

# Team-Based Strategies for Hypertension Management in Health Centers

Thursday April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2026

2:00-3:00pm Eastern / 11:00am-12:00pm Pacific

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# Locations & Service Sites



## Overview

- Founded: May 1, 1972
- Staff: 1,400
- Active Patients: 150,000
- Patients CY: 107,225
- SBHCs across CT: 152

Year	2022	2023	2024
Patients Seen	102,275	104,917	107,225



# National Training and Technical Assistance Partners (NTTAP) Clinical Workforce Development

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# Speakers

- Eric R. Vaught, DO, MPH, MBA – Chief Medical Officer, Community Health Center, Inc. (CHC)
- Mary Blankson, DNP, APRN, FNP-C, FAAN – Chief Nursing Officer (CNO) for Community Health Center, Inc. (CHC)

# Learning Objectives

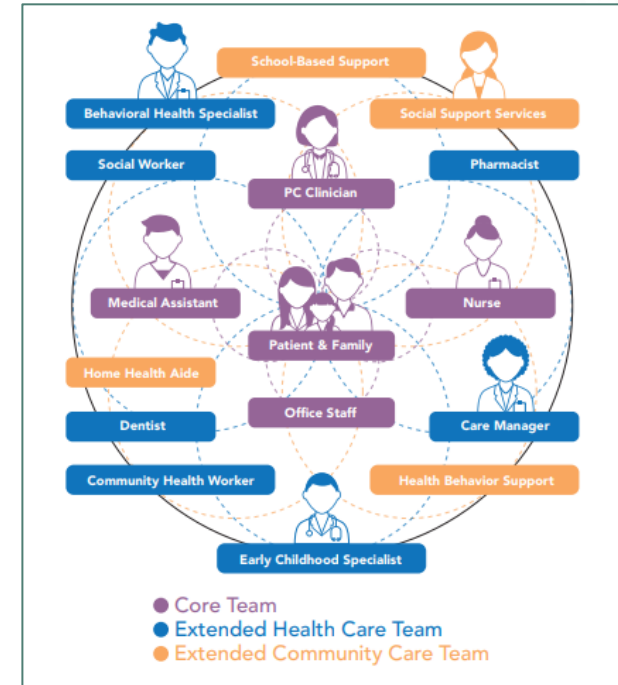
- Explain how team-based care models contribute to improved hypertension management.
- Identify key considerations and potential challenges when adopting team-based hypertension strategies in health center settings.
- Summarize available tools to support team-based hypertension care.

# Foundations of Team-Based Care

## Leveraging the Team to Improve the Management of Hypertension

# Interprofessional Care Teams

- **Provider:** Leads clinical decision-making and prescribes medications.
- **Nurse:** Implements care plans, monitors vitals, and provides education.
- **Pharmacist:** Manages medications and ensures safe drug interactions.
- **Behavioral Health:** Supports mental health and stress management.
- **Dietitian:** Guides nutrition choices to improve cardiovascular health.
- **Social Worker:** Connects patients to social services.
- **Community Team:** Builds trust, assists with navigation, and addresses social barriers.



Care provided by teams of clinicians and other professionals fit to the needs of communities, working to the top of their skills, and in coordination leads to better health.<sup>1</sup>

# Clinical Practice Guidelines

## Management of Hypertension 2025 Updates

### Hypertension

Volume 82, Issue 10, October 2025, Pages e12-e316  
<https://doi.org/10.1161/HYP.0000000000000249>



#### CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES

#### 2025

### AHA/ACC/AANP/AAPA/ABC/ACCP/ACPM/AGS/AMA/ASPC/NMA/PCNA Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Joint Committee on Clinical Practice Guidelines

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**Aim:** The 2025 AHA/ACC/AANP/AAPA/ABC/ACCP/ACPM/AGS/AMA/ASPC/NMA/PCNA/SGIM Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults\* retires and replaces the 2017 ACC/AHA/AAA/ABC/ACPM/AGS/APHA/ASH/ASPC/NMA/PCNA Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults\*

\*A comprehensive literature search was conducted from December 2023 to June

### Circulation

#### CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES

### 2026 ACC/AHA/AACVPR/ABC/ACPM/ADA/AGS/APHA/ASPC/NLA/PCNA Guideline on the Management of Dyslipidemia: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Joint Committee on Clinical Practice Guidelines

