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Determinants of effective heart failure self-care: a systematic review of patients' and caregivers' perceptions

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ABSTRACT

Context Disease management interventions for heart failure (HF) are inconsistent and very seldom incorporate the views and needs of patients and their caregivers into intervention design.

Objective and data To improve intervention effectiveness and consistency, a systematic review identified 49 studies which examined the views and needs of patients with HF and their caregivers about the nature and determinants of effective HF self-care.

Results The findings identify key drivers of effective self-care, such as the capacity of patients to successfully integrate self-care practices with their preferred normal daily life patterns and recognise and respond to HF symptoms in a timely manner.

Conclusions Future interventions for HF self-care must involve family members throughout the intervention and harness patients' normal daily routines.

BACKGROUND

Heart failure (HF) self-care matters, but what matters most in HF self-care? Reducing the immense and growing burden of HF depends as much or more on promoting effective self-care and disease management as on medicines.^{1–3} Yet, attaining proficiency in HF self-care is difficult—it involves patients becoming adept in a very wide range of skills across multiple domains on a daily basis.^{1–2} These include monitoring weight objectively every day, adhering to a complex medication regimen, ensuring fluid restriction and management, and engaging in behaviours related to fluid intake, diet, physical activity, symptom monitoring and help-seeking.^{1–2–4–5} Interventions to promote effective HF self-care have been somewhat successful but are often inconsistent.^{6–14} Beyond the wide scope and complexities of HF self-care, this is likely because HF self-care interventions are themselves complex, diverse, and often vaguely described,¹⁵ have different effects in different populations¹⁶ and may be confounded in trials with pharmacological regimen.

More effort needs to be devoted to understanding HF self-care prior to interventions being evaluated via randomised trials.¹⁷ Indeed, the Medical Research Council Framework for the Design and Evaluation of Complex Interventions suggests that 'user perspectives' are valuable and vital to incorporate into intervention design before formal evaluation via trials.¹⁸ The rationale for this recommendation is to increase the responsiveness of the intervention to the actual needs as opposed to the

anticipated needs of the patient and thereby improve the overall effectiveness of the intervention.

Yet, there is evidence that HF self-care interventions are seldom based on data relating to patients' perceptions of their own needs.¹⁹ Families, particularly spouses/partners, though frequently involved in daily self-care, have been consistently excluded from almost all past HF interventions.^{17–19–20} Knowledge of patients and caregivers has then rarely been incorporated into the design and content of interventions evaluated in past studies.¹⁷ To inform the design of future interventions and promote effective HF self-care, a systematic review of qualitative studies was performed to examine patients' and caregivers' needs, experiences and preferences regarding the nature and determinants of HF self-care.

METHODS

As this study was focused on the complex factors and processes that influence self-care rather than preidentified predictors of self-care, qualitative research studies were the focus of this review. Qualitative systematic review has been used to understand various aspects of health around disease management^{21–22} and, importantly, is not dependent on using studies that self-identify (eg, via titles and abstracts) as being related only to 'self-care'. This is vital when reviewing qualitative research of HF because studies are often framed in general terms (eg, 'patient experiences') but may contain themes and data relating to HF 'self-care'. As both patients and caregivers are involved in self-care and supported by healthcare professionals, studies including and pertaining to each were included. HF self-care was defined in the review as 'the decisions and strategies undertaken by the individual in order to maintain life, healthy functioning and well being.'²³ To support consistent interpretation between the research team, data or themes were interpreted to be relevant if: *findings related to any process, phenomena, or construct that pertains to the self-care of HF in patients or support of self-care by lay caregivers.*

Study selection

To be included in this review, studies had to report primary qualitative data wholly or as part of mixed methods design, contain population-specific data or themes from adults (18 or older) reasonably seen to pertain to HF self-care, and be published as full papers/theses during or after 1995. The search

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strategy combined general and specific terms relating to HF and qualitative design and was used to search the following databases until 19 March 2012: Ovid MEDLINE, Ovid EMBASE, Ovid PsycINFO, CSA Sociological Abstracts, Ovid AARP Ageline, EBSCO Academic Search Complete, EBSCO CINAHL, EBSCO SocINDEX, ISI Web of Science and Scopus. We also searched Proquest Dissertations and Theses database, scanned reference lists of recent papers, and consulted with colleagues. Only English papers were included due to lack of resources for translation. All papers identified by the systematic search were screened for relevancy first by their titles/abstract. Papers which appeared to be potentially relevant were then full-text screened against the inclusion criteria.

