

## **NON-MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF LOW BLOOD PRESSURE (Orthostatic Hypotension)**

Orthostatic hypotension (i.e., low blood pressure) is defined as a fall in systolic blood pressure of at least 20 mm Hg and/or diastolic blood pressure of at least 10 mm Hg within 3 minutes of standing and may be symptomatic (dizziness, fainting) or asymptomatic.

People with Parkinson's who have a combination of postural hypotension and impairment of postural reflexes are candidates for dizziness, fainting and falls leading to fractures. Fractures have serious consequences for the long-term health of patients with PD. A safety assessment from a rehabilitation specialist is strongly recommended. Lying and standing blood pressure recordings are essential as diagnostic measures.

### **Triggers for dizziness and fainting include:**

1. The addition of antiparkinson drugs if you are already taking tablets to lower your blood pressure, or drugs known to lower blood pressure (e.g., tricyclic antidepressants such as amitriptyline, nortriptyline, doxepine)
2. Increasing the dose of antiparkinson drugs too quickly, particularly dopamine agonists (e.g., bromocriptine, pergolide, ropinerole or pramipexole)
3. Taking antiparkinson drugs on an empty stomach
4. The hour following medications or a meal
5. Urinating standing up (men)
6. A bowel movement
7. Lying flat for too long
8. Getting up too quickly from a bed, or chair, or after a bowel movement
9. Warm weather, dehydration and hot baths

### **Prevention strategies include:**

1. Increase intake of fluids and salt.
2. Have a 6 to 8 oz. glass of orange juice before you get out of bed each morning. Sit on the side of the bed for a couple of minutes before you get up.

3. One to two cups of strong real coffee for breakfast and a small cup after meals will help to increase your blood pressure.
4. Increase your clear fluids until about 4 p.m. (to limit trips to the bathroom during the night).
5. Remain seated after a meal for about 20 minutes. Blood is drawn to the gastrointestinal tract to aid digestion, which is why we feel sleepy after a big meal. If you stand up quickly after a meal, there will not be enough blood volume to supply the brain.
6. Sit down to towel off after a shower or a bath and then get up.
7. Be careful standing up too quickly after a bowel movement or urinating. Men with low blood pressure should urinate sitting down.
8. Stay out of the hot sun; avoid hot tubs, saunas, and steam rooms.
9. Never stand still (particularly after exercise), as blood pools in the legs.
10. Always sit down after any exercise, even walking about the house.

If postural hypotension persists despite these measures, a physician may suggest reducing, stopping or replacing drugs known to be lowering your blood pressure. If this isn't possible, the physician may recommend an antihypotensive such as fludrocortisone or midodrine, which will artificially raise your blood pressure.

If you have very low blood pressure you may be at risk for recumbent hypertension. This means that your blood pressure may go up too much when you lie down. We recommend that when you are in bed or lying on a couch, your head should be 30 degrees higher than your feet. This can be done with lots of pillows or by raising the head of the bed by putting the feet on bricks, blocks or books.

Parkinson Society Southwestern Ontario gratefully acknowledges Parkinson Society British Columbia for sharing their resources and information.

Source: Pacific Parkinson's Research Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC