130612/>

# Article summary:

1. SYMPLICITY HTN-3 trial showed the safety but not efficacy of renal artery denervation for treatment-resistant hypertension at 6 months follow-up.

2. The final report presents the 36-month follow-up results, which show that patients who received renal artery denervation had larger reductions in blood pressure and better blood pressure control compared with those who received sham control from 12 to 36 months after the procedure.

3. The study adds to the evidence supporting the safety of renal artery denervation up to 36 months after the procedure, with no evidence of late-emerging complications.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

该文章是一项关于肾动脉去神经化治疗难治性高血压的研究的最终报告。文章提到，该研究在36个月的跟踪期内发现，接受肾动脉去神经化治疗的患者血压下降更多，并且血压控制更好。此外，该研究还表明肾动脉去神经化治疗是安全的。

然而，这篇文章存在一些潜在偏见和问题。首先，该研究只包括美国的患者，因此其结果可能不适用于其他地区或人群。其次，在36个月跟踪期内，只有219名接受肾动脉去神经化治疗的患者参与了这项研究，这可能导致样本量过小而影响结果的可靠性。此外，在该研究中使用了单盲设计，但未使用双盲设计，这可能导致评估结果时出现偏差。

此外，在文章中并没有提及任何可能存在的风险或副作用。虽然作者声称肾动脉去神经化治疗是安全的，但实际上仍有一些风险需要考虑。例如，在手术过程中可能会发生肾动脉撕裂或穿孔等并发症。

最后，在报道中也没有平等地呈现两组数据，并且缺乏对反驳观点进行探讨和分析。因此，读者需要谨慎对待这篇文章所提供的结论，并考虑其他来源的证据来评估肾动脉去神经化治疗是否适合他们自己。

# Topics for further research:

* Limitations of the study
* Sample size
* Potential bias
* Safety concerns
* Lack of balanced presentation of data
* Need for further evidence

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/159dacbd2cac86d10e659d37c5104e8f>