Abstract

Background: Nursing approaches to manage patients with heart failure (HF) showed benefits in reducing the morbidity and mortality. However, combining intra-hospital education with telephone contact after hospital discharge has been little explored.

Objective: To compare two nursing intervention groups among patients hospitalized due to decompensated HF: the intervention group (IG) received educational nursing intervention during hospitalization followed by telephone monitoring after discharge and the control group (CG) received in-hospital intervention only. Outcomes were levels of HF and self-care knowledge, the frequency of visits to the emergency room, rehospitalizations and deaths in a three-month period.

Methods: Randomized clinical trial. We studied adult HF patients with left ventricle ejection fraction (LVEF) ≤ 45% who could be contacted by telephone after discharge. HF awareness was evaluated through a standardized questionnaire that also included questions regarding self-care knowledge, which was answered during the hospitalization period and three months later. For patients in the IG group contacts were made using phone calls and final interviews were conducted in both groups at end of the study.

Results: Forty-eight patients were assigned to the IG and 63 to the CG. Mean age (63 ± 13 years) and L (around 29%) were similar in the two groups. Scores for HF and self-care knowledge were similar at baseline. Three months later, both groups showed significantly improved HF awareness and self-care knowledge scores (P<0.001). Other outcomes were similar.

Conclusion: An in-hospital educational nursing intervention benefitted all HF patients in understanding their disease, regardless of telephone contact after discharge. (Arq Bras Cardiol 2011;96(3):233-239)

Keywords: Heart failure; education, nursing; health personnel; clinical trial; telephone/utilization.
to the emergency room, rehospitalizations and deaths in a three-month period.

Methods

Study population

Patients consecutively admitted with HF from January 2005 to July 2008 were selected at a tertiary university hospital in Porto Alegre, Brazil. A diagnosis of HF was made by the attending team using the Boston diagnosis criteria. The inclusion criteria were patients ≥ 18 years old with HF regardless of the etiology and left ventricle ejection fraction ≤ 45%. Only patients who had a telephone number available for after-discharge contact were included. We excluded HF patients who had had an acute myocardial infarction three months prior to hospitalization, those who had undergone myocardial revascularization surgery in the previous month, those with HF secondary to sepsis and patients with cognitive neurological sequelae. The study protocol was approved by the institution’s research ethics committee. All individuals signed the Free and Informed Consent prior to enrollment.

Study protocol

One of the authors of this study located potential participants in the study through an active daily search in the hospital wards. Patients considered eligible were included in the study and received the educational nursing intervention during their hospitalization. Patients received at least three, but no more than five visits. The frequency of visits was determined based on the content of the information conveyed and the time needed for the patient to assimilate the advice received. This was done until the patients were discharged from the hospital. At the first visit, the HF and Self-Care Information Questionnaire were administered, followed by an educational session providing comprehensive information on HF, pharmacological treatment and mainly non-pharmacological care. At the end of the first visit, the patients received the HF Patient Manual, which was developed by the institution’s HF Group. This visit lasted 45 to 60 minutes on average. A chart was attached to each bed for self-monitoring of weight during the hospitalization period and for use after discharge from hospital. Patients were encouraged to fill out the chart on a daily basis. From the second to the fifth visit, the HF Manual was read aloud with the patients by one of the authors, reinforcing the instructions and questions related to the treatment and self-care were answered. Also, the weight entered in the chart was reviewed with the patient, and the patient was prepared for discharge. Such visits lasted 30 to 40 minutes on average. During all visits, caregivers (relatives, friends) of the patients were invited to listen to the instructions. After discharge from the hospital, patients were randomized to receive systematic telephone contacts for a three-month investigational period (intervention group - IG) or to receive the usual care that consisted of the follow-up of the patient at the return appointment at the outpatient clinic (control group - CG) without any telephone contact.

Intervention group - patients in the IG received telephone calls from the study nurse during a three-month period. One telephone contact per week was performed in the first month, followed by one every 15 days in the second month and one every 15 days in the third month, totaling eight calls per patient. Telephone calls started seven days after the discharge from the hospital, aiming at clarifying and reinforcing instructions received during hospitalization and monitoring signs and symptoms of decompensation and investigating possible visits to the emergency care unit and rehospitalizations. The telephone call was standardized and followed the study protocol. The nurse did not interfere with or change the patients’ pharmacological treatment, but recommended seeing the doctor or going to the emergency care unit when there were signs of HF decompensation.

Control group - patients in the CG received the usual care after discharge that consisted of the patient being followed at the return appointment to the outpatient clinic without any phone calls within the three-month period. Similarly to the IG, the patients were asked to come to the hospital at the end of the three-month period to complete the same questionnaires that they responded to at the baseline assessment.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± standard deviation, quartiles and interquartile intervals. Categorical variables are expressed in frequencies and percentages. For quantitative variables, the Student’s t-test and Mann-Whitney U were used to analyze differences between groups. For categorical variables, the comparison between groups was performed using the Pearson’s chi-square test. The Relative Risk and the Confidence Interval (95%CI) were also calculated. An analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed for repeated measurements to compare the change in HF awareness score between the groups. The comparison of the Kaplan-Meier curves depicting the time to the first event was performed using the Log-rank test. A bivariate P-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant for all analyses. All data were analyzed with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences 15.0.
Results

Studied population

Between January 2006 and July 2008, 334 potentially eligible patients were admitted with decompensated HF. Among them, 214 were excluded because of the presence of at least one exclusion criterion. Initially, 120 patients were randomized for the study, with 57 in the IG (with telephone contact) and 63 in the CG (no telephone contact). After randomization, 9 patients were excluded from the IG for the reasons shown in Figure 1. In total, 48 patients received the intervention. During the study period, there were 6 deaths in the IG and 13 deaths in the CG. At the end of the study, 87 patients completed the study protocol, of which 40 were from the IG and 47 from the CG.

