An integrative literature review on nursing interventions aimed at increasing self-care among heart failure patients

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Objective: to analyze and summarize knowledge concerning critical components of interventions that have been proposed and implemented by nurses with the aim of optimizing self-care by heart failure patients. Methods: PubMed and CINAHL were the electronic databases used to search full peer-reviewed papers, presenting descriptions of nursing interventions directed to patients or to patients and their families and designed to optimize self-care. Forty-two studies were included in the final sample (n=4,799 patients). Results: this review pointed to a variety and complexity of nursing interventions. As self-care encompasses several behaviors, interventions targeted an average of 3.6 behaviors. Educational/counselling activities were combined or not with cognitive behavioral strategies, but only about half of the studies used a theoretical background to guide interventions. Clinical assessment and management were frequently associated with self-care interventions, which varied in number of sessions (1 to 30); length of follow-up (2 weeks to 12 months) and endpoints. Conclusions: these findings may be useful to inform nurses about further research in self-care interventions in order to propose the comparison of different modalities of intervention, the use of theoretical background and the establishment of endpoints to evaluate their effectiveness.

Descriptors: Heart Failure; Self-Care; Nursing; Intervention; Review.

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Introduction

The context of heart failure (HF) exemplifies par excellence the critical role that nurses have to play in meeting health and social care challenges facing an aging population and an important increase in the prevalence of chronic diseases\(^{(4)}\). HF is a global phenomenon. Nearly 6.5 million people in Europe, 5 million people in the USA and 2.4 million people in Japan currently suffer from heart failure (HF) and one million new cases are diagnosed every year worldwide. In Latin America, decompensated HF is the main cause of cardiovascular hospitalization. Indeed, Latin America is under the paradox of having the HF risk factors and HF epidemiology of developed countries with the added factors of Chagas Disease and rheumatic fever\(^{(2)}\). Three-quarters of all patients hospitalized for the first time with HF will die within 5 years, making its survival rate comparable to that of cancer\(^{(3)}\). The syndrome has also a high prevalence of comorbidities and multiple chronic conditions\(^{(4)}\), making these HF patients very complex, with a high risk of decompensation and frequent hospital admissions. Among patients aged 65 years or older, HF is the most frequent cause of hospitalization, and hospital care accounts for 65-75% of the expenditure on HF\(^{(5)}\).

Continuous clinical follow-up of HF patients is recognized as a class 1 recommendation in the recent guideline for the management of HF\(^{(5)}\) and successful patient self-care is one of the strategies highlighted as imperative within their plan of care. According to the Self-care of Heart Failure Model\(^{(6)}\), self-care is defined as "a naturalistic decision-making process involving the choice of behaviors that maintain physiologic stability (maintenance) and the response to symptoms when they occur (management)". Self-care encompasses a range of health-related behaviors and is influenced by several individual, social and environmental factors\(^{(7)}\). Thus, the development of nursing interventions, targeting the patient’s needs, demands careful planning (including an accurate evaluation of the needs), the choice for the best approach and a rigorous evaluation of its effectiveness in optimizing the practice of self-care and its translation into clinical outcomes.

A recent integrative review on self-care in HF aimed at identifying successfully implemented nursing interventions included only studies with experimental design\(^{(7)}\), considering that the randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the gold standard for research into the effects of interventions. Despite the importance of such results, this review did not represent all nursing interventions that have been proposed in this context. Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to conduct a broader integrative review aimed at identifying the critical components of interventions that have been proposed and implemented by nurses with the aim of at optimizing self-care by HF patients. Finally, we intended to further refine propositions for research and clinical practice.

Methods

The steps for the integrative review used in this study were: problem identification (question formulation), literature search, data evaluation, data analysis and reporting\(^{(9)}\). For question formulation in the first step, we were inspired by the PICO strategy, defining population as “HF patients” and intervention as “nursing intervention aimed at promoting self-care”. The comparison criterion was not applied and outcome was analyzed in an exploratory perspective. Step 1 - Problem identification: the central question of this integrative review was: “What are the main attributes of nursing interventions that have been described to optimize self-care behaviors among HF patients?” The aspects analyzed were: comprehensiveness of the intervention; nature of the intervention (educational only or including clinical assessments/interventions); if they were theory-based; how they were applied (e.g., individually/in group; in person/by phone); who was the target population (patients only or patients and families/caregivers); the targeted self-care behaviors and the primary and secondary endpoints used to evaluate the intervention. Step 2 - Literature search: an extensive electronic search of literature was conducted in the databases PubMed and Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), from January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2013. The following key words were used: Heart Failure AND Self-Care AND Nursing Intervention. MeSH (Medical Subject Heading) Major Topics were used for the research in PubMed. Studies included met the following criteria: full peer-reviewed papers, describing experimental, quasi-experimental, descriptive and pilot studies that should necessarily present a clear proposition or implementation of a nursing intervention aimed at optimizing self-care, targeting patients or patients and families. Papers should be written in English, French, Spanish or Portuguese. Only published papers were considered. Reviews and dissertations or unpublished papers were not included\(^{(6-9)}\). Step 3 - Data evaluation: 97 studies were found in PubMed and 45 in CINAHL. First, duplicate articles were discarded. Subsequently, title and abstracts
were reviewed for content. Five independent reviewers validated the process of evaluation and retention of the studies. Finally, 42 studies were included in the review. For details, see the flowchart (Figure 1).

