Heart failure self-care interventions to reduce clinical events and symptom burden

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Background: Lack of adherence to prescribed therapies and poor symptom recognition are common reasons for recurring hospitalizations among heart failure (HF) patients. The purpose of this literature review is to examine the effectiveness of HF self-care interventions in relation to clinical events and symptom burden.

Methods: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials with a HF self-care measure was conducted. The PubMed, CINAHL, and Medline databases were searched between 2010 and 2014, using the keyword “heart failure” in combination with the terms “self-care”, “self-management”, “self-care maintenance”, “self-care confidence”, “symptoms”, and “hospitalizations”. Outcomes of interest were clinical events and/or symptom burden.

Results: Nine studies met the inclusion criteria. HF education was the core of all interventions examined. Dose and strategies varied across studies. All interventions that effectively decreased clinical events included education on how to respond to worsening HF symptoms.

Conclusion: Knowledge alone does not improve HF self-care behaviors or reduce the risk of clinical events and/or symptom burden. Interventions that augment self-confidence or self-efficacy to perform optimal self-care management and self-care maintenance may be useful.

Keywords: heart failure, self-care, self-management, self-care maintenance, self-care confidence, symptoms, hospitalizations

Introduction

Heart failure (HF) is a major public health concern worldwide in terms of morbidity, mortality, and cost. Currently, an estimated 5.8 million Americans are diagnosed with HF, with associated costs estimated at over $30 billion dollars annually.1 The incidence of HF increases with age, and the prevalence of HF is predicted to increase by 46% by 2030. Despite advances in pharmacological and medical management, mortality rates remain high, with 50% of patients dying within 5 years of diagnosis.1 In terms of morbidity, HF is responsible for more than one million hospitalizations annually. Importantly, many hospitalizations are for symptom management and considered preventable.2 Efforts to decrease hospitalization risk include providing guideline-based treatment which involves maximizing pharmacotherapy and improving self-care.3

Patients with HF require education in order to adapt to their chronic condition and perform self-care behaviors. Despite receiving HF education and perceiving HF information as important, patients often have low levels of knowledge and lack a clear understanding of the causes of HF.4,5 Similarly, patients with HF often do not understand how and when self-care behaviors should be performed.6 The most favorable strategy for promoting HF self-care should be straightforward, standardized,
and practical for a variety of health care providers and patient populations.7

Self-care strategies are a vital link empowering patients to take responsibility for their health. Consequently, self-care strategies are patient-centric as opposed to provider-centric.8

It is important to note that terminology related to self-care varies across the literature. For the purpose of this review, operational definitions of self-care are based on the work by Riegel and Dickson.9 Accordingly, self-care encompasses self-care maintenance and self-care management behaviors that are moderated by self-care confidence.9-11 Self-care maintenance is defined as daily activities that maintain clinical stability. Typically, these are adherence behaviors, such as taking medications, limiting dietary sodium, and daily monitoring of symptoms and weight. Self-care management involves recognizing a change in symptoms and responding to this change by taking an extra diuretic, limiting fluids, or calling one’s health care provider. Self-care confidence is the belief in one’s ability to perform self-care behaviors effectively. Although self-care confidence is an important determinant of self-care, it is not self-care per se.9,11 Symptom monitoring is a challenge for HF patients. In particular, determining the meaning or importance of symptoms and differentiating HF symptoms from other comorbid illnesses is difficult for patients.12,13 For example, early symptoms signaling impending decompensation (eg, increasing fatigue and weight gain) are not specific to the syndrome, and only 33% of patients weigh themselves frequently or always.14 Patients also commonly attribute these symptoms to less threatening illness, and symptoms may increase insidiously, impeding early recognition.4,19 Timely reporting of symptoms and or self-management can lead to early intervention, improving quality of life and decreasing hospitalization risk.7

Effective management of HF is a major challenge for both HF patients and their health care providers for several reasons. Patients with HF are generally older in age and often have complex comorbid illness profiles. As a result, polypharmacy related to both HF and comorbid illnesses further complicate management by providers and the patient’s ability to achieve effective self-care.15,16 In addition, cognitive dysfunction is common among patients with HF, potentially affecting self-care capacity.17-19 Published HF guidelines emphasize the importance of self-care behaviors to decrease clinical events requiring hospitalization.3,20 Consequently, the importance of HF patients using self-care strategies to maintain and manage their illness is critical.