Meta-synthesis²⁴ was used to provide a new account of the phenomena being explored and involved studies were reanalysed and compared with each other to produce new theories or knowledge. A four-stage approach was used to synthesise the data.²⁴ First, studies were read fully and data/themes extracted verbatim in relation to findings pertaining to the nature or determinants of HF self-care across all domains of HF self-care. Data from the studies were extracted into the Joanna Briggs Institute software for systematic review (Qualitative Appraisal and Review Instrument) and then analysed for common themes taking account of the nature and quality of the component studies. This approach has been described more fully in past reviews to understand cardiac patient perspectives, including previous reviews of people with heart disease²⁵ and HF.²⁶

The quality of all included studies was assessed using the criteria from the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Qualitative Appraisal Tool.²⁷ Studies were ranked, based on the CASP Tool criteria, as low, moderate or high quality, but were not excluded on the basis of quality. Both screening and quality appraisal involved independent assessment by two reviewers and disagreements were resolved by discussion among the research team. Multiple publications of the same study populations were included as independent studies as the publications contained varying themes and findings related to the self-care of HF; however, the descriptions of the study populations for these papers were only included once.

RESULTS

Search results

Of 1421 papers identified (figure 1), 63 papers met the criteria for inclusion in the meta-synthesis. A subset of these themes, representing 49 studies, is presented in this review of self-care needs (see online supplementary table S1). Studies involved: 1446 patients (214 sex not reported; 596 women; 636 men; mean age 65.6, range 25–98 years), 186 caregivers and 63 health professionals. With some exceptions, populations were predominantly Caucasian and urban dwelling. Over half the studies were conducted in the USA (n=28). Overall, the study quality was moderate (n=27) with common study weaknesses being superficial analyses of themes, over-reliance on convenience sampling and insufficient description of sample characteristics (see online supplementary table S1).

Review findings

Key limitation affecting self-care: basic HF self-care knowledge deficits still exist

Achieving effective HF self-care was widely seen to be very challenging to patients mostly due to difficulties remembering: what self-care behaviours were important^{28–30} or appropriate to do,^{28 31} and the harmful effects³² and uncontrollability of symptoms.^{31 33 34}

Though studies were from different countries and time periods, the studies consistently indicated the wide prevalence of fundamental gaps in patient and caregiver knowledge and understanding about HF self-care. Participants demonstrated or reported a *low* knowledge of HF,^{35–38} or lack of understanding of self-care^{36 39–41} by:

- ▶ Lack of recall about basic elements of the nature of HF^{36 38 42–44}
- ▶ Apparent misattribution of HF symptoms to other conditions,^{37 45} age⁴⁶ or medications⁴⁷
- ▶ Low understanding of the links between signs⁴⁴ or symptoms of HF or the heart^{33 38 39 48–50}
- ▶ Absence of references to the importance of weight management or monitoring³⁷
- ▶ Avoidance⁵¹ or low awareness³⁹ of the severity of HF.

Some studies specifically identified that patients' capacity to engage in effective HF self-care was reduced by low knowledge generally^{33 37 52} or in relation to particular domains of self-care, including:

- ▶ Sodium reduction^{37 38 44 53}
- ▶ Medication adherence^{37 44 48 50}
- ▶ Weight monitoring^{44 52 53}
- ▶ Physical activity.^{41 54}

A lack of knowledge was perceived to contribute to confusion,³⁵ delays in help-seeking,^{39 49} uncertainty over future illness trajectory³⁵ and how to self-care.^{35 49} There was little evidence from the studies that patients recognised these challenges existed. General misconceptions and low knowledge of HF symptoms were seen to contribute to ineffective self-care.⁵⁴ For example, some patients did not understand that sodium is salt, and despite reporting limited intake of salt, failed to restrict sodium.^{53 55} Consequently, health professionals could view patients as non-adherent even though patients reported practices they believed to align with recommendations.⁵⁵

Key contextual factor affecting self-care: HF self-care is shared

Informal or lay caregivers, usually spouses/partners, were very frequently cited as contributing daily and positively to patients' HF self-care.^{19 28 34 36 42 44 47 54 56–63} Caregiver support was seen to facilitate adherence,³⁴ especially during times of symptom exacerbation (when adherence may be most critical),⁵⁸ when caregivers could play a more prominent role in self-care.⁵⁸

Caregiver actions around self-care often responded to patient wellness and capacities. Hence, caregivers' contributions ranged widely from promoting patient independence to assisting with basic needs.^{19 61} Irrespective of patient wellness, caregivers reported constant, yet 'invisible' observation and assessment of the patient.¹⁹ Over time, caregivers could develop a repertoire of subtle cues that signalled fluctuations in patients' conditions; for example, changes in pallor or mood reflected alterations in patient wellness, which the patient⁵⁶ or providers did not seem to recognise.¹⁹ Although the types of support provided by caregivers ranged substantially, they most frequently facilitated two aspects of self-care:

- ▶ Medication management^{19 47 54 60–62 64 65}
- ▶ Sodium reduction, including grocery shopping and meal preparation.^{28 42 47 54 57}

Key skill 1: integrating self-care with normal life patterns

Patients and caregivers reported a number of key higher-level skills and abilities that promoted effective self-care. These included the ability to integrate self-care recommendations with everyday social and occupational routines^{44 49 52} and therefore