![Flowchart of the methodological steps undertaken in the integrative review](image)

**Figure 1 - Flowchart of the methodological steps undertaken in the integrative review**

Step 4 - Data analysis: a research instrument was developed for data extraction and analysis from the included studies. The instrument comprised the following items: (1) Data regarding article information; (2) Characteristics of the sample (outpatient/inpatient, age, sample size, gender); (3) Study design; (4) Intervention description (educational activity, theoretical background, clinical assessment/intervention; intervention dose and length of follow-up); (5) Strategy for intervention delivery (verbal/written/use of information and communication technology, in person/by phone, individual/group, patient/dyad); (6) Targeted self-care behaviors; (7) Endpoints. This step was performed by four reviewers divided into two independent groups and revised by a fifth reviewer.

**Results**

The reviewed articles were mostly published in nursing journals (64.3%). Medical and multidisciplinary journals accounted for 19.0% and 16.7% of the studies, respectively. The number of publications was distributed throughout the years, with a slight concentration in 2005 and 2012 (16.7% and 19.0%). North America was the continent with the greatest number of articles (50.0%), followed by Europe (26.2%); South America (11.9%); Asia (9.5%) and Oceania (2.4%). The 42 articles included a total of 4,799 patients, with sample sizes varying from 10 to 406 patients. Patients were in average 68.6 years old and mostly male (61.9%). In the 22 studies reporting New York Heart Association (NYHA) Functional Class specifically (n=2,562), it varied from I up to IV, but the majority of patients were in Class II (36.6%) or III (45.6%). Concerning the moment of transition, 26 studies targeted patients during their clinical follow-up, 2 studies targeted hospitalized patients, 13 studies targeted patients in the transition from hospital to home and 1 study did not mention it clearly. Most of the reviewed studies (31/42) adopted RCT design, but from those, 6 were pilot studies with small samples. The studies analyzed are summarized in Figure 2.
| Author Continent Journal Design | Sample | Intervention description | Intervention details | Target self-care | Endpoint |
|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|
| 1. Agren et al., 2012 (10) Europe Multidisciplinary RCT† | Outpatient | - Educational and psychosocial support; Problem-solving skills - Theory: Shared Care Model - CA: no / CI: no - 3 sessions; 1 h ; FUp: 3 and 12 months | - Information: verbal, written, ICT (CD-ROM program) - Delivery: in person - Individual/dyads - Participants: patients | DW (3); SympMon (12); MedAdh; Diet (10); PA (11); Vac (12) | Primary: HRQoL (SF-36); depressive symptoms (BDI-II); perceived control (CAS); self-care behaviors (EHFscBS); caregiver burden (CBS) |
| 2. Arredondo-Holguín et al., 2012 (13) South America Nursing Quasi-experimental | Outpatient | - Educational activities: disease, self-care, living with HF, empowering and motivation. Patients & families. - Theory: Self-care Deficit Theory - CA: no / CI: no - 2 meetings, 6 telenursing sessions, 2 home visits and 2 group sessions - FUp: 9 months | - Information: verbal, written, ICT (telenursing) - Delivery: in person - Individual and group - Participants: patients & families | MedAdh; SympManag | Primary: self-care behaviors (HFSCBS) |
| 3. Austin et al., 2012 (12) North America Nursing Quasi-experimental | In/Outpat | - Strengthening of self-care practices through encouraging messages for the management of HF - No theory - CA: no / CI: no - 10 messages; 3 to 5 min, daily voiced messages; 60 seconds - FUp: 30 days | - Information: verbal, ICT (interactive voice response system) - Delivery: by phone - Individual - Participants: patients & families | MedAdh; Diet; DW; SympManag | Primary: readmissions |
| 4. Barnason et al., 2010 (13) North America Nursing Pilot Study (RCT) | In/Outpat | - Hospital transition modules (self-care skills, self-regulation of HF, managing barriers) and counseling - Theory: Social Cognitive Theory and Medication Adherence Conceptual Framework - CA: no / CI: no - 2 sessions; 20 to 30 min; FUp: 3 months | - Information: verbal, written, no ICT (CD-ROM) - Delivery: by phone and by phone - Individual - Participants: patients | MedAdh; SympManag | Primary: medication use (BMQ, DRUGS); self-efficacy for HF self-care (KCCQ); HRQoL (KCCQ) |
| 5. Boyde et al., 2013 (14) Oceania Nursing Quasi-experimental | In/Outpat: NM. | - Focus on one topic each week in the manual on HF; focus group in the concluding session - No theory - CA: no / CI: no - 8 weeks - FUp: after 8 weeks | - Information: verbal, written, ICT (DVD) - Delivery: in person - Individual and group - Participants: patients | SympMon; MedAdh; Diet; PA; DW; Rest and relaxation | Primary: knowledge (DHFKS), self-care abilities (SCHFI) |
| 6. Brandon et al., 2009 (15) North America Nursing Pilot study (RCT) | Outpatient | - APN-led telephone intervention; education about HF pathophysiology and self-care - Theory: Orem’s Self-Care Deficit - CA: no / CI: no - Once every 2 weeks; 7 phone calls; 5 to 30 mins; FUp: 6 months | - Information: verbal, no ICT - Delivery: in person and by phone - Individual - Participants: patients | Diet; Vac; SympManag; MedAdh; Smoking cessation | Primary: readmissions; HRQoL (MLHFQ); self-care behaviors (29-item SCB scale) |
| 7. Brennan et al., 2010 (16) North America Nursing RCT | Outpatient | - Technology practice to meet individual care goals; focus on education, symptoms and communication - No theory - CA: no / CI: no - Variable duration of sessions - FUp: 24 weeks | - Information: verbal, written, ICT (website, CD, webcam) - Delivery: in person - Individual - Participants: patient | DW; PA; Diet; SympMon | Primary: HRQoL (SF-12; MLIQ), self-management (SCHFI) Secondary: satisfaction with nursing care (organization-specific survey), service use |

