GW25-e4207
Effect of nurse-led peer education program on self-management behavior for coronary stent implantation patients
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Objectives: To study the effect of community nurse-led peer education program on self-management behavior of coronary stent implantation patients.

Methods: The convenience sampling method was used in the study. A total of 120 coronary stent implantation patients were collected during April to October 2012. They are randomly divided into two groups, each group had 60 participants. The experimental group accepted the intervention of peer education program which organized and implemented by cardiologists and nurses. The program was provided in 6 courses over a period of duration in 12 weeks. Peer educators introduced coronary stent implantation related knowledge including postoperative medication, diet, exercise, emotion management, etc. At the same time, the Peer educators and the audience share the experience of self-management. Two medical staff responsible for on-site supervision and provide consulting. Self-management behavior of 120 patients after coronary stent implantation were evaluated after the program using validated questionnaire.

Results: Compared with control group, there are significant differences in terms of smoking, drinking, drug compliance, physical activity, emotional control and disease knowledge (P<0.05).

Conclusions: Nure's-led peer education program will promote of self-management behavior of coronary stent implantation patients in communities.

GW25-e2101
Correlation Analysis and Nursing about Patients' Anxiety and Surgical Complications in Coronary Intervention Diagnosis
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Objectives: With the progress of coronary heart disease intervention technology, the safety of the operation was greatly improved, but the postoperative blood vessel complications couldn't be eliminated. The aim of this study was to explore correlation analysis and nursing about anxiety and surgical complications in coronary intervention diagnosis.

Methods: 806 patients in Coronary Intervention were divided into two groups (the anxious group 390 and the not anxious group 416) and were compared in complications due to anxiety.

Results: Compared with control group, there are significant differences in anxiety and stroke (85.85%) pre-operation and complications (86.79%) post-operation, the Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale (IADL) score was (9.9±3.5) points, including the Activity of Daily Living Scale (ADL) scores of patients in the control group was (23.1±8.5) points, including IADL score was (7.2±2.4) points. IADL score was (15.9±6.5) min. The traditional model of care and nursing care for the whole pattern comparison in terms of ADL, PSMS score was (6.5) min. The traditional method of care and nursing could prevent complications.

GW25-e4302
Importance of Whole Range of Care and Love Mode for Patients of the Chest Pain Center with STEMI
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Objectives: Cardiovascular diseases, especially coronary heart disease has become the second leading cause of death from disease. The thrombosis from a Rural hospital and a quickly transportation of the AMI patients in time window to the Central Hospital for direct PCI, that has become an important method of reducing acute mortality and improving the long-term prognosis. That is why the Chest Pain Centers (CPC) were born. The CPC will be promote the patient-centered, multi-disciplinary approach, integration, rational use of medical resources, that is the practice of managed care concept. Nursing care and love is a process that the nurses apply their expertise and skills to help patients restore or maintain a healthy. Nursing care and love is focused on the sphere of nursing encompassing the uniqueness of each person and the whole range of care and love model in Chest Pain Center patients with STEMI is theoretically consistent with the purposes and objectives of CPC’s established throughout. This study is to explore the effect of the care and love model evaluation practices in the treatment and rehabilitation for the patients with STEMI of CPC.

Methods: Selected the emergency “chest pain” STEMI patients from May 1, 2013 to June 1, 2013(before the CPC), in the First Hospital of Jilin University, to admitted them for the control group, a total of 49 people; Chose the “chest pain” STEMI patients from 1 October 2013 to 1 November 2013 in the hospital for the experimental group, a total of 56 people. Both groups are voluntarily enrolled in the study, and the inclusion of non-independent activity, no self-care ability, no language ability of patients after admission underwent primary PCI. And the control group use traditional model of care in nursing; the experimental group use the nursing model of care and love until their return to the community for the entire continuity of care of the patient’s condition. In the application of the advanced equipments such as the IVT Que rescue system, rapid test systems, and the triple CT for rapid triage diagnosis and treatment, periprocedural care, cardiac rehabilitation guidance and community follow-up guidance. Compared with the Activity of Daily Living Scale(ADL) of patients, EF%, and the restenosis rates. Using SPSS17.0 statistical software for data analysis.