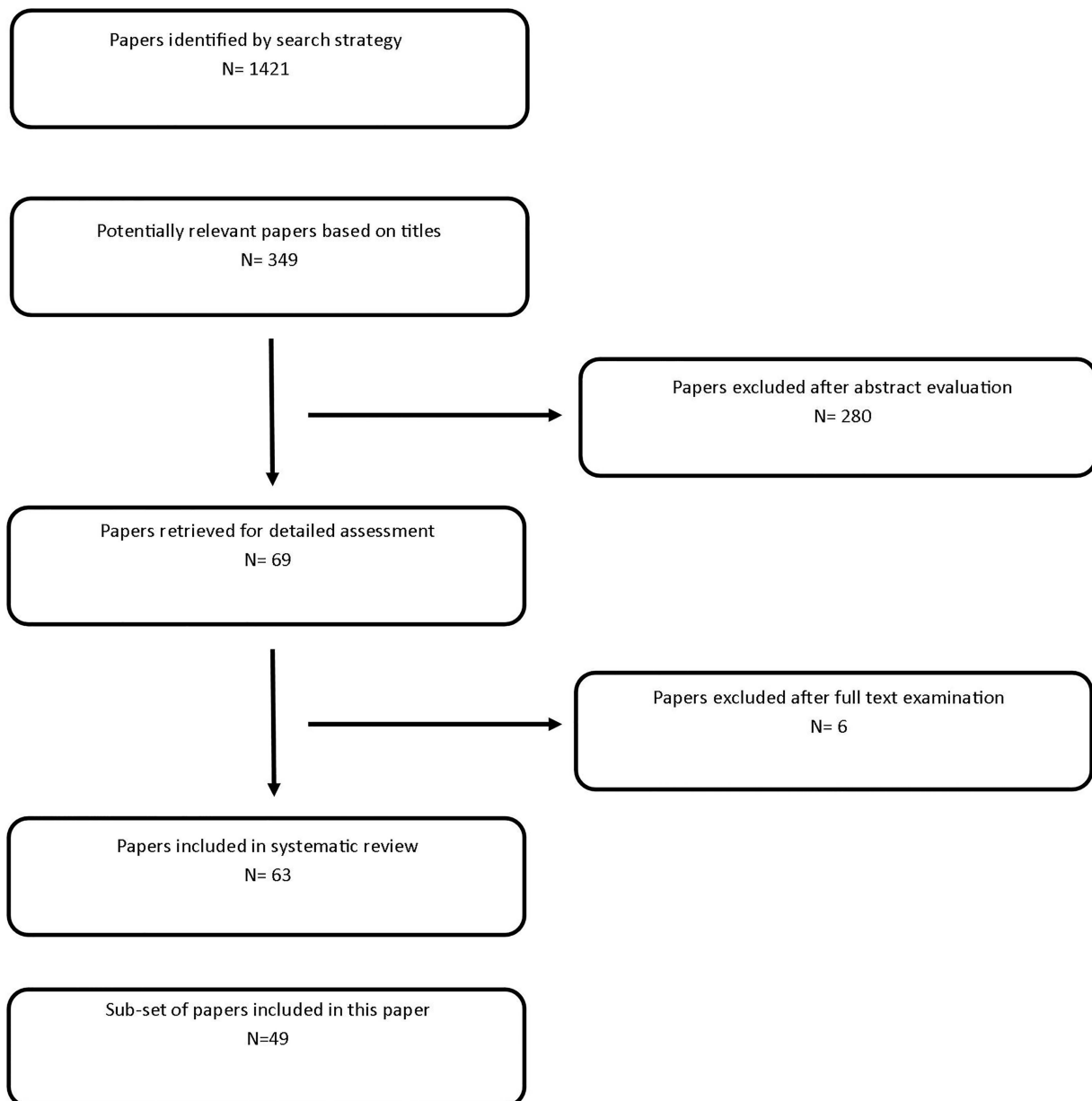


Figure 1 Flow of studies from identification to inclusion.

live a more ‘normal’ life.⁶⁶ Integrating HF self-care strategies into everyday life routines was especially effective in increasing reported adherence.^{44 45} Cues commonly arose in the context of daily life^{60 67–69} that facilitated successful ‘juggling’ of both self-care and daily activities.^{42 69} These cues included visual reminders (eg, locating medicines on the breakfast table or television), using meals and morning routines to structure medication doses,⁶⁷ and verbal reminders from caregivers.^{42 67} Patients also reported altering medication dosages (in accordance with overall prescriptions) when needed in response to symptom changes.^{39 44 49 58 67 69 70} Devices to organise medications were cited as being helpful by some patients, including: pill boxes,^{44 57 67 71 72} blister packs⁴⁸ and advance preparation of medicines.⁷¹

Due to reliance on these clues, alterations to established daily life routines could also reduce reported adherence to medicines regimen.^{52 53 69} For example, shifting occupational and social demands could impede successful management of diuretics.⁴⁹

Key skill 2: timely symptom detection, recognition and action

A key HF self-care skill was the early detection of subtle changes in symptoms.^{46 53 54} The ability to learn about self-care over time through formative experiences⁴⁹ was important as patients developed links between self-care and knowledge of HF to form a complex but coherent framework for effective management.^{38 68}

Patients who downplayed the severity of their symptoms tended to delay longer in seeking help^{39 70} and misattribute symptoms to age^{39 46} or comorbidities.⁴⁸ Patients also reported an over-reliance on subjective symptoms,^{54 73} fear of health-care,^{73 74} past negative experiences and symptom ambiguity,^{38 54} which can reasonably be seen to contribute to delayed help-seeking. To judge the severity of HF, subjective indicators were relied upon, such as feeling nervous or faint,⁵⁴ although this is disagreed upon elsewhere in patients who participated in HF specialist clinics and reported keeping consistent records of weight and oedema assessment, and other symptom management strategies.⁷¹