(The Figure 2 continue in the next page...)
| Author Continent Journal Design | Sample | Intervention description | Intervention details | Target self-care | Endpoint |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|
| Boisvert S, Proulx-Belhumeur A, Gonçalves N, Doré M, Francoeur J, Gallani MC. | Outpatient | - Lifestyle intervention based on motivational interviewing; physical activity | - Information: verbal | PA | Primary: HRQoL (SF-36, LHFQ); motivational readiness for physical activity (Readiness-to-Change-Ruler) |
| | Age: 77.7 | - Theory: Motivational Interviewing | - Delivery: in person | | |
| | n=60 | - CA: no / Cl: no | - Individual | | |
| | (18/IG, 22/IG 2; 20/CG) | - 8 sessions; 1 h | - Participants: patients | | |
| | Male: NM | - FU: 5 months | | | |
| Caldwell et al., 2005 North America Medical Pilot study (RCT) | Outpatient | - Information about HF causes and mechanisms, signs and symptoms; importance of self-care/potential barriers | - Information: verbal | DW; SympManag | Primary: knowledge about HF (study-specific questionnaire); self-care behaviors (EHFScCBS); BNP |
| Age: 70.8 | - No theory | - Delivery: in person | | | |
| n=36 | - CA: yes / Cl: no | - Individual | | | |
| (20/IG; 16/CG) | - 1 session and 1 phone call; | - Participants: patients | | | |
| Male: 25 | - FU: 3 months | | | | |
| Clark et al., 2003 North America Nursing Pilot study (descriptive) | NM | - Discussions about living with a family member with HF, positive results from other patients, role-playing | - Information: verbal, written | Diet; PA; DW; MedAdh | Primary: acceptability and feasibility of the intervention |
| Age: NM | - Theory: Motivation and Self-Determination Theory | - Delivery: in person | | | |
| n=32 dyads | - CA: no / Cl: no | - Individual | | | |
| (32/IG; no CG) Male: NM | - 2 sessions; 2 h; | - Participants: patients & families | | | |
| | - FU: NM | | | | |
| Dansky et al., 2008 North America Nursing RCT | Outpatient | - Clinical information system transmitting data over telephone lines for patients to communicate electronically with health care providers; emphasis on symptoms | - Information: verbal, ICT (telehealth) | DW; PA; Diet; Vacc; MedAdh; SympManag | Primary: confidence, self-care maintenance and management behaviors (SCHFI) |
| Age: 77.0 | - Theory: The Self-Care Model | - Delivery: in person | | | |
| n=284 | - CA: yes / Cl: no | - Individual | | | |
| (IG/CG: not clear) | - Daily intervention, telehealth system for 62 days; FU: 120 days | - Participants: patients & families | | | |
| Male: 25 | | | | | |
| De la Porte et al., 2007 Europe Multidisciplinary RCT | Outpatient | - Education about the disease, its etiology, and self-care behaviors; discussion about medical and social circumstances; appointment with a dietician | - Information: verbal, written | MedAdh; Diet; DW; SympMon; SympManag; PA; Rest | Primary: readmissions; all-cause mortality; Secondary: NYHA class; HRQoL (SF-36, LHFQ); BNP; self-care behavior (EHFScCBS); cost; HF medication |
| Age: 70.5 | - No theory | - Delivery: in person | | | |
| n=240 | - CA: yes / Cl: yes | - Individual | | | |
| (118/IG; 122/CG) | - 9 sessions; FU: 12 months | - Participants: patients | | | |
| Male: 174 | | | | | |
| Dilles et al., 2011 Europe Nursing Quasi-experimental | Inpatient | - Computer-assisted learning program with 8 modules: circulatory system, HF, symptoms, diagnosis, medication, self-care, frequent questions, self-test | - Information: verbal, ICT (interactive CD-ROM on HF) | NM | Primary: knowledge (Dutch HF knowledge scale); self-care (EHFScCBS) |
| Age: 72.8 | - No theory | - Delivery: by computer | | | |
| n=37 | - CA: no / Cl: no | - Individual | | | |
| (21/IG; 16/CG) | - 1 session; 30-45 min; FU: 3 months | - Participants: patients | | | |
| Male: 26 | | | | |
| Author Continent | Journal Design | Sample | Target self-care | Intervention description | Intervention details | Endpoint |
|------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 14. Domingues et al., 2011 | South America | Medical RCT | In/Outpat | 62.6 n=111 (48/IG; 63/CG) | Male: 64 Information on HF, pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment, education on HF, promoting self-management skills, patients encouraged to contact program nurses any time they needed. Theory: No. CA: no / CI: yes. Number of sessions: 5; duration: 30-40 min.; number of calls: 8. Follow-up: 3 months. Information: verbal, written, ICT (video). Delivery: in person and by phone. Individual | Participants: patients & caregivers | SympMon Primary: HF awareness and self-care knowledge (HF and self-care information questionnaire). Secondary: emergency visits, death, readmissions | 15. Dunagan et al., 2005 | North America | Multidisciplinary RCT | In/Outpat | 70.0 n=151 (76/IG; 75/CG) | Male: 66 Education on HF, promoting self-management skills, patients encouraged to contact program nurses any time they needed. Theory: No. CA: yes / CI: yes. Number of sessions: depending on clinical evaluation. Follow-up: 6 and 12 months. Information: NM, ICT (video). Delivery: in person and by phone. Individual | Participants: patients | Diet; MedAdh Primary: readmissions; emergency visits. Secondary: HRQoL (SF-12, MLHFQ); cost; death; satisfaction (Study-specific 13-item questionnaire) | 16. Dunbar et al., 2005 | North America | Nursing RCT | Outpatient | 61.0 n=61 (29/IG; 32/IG) | Male: 33 Patients participated in sessions focusing on enhancing family support and patient choice through communication, role-playing, case scenarios. Theory: Autonomy Support Theory. Number of sessions: 1 h 30 min to 2 h. Follow-up: 3 months. Information: verbal, written, ICT, ICT (video). Delivery: in person and ICT. Individual and group | Participants: patients & families | Diet; MedAdh; PA Primary: Na intake (Self-reported and urinary Na). Secondary: family functioning (Family APGAR); depressive symptoms (BDI-II); autonomy support (FCCQ-P) | 17. Hoban et al., 2013 | North America | Nursing RCT | Outpatient | 78.4 n=80 (40/IG; 40/CG) | Male: 29 Instructions on monitoring