Results: The ADL scores of patients in the experimental group was (16.3±5.7) points, including the Physical Self-maintenance Scale (PSMS) score was (6.2±2.7) point-s, and the Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale (IADL) score was (9.9±3.5) points. Compared with control group, there are significant differences in age, duration, diabetes between two groups. Spss16.0 was applied to statistical differences in ARR/LV among control group, adenosine group and nicorandil group (P>0.05). A markedly reduced NA/AR and NA/AR observed in nicorandil group and adenosine group, and the differences were significant compared with the control group(P<0.01). This indicated that nicorandil and adenosine reduced size of myocardial infarct, area of no reflow and improved myocardial perfusion. For chronic experiments, after 28 days for reperfusion and than evaluating cardiac structure and function, cardiac ultrasound showed that the ejection fraction (EF) of rat in nicorandil group was significantly increased and the differences were significant compared with the control group (P<0.05), while end-diastolic volume (EDV) was decreased significantly (P<0.01). It showed that nicorandil could improve ejection fraction of left ventricle and reduce end-diastolic volume. Meanwhile, rats were sacrificed. There was myocardial fibrosis, Fibroblast proliferation and collagen deposition, in the area of myocardial infarction with control group, resulted in ventricular remodeling. The statistical differences were significant in reducing the degree of fibrosis compared with the control group (P<0.01). This showed that nicorandil and adenosine both reduced the extent of myocardial fibrosis. Improved ventricular remodeling pathological stage of myocardial infarction.

Conclusions: This work The study concluded that nicorandil reduced size of myocardial infarct, area of no reflow and improved myocardial perfusion and ejection fraction compared with end-diastolic volume, as well as reduced rate of myocardial fibrosis improved ventricular remodeling pathological stage of myocardial infarction in the SD rats animal model of Myocardial Ischemia reperfusion. The mechanism and effect between nicorandil and adenosine were resemble.
rating scale, ejection fraction, restenosis rates, the differences were statistically sig-
nificant (P<0.01).

Conclusions: The whole range of care and love model for CPC patients with STEMI has
played an important role in the treatment and rehabilitation etc. And it should be
promoted. By the way, more attention should be paid on shortening D2B time,
the repercussion time, the community first aid, the rapid transportation and other
pre-hospital training.

GW25-e5198
The Study on Burden and Influence Facts in Heart Failure Family Caregivers
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Objectives: Discuss family caregiver’s burden and influence facts of heart failure patients.
To present corresponding measures and solution in order to reduce patients care-
giver’s burden and enhance congestive heart failure patients’ living quality.

Methods: The research objects are 120 patients with heart failure in hospital who had
met the standard of first hospital Geriatrics of Jilin University during May 2013 to
December 2013. Adopts the method of questionnaire survey, to understand the basic
condition of the heart failure patients and their family caregivers through general
information, to assess the Burden of Family Caregivers of patients with heart failure
Through the caregiver Burden questionnaire (Caregiver Burden Inventory CBI).
By using SPSS13.0 software package, to make the descriptive statistical analysis of the
questionnaire result, correlation analysis, etc.

Results: (1) Score distribution of the burden of Heart failure patients’ family care-
givers score in I-69, an average of score were 26.53 and 16.70, five dimensions of the
highest burden scores were time dependency burden and limited development burden,
followed by the physical burden, the lowest were social burden and affective burden.
(2) Caregivers of patients gender, age, patients age, illness age, culture and medical
payment way had an impact on the burden of caregivers.

Conclusions: By improving the knowledge of the caregivers of heart failure, medical
personnel should establish corresponding propaganda, education and follow-up visit
system, reduce the burden of caregivers.

GW25-c3546
Analysis for the security management of radial artery after PCI
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Objectives: To explore the effects of monitoring postoperative transcutaneous oxygen
saturation in preventing radial artery occlusion after PCI treatment.

Methods: 285 patients who underwent PCI via radial artery from January to March
in 2014 were randomly divided into clinical groups (n=143) and the control group
(n=142). Make sure the Allen test of the operation side was negative preoperativ-
ily, and no special discomfort was observed after surgery. Press the ulcer artery
for 30 seconds, and simultaneously measure the blood oxygen saturation of the oper-
ation side. Clinical group: radial artery hemostat decompression was given after
observation of spO2 was less than 95%, until the blood oxygen saturation rose to
more than 95%, and ensure that no bleeding was seen at the puncture point. Control
group: No intervention, only monitoring spO2 of the operation side. Both groups
underwent intermittent release of the pressure according to the tourniquet instruc-
tional. Radial artery occlusion was observed after 24 hours in both groups with
ultrasonography.

Results: Through adjusting the compression pressure of the hemostat according to
spO2 of the operation side, the incidence of radial artery occlusion was significantly
reduced (x²=5.348, P=5.348).

