



The Effect of Feedback Intervention to Doctors on Systolic Blood Pressure Control of the Subjects in Indonesian Hospitals

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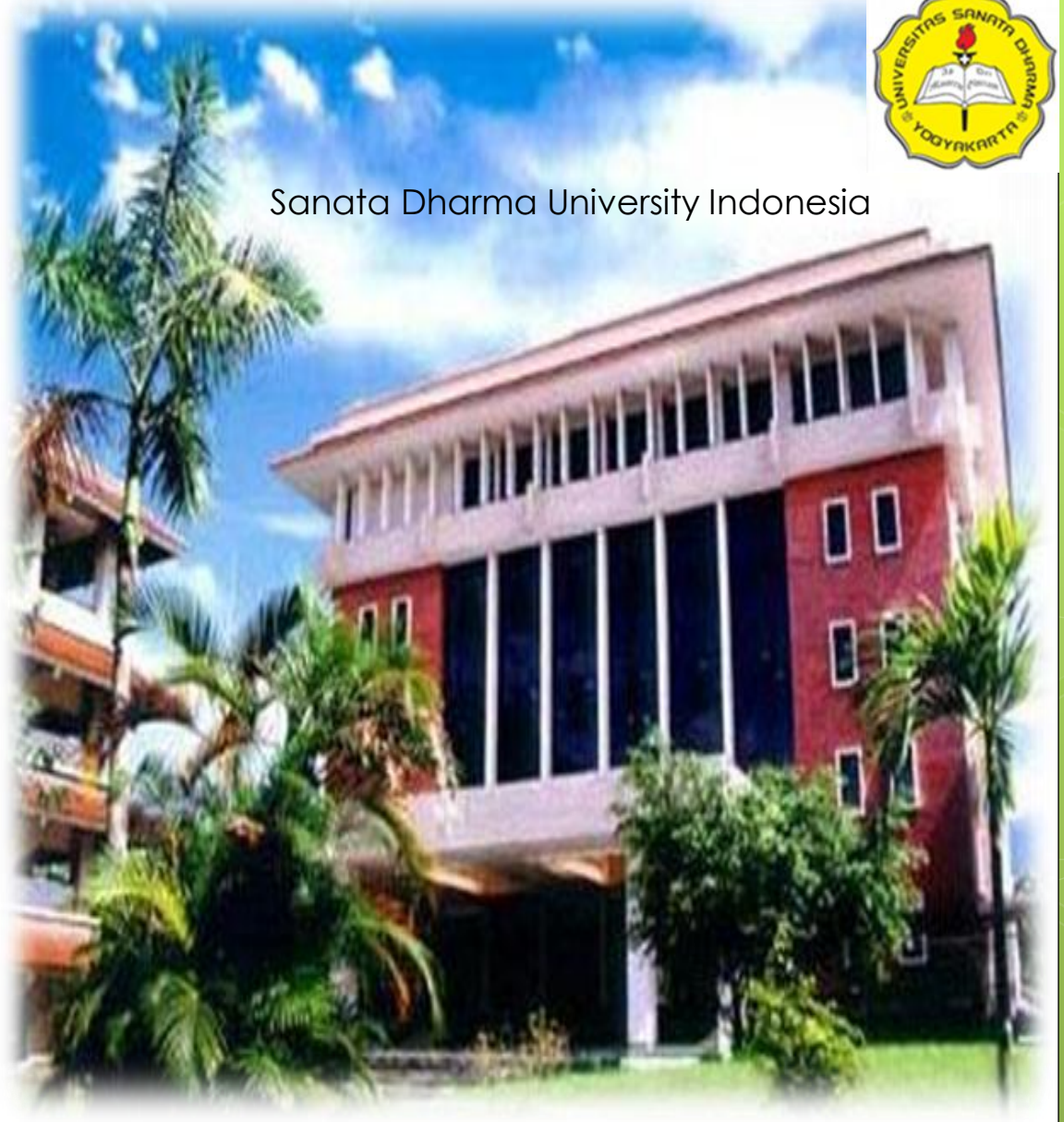
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Outline:

1. Background and Aims
2. Methods
3. Results and Discussion
4. Conclusion





Backgrounds

- Hypertension: No.1 global health risk (WHO, 2009).
- Good BP control reduced CVD events (Chobanian.2003).
- BP control: not successful (Lewis. 2010; Setiati & Sutrisna, 2005; Wu 2009).
- Doctor factor: barrier in BP control (Ogedegbe, 2008; Rose, 2009).
- Feedback improved DR's RX behavior (Ziemer, 2006) ,
the therapy intensification & BP control (Lüders, 2010).
- The non-pharmacological intervention effect:
heterogenic-inconsistent, and not predictably
effective. The most effective intervention is
unknown (Glynn, 2010; Doggrell 2010).