Developed in Collaboration With and Endorsed by the American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation, Association of Black Cardiologists, American College of Preventive Medicine, American Diabetes Association, American Geriatrics Society, American Pharmacists Association, American Society for Preventive Cardiology, National Lipid Association, and Preventive Cardiovascular Nurses Association

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### Circulation

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<https://doi.org/10.1161/CIR.0000000000001134>



#### AHA PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORIES

### Cardiovascular-Kidney-Metabolic Health: A Presidential Advisory From the American Heart Association

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**Abstract:** Cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic health reflects the interplay among metabolic risk factors, chronic kidney disease, and the cardiovascular system and has profound impacts on morbidity and mortality. There are multisystem consequences of poor cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic health, with the most significant clinical impact being the high associated incidence of cardiovascular disease events and cardiovascular mortality. There is a high prevalence of poor cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic health in the population, with a disproportionate burden seen among those with adverse social determinants of health. However, there is also a growing number of therapeutic options that favorably affect metabolic risk factors, kidney function, or both that also have cardioprotective effects. To improve cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic health and related outcomes in the population, there is a critical need for (1) more clarity on the definition of cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic syndrome; (2) an approach to cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic staging that promotes prevention across the life course; (3) action algorithms that include the exposures and outcomes most relevant to cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic health; and (4) strategies for the prevention and management of cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic health that reflect

# 2025 AHA/ACC Hypertension Guideline: Key Updates

- Blood pressure (BP) goal of <130/80 mmHg is now universal
- Stage 2 hypertension (HTN): start with two agents, single-pill combination preferred for adherence
- Treatment intensity guided by individual cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk using the PREVENT calculator — not BP numbers alone
- Race removed from prescribing decisions — treatment is individualized
- Out-of-office monitoring, including self-measured blood pressure (SMBP) and remote patient monitoring (RPM), now a standard component of diagnosis and management

Jones, D. W., Ferdinand, K. C., Taler, S. J., Johnson, H. M., Shimbo, D., Abdalla, M., Altieri, M. M., Bansal, N., Bello, N. A., Bress, A. P., Carter, J., Cohen, J. B., Collins, K. J., Commodore-Mensah, Y., Davis, L. L., Egan, B., Khan, S. S., Lloyd-Jones, D. M., Melnyk, B. M., Mistry, E. A., Ogunniyi, M. O., Schott, S. L., Smith, S. C., Jr., Talbot, A. W., Vongpatanasin, W., Watson, K. E., Whelton, P. K., & Williamson, J. D. (2025). 2025 AHA/ACC/AANP/AAPA/ABC/ACCP/ACPM/AGS/AMA/ASPC/NMA/PCNA/SGIM guideline for the prevention, detection, evaluation and management of high blood pressure in adults: A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Joint Committee on Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Circulation*, 152(9), e212–e316.

<https://doi.org/10.1161/CIR.0000000000001356>

## Poll A – Current State

- Which staff levels currently support patient management of hypertension at your health center?
  - Provider
  - Registered Nurse (RN)
  - Medical Assistant
  - Community Health Worker (CHW)
  - Dietitian
  - Pharmacist

## Poll B – Ideal State

- Which staff members would ideally support patient management of hypertension at your health center?
  - Provider
  - Nurse (RN)
  - Medical Assistant
  - CHW
  - Dietitian
  - Pharmacist

# The Role of the Primary Care Provider

- Confidence in the competence of their team
  - Support the team in developing cardiovascular-related treatment order sets and SMBP protocol
- Review health-related needs screening and the support provided by team members
- Enter follow-up, recalls, referrals, and treatment orders as appropriate
- Initiate combination therapy (two first-line agents) for Stage 2 HTN rather than starting with a single agent — ideally in a single-pill combination to improve adherence (CDC, 2020)
- Implement rapid titration protocols — intensify treatment at follow-up rather than waiting; treatment is intensified in only 1 in 6 visits for patients with uncontrolled BP (Wall et al., 2023)