Limitations of prior HF reviews include inconsistent differentiation of self-care maintenance versus self-care management, inclusion of telehealth studies, and omission of outcomes (eg, symptom burden and clinical events).3,21-22 Self-care maintenance behaviors are important to maintain clinical stability, but when employed alone are insufficient in preventing clinical events such as hospitalization.23-26 In addition, HF management decisions using telehealth is not the equivalent of self-care management as providers rather than patients are managing the illness. Symptom burden and clinical events were not included as outcome measures in the review by Barnason et al.21 A review by Ditewig et al examined the effectiveness of self-management interventions with regard to clinical events and quality of life. Although the authors reported a positive if not always significant improvement in clinical events and quality of life, some studies in the review were not true self-management interventions.8 As symptoms drive health care utilization, interventions that address skill in self-management of symptoms are needed to avert hospitalization. Therefore, the purpose of this review was to identify effective HF self-care management interventions that decrease clinical event risk and reduce symptom burden.

Methods
A systematic review of randomized controlled trials was conducted.27-29 Electronic databases (PubMed, CINAHL, and Medline) were searched using the key word “heart failure” in combination with the terms “self-care”, “self-management”, “self-care maintenance”, “self-care confidence”, “symptoms”, and “hospitalizations”. A hand search was conducted on studies retrieved. The inclusion criteria were: randomized controlled trials with a HF self-care measure, specific self-management component in the intervention, reported outcomes of interest which were clinical events and/or symptom burden, and studies published in English for the years 2010–2014. Clinical events were defined as unplanned contact with health care providers, emergency department admission, and hospitalization. Years were limited as prior reviews examined self-care interventions published for years 1996–2010.3,21-22 Intervention studies targeting self-care knowledge alone were excluded because our outcome of interest focused on actual self-care behaviors. The authors reviewed abstracts followed by a full text review to support the reliability and validity of studies selected for the review. Consensus was reached among the authors on studies selected for inclusion. Two hundred and seventy citations were evaluated for inclusion. Duplicate citations (n=29), nonrandomized clinical trials, studies that did not address self-care behaviors or outcomes of interest, and studies not available in English
were excluded (n=232; Figure 1). Nine studies (n=1,415 participants) met the inclusion criteria for this review.

Results
Self-care interventions and clinical events
Eight of the nine randomized trials meeting the inclusion criteria reported on the relationship between self-care management and clinical events (Table 1). Interventions varied across studies in relation to educational content, educational dose, and timeframe to event. Most of the studies used written materials such as a HF booklet.3,30–33 One investigator also created an audiocassette of the HF education session for participants30 and one provided a DVD on HF self-management.31 All but one study specified use of one-on-one education.7,30–36 Instrumental support included provision of weight scales,7,30–33 pill boxes and measuring cups,30 and a telemonitoring system with weight and blood pressure capability.36 Monitoring and reinforcement of education was done with follow-up telephone calls,30,31,33–35 home visits,7,35 and daily symptom and weight diaries.7,34,35

Few studies specified teaching patients in use of extra diuretic doses for worsening symptoms.7,31,34 Most studies limited the self-management component to recognizing and responding to worsening symptoms by contacting health care providers. Interestingly, six of eight studies reported improved self-care or knowledge scores,7,30–32,35,36 but only three studies reported a significant decrease in clinical events.32–34

The dose of the intervention did not consistently relate to frequency of clinical events. Among the interventions effective in reducing clinical events, the number of contacts ranged from a one-time one-hour educational session32 to six contacts.33,34 The study by Kommuri et al had the largest sample (n=265) and the shortest intervention (one hour).32 The interventions in the studies by Lee et al and Shively et al used six sessions either in-person or by telephone.33,34

Lee et al instructed participants (n=44) in use of a symptom diary, evaluation of symptoms as clusters, and how to weigh themselves daily.34 Risk for a clinical event was higher in the usual care group at the 90-day follow-up (hazards ratio 3.17, 95% confidence interval 1.09–9.16). The intervention (symptom graph, symptom clusters, weighing instructions) was similar to that used by Jurgens et al that did not reduce events at 90 days. The interventions differed in dose. Lee et al conducted five booster sessions via telephone over 90 days, whereas Jurgens et al used one home visit to reinforce the education. Shively et al employed a patient activation intervention which addressed information, motivation, and behavioral skills necessary for self-management. Participants received a tailored education intervention based on their level of activation and self-selected goals. Participants also received instrumental support, including a blood pressure cuff, a pedometer, and a weight scale along with the DVD and booklet. Shively et al reported fewer hospitalizations in the low activation and high activation groups, but not the medium activation group.35 All interventions that effectively decreased clinical events included education on how to respond to worsening HF symptoms.

