

The Adherence and Knowledge Exchange Heart Disease Medicines (The TAKEmeds Pilot Study)



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Background

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is one of the leading causes of death in China.

Promoting evidence-based medicine uses and lifestyle modification (including smoking cessation, healthy diet, physical activities) are key strategies for the secondary prevention of CHD.

Study Focus

Coronary heart disease, access to healthcare, medication adherence, lifestyle modification & m-Health

Locations

Shanghai & Hainan, China

Duration

July, 2014 – June, 2016

Principal Investigator

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Main Collaborators

- JD Schwalm (PI), Mc Master University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
- School of Public Health, Fudan University, Shanghai, China
- Department of Cardiology, Hainan Nongken General Hospital, Haikou, China

Funders (Key)

- World Heart Federation (Hamilton Health Sciences Corporation)
- Duke Kunshan University (support Hainan site)

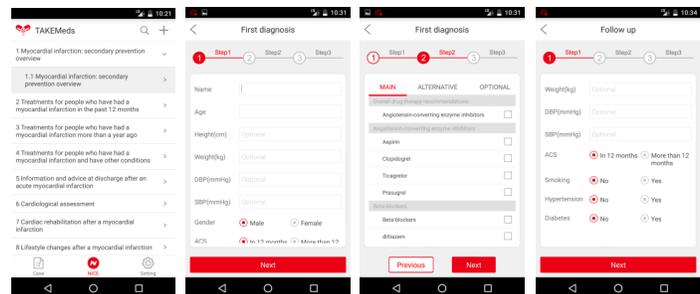
Aims

- 1). Develop a provider-facing mobile application that facilitates prescription of evidence-based medications for patients with established CHD;
- 2). Develop and contextualize patient-directed text messages/voice calls related to medication adherence for CHD and lifestyle modification;
- 3). Test the usability of the provider- and patient-facing interventions for increasing adherence to secondary prevention medications for CHD.

Study Design

We recruited 190 CHD patients from Longhua Community Healthcare Center, Xuhui District, Shanghai and Hainan Nongken General Hospital in Haikou, Hainan province, China to participate a 12-week intervention. The intervention provides physicians with mobile app-based decision support system to increase the evidence-based medication prescription and deliver evidence-based text messages/ voice calls to patients to promote medication adherence and lifestyle modification.

TAKEmeds



Impact

- If proven effective, the model has the potential to be scaled up to improve the secondary prevention of CHD patients in resource-limited settings and thereby to improve patients' health.
- The model could also be scaled up to other chronic diseases.
- The study also has a significant potential to guide policy-making and advance translational research in the field of CHD control and management.