The present article analyzes the dynamics of the arterial hypertension (AH) prevalence, indicators of its drug control and correction of associated risk factors among men aged 18-64 years living in the city. For the 35 years the AH prevalence has decreased from 30.6 to 24.8%. It is registered the AH structure increasing of some part of individuals with AH 2-nd degree (from 23.5 to 38.2%, p <0.001). At all stages of monitoring (2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015 years) it was established a significant increase of a part of observed men with a mixed form. Awareness of patients is 51.6%.

With the minor variations in the medical treatment coverage, its effectiveness has increased from 9.7 to 16.1 for 35 years. Balance between monotherapy and combined treatment significantly has changed since 2000: the number of patients who are trying to normalize the high blood pressure with the help of one drug, almost halved (from 65.7 to 37.2%), while the specific weight of the combined therapy increased to 62.8%. Patients receiving combination therapy to normalize blood pressure were more likely to use 2 drugs. Their part increased from 35.1 to 64.2%. Herewith the specific weight of fixed combinations, particularly the widely used drugs like kaptopres (from 97.8 to 11.8%) and tenorik (from 60.2 to 15.0%), significantly decreased.

The results of research and 35 years monitoring show us not only a high prevalence of major risk factors among men with high blood pressure, but also a substantial decrement in the risk profile of the mentioned patient group. The increasing frequency of modifiable risk factors (RF) among the men with AH is accompanied by a decreasing of some part of patients without additional risk factors in 2.6 times (from 4.7 to 1.8%) and increasing of specific weight of individuals with the association 3 and more RF (from 33.9 to 42.7%)

Thus, the study showed that AH is prevailing among men aged 18-64 years living in the city. For the 35 years, it has being specified the decrement of the epidemiological situation. It is recorded the increasing of the treatment effectiveness but the correction of associated risk factors remains unsatisfactory.