The intervention dose ranged from one contact to nine contacts in studies reporting little or no effect on clinical events.7,30,31,35,36 The study by De Walt et al (n=605) reported that a multisession intervention did not decrease clinical events over 12 months compared with a single session (incidence rate ratio 1.01, 95% confidence interval 0.83–1.22).31 However, the multisession intervention was beneficial in reducing HF-related hospitalizations for participants with low literacy. The usual care group received a single education session on salt avoidance and medication adherence, in addition to an educational manual and digital weight scale. The intervention group received usual care plus specific instructions on daily weights, diuretic self-adjustment, and five to eight follow-up telephone calls over 4 weeks. All participants in the study by Jurgens et al similarly received educational booklets and weight scales, which potentially blunted identification of differences in clinical events between the usual care and intervention groups.7 Seto et al reported no difference in number of clinical events among intervention group participants who received an individual educational session and a telemonitoring system to

Figure 1 PRISMA flowchart for selection of evidence.
Abbreviation: PRISMA, Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses.
### Table 1 Self-care and clinical events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference and aim</th>
<th>Sample/method/interventions</th>
<th>Clinical events</th>
<th>Strengths and limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Davis et al 30 | **Aim**
To test the effect of a targeted intervention on self-care, HF knowledge, and 30-day readmissions
USA | **Sample**
UC: n=125
IG: n=63
**Method**
Mean age 59 (SD 13) years
53% male
31% white
**Interventions**
1. SCHFi: α=0.65–0.76
2. Dutch HF knowledge Scale: α=0.39
**Clinical events**
No difference in readmission rates between the groups:
IG: 22%, UC: 19% at 30 days
Self-care: IG had greater but not statistically significant improvement in self-care for all subscales
Dutch HF knowledge scores increased significantly in IG (P<0.001), but decreased in UC
**Strengths**
Heterogeneous sample in terms of gender and ethnicity
**Limitations**
Short intervention time
Age 21 years and older
Depression scale not validated in young adults
Small sample size
Young mean age
Single academic center
Sample mainly black patients; not representative of diverse populations |
| Dewalt et al 31 | **Aim**
To compare two different self-care methods; single-session versus multisession literacy-sensitive self-care intervention and effect on all-cause hospitalization and death
USA | **Sample**
UC: n=302
IG: n=303
**Method**
Mean age 60.7 (SD 13.1) years
52% male
39% white
16% Hispanic
38% black
**Interventions**
1. HF quality of life: improving chronic illness care evaluation
   HF symptom scale (self-care education and symptom burden)*
2. Clinical events (all-cause hospitalization or death)
**Clinical events**
IG (multisession intervention) did not decrease all-cause hospitalization and death at 1 year
IRR 1.01 (95% CI 0.83–1.22)
Self-care: IG (multisession group) had significantly greater improvement in self-care at 1 and 6 months, but not at 12 months
Effect of multisession differed by literacy group
Low literacy had lower hospitalization and death with IRR 0.75; 95% CI (0.45–1.25)
**Strengths**
Large sample
**Limitations**
Cannot attribute the effects to any single element of the intervention
Information on dosages of medications not collected nor number of outpatient visits |
Heart failure self-care interventions

Jurgens et al 7
Aim
To test the efficacy of an HF training program on a patient’s ability to recognize and respond to changes in HF symptoms
USA

n=99
UC n=51
IG n=48
Mean age 67.7 (SD 12.1) years
67.7% male
88.9% white

Measures
1. SCHFi at baseline and 3 months, α=0.43–0.83
2. HF somatic perception scale (symptom burden), α=0.87
3. Clinical events (HF hospitalization, emergency department visit, death)

Intervention
UC
1. Booklet on HF self-care
2. Weight scale
IG
1. Booklet on HF self-care
2. Weight scale
3. HF symptom training intervention: one time one-on-one training by advanced practice nurse using 6-minute walk Test to increase effort for detecting differences in dyspnea and fatigue
4. Daily symptom graph of weight, dyspnea, fatigue, and presence of edema
5. Meaning of symptoms (eg, when to call provider or take an extra diuretic)
6. Follow-up visit 1 week after training to review instruction Primary endpoint: time to first HF hospitalization, ED visit for HF, or HF-related cause and death

High literacy had higher IRR 1.22; 95%, CI 0.99–1.50 (P=0.0048)
HF-related hospitalization
Among low literacy, IG had a lower incidence rate 0.53; 95% CI 0.25–1.12 high literacy had a higher rate of 1.32 (95% CI 0.92–1.88; P=0.005)
An intensive multisession intervention did not change clinical outcomes compared with a single-session intervention. People with low literacy appear to benefit more from multisession intervention than people with high literacy

Randomization did not result in even distribution between groups on HF quality of life scores (predictor of hospitalization)
Conducted at only four academic centers, which may limit generalizability