Key skill 3: caregivers, their knowledge and the range of HF self-care

Though caregivers provided substantial support, as noted above, for medication adherence and sodium avoidance, very few studies cited caregiver assistance with other aspects of self-care as recommended by clinical guidelines, such as daily weighing,⁴⁴ fluid restriction,⁴⁴ physical activity⁴² or timely help-seeking.^{19 63} These facets of self-care were also not commonly cited by patients. Of the 49 included studies, there were *no* reports of caregivers promoting and/or supporting smoking cessation or reduced alcohol intake for HF patients.

In the same way that formal knowledge could influence patient capacity to manage HF, lack of knowledge about HF could limit the extent to which caregivers could provide *clinically effective* care.^{19 72} Although caregivers saw their role as indisputable and rewarding,^{61 64} they could also feel socially isolated, distressed,^{61 64} fatigued⁵¹ and ill-prepared⁶⁴ for the demands of caregiving. Indeed, patients and caregivers cited a need for greater informational support for caregivers.^{51 63 64 75} For example, although caregivers in one study reported monitoring patients for peripheral oedema, the same caregivers did not report monitoring fluids or sodium intake or indicate knowledge of the links among these.¹⁹ This suggests that while caregivers appear to be motivated, willing and involved daily in supporting the patient at home, the care provided may not always contribute positively to management. However, *no* studies reported that caregivers detracted from management or worsened HF symptoms.

Key skill 4: caregivers fostering patient independence

While poor support at home could lead to difficulty with managing self-care,³⁶ lack of support was not limited simply to patients who lived alone. For example, some caregivers were cognisant of the potential to *over-care*.¹⁹ Indeed, one study cited a patient's complete dependence on her partner, despite her capacity to manage some aspects of self-care independently.⁵⁰

DISCUSSION

HF self-care is *key* to improving outcomes and reducing HF disease burden. The findings from this review indicate that despite more focus on HF self-care in guidelines and interventions, gaps in key aspects of patient and caregiver knowledge and skills remain across studies irrespective of time, study or country of setting. Despite these basic gaps, there was also widespread evidence that patients were keen to manage their HF and used creative and collaborative approaches to daily management—trying to integrate self-care with their normal routines, working extensively with family caregivers, seeking to detect and respond to early symptoms, and fostering independence. While both patients and caregivers in the studies appeared willing to uptake self-care recommendations, they often did not have the basis to do so effectively. In other instances, domains of self-care were more notable by their absence—for example, around the importance of smoking cessation, alcohol restriction and weight and fluid management. Instances in which life patterns changed or demands fluctuated also appeared to have negative implications for adherence.

These trends raise questions in the light of past trials. It is surprising that basic knowledge deficits remain despite these being readily amenable to being addressed via normal clinical care and/or disease management programme interventions. That said, knowledge is not synonymous with skill—and the relationship(s) between HF knowledge and skills around self-care

appear to be non-linear. For example, other factors, such as cognitive effects of HF⁷⁶ or poor mental health,⁷⁷ may account for this in patients but are unlikely to influence caregivers. More understanding is needed regarding the moderating influence of these facets. That basic aspects and practices of HF self-care recommended by guidelines, such as objective weight monitoring, were seldom evident in the study findings is significant but cannot itself be taken as strong evidence that HF self-care behaviours were not being undertaken or were seen as unimportant. Absence of evidence, famously, is not necessarily evidence of absence. Yet, the qualitative data suggest that patients and, often, caregivers did not see these aspects as being important or influential in terms of health.

