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Campus Community Health Assessments Using Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring

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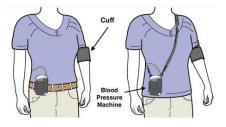
BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK Community Health Assessments Using Ambulatory Blood Pressure STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK



Background

Tobacco remains one of the leading causes of death in the United States. Nicotine not only increases personal risk of cancer, but also negatively affects cardiovascular health. Since nicotine is an extremely addictive substance, tobacco-related behavior change is difficult. Based on a review of the literature, which showed that nursing interventions can effectively promote behavior change, a novel tobacco cessation intervention was developed.

The **purpose** of this study, which utilized Pender's Health Promotion Model (HPM) as its framework, was to determine the impact of cardiovascular (CV) health assessments on health promotion behaviors, including intent-to-quit nicotine.

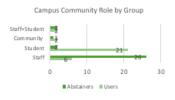


Methods

Setting: Large tobacco-free northeastern university

Protocol:

- Nicotine abstainers and users (two subgroups: smokers and vapers) validated by urinary cotinine.
- Surveys: Health history form (pre-test), Tobacco Use Survey (pre/post), Smoking: Self-Efficacy/Temptation (short form) (pre/post)
- 24-hour blood pressure monitoring with behavior diary
- Targeted nursing assessment
- Data analysis using SPSS 25.0



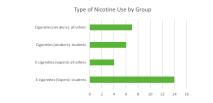
Abstainers were more likely to:

- Hold a college degree (p = 0.000)
- Have a primary care provider (p = 0.000)
- Believe nicotine causes "a lot" of harm to health (p = 0.009)
- 25% of participants were referred to PCP for evaluation
- Vapers used nicotine more often than smokers (p = 0.000). Vapers vaped at 48% of waking BP readings; smokers smoked at 19% of waking BP readings.

Results

 No significant change in intent-to-quit (p = 0.536) or interest in setting a quit date (p = 0.142) between pre- and post-test

Clinical Impact	Users N	Users %	Abstainers N	Abstainers %	Total N	Total %
Enrolled due health concerns	3	9.68%	5	16.67%	8	13.11%
Referred to PCP	7	22.58%	8	26.67%	15	24.59%
Requested cessation support	2	6.45%	-	-	2	3.28%
Cessation due to intervention	1	3.23%	_	_	1	1.64%
Cessation due to EVALI	1	3.23%	-	-	1	1.64%



Users were more likely to:

- Live with other users (p = 0.000)
- Socialize with other users (p =0.000)
 - Believe nicotine relieves stress (p = 0.000)



Sample Blood Pressure Monitor Graph: User

Profile for Wednesday, July 63, 2019 11:10 AM	Grades stars anticates .
	Toma B.A.S. Bit Toma B. S. A.S. Bit Tomarita B.S. Tomarita B.S.

Sample Blood Pressure Monitor Graph: Abstainer

Conclusions

- Differences in blood pressure patterns between groups is attributed to nicotine use
- Vaping more prevalent among students than staff
- High rate of referrals to PCP reveals an unmet need for cardiovascular health screenings
- Findings support the role of prior-related behavior, personal characteristics, interpersonal influences, and situational influences on nicotine-related self-efficacy and health promotion planning

Recommendations

- Further study to determine the role of campus health in providing these screenings.
- Increased education about CV risks of nicotine for people under 30