Early but not sustained benefit on clinical events
No difference between UC and IG in 90-day event-free survival (χ²=1.53, P=0.216)
Self-care
IG had statistically significant improvements in self-care maintenance, self-care management and self-care confidence from baseline to 90 days
UC had statistically significant improvements in self-care maintenance and management from baseline to 90 days
IG had greater but not statistically significant improvements in self-care maintenance and self-care confidence compared with UC
UC had greater but not statistically significant improvement in self-care management scores

Strengths
Evaluated components of intervention
Limitations
Small sample
Primarily white, male sample
Inability to blind the individual collecting telephone data

(Continued)
### Table 1 (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference and aim</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kommuri et al[2]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aim</td>
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<td>To assess changes in HF knowledge assessments between a control group and a nurse educator education session USA</td>
<td></td>
<td>IG had significantly higher knowledge scores at 3 months compared with UC. Clinical events associated with lower HF knowledge (10 versus 11, (P=0.002)) and HF management scores (4 versus 5, (P=0.001)) when compared with patients without clinical events. HF nurse education at the time of hospital discharge results in improved patient knowledge and reduced risk of readmission.</td>
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<td>Sample</td>
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<td></td>
<td>n= 265</td>
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<td></td>
<td>UC n=137</td>
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<td>IG n=128</td>
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<td>Mean age 67 years</td>
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<td>61% male</td>
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<td>78% white</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
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<td>1. HF knowledge questionnaire at discharge, 30 days, 60, 90, and 180 days to assess HF disease management knowledge, self-care management behaviors and medications, diet recommendations, and salt content*</td>
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<td>Intervention</td>
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<td>1. Standard discharge information</td>
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<td>IG</td>
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<td>1. Standard discharge information</td>
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<td>2. One hour face-to-face nurse educator delivered HF program</td>
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<td>a. Principles of HF</td>
<td>IG and UC had significantly higher knowledge scores at 3 months compared with UC. Clinical events associated with lower HF knowledge (10 versus 11, (P=0.002)) and HF management scores (4 versus 5, (P=0.001)) when compared with patients without clinical events. HF nurse education at the time of hospital discharge results in improved patient knowledge and reduced risk of readmission.</td>
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<td>b. Dietary sodium</td>
<td>IG and UC had significantly higher knowledge scores at 3 months compared with UC. Clinical events associated with lower HF knowledge (10 versus 11, (P=0.002)) and HF management scores (4 versus 5, (P=0.001)) when compared with patients without clinical events. HF nurse education at the time of hospital discharge results in improved patient knowledge and reduced risk of readmission.</td>
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<td>c. Limiting fluids</td>
<td>IG and UC had significantly higher knowledge scores at 3 months compared with UC. Clinical events associated with lower HF knowledge (10 versus 11, (P=0.002)) and HF management scores (4 versus 5, (P=0.001)) when compared with patients without clinical events. HF nurse education at the time of hospital discharge results in improved patient knowledge and reduced risk of readmission.</td>
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<td>d. Diuretic mechanisms</td>
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<td>e. Rationale for medication</td>
<td>IG and UC had significantly higher knowledge scores at 3 months compared with UC. Clinical events associated with lower HF knowledge (10 versus 11, (P=0.002)) and HF management scores (4 versus 5, (P=0.001)) when compared with patients without clinical events. HF nurse education at the time of hospital discharge results in improved patient knowledge and reduced risk of readmission.</td>
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<td>f. Daily weight monitoring</td>
<td>SIG had significantly higher knowledge scores at 3 months compared with UC. Clinical events associated with lower HF knowledge (10 versus 11, (P=0.002)) and HF management scores (4 versus 5, (P=0.001)) when compared with patients without clinical events. HF nurse education at the time of hospital discharge results in improved patient knowledge and reduced risk of readmission.</td>
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<td>g. Self-care behaviors</td>
<td>IG and UC had significantly higher knowledge scores at 3 months compared with UC. Clinical events associated with lower HF knowledge (10 versus 11, (P=0.002)) and HF management scores (4 versus 5, (P=0.001)) when compared with patients without clinical events. HF nurse education at the time of hospital discharge results in improved patient knowledge and reduced risk of readmission.</td>
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<td>h. Medication compliance</td>
<td>SIG had significantly higher knowledge scores at 3 months compared with UC. Clinical events associated with lower HF knowledge (10 versus 11, (P=0.002)) and HF management scores (4 versus 5, (P=0.001)) when compared with patients without clinical events. HF nurse education at the time of hospital discharge results in improved patient knowledge and reduced risk of readmission.</td>
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<td>i. Smoking cessation</td>
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<td>j. Avoid nonsteroidal medications</td>
<td>SIG had significantly higher knowledge scores at 3 months compared with UC. Clinical events associated with lower HF knowledge (10 versus 11, (P=0.002)) and HF management scores (4 versus 5, (P=0.001)) when compared with patients without clinical events. HF nurse education at the time of hospital discharge results in improved patient knowledge and reduced risk of readmission.</td>
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<td>k. Response to worsening symptoms</td>
<td>SIG had significantly higher knowledge scores at 3 months compared with UC. Clinical events associated with lower HF knowledge (10 versus 11, (P=0.002)) and HF management scores (4 versus 5, (P=0.001)) when compared with patients without clinical events. HF nurse education at the time of hospital discharge results in improved patient knowledge and reduced risk of readmission.</td>
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<td>l. Avoid alcohol</td>
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<td>m. HF guidelines in lay terms</td>
<td>SIG had significantly higher knowledge scores at 3 months compared with UC. Clinical events associated with lower HF knowledge (10 versus 11, (P=0.002)) and HF management scores (4 versus 5, (P=0.001)) when compared with patients without clinical events. HF nurse education at the time of hospital discharge results in improved patient knowledge and reduced risk of readmission.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary endpoint</td>
<td>clinical events of hospitalization or death within 180 days</td>
<td>SIG had significantly higher knowledge scores at 3 months compared with UC. Clinical events associated with lower HF knowledge (10 versus 11, (P=0.002)) and HF management scores (4 versus 5, (P=0.001)) when compared with patients without clinical events. HF nurse education at the time of hospital discharge results in improved patient knowledge and reduced risk of readmission.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Change in HF knowledge scores from baseline to 30 days and 180-day follow up</td>
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<td>Strengths</td>
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Lee et al\textsuperscript{34}