# The Role of the Pharmacist

- To support hypertension management, a clinical pharmacist can:
  - Conduct comprehensive medication reviews to identify drug interactions, side effects, and adherence barriers
  - Recommend and titrate antihypertensive agents in collaboration with the provider
  - Provide patient education on medication purpose, proper use, and expected side effects
- Support medication adherence through motivational interviewing, pill organization strategies, and coordination of refills
  - Coordinate with home care services, insurance case managers, and specialty pharmacy as needed
- Review food-drug interactions and over the counter (OTC) supplement use (e.g., NSAIDs, herbal supplements) that may affect BP control
  - Participate in collaborative drug therapy management (CDTM) agreements where state law permits

# The Role of the Registered Dietician

- To address health-related needs, a RD can:
  - Assess usual intake for diet adequacy and areas for improvement.
  - Provide necessary education regarding heart healthy food choices, food selection, label reading.
  - Provide resources, including printed materials and accurate online nutrition resources
  - Review eligibility for home services- Meals on wheels or participation in congregate/ senior meals
  - Support patient goal setting specific to food choices and physical activity
  - Create a patient centered nutrition plan to improve blood pressure
  - Review medication related factors (such as timing) to food and food/drug interactions, including OTC supplements.

# The Role of the Registered Nurse

- To support management of hypertension, RNs can use standing orders and delegated orders
  - Standing order
    - Hypertension Follow-Up Protocol
    - Lifestyle Education
    - Self-management and goal setting using motivational interviewing
    - Referrals to other team members
  - Delegated order
    - Patient-specific diet education
    - Patient-specific medication initiation and titration
- Conduct nurse visits to provide care management services, including patient education and use of SMBP monitors
- Medicare Complex Care Management
- Proactive Scripting---ask the provider for exactly what is needed!

# Nurse Visit Standing Orders

- **Standing Order for Nursing Management of Hypertension**
  - Full set of vitals
  - Medication reconciliation
  - Collect risk factor history
  - Prescribe home BP Cuff (SMBP)
  - Education on lifestyle modifications
  - Labs as appropriate (Lipids, Kidney Health, etc.)
- **Tobacco Cessation Counseling and RN provision of Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT)**
  - Tobacco use history
  - Current/past NRT
  - Counseling and goal setting
  - Review and prescribe NRT medication
  - Refer to other team members (Nutrition, Behavior Health, Pharmacist)
  - Regular follow up based on quit date
- **Nurse Managed Refills**
  - Refill chronic medications- supports safety and adherence
- **Standing Order for Nutrition Services**

# The Role of the Medical Assistant

- To address health-related needs, a MA can review screening response and/or ICD-10 codes noted in the health record
  - Complete logistics of health-related services needed (transportation form completion, connection to internal resources)
  - Follow up with patients on social services connections (could also be non-clinical staff)
- Blood pressure screening
  - Identify elevated blood pressure, ensure repeat readings if elevated
  - Alert provider and nursing staff of abnormal readings
  - Identify if patient has a SMBP monitor and uses it regularly

- Conduct Pre-visit planning/planned care Alerts
  - Preventative Care (Cancer screenings, Depression screenings, Immunizations)
  - Body mass index (BMI) calculations and diet and physical activity education
  - Uncontrolled blood pressures
  - Urine Microalbumin
  - HemoglobinA1c
- Coordinate activities among the primary care team, specialists, and community services
  - Scheduling visits with social service organizations
  - Following up on specialty or social service referrals
- Use proactive scripting to ask patients about SMBP monitor use, medication side effects, and barriers to adherence at every rooming encounter — a key HCCP strategy for maximizing the MA touchpoint (Million Hearts HCCP)

# Community Health Workers

- **What is a CHW?** Frontline public health workers who share lived experience with the patients they serve — bridging the gap between individuals and health and social services through outreach, navigation, and support.
- **Role in Hypertension and Cardiovascular Care**
  - Support patients with home BP cuffs and Remote patient monitoring (RPM) devices to stay engaged between visits
  - Identify and address barriers to care: transportation, communication, appointment anxiety
  - Conduct pre-visit check-ins to prepare patients for upcoming appointments and follow-up
  - Assist patients with high cholesterol with lifestyle change goals
  - Identifies and assists to overcome barriers to treatment engagement
- **Building Your CHW Program:**
  - Reflects the community and language of the population served
  - Located in the geographic region they serve
  - Sustained through grant funding or a defined staffing model

# Barriers to Building Interprofessional Teams

Unable to recruit the  
personnel needed

Only practitioners are  
reimbursed

Unpredictable  
alternative payment  
schedule

No time to train and  
mentor staff in their  
enhanced roles

Scope of practice laws

Will patients accept  
their care?