Based on the findings of this review, care and interventions to facilitate effective HF self-care should draw on clinical guidelines relating to the main domains of HF self-care, but also:

1. Include both patients and their nominated caregivers in clinical consultations; scope exists to provide useful support in primary, community and hospital settings.
2. Seek first to understand patient and caregiver beliefs about HF and its self-care, their expectations and aspirations for daily life, for example, via use of open-ended questions or structured rapid patient surveys. General skills around HF self-care can be assessed objectively and quickly²³ and basic knowledge should not be assumed.
3. Address self-care beliefs held by patients and caregivers that are contrary to best research evidence, or do not promote acceptance and assimilation of diagnosis, sensitively with research-informed alternatives. Common barriers to understanding and comprehension (such as low cognitive functioning) can be assessed reliably and rapidly in clinical care using validated measurement tools.⁷⁸
4. Integrate patient values, expectations and aspirations with clinical guideline recommendations and adapt care recommendations to ensure congruence accordingly.
5. Foster daily reliance on objective measures of symptoms and encourage urgency in responding to identified worsening symptoms.
6. Harness cues in patients' home environments and routines to increase compliance and adopt a problem-solving approach that involves developing contingencies when life patterns are altered.
7. Recommend pill boxes to all patients to manage medicines prior to and after hospital discharge; pharmacists can provide specialist advice to ensure technologies are appropriate to particular patients. Address the purposes of medications with all patients and their caregivers.

These steps are likely to improve the effectiveness and consistency of future disease management interventions to promote HF self-care. In relation to other facets of design, there appear to be few patient or caregiver-related barriers to harnessing the contributions of health professionals from various disciplines, different sectors or with technology. This raises the issue of whether future care strategies should focus on discrete 'disease management programmes' (usually provided by specialists) that complement the rest of the patient's healthcare or support that is more integrated with the rest of patient healthcare.

While there is likely to be more specialist expertise in HF and its self-care in acute hospital settings, this specialist care is also potentially less sustainable and accessible: health professionals in primary care and family medical settings and community pharmacists all stand as potentially positive and influential sources of support for HF self-care. Yet, the contributions of these various groups should be weighed against the importance of ensuring care

is coordinated, accessible, and reduces regimen complexity and treatment burden.⁷⁹ The use of patient checklists, decision-aids and electronic health records offers promise in supporting better and more integrated care across multiple care providers. However, the effectiveness of each of these tools in isolation to improve care continuity or outcomes in complex chronic diseases has yet to be shown.^{80–82} Current evidence therefore supports continued evolution of discrete disease management interventions to supplement care. Attempts should be focused on improving the design of the components of these disease management programmes using the recommendations of this review.

In addition, more knowledge is needed of HF self-care. Survey research is needed that systematically evaluates the knowledge and problem-solving abilities of patients and caregivers around each main domain of HF self-care to measure: knowledge, problem-solving, understanding, confidence and reported behaviours. In addition to examining the influence of sex, age and symptom severity, international comparisons should be made across patients in countries with different health systems and wealth levels to understand whether macro systems characteristics influence these individual-level factors.

Technology offers promising ways to integrate personalised support from health professionals and technology. For example, basic knowledge of HF and self-care could be raised and reinforced and symptoms monitored using social media via cell phone or tablet technology to provide ongoing reminders about key aspects of HF self-care that could be personalised to adapt to symptom severity, age and cognitive status of patients. This could provide evidence-based reminders or questions to better ensure that all domains of HF self-care are addressed systematically over time. Given that social media can include functions that link users together, there is also scope for patients and caregivers to share successful strategies to better integrate HF self-care behaviours with 'normal' life patterns, decrease isolation and increase social support.

Limitations

As with all reviews, the conclusions were constrained by the quality of the studies included and influenced by their populations, settings and foci. One particular issue raised in the studies related to the significance of HF self-care factors *not* identified by study participants in the findings reported. It is unclear whether, and to what degree, these factors were pursued during data collection. Most of the studies were carried out in wealthy countries with good access to effective HF medicines and health services. More research needs to be undertaken of self-care of HF in low and middle income countries and different health systems. There was also a lack of age-based analysis in the included studies and under-reporting of patients' New York Heart Association (NYHA) functional class; yet, these can reasonably be seen to influence capacity and skills in managing HF self-care.

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