



The 2020 “WHO Technical Specifications for Automated Non-Invasive Blood Pressure Measuring Devices With Cuff”

Oommen John¹, Norm R.C. Campbell¹, Tammy M. Brady¹, Margret Farrell¹, Cherian Varghese,
Adriana Velazquez Berumen, Laura A. Velez Ruiz Gaitan, Nicola Toffelmire, Mohammad Ameen, Mulugeta Mideksa,
Marc G. Jaffe, Aletta E. Schutte¹, Taskeen Khan, Laura Patricia Lopez Meneses¹

ABSTRACT: High systolic blood pressure (BP) is the single leading modifiable risk factor for death worldwide. Accurate BP measurement is the cornerstone for screening, diagnosis, and management of hypertension. Inaccurate BP measurement is a leading patient safety challenge. A recent World Health Organization report has outlined the technical specifications for automated noninvasive clinical BP measurement with cuff. The report is applicable to ambulatory, home, and office devices used for clinical purposes. The report recommends that for routine clinical purposes, (1) automated devices be used, (2) an upper arm cuff be used, and (3) that only automated devices that have passed accepted international accuracy standards (eg, the International Organization for Standardization 81060-2; 2018 protocol) be used. Accurate measurement also depends on standardized patient preparation and measurement technique and a quiet, comfortable setting. The World Health Organization report provides steps for governments, manufacturers, health care providers, and their organizations that need to be taken to implement the report recommendations and to ensure accurate BP measurement for clinical purposes. Although, health and scientific organizations have had similar recommendations for many years, the World Health Organization as the leading governmental health organization globally provides a potentially synergistic nongovernment government opportunity to enhance the accuracy of clinical BP assessment.

Key Words: blood pressure ■ hypertension ■ risk factors ■ sphygmomanometers ■ systole

High systolic blood pressure (BP) is the single leading modifiable risk factor for death worldwide, with 10.8 million deaths per year attributable to raised BP in 2019.¹ Globally, an estimated 1.39 billion people had hypertension in 2010, and 75% of the burden (1.04 billion) was in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC).² In high-income countries, the age-adjusted prevalence of raised systolic BP has been decreasing slightly, but it has been increasing in LMIC.² Nevertheless, with increasing life expectancy and aging, the absolute number of people with raised BP and resultant cardiovascular morbidity and mortality is increasing globally. There are major deficiencies with respect to awareness, diagnosis, and treatment of high BP, and these problems persist across

countries of all income levels, highlighting the urgency for widespread population-level interventions.^{2–5}

Accurate BP measurement is the cornerstone for screening, diagnosis, and management of hypertension.^{3,5,6} It is widely recognized that if the presence of high BP can be correctly identified with appropriate use of accurate BP devices and adherence to BP measurement protocols, the risk of future cardiovascular events can be reduced significantly with dietary and lifestyle interventions and antihypertensive medications.^{3,7}

The World Hypertension League, STRIDE BP, Resolve to Save Lives, Accuracy in Measurement of BP, and the Lancet Commission on Hypertension Group have identified the need for better-quality BP measurements,

Correspondence to: Norm R.C. Campbell, Department of Medicine, Foothills Medical Centre, N Tower, 9th Floor, 1403 29th St NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 2T9. Email ncampbel@ucalgary.ca

For Sources of Funding and Disclosures, see page 811.

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Nonstandard Abbreviations and Acronyms

BP	blood pressure
LMIC	low- and middle-income country
WHO	World Health Organization

obtained using certified BP monitors that have been validated for accuracy.^{8–13}

BP measurement has been cited as one of the most important tests in clinical medicine.¹⁴ Ensuring the accuracy of this measurement is of paramount importance, as inaccurate BP measurement can result in diagnostic and management errors, contributing to one of the leading patient safety challenges in contemporary clinical practice. Both overestimation and underestimation of BP result in missed opportunities to apply resources to those individuals who will benefit most from diagnosis and treatment.