at baseline and telemonitoring of patients by a cardiac nursing team. Theory: No. CA: no / CI: no. Number of sessions: 1 session at baseline; FUp: 30, 60 and 90 days. Information: verbal, written, ICT, ICT (telemonitoring). Delivery: in person and ICT. Individual | Participants: patients | MedAdh; Diet; MedAdh; PA Primary: self-care behaviors (SCHFI); HRQoL (MLHFQ); readmission rates | 18. Karlsson et al., 2005 | Europe | Multidisciplinary RCT | In/Outpat | 76.0 n=146 (72/IG; 74/CG) | Male: 82 Information given on HF and self-care, interview with a specially trained nurse. Theory: No. CA: yes / CI: yes. Number of sessions: NM. Follow-up: 6 months. Information: verbal, written, ICT (interactive computer program and video). Delivery: in person and ICT. Individual | Participants: patients | MedAdh; Diet; PA Primary: knowledge about HF and self-care (HF knowledge questionnaire); secondary: self-care behaviors (SCHFI); HRQoL (MLHFQ); readmission rates | 19. Karlsson et al., 2004 | North America | Medical RCT | Outpatient | 72.1 n=200 (98/IG; 102/CG) | Male: 103 Information on HF, self-care management, barriers identification and reinforcement of compliance. Theory: No. CA: yes / CI: yes. Number of sessions: NM. Follow-up: 3 and 6 months. Information: verbal, written, ICT (interactive computer program and video). Delivery: in person and by phone. Individual | Participants: patients & families | MedAdh; Diet; PA Primary: self-care behaviors (SCHFI); HRQoL (MLHFQ); readmission rates |
| Author Continent | Journal Design | Sample | Intervention description | Intervention details | Target self-care | Endpoint |
|------------------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|
| Boisvert S, Proulx-Belhumeur A, Gonçalves N, Doré M, Francoeur J, Gallani MC. | North America | Inpatient | Information on HF pathophysiology decompensation, self-care (regimen of diuretics, fluid and salt restriction) | Information: verbal, written, no ICT | Diet; MedAdh; Avoidance of alcohol; DW; SympMon; Smoking cessation | Primary: readmissions; days of hospitalization; death Secondary: costs, HRQoL (MLHF) |
| Koelling et al., 2005 (29) | North America | Medical RCT | Age: 64.8 n=223 (107/IG; 116/CG) Male: 129 | No theory | Individual Participants: patients |
| Kommuri et al., 2012 (30) | North America | Multidisciplinary RCT | In/Outpatient | An education session was offered to emphasize the most important self-care behaviors in the management of HF | Information: verbal, written, no ICT | Diet; DW; MedAdh; SympMon; Smoking cessation; Avoidance of alcohol | Primary: HF knowledge (HFKQ) Secondary: clinical event; death; readmissions |
| Lee et al., 2013 (31) | North America | Multidisciplinary Pilot Study (RCT) | In/Outpatient | Face-to-face education and counseling session to introduce the household use of a symptom diary | Information: verbal, written (symptom diary) | Diet; DW; Symptom recognition | Primary: event-free survival; HRQOL (MLHFQ); fluid intake (SCHFI: 2 items) |
| Leventhal et al., 2011 (32) | Europe | Medical RCT | Outpatient | Educational and supportive care to build self-care abilities and individualized patient goal setting | Information: verbal, written, no ICT | SympMon; MedAdh; SympManag; DW; Diet | Primary: readmissions; death Secondary: HRQoL (EQ-5D, MLHF) |
| Lupon et al., 2008 (33) | Europe | Nursing Quasi-experimental | Outpatient | Supervision and reinforcement of self-care behaviors, information on HF; encouragement of family participation | Information: verbal, no ICT | Diet; PA; MedAdh; DW; Smoking cessation; Avoidance of alcohol | Primary: self-care (EHScBS) Secondary: death; readmissions |
| Mårtensson et al., 2005 (34) | Europe | Medical RCT | Outpatient | Focus on patient's understanding of HF and improvement of self-management; focus on patient's needs and skills | Information: verbal, written, ICT (CD-ROM) | Diet; DW; SympMon; SympManag | Primary: HRQoL (SF-36, MLWHF); depression (SDS) |
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| Author Continent | Journal Design | Sample | Intervention description | Endpoint | Intervention details |
|------------------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Mussi et al., 2013 | Outpatient - Educative nursing intervention | Men: 62.9 | Focus on improvement of self-care and emission | Interventions: Knowledge (35) | Information: verbal, written, no ICT |
| Otsu et al., 2011 | Outpatient - Intervention based on stages of change, depending on the level of conviction and confidence in performing self-care | Men: 73.1 | Emphasis on empowerment and motivation for the adaptation to living with HF | Interventions: Smoking cessation; Avoidance of alcohol consumption; Smoking reduction; Physical activity; Medication adherence; Dietary recommendations; Symptom management; Self-care behaviors | Information: verbal, written, no ICT |
| Paradis et al., 2010 | Outpatient - Intervention based on stages of change, depending on the level of conviction and confidence in performing self-care | Men: 70.5 | Focus on encouragement of HF management and decreasing barriers to self-care | Interventions: Knowledge (35) | Information: verbal, written, no ICT |
| Riegel et al., 2006 | Outpatient - Focus on encouragement of HF management and decreasing barriers to self-care | Women: 59.7 | Emphasis on empowerment and motivation for the self-care management (EHFScB) | Interventions: Knowledge (35) | Information: verbal, written, no ICT |
| Rodríguez-Gásquez et al., 2012 | Outpatient - Emphasis on empowerment and motivation for the self-care management (EHFScB) | Men: 67.8 | Emphasis on empowerment and motivation for the self-care management (EHFScB) | Interventions: Knowledge (35) | Information: verbal, written, ICT |
| Sebern et al., 2012 | Outpatient - The shared care dyadic intervention (SCDI) was used to improve specific relationship processes to exchange care and assistance | Men: 70.5 | Emphasis on empowerment and motivation for the self-care management (EHFScB) | Interventions: Knowledge (35) | Information: verbal, written, no ICT |