# Overcoming Barriers

Barrier	Strategy
Can't recruit the staff needed	Start with roles you have; expand MA and RN scope before adding full-time equivalents (FTEs)
Only practitioners are reimbursed	Leverage incident-to billing and grant-funded positions (HRSA, state public health funding (PHFs); Bill where you can!
Unpredictable payment schedules	Pilot with a defined patient cohort; build the case for value-based arrangements
No time to train staff	Use standing orders and scripted workflows to reduce cognitive load, not add to it
Scope of practice laws	Know your state's rules; many states allow RN prescriptive authority under delegation
Will patients accept team-based care?	Warm handoffs and provider introductions dramatically improve patient trust in the team

# Self-Measured Blood Pressure (SMBP) Implementation

## Practical Steps for Implementing Self-Measured Blood Pressure Monitoring

# What is SMBP?

- Self-measured blood pressure monitoring (SMBP): blood pressure measurements taken outside of the clinical setting, usually at home.
- SMBP helps with both diagnosis and management of hypertension (HTN)
  - Supports provider rapid titration protocols
- Increases patient participation in their own care.
- SMBP, when combined with other clinical supports, improves hypertension control.

# Implementation Activities

- Consider a Hypertension Control Advisory Team-Champions
- Understand your baseline data: current blood pressure control, overall and by population
- Determine the community you aim to serve
- Identify a path for appropriate, accurate and affordable blood pressure monitors
- Define the workflows for patient identification and patient outreach
- Implement a process for blood pressure monitor delivery, training, and follow up

# Hypertension Control Advisory Team-Champions

- Consider a Hypertension Control Advisory Team
  - Project Manager
  - Clinical Leaders
  - Operational Leaders
  - Dedicated information technology (IT) and electronic health record (EHR) staff
  - Business Intelligence Leader
  - Community Health Leader
  - Frontline Staff (Provider, Medical Assistant, Nurse)
- Others: National contact/advisor such as from American Heart Association (AHA), Million Hearts, etc.

# Baseline Data: Current Blood Pressure Control

- Clinical and Operational Data
  - Overall blood pressure control
  - Blood pressure control by stage
  - Blood pressure control by population
  - Other co-existing conditions (i.e., diabetes, kidney disease)
  - Rate of BP recheck post high reading
  - % of medication regimens meeting evidence-based standards
  - % of patients with an appropriate recall
  - Others?

# Determine the Communities You Aim to Serve

- Analyze the data to understand each population
- Focus population vs all patients with hypertension
  - Stage of blood pressure and hypertension
  - HTN with other co-existing chronic conditions
  - Newly diagnosed HTN
  - Patients with challenges in coming to office visits
  - Patients already engaged in medical technology (E.H.R. portal, other devices)
- Examine resources and staffing available to address each sub-group

# Appropriate, Accurate, and Affordable Blood Pressure Monitors

- E.H.R. Compatibility
- Bluetooth vs Standard Blood Pressure Monitor
- Associated application to store/upload data
- Full range of cuff size options (ex. XL option)
- Device included on one of the validated lists recommended by American Heart Association
  - [Home | Validate BP](#)
- Cost and availability with current supplier
- Determine if loaned to patient vs permanently given



# Workflows for Patient Identification and Patient Outreach

- Patient population specific
- E.H.R. registries, community health data
- Patient identification/outreach
  - Identify at medical visit
    - Clinical decision support
    - Patient questionnaire/survey for eligibility
    - Pre-visit planning
- Provider or clinical team recommendation
- Patient request
- Patient text campaign

