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Furthermore, high quality teaching and learning do not happen by accident: a curriculum is initially no more than a document. Medical schools must engage with the foundation programme, helping to develop expertise in medical education and ensuring that the years spent as junior hospital doctors are part of a smooth transition for graduates. There will have to be rapid expansion in the number of medical graduates who have been taught to teach—those with formal training in methods of teaching and learning. Postgraduate training in medical education may have to become a formal requirement for at least some clinicians in each teaching facility, and medical education may develop into a formal postgraduate medical specialty. Lastly, the current difficult pathways for medical practitioners to gain formal educational qualifications may need to be simplified, with more flexible professional doctorates or membership courses.

The success of the foundation programme, then, will require genuine academic development and support throughout the entire healthcare system, rather than in a relatively small number of elite teaching facilities.

Richard Hays professor of medical education
School of Medicine, James Cook University, Queensland 4811, Australia
(richard.hays@jcu.edu.au)

Competing interests: None declared.

Self monitoring of high blood pressure

Doing it in the practice’s waiting room may be better than doing it at home

Lowering raised blood pressure reduces patients’ risk of developing cardiovascular disease. But the control of hypertension is often suboptimal, and this is borne out by the poorer effectiveness of treatment in observational studies than in randomised clinical trials. A recent systematic review by Falhey and colleagues emphasised that effective care for people with hypertension requires rigorous management with regular review and willingness to intensify drug treatment. The outcome of regular care depends on patients as much as, or more than, it does on practitioners. Evidence on managing chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus and asthma emphasises the value of patients’ participation, and the same is probably true for self monitoring of blood pressure. Measuring blood pressure is straightforward and has become even more so with the development of validated electronic measuring devices, which are now available to the public. Self monitoring satisfies the public’s demand for more control and knowledge about health and disease. In addition, it may affect workload in primary care.

A randomised controlled trial by McManus and colleagues in this issue (p 493) reports on self monitoring of blood pressure in the patient’s general practice rather than at home. Practice based self monitoring of blood pressure is an original concept and is worth testing. The self measured and professionally measured blood pressure values were comparable, suggesting that hypertension guidelines, which will be based for the foreseeable future on professional measurement data, are applicable to self monitoring. In this study self monitoring resulted in a cost effective reduction in blood pressure, with no increase in patients’ anxiety.

This new study provides valuable empirical data in line with earlier studies showing that home monitoring is more effective than usual care in controlling blood pressure and achieving targets. This effect is probably explained by the absence of a white coat effect and better adherence to treatment through self control. Despite these promising findings, some important questions remain unresolved.

Even though small gains in blood pressure reduction provided by self monitoring are clinically relevant, it is crucial to know whether they can be sustained over time, given the chronic nature of hypertension. If adherence to home monitoring declines over time it could lead to even poorer control of blood pressure through diminished contact between patients and doctors. Yet the average follow-up in all but a few studies of self monitoring has been less than a year. A weakness in the study by McManus and colleagues was the absence of cluster randomisation. As a consequence, general practitioners may have optimised their measurement during usual care, diminishing the effect size. Furthermore, systematic reviews show that most studies have been marred by methodological problems and have included only a small part of the hypertensive population in general practice. Self selection by enthusiastic participants in these studies may partly explain effectiveness, and this makes it difficult to recommend self measurement to all patients. Self monitoring of blood pressure should be part of a plan that includes patients more fully in decisions over treatment; includes regular checks of patients’ blood
Coronary heart disease in women
Is underdiagnosed, undertreated, and under-researched

Coronary heart disease remains the leading cause of death in men and women worldwide, and cardiovascular deaths exceed the number of deaths from all cancers combined. In the United Kingdom, coronary heart disease causes almost 114,000 deaths a year, and one in six occurs in women. In the UK and Europe, one woman dies every six minutes of heart disease and in the United States, one every minute. Moreover, in Europe, cardiovascular disease kills a higher percentage of women (55%) than men (43%). Yet coronary heart disease is still considered a disease of men.

Many women are unaware that coronary heart disease is their main killer; their biggest fear is breast cancer. Even more worrying, however, is the apparent lack of awareness of cardiovascular disease in women among healthcare professionals. At the time of presentation with heart disease, women tend to be 10 years older than men, and at the time of their first myocardial infarction they are usually 20 years older. As coronary heart disease is a disease of the older woman, many women believe that they can postpone investigations, such as coronary angiography and, together with late presentation to hospital, this can delay the start of effective treatment.

There are particularly clear sex differences in patients undergoing coronary revascularisation: mortality in women is notably higher. At the time of presentation with coronary artery disease, women are more likely to have comorbid factors such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia, peripheral vascular disease, and heart failure. In addition, risk among men with diabetes is associated with a twofold to threefold increased risk of coronary events in women. Low concentrations of high density lipoprotein seem to be a better predictor of coronary risk in women than high concentrations of low density lipoprotein. Furthermore, high levels of triglyceride are associated with greater risk among women than men.

Women and men with heart disease tend to differ in their presenting symptoms, their access to investigations and treatment, and their overall prognosis. Women may have more atypical symptoms than men—such as back pain, burning in the chest, abdominal discomfort, nausea, or fatigue—which makes the diagnosis more difficult. Women are less likely to seek medical help and tend to present late in the process of their disease. They are also less likely to have appropriate investigations, such as coronary angiography and, together with late presentation to hospital, this can delay the start of effective treatment.

There are clearly gender differences in presentations of coronary disease and outcomes. Women present later and are less likely to have angiography or coronary revascularisation. Women have a higher prevalence of hypertension and diabetes, and a lower prevalence of cigarette smoking. Women also tend to develop coronary artery disease at an older age, which may contribute to the poorer outcomes. Women are more likely to have comorbid conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, and obesity. Women are also more likely to have multiple risk factors, including smoking, hypertension, high cholesterol, and obesity. Women are also more likely to experience postmenopausal symptoms, such as hot flushes, which can exacerbate their symptoms and reduce their quality of life. Women are also more likely to experience depression and anxiety, which can affect their treatment adherence and outcomes. Women are also more likely to experience physical and psychological abuse, which can further exacerbate their symptoms and reduce their quality of life. Women are also more likely to experience social isolation and loneliness, which can affect their treatment adherence and outcomes. Women are also more likely to experience financial difficulties, which can affect their ability to access healthcare and medications, and reduce their quality of life. Women are also more likely to experience social isolation and loneliness, which can affect their treatment adherence and outcomes. Women are also more likely to experience financial difficulties, which can affect their ability to access healthcare and medications, and reduce their quality of life. Women are also more likely to experience social isolation and loneliness, which can affect their treatment adherence and outcomes. Women are also more likely to experience financial difficulties, which can affect their ability to access healthcare and medications, and reduce their quality of life.