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| Author Continent | Journal Design | Sample | Intervention description | Intervention details | Target self-care | Endpoint |
|------------------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Boisvert S, Proulx-Belhumeur A, Gonçalves N, Doré M, Francoeur J, Gallani MC. | | | - Self-management program promoting the monitoring of sodium and fluid intake and HF symptoms.<br>- Theory: Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory<br>- CA: no / CI: no<br>- 5 sessions: 1 home visit and 4 telephone calls at 1, 3, 7 and 11 weeks;<br>- FUp: 12 weeks | - Information: verbal<br>- Delivery: in person and by phone, no ICT<br>- Individual and family<br>- Participants: patients | SympManag; Diet; DW | Primary: self-care (EHFS<sub>6</sub>B-12 with 2 deleted items); self-efficacy for salt and fluid control (SeSFC); health service use and HF-related symptom distress (HFS<sub>D</sub>) |
| Shao et al. | Asia | Nursing RCT | Outpatient<br>Age: 72.0<br>n=108<br>(54/IG; 54/CG)<br>Male: 73 | - Telephone-delivered support and information; facilitation to attain valued goals; self-management and improvement in functional health.<br>- Theory: Rogers' Science of Unitary Human Beings person-environment process<br>- CA: no / CI: no<br>- 6 phones calls; FUp: 12 weeks | - Information: verbal, no ICT<br>- Delivery: by phone<br>- Individual<br>- Participants: patients | NM (dependent on the patient valued goals) | Primary: purposeful participation in attaining health goals (PKPCT); HRQoL (SF-36); self-management (SMHF) |
| Shearer et al., 2007 | North America | Nursing RCT | In/Outpatient<br>Age: 76.0<br>n=87<br>(42/IG; 45/CG)<br>Male: 73 | - Program developed to enhance self-management with self-selected goals, with emphasis on PA and Diet<br>- Theory: Activation Theory<br>- CA: no / CI: no<br>- 6 sessions; FUp: 6 months | - Information: verbal, written, ICT (DVD on HF self-management)<br>- Delivery: in person and by phone<br>- Individual<br>- Participants: patients | PA; Diet | Primary: patient activation (PAM); self-management (SCHFI); medical outcomes (MOS)<br>Secondary: readmissions; emergency visits |
| Shively et al., 2013 | North America | Nursing RCT | Outpatient<br>Age: 66.1<br>n=84<br>(43/IG; 41/CG)<br>Male: 83 | - Educational intervention on HF knowledge and to establish a routine for symptom monitoring; discussion on challenges and success in managing HF<br>- Theory: Triandis Model of Health Behavior; Smith's Family Care Theory<br>- CA: no / CI : no<br>- 4 weeks; FUp: 60 days | - Information: verbal, written, ICT (educational videotape)<br>- Delivery: in person and by phone<br>- Individual<br>- Participants: patients | DW; Alcohol avoidance; MedAdh; PA; Diet; Smoking cessation; SympMon | Primary: self-care (physical activity scale, drinking, smoking); BMI<sup>†</sup>; readmission contact with professional; days of hospitalization; emergency visits |
| Sisk et al., 2006 | North America | Medical RCT | | | | | |
| Smith et al., 2005 | North America | Nursing Pilot study (descriptive) | In/Output<br>Age: 67.0<br>n=10<br>(10/IG; no CG)<br>Male: 6 | | | | | | |