Aim
To test the effect of a comprehensive daily symptom diary intervention (education and counseling about HF symptoms, how to recognize symptoms and what to do with escalating symptoms) on event-free survival and health-related quality of life

USA

n=44
UC n=21
IG n=23
Mean age 60 (SD 12) years
52.3\% male
61.4\% white

Measures
1. Event-free survival assessed at 1 month and 3 months
2. SCHFi (two items assessing weight and edema monitoring)\textsuperscript{*}
3. MLHF (physical symptom subscale)\textsuperscript{*}
4. Symptom diary

Intervention
UC
1. Discharge education booklet describing HF, a low sodium diet, and medication instructions

IG
1. One face-to-face education and counseling session in patient’s home
   a. How HF symptoms are related to fluid retention and diet
   b. How to monitor symptoms
   c. What to do for worsening symptoms (eg, when to call provider or take an extra diuretic)
   d. Review of medication regimen
   e. Use of symptom diary using symptom clusters
   f. How to weigh daily
2. Five booster sessions via biweekly phone calls for 3 months

IG participants experienced longer event-free survival (P=0.03) at 3 months
UC had higher risk for a clinical event (HR 3.17, 95\% CI 1.09–9.16) controlling for NYHA functional class
Self-care
No difference between groups at baseline
Self-care at 1 and 3 months not reported

Strengths
Heterogeneous sample in terms of gender
Limitations
Small sample size

Seto et al\textsuperscript{36}

Aim
To investigate the effects of a mobile phone-based telemonitoring system on HF management and outcomes

Canada

n=100
UC n=50
IG n=50
Mean age 53.7 (SD 13.7) years
79\% male
72\% white

Measures
1. SCHFi
2. MLHF\textsuperscript{*}
3. Clinical events

Intervention
UC
1. Standard care which included
   a. Visits to clinic once every 2 weeks to once every 3–6 months, depending on severity of HF
   b. Education during preliminary visits to clinic
   c. Use of telephone clinic as necessary

No differences between groups for HF hospitalizations, ED visits, or number of nights in hospital at 6 months
IG group had higher number of HF clinic visits (P=0.04) related to the cardiologist asking them to come in based on telemonitoring alerts
Self-care
Both IG and UC had significant improvements in self-care maintenance scores. IG had greater improvement than UC on self-care maintenance (P=0.03)
Both IG and UC had significant improvements in self-care management, but no significant differences between groups (P=0.7)

Limitations
Study inadequately powered to detect effects of telemonitoring on mortality and hospitalization
Sample included patients new to HF clinic and stable HF patients
Homogeneous population in terms of gender and ethnicity
Young mean age

(Continued)
Table 1 (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IG</td>
<td>No significant differences between groups in health service use at 12 weeks</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-care</td>
<td>Short follow-up for measuring outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Standard care</td>
<td>Self-management behavior improved significantly in IG versus UC (mean 27.15 versus 30.13, P&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>Lack of objective measures to support difference between IG and UC</td>
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<td>2. Telemonitoring system</td>
<td></td>
<td>Homogenous population</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Daily morning weight</td>
<td></td>
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Shao et al\(^5\)

- Aim
  - To determine the effectiveness of a self-management program based on the self-efficacy construct in older people with HF
  - Taiwan
  - \(n=93\) UC \(n=46\) IG \(n=47\)
  - Mean age 72 (SD 5.5) years
  - 68% male

- Measures
  1. Self-efficacy for salt and fluid control, \(\alpha=0.94-0.96\)
  2. HF self-management behavior scale (lower scores indicate better self-management), \(\alpha=0.71\)
  3. HF symptom distress scale, \(\alpha=0.67\)
  4. Health service use (include patient clinical, ED visits, and hospitalization)

- Intervention
  - UC
    - Educated on improving general knowledge of HF, causes, signs and symptoms, complications, medications, and activity and dietary recommendations
    - Phone calls at weeks 3, 7, and 11
  - IG
    - Educated on improving general knowledge of HF, causes, signs and symptoms, complications, medications, and activity and dietary recommendations
    - Home visit within 3 days after enrollment
    - Phone calls at weeks 1, 3, 7, and 11
    - Diary of daily sodium and fluid intake and daily weight

- Primary endpoint: HF-related symptoms, hospitalization at 12 weeks

Shively et al\(^3\)

- Aim
  - To determine the efficacy of a patient activation intervention compared with UC on patient activation, self-management, hospitalization, and ED visits in patients with HF
  - \(n=84\) UC \(n=41\) IG \(n=43\)
  - Mean age 66 (SD 11) years
  - 99% male
  - 77% white

- Primary endpoint: HF-related symptoms, hospitalization at 12 weeks

- IG had fewer hospitalizations in low/high activation group at 6 months \((F=2.57, P=0.041)\)

- Limitations
  - Small sample size
  - Homogeneous sample in terms of gender and ethnicity
  - Small number of clinical events
Measures
1. Patient activation measure
2. SCHFI, $\alpha=0.42-0.88$
3. Medical outcomes study specific adherence scale
4. Hospitalization and ED visits

Intervention
UC
1. Routine medical care in primary care or non-HF specialty clinic
IG
1. Routine medical care in primary care or non-HF specialty clinic
2. Activation assessed and individualized health behavior goals set
3. Six sessions one-to-one education by telephone or in person by advanced practice nurse
4. Educational booklet
5. BP cuff
6. HF self-management DVD
7. Weight scale
8. Pedometer

Measures taken at baseline, and at 3 and 6 months

No significant differences in group-by-time interactions for SCHFI maintenance, management or confidence scores
IG had significant increase in patient activation scores

Note: *Cronbach’s alpha not reported.
Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; CI, confidence interval; HF, heart failure; ECG, electrocardiogram; ED, emergency department; UC, usual care group; IG, intervention group; IQR, interquartile range; IRR, incidence rate ratio; SCHFI, Self-Care of HF Index; MLHF, Minnesota Living with HF Questionnaire; HR, hazard ratio; NYHA, New York Heart Association (functional class); $\alpha$, Cronbach’s alpha; SD, standard deviation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference and aim</th>
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<th>Symptom burden</th>
<th>Strengths and limitations</th>
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| Baker et al<sup>39</sup>           | n=605  
Aim  
To examine the effect of two  
different levels of self-care learning  
on the adoption of key self-care  
behaviors and on HF-related quality  
of life  
USA                                                                 | IG had significant improvement in HF symptoms compared with UC (P<0.001)  
Symptoms were unchanged in UC group  
Self-care  
IG had a significant increase compared with  
UC 0.70 versus 0.30; P=0.008  
Changes in self-efficacy  
Teach-to-goal group had a significant increase  
compared with brief educational intervention  
group (1.0 versus 0.4; P=0.006)  
Strengths  
Large sample  
Heterogeneous sample in terms  
of gender and ethnicity  
Limitations  
High baseline knowledge of study  
participants  
Young mean age of sample |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                           |
| Lee et al<sup>34</sup>             | n=44  
Aim  
To test the effect of a comprehensive  
daily symptom diary intervention  
(education and counseling about  
HF symptoms, how to recognize  
symptoms, and what to do with  
establishing symptoms) on event-free  
survival and health-related quality  
of life  
USA                                                                 | MLHF physical subscale scores (proxy for symptom burden) were not significantly  
different between groups over 3 months  
Self-care  
No difference between groups at baseline  
Self-care at 1 and 3 months not reported  
Strengths  
Heterogeneous sample in terms  
of gender  
Limitations  
Small sample size  
Young mean age of sample |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                           |

**Table 2** Self-care and symptom burden

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Small sample size  
Young mean age of sample | |
Heart failure self-care interventions

Seto et al.

