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COMPLETED GRANT SYNOPSIS

Hypertension Outcomes Through Blood Pressure Monitoring and Evaluation by Pharmacists (HOME Study)

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Objectives	
1) To evaluate the effectiveness of a community pharmacist-based home blood pressure (BP) monitoring	
program	
Methods	
Design	• Trial of high-intensity (HI) versus low-intensity (LI) intervention randomized in 12 community pharmacies. Patients with uncontrolled BP at baseline meeting inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected.
	• The HI intervention comprised 4 face-to-face visits with a trained pharmacist. Pharmacists provided patient-specific education about hypertension. Following the first and third visits, patients were provided with a home BP monitoring device and instructed to measure their BP at least once daily for the next month. Home BP readings were used by the pharmacists to develop treatment recommendations for the patient's physician. Recommendations were discussed with the physician and, if approved, implemented by the pharmacist.
	• In the LI intervention, pharmacists measured patients BP in the pharmacy and referred them to their physician for evaluation
Study endpoints	• The main outcomes were the differences in systolic and diastolic BP (SBP and DBP) from baseline to follow-up between the HI and LI patients.
Results	
• The study enrolled 125 patients, 64 in the HI and 61 in the LI group. From baseline, SBP declined 13.4 mmHg in the HI group and 9.0 mmHg in the LI group. At the final visit, the difference in SBP/DBP change between the HI and LI group was – 4.5 / - 3.2 mmHg (P=0.12 for SBP and P=0.03 for DBP).	
Conclusion	
The HI intervention achieved a lower DBP and this model could be a strategy for patients with hypertension. Reference: Zillich, AJ, et al. J Gen Intern Med. 2005;20:1091-1096	