Characteristics of the population

The study included 48 patients with decompensated HF in the IG and 63 patients in the CG. The left ventricle ejection fraction was similar in both groups, as well as the distribution of HF etiologies. Other clinical characteristics of the patients are presented in Table 1.

Primary outcomes

Level of HF awareness and self-care knowledge

At the end of the study, improvement was observed in the level of HF awareness and self-care knowledge from baseline (Figure 2). Based on the 111 included patients, the mean score (points) in the baseline period was 4.6 ± 1.9 for the IG and 4.5 ± 1.9 for the CG. Three months later, both groups had significantly improved from baseline regarding the HF awareness score (P <
There were no statistically significant differences between the two groups (6.1 ± 2.1 versus 5.8 ± 1.9, \( P=0.41 \)).

### Secondary outcomes

**Visits to the emergency room, re-hospitalizations and deaths**

Although not statistically significant, there was a difference in the occurrence of clinical events (visits to the emergency room, rehospitalizations and deaths) between the two groups, as shown in Table 2. The IG had 34% less visits to the emergency care unit than the CG. Similarly, we observed that patients from the IG were 39% less likely to die. All these data were collected from electronic medical records, and where information was not available, patients were directly contacted.

Concerning rehospitalization or death within the three-month period, the IG had a non-significant 10% less frequent rate of rehospitalization or death due to all causes (combined outcomes) when compared to the CG (\( P=0.74 \)). Similarly, the IG had a 4%
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Table 2 - Clinical events including rehospitalization or death in the three-month period (combined outcomes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical events</th>
<th>Intervention group (n=48)</th>
<th>Control group (n=63)</th>
<th>RR (CI 95%)</th>
<th>P §</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visits to the emergency room</td>
<td>4 (8)</td>
<td>8 (13)</td>
<td>0.66 (0.21 to 2.05)</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehospitalizations</td>
<td>20 (42)</td>
<td>23 (37)</td>
<td>1.14 (0.72 to 1.82)</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>6 (13)</td>
<td>13 (21)</td>
<td>0.61 (0.25 to 1.48)</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehospitalization or death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehospitalization or death due to all causes</td>
<td>22 (46)</td>
<td>32 (51)</td>
<td>0.90 (0.61 to 1.34)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehospitalization or death caused by HF</td>
<td>11 (23)</td>
<td>14 (22)</td>
<td>1.03 (0.52 to 2.07)</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehospitalization or death caused by HF or other</td>
<td>16 (33)</td>
<td>22 (35)</td>
<td>0.96 (0.57 to 1.61)</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardiovascular diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values expressed as n (%). § Pearson's chi-square test. RR - relative risk; CI - confidence interval.

reduction in rehospitalization or death caused by HF or other cardiovascular diseases (P = 0.99) (combined outcomes).

The time to the occurrence of the first event (visit to the emergency room, rehospitalization or death) was 21 (9.5 - 55) days for all patients. For patients in the IG, it took longer for the occurrence of the first event, when compared to the patients in the CG (26 (10.75 - 43.75) versus 19 (6.25 - 60.50) days, respectively), although this difference was not statistically significant (P = 0.56) (Figure 3). The probability of a clinical event occurring within 90 days after discharge was around 50% for both groups.

Discussion

The results of this study showed that there was no significant difference in the level of HF awareness and self-care knowledge between patients in the IG who received an educational nursing intervention during the hospitalization period followed by telephone contact after the hospital discharge and control patients who only received the in-hospital intervention without the telephone monitoring post-discharge. In addition, there were no significant differences in the frequency of visits to the emergency room, rehospitalization and death in the three-month period between the groups.

Our study showed that both groups improved from baseline in their level of HF awareness and self-care knowledge after the three-month period of the study regardless of telephone contacts after discharge. Overall, our data suggested that the period of hospitalization may be the best time to begin a health education program and this has also been suggested by previous studies of patients with HF. In this context, the nurse

Figure 3 - Kaplan-Meier curve: time to the occurrence of the first event.
plays an essential role in educating patients about important aspects of their self-care such as medications and in taking the time to provide explanations and answer common questions of patients and caregivers. 

A North-American study, which was published in 2002 and conducted by Artinian et al.

References


Study limitations

Some study limitations should be addressed. First, some patients could not be located at the beginning of the intervention and after the three-month period due to wrong telephone numbers, changed numbers or blocked telephone calls. The second limitation is related to our patients’ specific social and economic statuses and cultural norms. Unlike some other international studies, our population may not have been prepared for this type of telephone contact monitoring approach. Finally, the three-month period of the study is perhaps too short for the patients to change their health habits and behaviors to the extent that could reduce the frequency of visits to the emergency care unit, rehospitalizations and deaths.

Conclusions

Our results show that the educational nursing intervention performed during the hospitalization period brought about improved knowledge of HF and self-care in all patients, regardless of any telephone contact after their discharge from the hospital. There was no difference in the frequency of visits to the emergency room, rehospitalizations and deaths in the three-month period between the intervention and control groups.

Our data indicate that it is useful to implement education strategies and early hospital discharge planning during the hospitalization period. Given that the combination of these educational strategies were tested for the first time in this study, we suggest that further studies should be conducted in order to evaluate and test different methods of monitoring and following patients with HF after discharge from hospital.

Potential Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Sources of Funding

This study was funded by FIPE and CNPq.

Study Association

This article is part of the thesis of master submitted by Fernanda B. Domingues, from Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul.