Aim
To investigate the effects of a mobile-based telemonitoring system on HF self-care and clinical management

Canada

IG
1. One face-to-face education and counseling session in patient’s home
   a. How HF symptoms are related to fluid retention and diet
   b. How to monitor symptoms
   c. What to do for worsening symptoms
   d. Review of medication regimen
   e. Use of symptom diary using symptom clusters
   f. How to weigh daily
2. Five booster sessions via biweekly phone calls for 3 months

n=100
UC n=50
IG n=50
Mean age 53.7 (SD 13.7) years
79% male
72% white

Measures
1. SCHFI*
2. MLHF*

Intervention
IG
1. Standard care
2. Telemonitoring system
   a. Daily morning weight
   b. BP readings
   c. Weekly ECG
3. Answered daily morning symptom questions on mobile phone
4. Given individual training session on how to use system, provided technical support during trial

UC
1. Standard care including
   a. Visits to clinic once every 2 weeks to once every 3–6 months, depending on severity of HF
   b. Education during preliminary visits to clinic
   c. Use of telephone clinic as necessary

No difference between groups on symptom burden (MLHF physical subscale)
IG had greater improvement on MLHF emotional subscale (P=0.05)

Self-care
Both IG and UC had significant improvements in self-care maintenance scores. The IG had greater improvement than UC on self-care maintenance (P=0.03)

Both IG and UC had significant improvements in self-care management, but no significant differences between groups (P=0.7)

Limitations
Study inadequately powered to detect effects of telemonitoring on mortality and hospitalization
Primarily white male sample
Sample included patients new to HF clinic and stable HF patients
Young mean age of sample

Shao et al.

Aim
To determine the effectiveness of a self-management program based on the self-efficacy construct in older people with HF

Taiwan

n=93
UC n=46
IG n=47
Mean age 72 (SD 5.5) years
68% male

Measures
1. Self-efficacy for salt and fluid control, \( \alpha = 0.94–0.96 \)
2. HF self-management behavior scale, \( \alpha = 0.71 \)

IG had lower symptom distress scores than the UC at time 2 and time 3, indicating improvement in HF symptom distress

Self-care
Self-management behavior improved significantly in IG versus UC (mean 27.15 versus 30.13, \( P < 0.001 \)), with lower scores indicating better self-management

Limitations
Short follow-up for measuring outcomes
Lack of objective measures to support difference between IG and UC
Homogenous population
Two medical centers limits generalizability

(Continued)
Table 2 (Continued)

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Note: *Cronbach’s alpha not reported.

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; HF, heart failure; ECG, electrocardiogram; ED, emergency department; UC, usual care group; ICICE, Improving Chronic Illness Care Evaluation; IG, intervention group; SCHFI, Self-Care of HF Index; MLHF, Minnesota Living with HF Questionnaire; α, Cronbach’s alpha; SD, standard deviation; TOFHLA, Short-Test of Functional Health Literacy in Adults.

A case in point is a lack of difference in clinical events in the study by Jungers et al. The intervention group had a statistically significant improvement in self-care confidence from baseline to 90 days (from 54.3 to 65.2, P<0.01). However, Self-Care of HF Index scores were below 70, which is the cutoff score considered adequate. Exploring use of interventions that improve self-efficacy and self-care confidence may support increased effectiveness of many of the interventions currently in use. Motivational interviewing and similar cognitive behavioral interventions may be a useful strategy for increasing confidence and subsequent self-management skills. 

Several factors affect self-care capacity, including but not limited to cognitive status, health literacy, depression, and self-efficacy or self-confidence. Consequently, determining which self-management interventions are effective for improving outcomes in different populations is challenging. Attention to modifiable factors affecting self-care capacity is therefore warranted. In particular, self-efficacy and self-confidence are important targets for self-management interventions because of a moderating and mediating effect on self-care. Lee et al reported that higher levels of self-efficacy were associated with better health status but only if self-confidence was high. Self-care capacity is known to vary among patients. Self-care capacity, including but not limited to cognitive status, health literacy, depression, and self-efficacy or self-confidence, is therefore important for improving outcomes in different populations. 

Self-care is an integral component of HF disease management, and in terms of reducing morbidity, mortality, and symptom burden, it is preferable to maximize self-care capacity to assist patients in maintaining clinical stability and independence for as long as possible. Considering HF is a chronic and progressive illness, need for oversight by health care providers will presumably increase over time. However, it is preferable to have self-care capacity to support increased self-management skills. 

