

Hypertension

Biopsychosocial Assessment and Treatment

in Integrated Primary Care Settings

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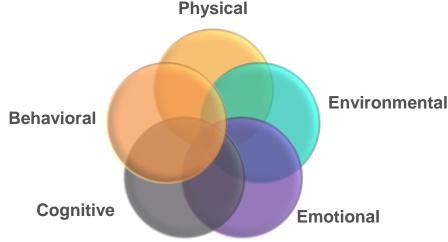
Biopsychosocial factors and treatments related to hypertension

Behaviors/Environment



Inactivity

Alcohol



Physical

- Increased age
- Race
- Genetics

Cognitive/Emotions/Environment

- Stress
- Other emotional factors

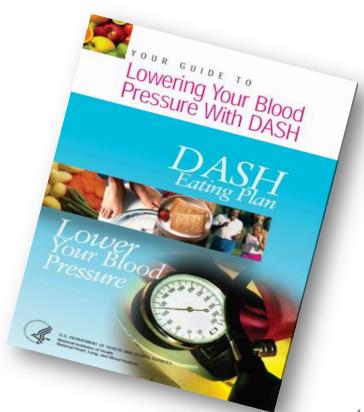
Sodium

- Actual sodium intake
 - U.S. adults average daily intake is >3,300 mg/day
 - 90% consume more sodium than recommended
- Recommended levels of sodium intake 2010
 - Dietary Guidelines for Americans
 - Reduce sodium to 2300 mg/day

Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH)

DASH Diet

- Emphasizes
 - Fruits & vegetables
 - Low fat dairy
 - Reduced saturated and total fat
- Goals
 - Sodium: 2300 mg
 - Potassium: 4700 mg
 - Magnesium 500 mg



Impact of lifestyle modifications

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Fruits, veg, low sat. fat

30 min, mod., most days

2/day men; 1/day women

BMI 18-5-24.9

2400 mg sodium

Weight reduction

DASH eating

Reduce sodium

Physical activity

Moderate ETOH

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Modification	Recommendation	SBP Reduction

5-20 mmHg/22 lbs (10 kg)

8-14 mmHg

2-8 mmHg

4-9 mmHg

2-4mmHg

Adapted from JNC 7 Chobanian et al. (2003) 5

Emotional factors

- Causal relation NOT demonstrated b/w stress and hypertension
- Evidence unclear about relation to hypertension
 - Anxiety
 - Depression
 - Hostility/cynical hostility
 - PTSD

Using the 5 A's

to Target Hypertension in **Integrated Primary Care Settings**

Assess

- Knowledge
- Impact
- Weight
- Eating habits
 - Sodium
- Physical Activity
- Alcohol
- Medication Use
- Emotional Response

Advise/Agree

Importance of blood pressure reduction

Role of lifestyle change on hypertension

Educate about possible changes

Collaborate on what patient wants to change

Assist

- Weight loss
- Increase physical activity
- Alcohol
 - Limited use
 - Men <1 drink/day; Women <2 drinks/day
- Diet
 - 2,300 mg sodium/day limit
 - DASH, Mediterranean

Assist

- Medication adherence
- Stress Management/Relaxation
- Emotional Responses
 - Tailor recommendations based on impact
 - Focus on Functioning and Quality of life
 - Distinguish immediate and chronic effects on BP

Arrange

- Follow-up
 - Frequency dependent on target behaviors
 - Consider telephone contact to facilitate change
- Care manager involvement
- Consider vertical integration methods
 - Classes targeting hypertension
 - Shared Medical Appointments
- Referrals
 - Dietician
 - Wellness Center/physical trainer

