

GRADE

1 • Strong For

2 • Suggest For

2- • Suggest Against

Ungraded / Best Practice

1 Screening

2

Screen **all hypertensive individuals** for primary aldosteronism (PA).

2

Screen with **AM seated aldosterone + renin** (no dietary sodium restriction beforehand); check potassium to aid interpretation (low K can falsely lower aldosterone). **Positive screen:** suppressed renin ($PRA \leq 1 \text{ ng/mL/h}$ or $DRC \leq 8.2 \text{ mU/L}$) + aldosterone $\geq 10 \text{ ng/dL}$ (immunoassay) or $\geq 7.5 \text{ ng/dL}$ (LC-MS/MS), AND $ARR > 20$ (or $> 70 \text{ pmol/mU}$).

2 Confirmatory Testing

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Use **PA-specific therapy** (medical or surgical) rather than nonspecific antihypertensives once PA is confirmed.

2

Aldosterone suppression testing when screening suggests PA and lateralization is unknown; can be skipped if lateralizing PA is obvious or if PA likelihood is so low that formal confirmation isn't justified.

3 Subtype Localization

2

CT + adrenal venous sampling (AVS) before deciding medical vs. surgical treatment in surgical candidates — exception: unilateral APA is highly likely (age < 35, marked PA + hypokalemia, >1 cm unilateral adenoma on CT).

2

Dexamethasone suppression test in PA with an adrenal adenoma — a positive test prompts further Cushing syndrome evaluation.

4 Treatment

2

Base therapy on **lateralization + surgical candidacy**: unilateral adrenalectomy for lateralizing PA in surgical candidates; lifelong MRA for bilateral PA, unknown lateralization, or non-surgical candidates.

2

Spironolactone preferred as initial MRA (low cost, wide availability) — all MRAs have similar efficacy when dose-equivalent. Monitor potassium, renal function, renin, and BP to guide titration.

2

MRAs preferred over ENaC inhibitors (amiloride, triamterene) for PA-specific medical therapy.

5 Monitoring & Titration

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If BP remains **uncontrolled** and **renin stays suppressed** on MRA therapy, **increase the MRA dose** to raise renin toward the pretreatment baseline.