Motivational interviewing and similar cognitive behavioral interventions such as use of symptom diaries or instrumental support (e.g., provision of weight scales) also inconsistent Intervention focused on improving skill in symptom monitoring and timely response to escalating symptoms was similar across studies. Other components of content was similar across studies. Other components of interventions such as use of symptom diaries or instrumental support (e.g., provision of weight scales) also inconsistent intervention focused on improving skill in symptom monitoring and timely response to escalating symptoms was similar across studies. Other components of interventions such as use of symptom diaries or instrumental support (e.g., provision of weight scales) also inconsistent self-management interventions. 

Without additional responder analysis data, we are unable to conclusively identify which self-care intervention components to identify those that were most effective. Provision of a weight scale and conducting a home visit were the two components assessed with statistically significant improved self-care. A case in point is a lack of difference in clinical events in the study by Jurgens et al. The intervention group had a statistically significant improvement in self-care confidence from baseline to 90 days (from 54.3 to 65.2, P<0.01); however, self-care confidence was below 70, which is the cutoff score considered adequate. Exploring use of interventions that improve self-efficacy and self-care confidence may support increased effectiveness of many of the interventions currently in use. Motivational interviewing and similar cognitive behavioral interventions may be a useful strategy for increasing confidence and subsequent self-management skills.
Limitations of studies in this review include both methodological concerns and sampling. Treatment fidelity to ensure consistency in delivery of interventions is an important aspect of research. Only one study specifically reported treatment fidelity procedures. In other studies, fidelity was implied by delivery of the intervention by the same person or not reported. Limitations to generalizability of the studies also include small sample sizes, homogenous samples with respect to ethnicity, and limited time to follow-up. Lastly, reporting instrument reliability coefficients affects the interpretation of study results. Only four of the nine studies reported reliability coefficients.

Research implications
This review highlights several implications for future conduct of research on HF self-care interventions. First, differentiating the components of self-care, particularly in relation to maintenance and management, is important. Studies in this review support the usefulness of HF education to improve patient knowledge. However, knowledge alone is insufficient to improve outcomes. Knowledge of self-care maintenance or adherence behaviors plus skill in HF self-management is needed to reduce clinical event risk and symptom burden. The evidence also suggests the importance of self-efficacy and self-confidence for effective self-care management. Second, all interventions evaluated in this review incorporated several components, but little is known about which components are most important. As health care resources are limited, conducting responder analyses would assist in filling gaps in knowledge regarding which component(s) to emphasize in terms of outcomes and cost. Third, self-care capacity and effectiveness of interventions varies across individuals and populations. Therefore, analyses of interventions in relation to their effectiveness in subpopulations are needed to guide choice and dose of interventions. Finally, research is needed to examine the effect of self-care on health outcomes important to patients, insurance providers, and health care systems. Outcomes of interest include but are not limited to symptom burden, quality of life, morbidity, mortality, and hospitalization.

Implications for practice
Self-care is an essential component of HF management, but patient education frequently occurs in the time-limited process of hospital discharge. As a result, self-care interventions need to be standardized and feasible for clinicians across health care settings. Consideration of patient factors such as adequacy of social support, health literacy, cognition, depression, socioeconomic status, and advanced age is also important when choosing an intervention. Importantly, patients with HF seek information on how to negotiate all the components of self-management in addition to understanding medications, dietary restrictions, and symptom monitoring. Consequently, a focus on skill-building educational tactics is needed in addition to basic self-care information. Timely self-management is challenging for patients due to difficulty in detecting an increase over baseline symptoms. As a result, delay in seeking care for symptoms is common, because symptoms such as weight gain and increasing fatigue are not perceived as important or related to HF. Supportive self-management, patients need specific instruction on the importance of symptoms and what to do when symptoms occur (eg, weight gain). Inclusion of family members or other support persons in education and skill building is recommended as they can assist with many components of self-care, including detecting a change in status.

Conclusion
Self-management of HF is a complex proposition for patients and their families based on the skills required to maintain clinical stability as well as skills for symptom management. The most effective dose for self-care interventions is unknown. Strategies that increase self-care confidence may be a key factor in determining the frequency and amount of oversight needed over time. Finally, patients need to understand the importance of acting when a change in status occurs. Patients with HF are known to wait to see if symptoms improve. Understanding the importance of self-management of the early symptoms of HF, such as weight gain, increasing fatigue, decreasing activity tolerance, and dyspnea on exertion, is particularly important. If the early symptoms of impending decompensation are recognized and treated, hospitalization for symptom management may be averted.

Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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