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Secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease in general practice.

Submission date	Recruitment status	[_] Prospectively registered
23/01/2004	No longer recruiting	[_] Protocol
Registration date	**Overall study status**	[_] Statistical analysis plan
23/01/2004	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited	**Condition category**	[_] Individual participant data
20/11/2009	Circulatory System	

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
MC10

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives
Patients with established coronary heart disease have a lower mortality rate and less morbidity if they make changes in their behaviour (smoking, diet, exercise, weight), and are given appropriate medication (aspirin, beta blockers, lipid lowering drugs etc).
Achieving these interventions involves collaboration between patients and families, hospital staff, and primary care teams which is often not done well.
The main aim of this study was to see if the use of specialist liaison nurses to co-ordinate care at hospital discharge and to support existing rehabilitation and primary care services was cost-effective in reducing morbidity and cardiovascular risk in the year after myocardial infarction.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Not provided at time of registration

Primary study design
Interventional

Study design
Randomised controlled trial

Study type(s)
Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Heart disease

Interventions
1. Use of liaison nurses - sought to co-ordinate care, support the patient and family, support the practice nurses, and support the cardiac rehabilitation programme.
The liaison nurses were not involved with management of individual patients but sought to encourage the use of current models of behaviour change, achieve a structured programme for each patient, and promote the use of effective treatments.
2. No use of liaison nurses, i.e. standard care

Intervention Type
Other

Phase
Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)
1. At assessment demographic data and information on smoking and diet were collected. The patient's weight, height, blood pressure, and blood cholesterol were measured.
2. The three questionnaires asked about smoking, exercise, and diet; drug treatment; attendance at rehabilitation and other health services; and symptoms of pain and breathlessness.
3. Psychological state was assessed using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale

4. Quality of life using the Euroqual scale
5. At 12 months the clinical examination repeated the baseline measurements, together with a measurement of blood cotinine in those who had ever smoked, and a 6 minute exercise test.

Key secondary outcome(s)
Not provided at time of registration

Completion date
01/07/1997

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
597 patients from 67 practices in Southampton and South-West Hampshire who had been admitted to hospital or attended a chest pain clinic with a myocardial infarct or recent-onset angina were recruited to the study. 38 patients died within 12 months.
Follow up rates were about 90%.

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Other

Sex
All

Key exclusion criteria
Does not match inclusion criteria

Date of first enrolment
01/01/1995

Date of final enrolment
01/07/1997

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Institute of Health Sciences
Oxford
United Kingdom
OX3 7LF

Sponsor information

Organisation
Record Provided by the NHS R&D 'Time-Limited' National Programme Register - Department of Health (UK)

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
NHS Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke National Research and Development Programme (UK)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary
Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/12/1998		Yes	No
Results article	results	13/03/1999		Yes	No