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| Author Continent Journal Design | Sample | Intervention description | Intervention details | Target self-care | Endpoint |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Stromberg et al., 2006<sup>(48)</sup> Europe Multidisciplinary RCT | Outpatient Age: 70.0 n=154 (82/IG; 72/CG) Male: 109 | - Nurse-led, computer-assisted program with 7 modules covering educational topics on HF and one module with a self-test  - No theory  - CA: no / CI: no  - 1 session; 30-45 min; FUp: 6 months | - Information: verbal, ICT (educational CD-ROM on HF)  - Delivery: in person  - Individual  - Participants: patients | SympMon | Primary: knowledge and compliance on self-care behavior (study-specific questionnaire); HRQoL (EQ-5D) |
| Stromberg et al., 2003<sup>(49)</sup> Europe Medical RCT | Outpatient Age: 77.5 n=106 (52/IG; 54/CG) Male: 65 | - Assisting patients in improving self-care, psychosocial support, information on HF symptoms and treatment  - No theory  - CA: yes / CI: yes  - 1 to 8 visits; 1 h; FUp: 3 and 12 months | - Information: verbal, written  - Delivery: in person  - Individual  - Participants: patients & families | Diet; DW; SympMon; SympManag | Primary: all-cause mortality Secondary: readmission; days of hospitalization; self-care behavior (EHFscB) |
| Tung et al. (2013)<sup>(50)</sup> Asia Nursing Quasi-experimental – historical comparison | Outpatient Age: 65.1 n=82 (40/IG; 42/CG) Male: 61 | - Self-management intervention with 3 components: self-management book, in-person self-management training and ongoing feedback regarding adherence  - Theory: situation-specific theory of HF self-care  - CA: no / CI: no  - 4 sessions, twice a week for 2 weeks; weekly (1<sup>st</sup> month) and biweekly (2<sup>nd</sup> month) telephone calls; FUp: 2 months | - Information: verbal, written (book), no ICT  - Delivery: in person and by phone  - Individual  - Participants: patients | Diet; PA; MedAdh; SympManag | Primary: Self-care behaviors (SCHFI) and HRQoL (MLHFQ) |
| Wang et al., 2011<sup>(51)</sup> Asia Nursing Pilot study (RCT) | In/Outpat Age: 71.5 n=27 (14/IG; 13/CG) Male: 21 | - Information on HF pathophysiology and strengthening of self-care  - No theory  - CA: yes / CI: no  - Number and duration of sessions: NM  - FUp: 3 months | - Information: verbal, written, no ICT  - Delivery: in person and by phone  - Individual  - Participants: patients & families | Diet; MedAdh; DW; PA; SympMon | Primary: symptom distress (SDQ), activity tolerance (SMWT), HRQoL (SF-36) Secondary: emergency visits, readmission |