HPI Notes TESTPATIENT, ATC 2 - DOB: 04/03/1973 - ATC EL30 05/31/2018 10:00 AM

Free-form | **Structured**

Home BP Monitoring | Default | Default for All | Clear All

Name	Value	Notes
Do you have a blood pressur	No	
Do you have a smart phon	Yes	
Are you able to downloa	Yes	
Are you able to access	Yes	
Is your phone set tc	Yes	
Is the patient corr	Yes	
At this time, we a	Yes	

# Blood Pressure Monitor Delivery, Training, and Follow-up

- Staff training
- Store and deliver on site, in the office
- Deliver to patient home or pick up at pharmacy
- Loan vs given to patient
- Patient visit for education and training
- Follow up visits for data sharing (BP monitor App, E.H.R. portal, manual cuff readings)
- Consider workflow for interim BP reading review (based on resources)
- Utilize SMBP data to adjust treatment plans

# Blood Pressure Measurement & Remote Patient Monitoring

## Understanding Measurement Types and the Case for RPM

# 2025 American Heart Association Publications

## Dual Chronic Care Management and Remote Patient Monitoring Enhances Blood Pressure Reductions in a Real-World Cohort Analysis of Hypertensive Adults

Craig Flanagan<sup>1,2</sup>, Brett Colbert<sup>1</sup>, Olivia Osborne<sup>1</sup>, Wesley Smith<sup>1,2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>University of Illinois at Chicago, <sup>2</sup>University of Illinois at Chicago

**Specialty Patient Care**

**Remote Patient Monitoring**

**Overlap**

**Key Findings:**

- 44.1% of patients received both Specialty Patient Care and Remote Patient Monitoring.
- Patients receiving both interventions showed significantly greater blood pressure reductions compared to those receiving only one or neither.

## Higher Engagement in Remote Patient Monitoring is Correlated with a Dose-Dependent Reduction in Systolic Blood Pressure from Stage 2 Cohorts

Wesley Smith<sup>1,2</sup>, Craig Flanagan<sup>1,2</sup>, Brett Colbert<sup>1</sup>, Olivia Osborne<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>University of Illinois at Chicago, <sup>2</sup>University of Illinois at Chicago

**Mean Systolic Blood Pressure by Patient Engagement**

**Quick Significance:**

- Higher engagement in RPM is associated with a greater reduction in systolic blood pressure.
- The relationship is dose-dependent, with higher engagement levels leading to greater blood pressure reductions.

## Clinical Improvements in Remote Patient Monitoring Regress After Discontinuation and Resume Upon Reinitiation

Craig Flanagan<sup>1,2</sup>, Brett Colbert<sup>1</sup>, Olivia Osborne<sup>1</sup>, Wesley Smith<sup>1,2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>University of Illinois at Chicago, <sup>2</sup>University of Illinois at Chicago

**Key Findings:**

- Clinical improvements in blood pressure seen during active RPM regressed after discontinuation.
- Improvements resumed upon reinitiation of the RPM program.

HealthSnap American Heart Association Scientific Sessions

### Concordance Between In-Office versus At-Home Systolic Blood Pressure Reductions in RPM-Engaged Patients with Uncontrolled Hypertension

Craig Flanagan<sup>1,2</sup>, Olivia Osborne<sup>1</sup>, Brett Colbert<sup>1</sup>, Wesley Smith<sup>1,2</sup>

October 8, 2025

**Methods:**

**In-Office:** A cohort of 3,298 patients had in-office blood pressure (BP) measurements (average reduction per prior 6, and between 30 to 60 days following enrollment in a remote patient monitoring (RPM) program).

**At Home:** A separate cohort of RPM patients with at-home BP readings ( $n = 17,700$ ) was used to generate a high-risk comparison group.

**Key Findings:**

- Highly concordant RPM was performance of baseline systolic blood pressure (SBP) and total program duration (30 coverage, resulting in a reduced number of 3,298 patients per group).