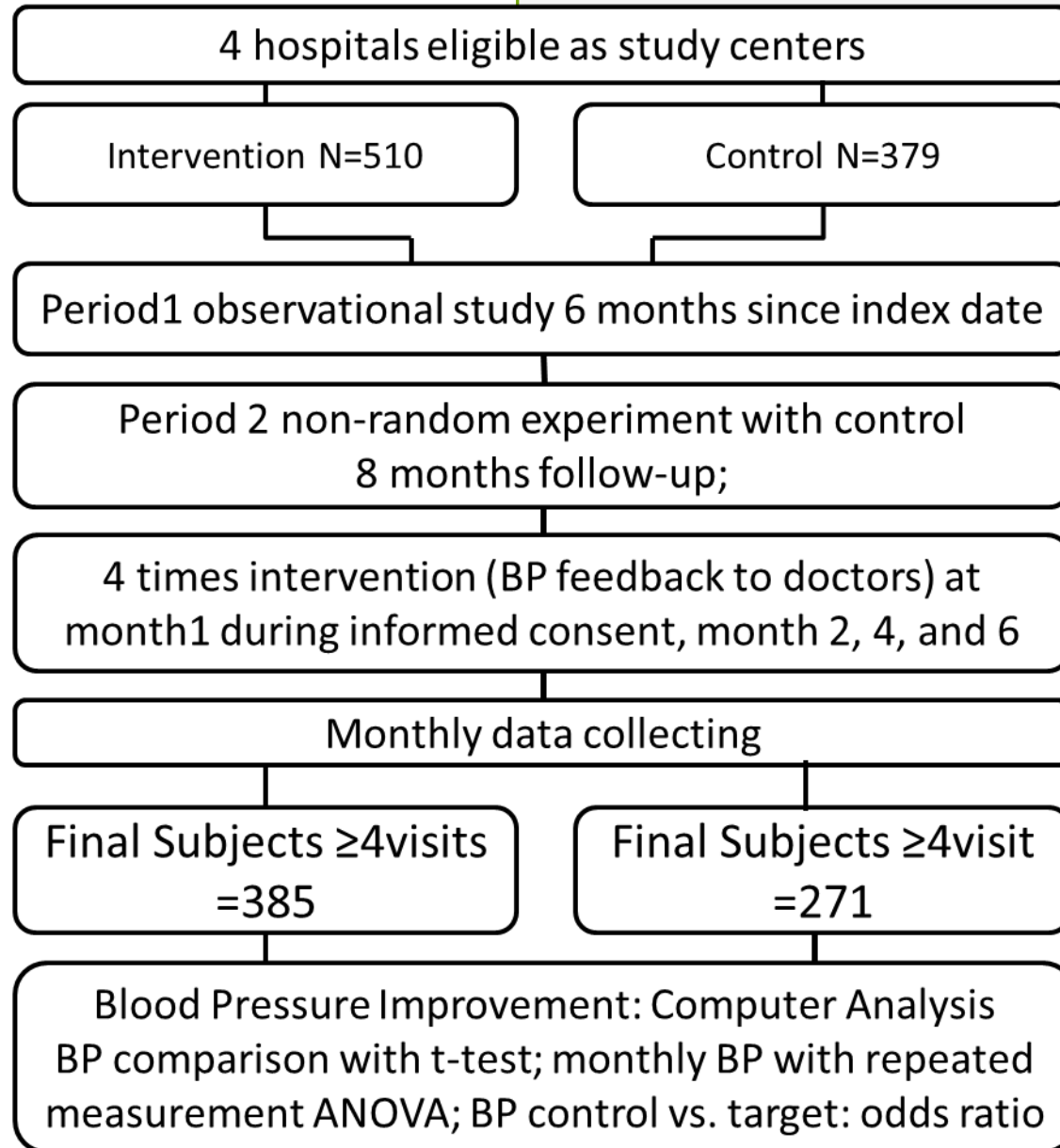
Aims

To assess the effect of the feedback intervention to physicians on the systolic blood pressure among hypertension subjects.





METHODS





RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Table 1. Baseline/Period 1 Profiles of the Intervention and Non-Intervention Subjects

Characteristics	Intervention (n=385)	Non-intervention (n=271)
Male (%)‡	41.6	44.2
Comorbid (%)‡*	78.7	91.5
Age (years)	64.1±10.1	64.2±8.8
Baseline SBP (mmHg)*	144.1±15.8	139.6±13.8
Baseline DBP (mmHg)	85.8±9.5	85.7±8.5
Mean SBP (mmHg)	141.6±12.2	142.0±12.9
Mean DBP (mmHg)*	84.6±6.7	85.8±7.1
Visit Frequency	4.8±1.4	4.6±1.4

