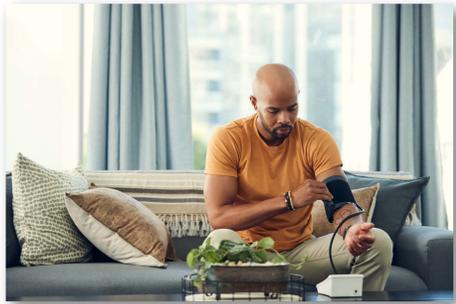


Hypertension and Health Equity: Putting the Power in the Patient's Hands Through Self-Measured Blood Pressure (SMBP)

Ayanna Buckner, MD, MPH, FACPM (1); Prentiss Taylor, MD (2); Stacey Schott, MD, MPH (3); Anita Balan, MPH, MCHES (4)
(1) Community Health Cooperative; (2) Advocate Aurora Health; (3) Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; (4) American College of Preventive Medicine

BACKGROUND

Hypertension or high blood pressure is **more common in non-Hispanic Black adults (56%) than in non-Hispanic white adults (48%).**¹ Black men have **higher rates of hypertension complications including hypertension-associated death** compared with other populations and are less likely to follow up with primary care physicians or to continue with medical adherence.² Hypertension-associated death rates in non-Hispanic Black men are more than 2.5-fold higher than in non-Hispanic White men and almost 1.5-fold higher than in non-Hispanic Black women.³



ABOUT THE PROJECT

With funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Division for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention (DHDSP), The American College of Preventive Medicine (ACPM) awarded grants to **six health care organizations** to develop innovative models within clinical practices **to address hypertension in Black men ages 35-64 years.**

*"It has increased my patient teaching skills and helped me realize the effect of patient's participation in his care."
—Nurse at Cook County Health*



GOALS OF THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

- 1. Increase screening and testing** of Black males at high-risk for hypertension.
 - 2. Refer, enroll and engage** these men into evidence-based **Self-Measured Blood Pressure (SMBP) monitoring programs with clinical support** and lifestyle change programs.
 - 3. Address a social determinant of health (SDOH)** identified as a barrier to patient screening, care management, enrollment and/or retention.
 - 4. Collect and report data** (process and outcome measures) that reflect enrolled patient experiences and assess the impact of SMBP and interventions taken during project period.
- Inclusion Criteria: Black men ages 35-64** identified as having stage 1 hypertension and above, per the 2017 American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association guidelines for hypertension management.²

*"I was amazed when swapping a salty breakfast for a vegetable and a fruit smoothie every morning got me at target without adding a third medication."
— Patient from Cook County Health*

METHODOLOGY/TIMELINE

Request For Proposals Submission (Feb-April 2019)

Grantees Selected and Start-up Phase (May-July 2019)

Demonstration Projects Launched (August 2019)

Six grantees initially funded; faculty provide technical assistance through monthly calls, all-grantee calls, site visits and review of quantitative and qualitative data

Demonstration Projects End (August 2023)

Four grantees continue project implementation; All grantees adapted approaches in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and are planning for sustainability and system-based changes beyond the current funding period.

*"We included pill boxes, as a tool to remind patients to take their meds, based on our CHW's suggestion. Patients have found it very useful."
— Henry Ford Team*

PROMISING PRACTICES TO IMPROVE HYPERTENSION

- **Provide cuffs** (appropriate size) and supporting materials (logs, checklist).
- **Engage graduate/medical students/residents** for continuous clinical support.
- **Develop Quality Improvement (QI)** processes and **educate care team members** (e.g., Medical Assistant (MA), Registered Nurse (RN)) on accurate blood pressure (BP) measurement; create **patient & provider checklists.**
- **Utilize population health tools** to identify eligible and lost-to-follow-up patients.
- **Utilize warm hand-off /engagement** through Licensed Practical Nurses (LPN)/social workers/**community health workers (CHW).**
- **Screen/address social needs** after establishing rapport with patients.
- **Conduct in-person lifestyle management classes** to improve understanding of the impact of diet and exercise on hypertension control.

APPROACHES & INITIAL FINDINGS



Cook County Health (Chicago, IL)

- RN conducts **intake, screen for social needs**; MAs/RNs use **Target BP 7 Tips**
- Refer patients for transportation and food vouchers, M.A.T, substance abuse treatment, utility assistance etc.
- Offer **hypertension and lifestyle management** classes; recognize champions
- Teach **health literacy** related to hypertension
- **Enrolled 119 patients as of Sept 2022**

HENRY FORD HEALTH

Henry Ford Health (Detroit, MI)

- **Increase synergy between RN BP Practitioners** (medication titration) and **embedded pharmacists** (medication optimization) for identified patients
- **Engage CHW** to follow-up with lost-to follow-up patients and **screens for social needs**
- Refer patients with food insecurity to Henry's Groceries / Food Prescriptions
- **Patients more confident in managing BP**
- Enrolled 348 patients as of Sept 2022, **181 (52%) are currently at goal**



Lincoln Community Health Center (Durham, NC)

- **Engage graduate and nursing students** from Duke and North Carolina Central Universities; **conduct outreach** among 250+ eligible men identified each year through HRSA database
- Offer **hypertension classes** include healthy food tasting, videos posted on YouTube
- Screen for social/health harming needs during 3rd call; **identified policy and legal remedies for patients**
- **Black men who attended more than one in-person class saw reduction in BP**



University of Alabama Medical Center (Tuscaloosa, AL)

- Utilize LPN/Health coach; engage **Family Medicine residents/medical students** to conduct outreach with eligible men identified by NextGen population health tool
- Offer **hypertension and lifestyle management book** classes; HYPE mobile app to log readings
- Capture patient experience via **Qualtrics**
- **Partner with WellBama health screenings/ 100 Black Men of West Alabama**
- **Conduct Social needs screening** – access to telephone/laptop; loneliness/social support



Grady Health System (Atlanta, GA) - participated until July 2021

- Built **hypertension resource bank** to incorporate in EMR and a **database of Black men** with hypertension to be seen in clinics
- **Peer educators** offered **classes in SMBP**
- Developed **nurse-driven protocol** to manage enrollment
- Screened all men using multi-pronged Food As Medicine (FAM); 29% screened positive
- Piloted in three primary clinics **and 272 patients were referred ; 90 completed at least one visit**

REFERENCES

1. A closer look at African American Men and High Blood Pressure www.cdc.gov/bloodpressure/aa_sourcebook.htm
2. 2017 ACC/AHA Hypertension Guidelines <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29133356/>
3. A Review of Hypertension Management in Black Male Patients - [https://www.mayoclinicproceedings.org/article/S0025-6196\(20\)30050-1/fulltext](https://www.mayoclinicproceedings.org/article/S0025-6196(20)30050-1/fulltext)