HealthSnap American Heart Association Scientific Sessions

### Remote Patient Monitoring is Associated with a 30.6% Reduction in Annual Total Cost of Care Among Hypertension and Diabetes Patients

Wesley Smith<sup>1,2</sup>, Olivia Osborne<sup>1</sup>, Brett Colbert<sup>1</sup>, Craig Flanagan<sup>1,2</sup>

October 9, 2025

**Results:**

Annualized Total Cost of Care in Prior Year and Post-Year of Remote Patient Monitoring Program

**Utilization Improvements per 1,000 patients:**

- ID visits -58.6 (-27.1%)
- Hospitalizations -282.1 (-28.5%)
- Readmissions -28.9 (-23.5%)

**Return on Investment (ROI): 100%**

- \$2,084 gross savings; \$3,344 net savings after program cost

**Conclusion:** RPM yields substantial reductions in TCOC and acute care use.

HealthSnap American Heart Association Scientific Sessions

### Remote Patient Monitoring Lowers Healthcare Expenditures and Utilization

Wesley Smith<sup>1,2</sup>, Olivia Osborne<sup>1</sup>, Brett Colbert<sup>1</sup>, Craig Flanagan<sup>1,2</sup>

October 9, 2025

**Results:**

Impact of RPM in ACO Patients

Outcome Measure	RPM Group	Non-RPM Group	Absolute Difference	Relative Difference
Annual Direct Expense per patient	\$1,213.99	\$4,133.81	-\$2,919.82	-70%
ICD Billing per 1,000	329.19	501.19	-172.00	-34%
Number of Admissions per 1,000	198.8	198.8	-0.0	-0.0%
Readmissions per 1,000	19.7	24.0	-4.3	-18.0%
Length of Stay (days)	4.97	5.15	-0.18	-3.4%
Prescriptions per 1,000 per 1,000	95.8	97.4	-1.6	-1.7%

(Effect per 1,000 Patients unless otherwise noted)

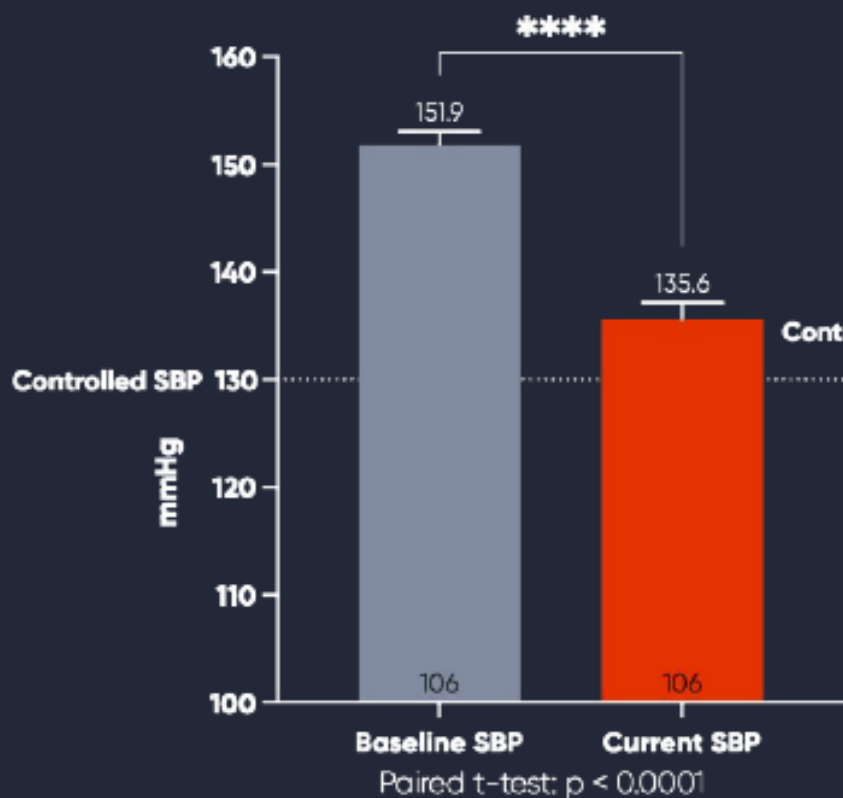
# Patients with Baseline SBP $\geq 140$ mmHg OR DBP $\geq 90$ mmHg