* Significantly different between group; ‡ chi-square test



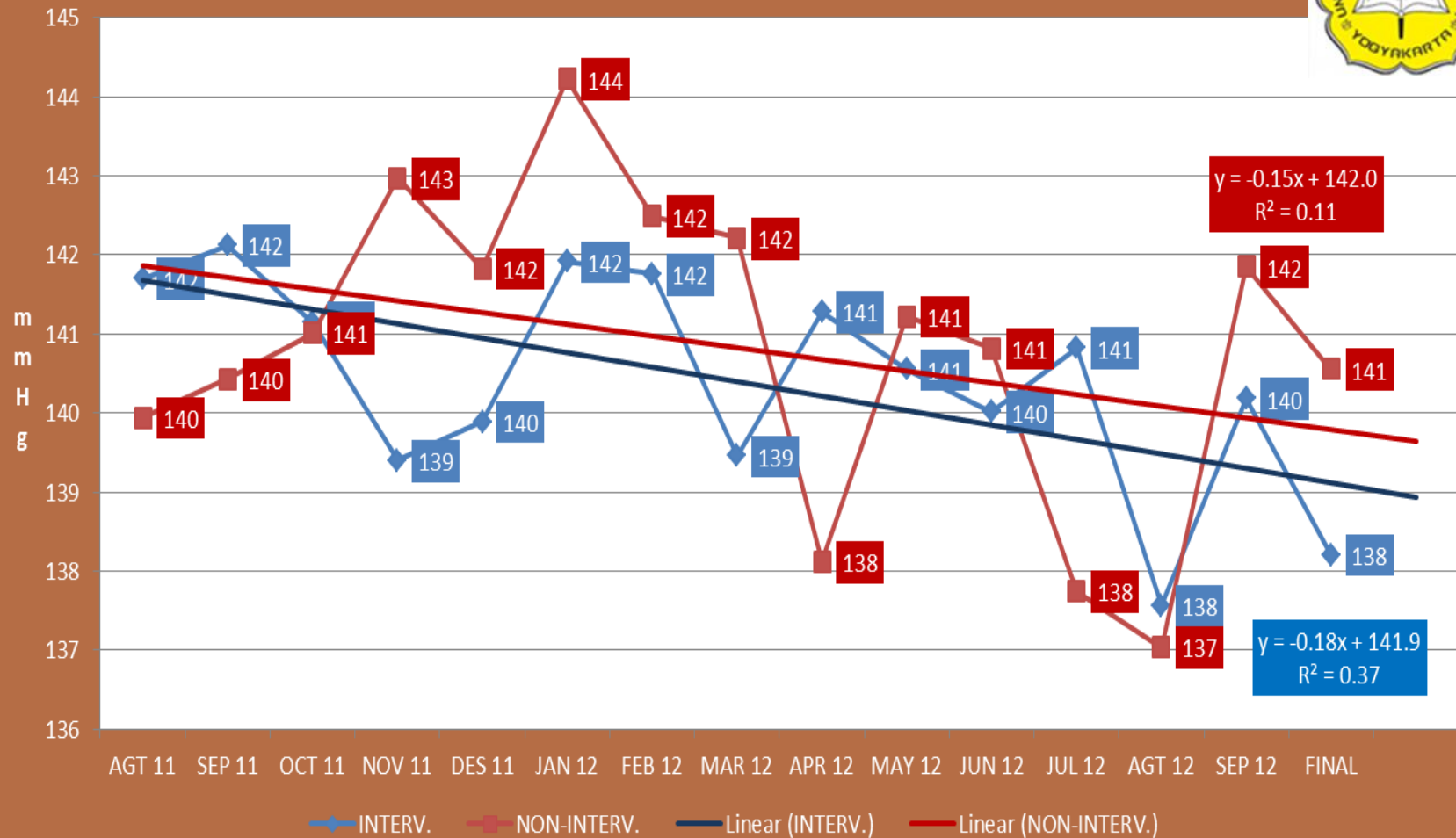
Table 2. Post-Intervention Profile and the Reduction of Blood Pressure between Intervention vs. Non-Intervention Subjects

Characteristics	Intervention (n=385)	Non-intervention (n=271)	Sig.
Final SBP (mmHg)	138.2±17.2	140.6±15.4	0.07
Final DBP (mmHg)	83.0±9.5	84.2±8.9	0.09
Mean SBP (mmHg)	140.4±10.8	140.6±10.0	0.79
Mean DBP (mmHg)*	83.6±6.1	84.8±6.3	0.02
Final-Target SBP (mmHg)*	-6.1±17.3	-9.6±15.5	<0.01
Mean-Target SBP (mmHg)	-8.3±11.5	-9.7±10.4	0.12
Final-Baseline SBP (mmHg)*	5.9±20.3	-0.9±20.0	<0.01
Final- Mean SBP (mmHg)*	2.2±13.6	0.1±13.	0.79

* significantly different between groups



Monthly Systolic Blood Pressure Profile



The monthly SBPs between groups were not different with repeated measurement Anova ($p > 0.05$)



Odds Ratio (OR) Controlled SBP of Intervention vs. Non-Intervention Subjects

Final SBP: OR 1.4(CI95%:1.0-1.9)

Mean SBP: OR 1.6(CI95%:1.1-2.3)



CONCLUSION

BP feedback intervention to doctors improved SBP control based on : Δ final and baseline SBP, Δ final and target SBP, Δ final and mean SBP ($p < 0.05$); and odds ratio mean SBP reached the target vs. non-intervention subjects.



Ethical consideration

The study protocol was approved by The Medical and Health Research Ethics Committee, Faculty of Medicine Gadjah Mada University.

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