Most commonly, inaccurate BP measurement results in an overestimation of BP, which can lead to almost twice as many patients being misclassified as having a higher reading than they actually do.^{15,16} When BP is overestimated, patients may be exposed unnecessarily to pharmacological agents to lower BP placing them at risk for hypotensive symptoms, medication side effects, financial burden, and the stigma of living with a chronic medical condition. Overestimation of BP also impacts health systems by diverting resources to repeat testing, treatment initiation, ancillary medical services such as laboratory analyses, and follow-up visits to the health center. The 2020 “WHO Technical Specifications for Automated Non-Invasive Blood Pressure Measuring Devices With Cuff” (World Health Organization [WHO] BP device report) recommends that BP should be monitored at home to confirm a hypertension diagnosis due to white-coat hypertension.

If inaccurate measurement results in an underestimation of BP, there is a missed opportunity to prevent avoidable cardiovascular events. When inaccuracies are systematically amplified in the health system context, misdiagnosis and misclassification of many millions of people at the population level can occur.^{16,17} Inaccurate BP devices are of special concern as the errors introduced by such devices will consistently impact all those measured and can misclassify people as having or not having hypertension on a grand scale. As an example, a consistent inaccuracy of 5/2.7 mmHg can change the estimated hypertension prevalence by 30%.¹⁸

BP-MEASURING DEVICES

According to the WHO, high-quality health technologies, such as accuracy-validated BP devices, are indispensable for effective universal health care delivery.¹⁹

The Figure from the WHO report shows some of the disadvantages and advantages of the different types of noninvasive BP devices. Other critical components of accurate BP assessment include the use of appropriate equipment (eg, correct cuff, intact tubing), proper patient preparation (eg, no talking, resting with empty bladder, and no exercise nor tobacco/caffeine use in prior 30 minutes), a quiet comfortable measurement setting, and consistent use of a recommended standardized measurement technique (proper position [eg, seated, feet flat on the floor, back supported, arm supported at the level of the heart]).^{20,21} Accurate BP measurement is essential to identify and to guide treatment decisions, including when to start medication and when to adjust the dose. Lack of access to accurate, affordable BP devices is a significant barrier to proper medical care, particularly in low-resource settings.²²

During recent years, there has been a slow evolution in clinical BP measurement. Mercury manometers are being phased out because of environmental concerns related to mercury. The need for frequent calibration to maintain accuracy and the increased risk for observer error and inaccurate BP measurements with aneroid manual BP devices has led the WHO to recommend accuracy-validated automatic devices for adult BP measurements since 2005.²² Accuracy-validated automated devices may produce more accurate and consistent measurements on a global scale. While automated devices reduce human error from many sources (eg, visualizing the BP reading, listening for the appropriate Korotkoff sound, remembering and recording the systolic and diastolic numbers), few have undergone rigorous validation testing according to standardized protocols^{10,12,23–25} resulting in many of these newer devices providing inaccurate readings. Therefore, these automated devices, including automated office, home, wrist band, and ambulatory BP measurement devices, have the potential to yield inaccurate readings, particularly if they have not passed rigorous validation testing. The historical lack of a clear standardized universal validation protocol and poor guidance regarding ideal product characteristics of automated BP-measuring devices for various settings have contributed to the wide availability of many home and clinical-use BP devices of poor or unknown accuracy. In most geographic regions, nonvalidated home BP devices dominate the online marketplace.²⁵

RATIONALE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR BP-MEASURING DEVICES

Multiple nongovernmental organizations have identified improving the quality of BP measurements by using BP devices that have been validated for accuracy as a key action needed to address the worldwide burden of high