Conclusions: Through adjusting the compression pressure of the hemostat according to
spO2 of the operation side, the incidence of radial artery occlusion was significantly
reduced in patients underwent PCI, thereby reducing the pain of the patients,
improving the quality of life after surgery. All in all, this method is worth to be widely
used in the clinical nursing work.

GW25-e4570
Effect of Continuous Nursing Intervention on Quality of Life in Elderly Patients
with Chronic Diseases
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Objectives: To investigate the effect of continuous nursing intervention on quality of
life in elderly patients with chronic diseases.

Methods: 110 cases of senile heart failure patients were randomly divided into intervention
group and control group, the control group health education during
hospitalization for conventional systems and discharge guidance; the control group
on the basis of the discharged patients continuity nursing intervention for 6 months. By
continuity nursing intervention by responsibility nurse by telephone, booking service,
network communication etc.

Results: The elderly patients with chronic disease hospital readmission rate continuity
nursing intervention after falling, life quality and compliance was significantly higher
than that in the control group, but no significant difference between two groups
mortality rate.

Conclusions: Continuity nursing intervention is helpful to improve the quality of life
of patients and compliance, reduce relapse rate.

GW25-e4488
The value of Chinese version GAD-7 and PHQ-9 to screen anxiety and depression in cardiovascular outpatients
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Objectives: The Chinese version of generalized anxiety scale (GAD-7) and patient
health questionnaire depression scale (PHQ-9) has been widely used in primary care
setting. This paper aims to evaluate the reliability and validity of Chinese version
GAD-7 and PHQ-9 as a screening instrument for anxiety and depression among
cardiovascular outpatients.

Methods: A total of 201 consecutive participants from psycho-cardiological out-
patients completed the GAD-7 and PHQ-9. All patients were interviewed on the basis
of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI). After cardiology
diagnosis, all participants completed the mental psychological assessment by psychiatrist
according to the Composite International Diagnostic Interviews (CIDI). 50 cases were
restated to assess the retest reliability after 1 week. The GAD-7 and PHQ-9 were
validated against the CIDI reference criterion.

Results: According to the CIDI standard, 74 outpatients were diagnosed with anxiety
and 43 outpatients had major depression disorder. The Cronbach’s alpha coefficients
of the GAD-7 and PHQ-9 scales were 0.866 and 0.809, respectively. The test-retest
reliability (intraclass correlation coefficient) of GAD-7 and PHQ-9 were 0.823 and
0.882. Taking CIDI as the gold criterion, the optimum cutoff value of the GAD-7 was
10 with a sensitivity of 86.4%, specificity of 85.8%, positive predictive value (PPV) of
88.8% and negative predictive value (NPV) of 91.5%, with the areas under ROC
curves (AUC) was statistically significant (AUC=0.927, SE=0.021, 95% CI 0.886
-0.968). For PHQ-9 scale, a cutoff value of 10 presented good values of sensitivity
of 87.1%, specificity of 83.5%, PPV of 58.7% and NPV of 95.6 %, with the areas under
the ROC curves (AUC) was statistically significant (AUC=0.876, SE=0.032, 95% CI
0.813-0.938). GAD-7 and PHQ-9 were strongly correlated with anxiety part and
depression part of MINI scale, and the correlation coefficient was 0.765 and 0.792
respectively.

Conclusions: The Chinese version of GAD-7 and PHQ-9 were reliable and effi-
cient instrument to screen anxiety and depression in Chinese cardiovascular outpatients.

GW25-e5121
Role of DNA Methylation in NET Gene Promoter Region on the Association between Depression and Hypertension
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Objectives: Depression has been demonstrated to be associated with hypertension.
Increased sympathetic nervous system activities, usually measured as norepinephrine
(NE) levels, and decreased NE transporter (NET) function, are thought to be plausible
for the depression-hypertension association, through epigenetic modification. The
present study aims to detect the role of DNA methylation in NET gene promoter
region on the association between depression and hypertension.

Methods: One hundred and sixty-two subjects, with no history of diabetes, stroke
and coronary heart disease and matched for smoking, drinking and physical activity,
were categorized into four groups (depression-hypertension, nondepression-
hypertension, depression-nonhypertension and nondepression- nonhypertension)
according to their depression scores and blood pressure levels. DNA was extracted
from peripheral white blood cell and methylation levels of 9 Cpg sites in NET
gene promoter region were investigated using pyrosequencing. Methylation
differences between groups were analyzed using Analysis of Variance. Multiple
regression models were fitted to adjust for the potential confounding effect. The
Spiegelman’s correlation coefficients, principle component analysis (PCA) and hier-
archical clustering analysis (HCA) were used to explore the relationship among Cpg
sites.