* IG: intervention group; † CG: control group; ‡ RCT: randomized control trial; ⌦ CA: clinical assessment; ⌦ CA: clinical intervention; § FUp: follow-up; ** ICT: information and communication technology; †† BMI: body mass index; †† BNP: B-type natriuretic peptide; §§ Diet: salt and fluid restriction; ‖‖ DW: daily weight; §§§ HRQoL: health-related quality of life; *** MedAdh: medication adherence; ††† PA: physical activity; ‖‖‖ SympManag: symptom management; ‖‖‖‖ SympMon: symptom monitoring; ········ Vacc: vaccination; ········ APN: advanced practice nurse

Figure 2 - Synthesis of the reviewed articles
**Target participants:** The majority of the studies targeted patients only (26/42), but 16 studies were centered also on the family or caregiver.

**Target self-care:** In general, studies targeted between 3 and 4 self-care behaviors (mean = 3.6; median = 4 behaviors). The behaviors most frequently targeted in descending order were diet (reduction of salt intake alone or associated with fluid restriction and/or healthy eating) mentioned in 31/42 studies; adherence to medication, in 27/42; daily weight (25/42); physical activity (19/42) as well as monitoring (17/42) and management (14/42) of signs and symptoms of HF decompensation. Less targeted behaviors were smoking (8/42) and alcohol cessation (6/42); vaccination (4/42) and stress control/relaxation (2/42).

**Intervention activities:** All the studies included educational/counselling activities in their interventions. In 14 studies, interventions used cognitive behavioral strategies: mastering the management of self-care behaviors, discussions and exchanges of experiences with self-care behaviors, action planning, modeling and social persuasion, awareness of physical and emotional states, motivational interviewing or empowerment and managing barriers. Finally, 10 studies mentioned a combination of information and cognitive behavioral strategies. In 18 studies, educational interventions were mostly based on information about the cardiovascular system, the HF pathophysiology, symptoms and treatment as well as expected self-care behaviors.

**Theoretical background:** The majority of the 18 studies focused on information did not use theoretical background to guide their intervention. Only two studies based on information mentioned the use of theoretical background, and the Self-Care Model and Orem’s Self-Care Theory were used to define the concepts under study. As a rule, the 14 studies using cognitive behavioral strategies were based on a theoretical background. The models used were Activation Theory; Motivation and Self-Determination Theory; Transtheoretical Model; Bandura’s Social Cognitive Theory; Self-Determination Theory; Cognitive Behavior Theory; Orem’s Self-Care Deficit Theory; Shared Care Conceptual Model; Motivational Interviewing; situation-specific theory of HF and Decision-Making Framework. Only one study did not use theoretical background for the intervention centered on behavior change. Among the 10 studies whose interventions included both information and changing behavior strategies, five used theories to guide the intervention: Rogers’ Science of Unitary Human Being’s Process; the Self-Care Deficit Theory; the Shared Care Model; the Autonomy Support Theory and the Triandis Model. Four studies did not use any theoretical background.

**Type of intervention delivery:** All studies used verbal information in their interventions. Twenty-eight of them also used written information and 15 used information and communication technologies (ICT). Among ICT, the main tools were CD-ROM, DVD and video, alone or in combination. Fifty-four studies mentioned the use of telehealth or telenursing, and one study developed a website. Interventions were delivered individually (35/42), in group (2/42) or combining individual and group meetings (5/42). The majority of the interventions were delivered in person (39/42). From those, 19 combined in-person interventions with telephone calls. Two studies used only telephone calls and one used only CD-ROM to deliver the intervention.

**Dose of intervention:** The number of sessions to deliver the intervention varied from one to 30, with a mean of 5.6 sessions, but five articles did not clearly mention it. The duration of the sessions varied between five to 120 minutes, with a mean of 61.7 minutes, but again, 22 articles did not report this information. Finally, the duration of the follow-up ranged from 2 weeks up to 12 months, with an average of 5.8 months. Two studies were not clear about the length of the follow-up.

**Inclusion of clinical assessment and intervention:** In 12 studies, educational interventions were provided along with the clinical assessment of the patient, using anamnesis associated or not to physical examination (heart and lung auscultation and inspection of edema). In seven of these studies, the clinical evaluation was followed by therapeutic optimization, with management of the medication by the nurses involved in the study according to preestablished protocols and/or by referring to the cardiologist.

**Endpoints:** All studies established primary endpoints, with an average of 1.8 criteria (median=2). Self-care measures were the most frequent primary endpoints,
measured in 57% of the studies (24/42). Different measures of self-care were used: self-care scales (19/24) or specific measures of the targeted behavior (5/24). Other primary endpoints were: readmissions (12/42); health-related quality of life (13/42); other psychosocial measures related to the strategies of intervention (10/42) and knowledge (9/42). The primary endpoints less frequently used were: clinical data regarding signs of decompensation/stabilization of HF (6/42), mortality (5/42), hospital days (3/42) and visits to the emergency department (2/42). Acceptability/feasibility was evaluated in one out of six pilot studies. Under half of the studies (18/42) used secondary endpoints. For those studies, in average 2.1 criteria were used (median=2). Secondary admission (6/18), HRQoL (6/18), visits to emergency departments (5/18), psychosocial variables (5/18), cost (2/18), knowledge (1/18), hospital days (1/18) and clinical data (1/18) were the criteria assessed.