Type	Manual		Electronic		
	Analogue		Automated		
	Mercury sphygmomanometer	Aneroid sphygmomanometer	Semi-automated, cuff	Automated, cuff	Cuffless technique, mobile app
Image					
Recommend?	No longer, because of toxicity of mercury	Not recommended because requires frequent recalibration and observer training and re-training	Only accuracy-validated automated BPMDs with an upper arm cuff are recommended for clinical use		Not suitable or recommended for clinical use because of lack of universal standards for validating the accuracy of BP measurements
Details in WHO Device Publication*	Annex 6. Technical specifications and use of manual non-invasive BPMDs		Chapter 3. Automated non-invasive BPMDs		Chapter 5. Innovation and research
Brief description	Pressure cuff, hand pump, mercury column, stethoscope	Pressure cuff, hand pump, aneroid (mechanical transducer), stethoscope	Pressure cuff, hand pump to inflate cuff, automated deflation and determination of BP	Pressure cuff automatically inflates and deflates to determine multiple BP after a predetermined period of rest and with a predetermined pause between repeated measurements. All measurements is an average of measurements is displayed.	E.g. tonometry, pulse transit time, pulse arrival, ultrasound or magnetic method, tissue characteristic methods, machine-learning methods, heart rate variation and heart-rate power spectrum ratio, photoplethymography, heart rate and smart-phone technology.
Method of BP estimation	Detection of Korotkoff sounds through a stethoscope for auscultation.		Two possible methods: Most common: Detection of arterial flow (usually referred to as oscillometric), in which pulses sensed through the cuff are filtered, amplified, processed and applied to an algorithm to estimate systolic and diastolic BP. Least common: Detection of Korotkoff sounds by the device with a pressure transducer (auscultatory), which are then used to estimate BP		Variable
Advantages	Often referred to as gold standard or reference No need for calibration, Inexpensive, does not require electricity	Inexpensive and portable Does not require electricity	Portable Easy to use Fewer observer errors Minimal observer bias or terminal digit preference Good for screening Home use Saves time and clinical resources		Can measure intermittently or continuously (beat-to-beat) Easy measurement without discomfort due to inflation, no limb size limitations (e.g. obese patients). Designed for ambulatory measurements.
Disadvantages	Risk of noise interference Expertise and re-training required to avoid observer error Requires manual dexterity to ensure proper cuff deflation rate Observer bias with terminal digit preference is common Requires excellent hearing and vision	Requires regular calibration (at least every 6 months) Requires regular maintenance.	Requires manual inflation of cuff, which can lead to measurements if cuff not fully inflated bumped, leading to false readings Often inaccurate in clinical practice if no routine accuracy testing	Requires access to a continuous power source (electricity or battery) Requires validation by standard protocol (some are validated only for adults) Manufacturer variation due to proprietary algorithm for estimation Some are inaccurate Cost and longevity of device Integrity of cuff and tubing essential to maintain accuracy over time Must be replaced periodically because of mechanical failure	Devices need to be calibrated with an automated, cuff device prior to measurement and at pre-set intervals. Devices prone to noise artifact with movement making measurement challenging. Generally poor accuracy; more trials are needed No current accuracy validation standards; devices need to be tested to ensure accuracy.
Recommended	No longer, because of toxicity of mercury	Not recommended because requires frequent recalibration and observer training and re-training	Only accuracy-validated automated BPMDs with an upper arm cuff are recommended for clinical use		Not suitable or recommended for clinical use because of lack of universal standards for validating the accuracy of BP measurements.

*Adapted from table 1 of the World Health Organization. WHO technical specifications for automated non-invasive blood pressure measuring devices with cuff. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Figure. Subcategories of noninvasive blood pressure-measuring devices (BPMDs) and their advantages and disadvantages. BP indicates blood pressure; and WHO, World Health Organization. *Adapted from the World Health Organization.⁶ Copyright © 2020, World Health Organization. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

BP⁸⁻¹³ These organizations highlight the urgent need for an endorsed, global validation protocol to guide device accuracy testing and for restricted/limited marketing of unvalidated BP measurement devices. Other key recommendations include developing validation standards to address the unique aspects of new BP technologies (such as cuffless BP estimating devices) and providing online resources to identify accuracy-validated devices that are accessible to both consumers and health professionals.²⁶