## Stage 2 Hypertension

First 2 Transmitting Days vs Recent 2 Transmitting Days

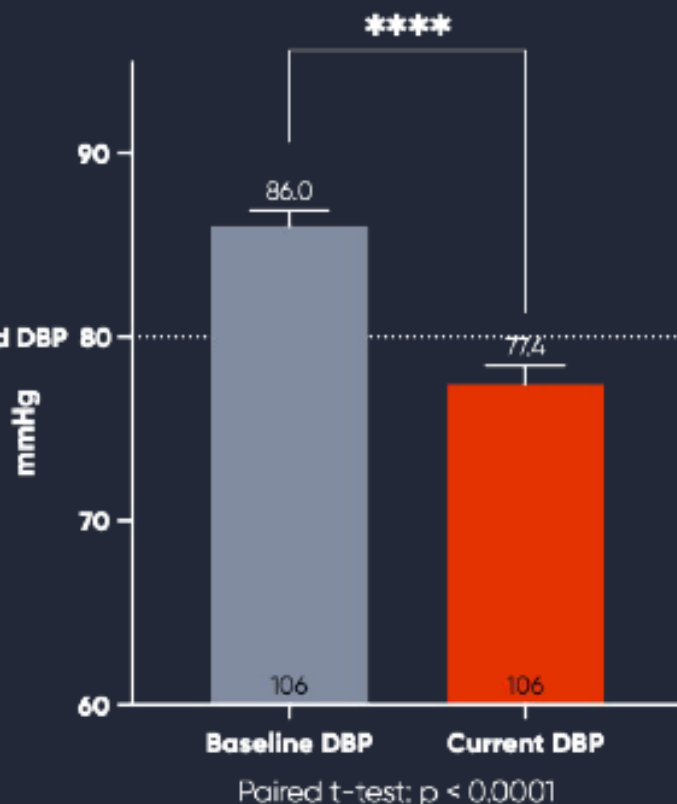
### Systolic Blood Pressure

**-16.3 mmHg**



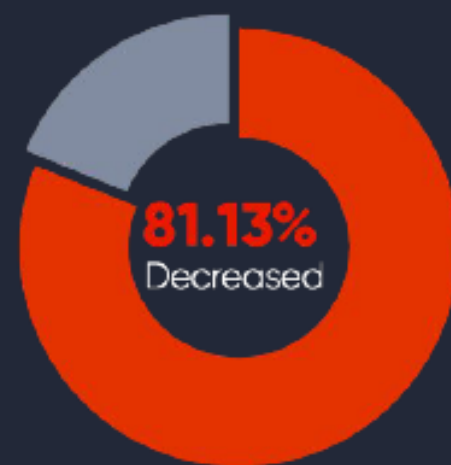
### Diastolic Blood Pressure

**-8.6 mmHg**



### Mean Arterial Pressure

**-11.1 mmHg**



### Count of Patients

106

### Avg. Program Duration

480 Days

$\leq 7$ d between initial and recent transmitting days,  $\geq 4$  days with readings

# Nursing Standing Orders & Care Management

## Expanding the Nurse Role in Hypertension Management

# Procedure: Think Menu

Under this standing order, nurses are able to complete the following (examples):

1. Take a full set of vital signs (should be done at each visit)
2. Order home blood pressure monitoring cuff
3. Refer patients to the Registered Dietician
4. Schedule follow up nursing visits for continued HTN related care
5. Perform medication reconciliation
6. Order regular/chronic hypertension medication refills at the time of the visit if due (See The Nurse Management of Medication Refills standing order policy)

# Procedure: Think Menu Continued

Under this standing order, nurses are able to complete the following (examples):

7. Order routine point-of-care testing noted as due on the Planned Care Dashboard
8. Set patient specific Self-Management goals (SMG's) with Confidence Intervals (CI) and have follow up to these SMG's with tracked progress toward goals using the accepted CHCI SMG template
9. Provide Hypertension education and strategies for lifestyle modification, including completing a nutrition assessment, addressing medication adherence and others
10. Complete applicable routine screenings and data collection as due on the Planned Care Dashboard such as health-related needs, SBIRT, and others to ensure effort toward closing care gaps
11. Support smoking cessation efforts if applicable (See **Standing Order and Protocol for Tobacco Cessation Counseling and Standing Order for RN provision of Nicotine Replacement Therapy**)
12. Access BH services for group care for tobacco cessation, or other applicable care that may impact HTN control