Discussion

In this review, we aimed at evaluating the main features of the interventions implemented by nurses to promote self-care among HF patients. Our results confirmed the variety and the complexity of the interventions that have been proposed.

All the studies were founded on educational/counselling activities and it is noteworthy that a significant number of interventions were based only on information. It is widely recognized that, despite the importance of knowledge about the health-related condition, it is not sufficient to help individuals change their behaviors. Moreover, the majority of the studies based only on information had not used theoretical background guiding the content and the strategy of educational intervention as well as the rational used to evaluate its results. The use of theoretical backgrounds is important to understand results and how inventions worked, enabling further improvements in the effectiveness of behavioral interventions. In 28% of the studies, self-care interventions were combined with clinical assessment and therapeutic optimization, which is a troubling point for the evaluation of the effectiveness of self-care behaviors by themselves on clinical outcomes. The development and application of clear protocols as well the evaluation of the degree of adherence to each of them is essential to build a theoretical understanding of the process of change.

Self-care is defined as a set of health-related behaviors that can be divided in maintenance, monitoring and managing behaviors. Thus, interventions are anyhow often complex because more than one behavior is targeted. Behaviors contributing to the stability of the clinical profile, the maintenance behaviors diet, medication and physical activity, were the most frequently targeted, along with the monitoring behaviors of daily weight and observation of signs and symptoms of HF decompensation. Management behaviors are far less targeted in interventions.

Regarding the strategies used to deliver the intervention, it is important to note the frequent use of phone calls as well as ICT. These strategies may result in an increased accessibility to interventions, considering mainly the impaired and fragile health condition of HF patients. Research is needed to demonstrate the added value of such strategies. However, it is important to note that important information regarding intervention dose and length of follow-up were not mentioned in seven studies, while the duration of intervention sessions was not mentioned in 22. Studies on nursing interventions need to describe this information carefully, permitting further replication or comparison.

Interventions targeted patients or patients & families, individually or in group. Interventional strategies involving social referents are increasing in nursing studies, based on the assumption of the importance of social referents for the support of change and maintenance of health-related behaviors. Further studies must be done in order to explore if the inclusion of the caregivers optimizes the results of the intervention in this context. The demonstration of the cost-benefit ratio of this approach (considering the effectiveness of the intervention in terms of social and physical functioning and wellness) would be important, considering that the inclusion of dyads could result in more complex study design and higher costs.

Regarding the outcomes, all the studies established primary endpoints, and about half of them, secondary ones. Surprisingly, self-care was the primary endpoint of only 50% of them. Because behavior change is the aim of the interventions, behavior should always be the primary outcome. Clinical outcomes as endpoints are also important, because behavioral changes are intended to ameliorate the clinical profile. However, it is possible that interventions do not succeed in changing behavior and, even when they do, there are many reasons why they may be effective in achieving...
the desired behavior change but do not translate into desired clinical outcomes\(^{55}\). Thus, the use of clinical endpoints only seems to be inadequate in this context. As complex interventions, it is interesting to consider their process of evaluation as having several distinct phases\(^{55}\). The first phase must be the evaluation of behavioral change, and then the impact of self-care behavior changes on clinical or psychosocial outcomes.

Moreover, it is important to mention the difficulties in recruiting emotionally and physically vulnerable, life-limited participants such as those with HF in research activities\(^{56}\). Usually, HF patients are older, presenting a number of comorbidities as well cognitive deficits. The attrition in the follow-up is considerable for many reasons: HF decompensation, readmissions, fatigue and death. This is even more important when considering patients in more advanced HF stages. As documented in this review, studies frequently recruit mostly patients in the NYHA Functional Classes II or III, not including those in Class IV. It means that this fragile part of the population of HF patients has not been addressed by self-care studies. The development of strategies is critical for people with advanced HF to have greater opportunity to participate in research that enables adequate service provision and development\(^{56}\).

HF is a global phenomenon affecting people worldwide, and research in this setting must consider social, economic and cultural contexts. Nevertheless, the retrieved papers in this review pointed out that North America concentrates half the publication on nursing interventions about self-care in HF, followed by Europe. Countries in development that are increasingly susceptible to chronic non-communicable diseases have a small expression in the international literature, pointing to need of promoting research in these contexts. International literature is important to inspire interventions, but it does not necessarily mean that the interventions tested elsewhere will be effective in a certain culture. Research is needed to prove it. And the comparisons of the results among cultures could bring important insights to the understanding of the self-care phenomena.

Conclusions

Our results show that the nursing interventions proposed are diverse and complex. All of them are educational in nature but the use of cognitive-behavioral strategies was not considered in more than half of the studies, as well as the use of a theoretical background to guide the intervention. Most of the interventions were designed for patients only, and the targeted self-care behaviors varied largely, the most frequently targeted being those contributing to the stability of the clinical profile, the maintenance behaviors. Regarding the endpoints used to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention, about 50% of the studies used only one measure of self-care. Our findings may be useful to inform nurses about further research in self-care interventions in order to propose the comparison of different intervention modalities, the use of theoretical background and the establishment of endpoints to evaluate their effectiveness.

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