Concerns around the lack of accurate, good-quality BP devices, especially in LMICs, were expressed by key stakeholders at a workshop on BP measurement during the Fourth WHO Global Forum on Medical Devices hosted by the Government of India in 2018.²⁷

WHO undertook a technical consultation and expert review in June 2019 with invited members who had relevant expertise across diverse skills, namely scientific, technical, advocacy, and implementation science, and who represented organizational sectors such as government and nongovernment, as well as professional societies from different world regions.⁶ The objective of the consultation and technical review was to outline the key performance characteristics and technical specifications for noninvasive BP measurement devices that are essential for accurate BP measurement and the successful diagnosis and management of hypertension.

WHO TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUTOMATED NONINVASIVE BP-MEASURING DEVICES WITH CUFF

To accomplish these aims and provide a comprehensive overview, WHO developed technical specifications for automated noninvasive BP-measuring devices with cuffs.⁶ The report is applicable to ambulatory, home, and office devices used for clinical purposes. This document defines the characteristics of accurate BP devices, and details how and when to perform calibration and maintenance for various BP measurement devices. These specifications also provide guidance on procurement and decommissioning of devices including decontamination of mercury when applicable. It further addresses the procedures for accurate measurement of BP including training of personnel. The report recommends only upper arm cuff devices for routine clinical use.

In this article, we briefly outline the “WHO Technical Specifications for Automated Non-Invasive Blood Pressure Measuring Devices With Cuff” and provide the implementation recommendations for governments, manufacturers, health care professionals, and organizations, as well as global and national implementing partners.⁶ We also focus on the need for strengthening the health care workforce capacity in standardized BP measurement practices. We envisage that these significant

steps will help and support effective hypertension control and decrease the worldwide burden of high BP, saving millions of lives.

Recommendations on BP Measurement Devices

The technical expert group supporting the report reviewed the evidence for the accuracy and use of aneroid, semi-automatic, and automatic BP-measuring devices and provided the following recommendations.

Recommendations for Governments

The Table summarizes the main recommendations from the expert group to governments. To increase access to accurate BP measurement and monitoring, governments are encouraged to not only strengthen their regulatory capacity to ensure that only certified accurate, validated BP-measuring devices are marketed but also to identify institutions where independent validation can be conducted free of bias. Moreover, nonvalidated BP-measuring devices should not be marketed, purchased, and used for clinical diagnosis or management. Regulation of the online industry is especially important as consumers may unwittingly purchase nonvalidated BP devices, which may then be used in clinical management.²⁵ Governments should enforce quality assurance by mandating that manufacturers state clearly on packaging whether their BP-measuring device has passed validation testing for accuracy. Moreover, governments should ensure that nonvalidated BP-measuring devices are not marketed, purchased, or used for clinical diagnosis or management.

Governments should identify and provide free access to lists of approved devices for use in their countries.

In addition, governments, health and scientific communities, and BP-measuring device manufacturers should ensure the availability of affordable accurate, validated automatic BP-measuring devices in low-resource

settings with or without a reliable electricity supply. Some BP-measuring devices use alternate sources of energy or can operate with low energy requirements.

To ensure equitable access to reliable BP measurement using accuracy-validated BP-measuring devices, LMIC governments are encouraged to acquire and allocate accuracy-validated BP-measuring devices to clinical settings with need.

Governments are also urged to ensure that trained professionals, such as clinical engineering and other technical professionals, are available to appropriately select and maintain BP-measuring devices and provide ongoing support.

Recommendations for Manufacturers

Automated and semiautomated BP-measuring devices should undergo independent validation testing with the new universal international protocol (International Organization for Standardization 81060-2; 2018²⁸). Device labels should clearly indicate the protocol used to validate the device.

Manufacturers should specify the range of arm circumferences for which the device has been validated and should clearly mark the accompanying BP cuffs with the intended arm circumference range to help guide cuff size selection for each individual. Providing guidance on choosing the appropriate cuff size should be considered as part of the packaging instructions.

Recommendations for Health Care Professionals and Health Care Facilities

Accuracy-validated automatic BP-measuring devices with appropriately sized upper arm cuffs should be used in routine clinical and community screening for hypertension and home-based monitoring. A recent resource has been developed by the Accuracy in Measurement of BP collaborative to aid the selection of accuracy-validated devices.²⁶

Certification courses and periodic training and retraining of health care professionals should be instituted to ensure accurate BP measurement. Competency-based evaluation of appropriate BP measurement should be undertaken regularly. Training should include patient preparation, cuff selection, and BP measurement technique. Checklists with the specific steps for accurate BP measurement should be provided in all settings where BP measurement is routinely undertaken. To minimize additional training for manual BP measurements, accuracy-validated automated noninvasive BP-measuring devices should be used. An international collaboration led by the Pan American Health Organization and World Hypertension League recently developed a brief free certification program for assessing BP with an accuracy-validated automated device.^{29,30} In addition, the Johns Hopkins University partnered with Resolve to Save Lives to produce a Global Hypertension Course,

Table. Report Recommendations for Governments

Strengthen regulatory capacity to ensure that only certified accurate, validated BP-measuring devices with an upper arm cuff are marketed
Identify institutions where independent validation can be conducted free of bias
Mandate that manufacturers state on packaging whether a BP-measuring device has passed validation testing for accuracy, along with the details of validation testing
Ensure that nonvalidated BP-measuring devices are not marketed, purchased, or used for clinical diagnosis or management
Identify and provide free access to lists of approved BP-measuring devices for use in their countries
Ensure the availability of affordable accurate, validated automatic BP-measuring devices in low-resource settings with or without a reliable electricity supply
Acquire and allocate accuracy-validated BP-measuring devices to clinical settings with need
Ensure that trained, technical professionals are available to select and maintain BP-measuring devices appropriately and to provide ongoing support

BP indicates blood pressure.

which includes instruction on proper BP measurement and hypertension diagnosis.³¹

Health care facilities in which manual BP-measuring devices containing mercury cannot yet be replaced by accuracy-validated electronic BP-measuring devices should inform their communities about the hazards of mercury and develop procedures for safe operation of the devices, search for ways to replace them with non-mercury ones, preferably automated, accuracy-validated BP-measuring devices, and undertake decommissioning as per standard protocols.

Recommendations for Development Partners and Implementation Agencies

WHO recognizes the pivotal role of affordable high-quality health technologies. As such, accuracy-validated BP devices are indispensable for effective universal health care delivery.³² There is an urgent need to prioritize accurate BP measurement to improve the diagnosis and treatment of high BP.¹ Improving access to and availability of both accuracy-validated BP measurement devices and a health care workforce skilled in appropriate BP measurement is critical. Development partners and implementation agencies have an important role in supporting LMIC governments in building capacity for optimal health care delivery, which includes creating pathways for improved access to accuracy-validated BP-measuring devices.

Advocacy efforts of key decision-makers within governments and departments of health are critical for successful translation of these technical specifications and recommendations for implementation into actionable programmatic interventions. WHO urges stakeholders to leverage opportunities for improving access to reliable BP measurement and availability of accuracy-validated BP-measuring devices. This can be done globally through existing international programmes and resources, such as the WHO Programme on Cardiovascular Disease, through the national programmes of noncommunicable disease control, and by working in close partnership with key opinion leaders, local champions, and organizations supporting national governments in implementing non-communicable disease control programmes.

DISCUSSION

BP measurement is a fundamental medical test performed daily on many millions of people worldwide. Health professionals together with consumers should have confidence in BP measurements obtained by BP-measuring devices; accuracy of these devices is essential for appropriate BP assessment during screening, diagnosis, and management of hypertension.^{8–13} It is noteworthy that the HEARTS in the Americas program of the Pan American Health Organization held a meeting shortly following the release of the WHO report to examine how national governments could best

implement the recommendations both in the short and long term. Several national government agencies were in the position to quickly introduce aligned device procurement policies and agreed to provide annual updates on progress. Cuba—one of the original HEARTS in the Americas Program—had already adopted many of the recommendations of the WHO report including a certification course for BP measurement and the production, testing, and use of accuracy-validated electronic BP devices. Resolve to Save Lives—an initiative of Vital Strategies that implements programs aimed at improving hypertension control—also has a policy for procurement of accuracy-validated, automatic BP devices and training in accurate BP measurement.³³ These and other best practices demonstrate the feasibility of the recommendations at a population level.

CONCLUSIONS

While governments have developed national noncommunicable diseases control programmes and multisectoral action plans to address the burden of noncommunicable diseases, the lack of specific guidance such as technical specifications on BP measurement and selection of devices has historically limited the optimum implementation of such programmes. The “WHO Technical Specifications for Automated Non-Invasive Blood Pressure Measuring Devices With Cuff” released in 2020 provides timely guidance for governments, manufacturers, health care professionals, and providers. International and national public health organizations should use the WHO report to advocate that governments provide automated, accuracy-validated BP devices and the skilled workforce needed to optimize hypertension screening, treatment, and control to prevent cardiovascular disease.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Received November 23, 2020; accepted January 6, 2021.

Affiliations

From the George Institute for Global Health, University of New South Wales, New Delhi, India (O.J.); Prasanna School of Public Health, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, India (O.J.); Department of Medicine, Physiology and Pharmacology and Community Health Sciences, Libin Cardiovascular Institute of Alberta, University of Calgary, Canada (N.R.C.C.); Department of Pediatrics, Division of Nephrology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD (T.M.B.); Resolve to Save Lives, an initiative of Vital Strategies, New York, NY (M.F.); Cross Cutting Lead, Non-Communicable Diseases and Special Initiatives (C.V.), Team Lead Medical Devices and In Vitro Diagnostics (A.V.B.), Department of Non-Communicable Diseases (N.T.), and Department of Non-Communicable Diseases (T.K.), World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; Biomedical Engineer, Operations Support and Logistic, WHO Health Emergency Programme (L.A.V.R.G.); Public Health Medicine Specialist, University of Pretoria, Hatfield, South Africa (T.K.); Healthcare Technology Division, National Health Systems Resource Centre, Baba Gangnath Marg, Munirka, New Delhi, India (M.A.); Biomedical Engineer, Medical Service Directorat, Federal Ministry of Health, Ethiopia (M.M.); Department of Endocrinology, Kaiser Permanente San Francisco Medical Center, CA (M.G.J.); School of Population Health, University of New South Wales (A.E.S.); George Institute for Global Health, Sydney, Australia (A.E.S.); and Biomedical Engineer, Independent Senior Consultant, Veracruz, México (L.P.L.M.).

Acknowledgments

We thank Valeria Montant for her support in the writing and revision of the "WHO Technical Specifications for Automated Non-Invasive Blood Pressure Measuring Devices With Cuff" report.

Sources of Funding

The 2020 "WHO Technical Specifications for Automated Non-Invasive Blood Pressure Measuring Devices With Cuff" was supported financially by the World Health Organization and Resolve to Save Lives. O. John is a recipient of Australia University International Postgraduate Awards scholarship from University of New South Wales, Sydney. T.M. Brady received support from Resolve to Save Lives, which is funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and Gates Philanthropy.

Disclosures

A.E. Schutte declares receiving speaker honoraria from Servier, Takeda, Omron, and Novartis. The other authors report no conflicts.

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