# Strategies for Nurse Management of Hypertension: Medication Titration

- Nurses may titrate blood pressure medication as prescribed by the PCP according to patient-specific goals-defined by the PCP under delegation
- This requires a patient specific order at CHC; however, some organizations do have algorithms that nurses or pharmacists can use!
- The nurse shall send refills according to **The Nurse Management of Medication Refills** standing order policy
- Nurses should ensure medication reconciliation is done with the patient at any visit where medications are refilled or modified. This is also important to confirm medication adherence before implementing any medication changes (even if changes are not initiated by the nurse!)
- Proactive scripting for support team members: Nurses and MAs use standardized scripts to open conversations about medication side effects, adherence barriers, and home BP monitoring — enabling consistent, team-wide engagement without waiting for provider direction (Million Hearts HCCP)

# Strategies for Nurse Management of Hypertension: Care Management

## When to consult with the PCP during a nurse visit:

- BP is critically uncontrolled
- Patient is now pregnant
- Patient is taking OTC nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS), illicit drugs, or consuming alcohol
- Patient is taking herbal supplements
- Patient is on the maximum dose of current BP medications and has not achieved BP control (proactive scripting needed here!)

## Follow-up:

- Instruct the patient to continue home BP monitoring twice per day and to record results
- Review potential side effects with patient according to type of medication titrated: including increased fatigue, dizziness, diuresis, etc.

## Key Tools & Takeaways

- The team is your most powerful tool. BP control improves when every member — provider, pharmacist, nurse, MA, dietitian, and CHW — works to the top of their scope in a coordinated model.
- Protocols unlock the team's potential. Standing orders, SMBP programs, and RPM give non-provider team members the structure to act independently and consistently between visits.
- Barriers are real. Start small. Build your interprofessional team one role at a time, use your data to identify your patient population, and let the evidence guide your approach.
- Resources are available. The Million Hearts HCCP, NACHC SMBP Toolkit, and AMA 7-Step Quick Guide are ready to use. You do not have to build from scratch.

# Resources

- Clinical Practice Guidelines AHA/ACC. (2025). Guideline for the prevention, detection, evaluation and management of high blood pressure in adults. <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIR.0000000000001356>
- ACC/AHA. (2026). Guideline on the management of dyslipidemia. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2025.11.016>
- American Heart Association. (2023). Cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic health: A presidential advisory. <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIR.0000000000001184>
- Team-Based Care & Protocols Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). Hypertension control change package (2nd ed.). [https://millionhearts.hhs.gov/files/HTN\\_Change\\_Package.pdf](https://millionhearts.hhs.gov/files/HTN_Change_Package.pdf)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2025). *Measuring your blood pressure*. <https://www.cdc.gov/high-blood-pressure/measure/index.html>
- Million Hearts. (2023). Tools and protocols. <https://millionhearts.hhs.gov/tools-protocols/index.html>
- National Association of Community Health Centers. (2024). *Self-measured blood pressure monitoring (SMBP) implementation toolkit*. [https://www.nachc.org/resource/smbp-toolkit\\_final-2/](https://www.nachc.org/resource/smbp-toolkit_final-2/)
- American Medical Association. (n.d.). *The 7-step self-measured blood pressure (SMBP) quick guide*. <https://www.ama-assn.org/public-health/prevention-wellness/7-step-self-measured-blood-pressure-smbp-quick-guide>
- Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) HealthSnap. (2024). Remote patient monitoring platform. <https://www.healthsnap.io>

# Questions?

# Wrap-Up

# Explore more resources!

## National Learning Library: Resources for Clinical Workforce Development

National Learning Library



CHC has curated a series of resources, including webinars to support your health center through education, assistance and training.

[Learn More](#)

<https://www.weitzmaninstitute.org/ncaresources>



The National Training and Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreements (NCAs) provide free training and technical assistance that is data driven, cutting edge and focused on quality and operational improvement to support health centers and look-alikes. Community Health Center, Inc. (CHC, Inc.) and its Weitzman Institute specialize in providing education and training to interested health centers in Transforming Teams and Training the Next Generation through:

**National Webinars** on advancing team based care, implementing post-graduate residency training programs, and health professions student training in FQHCs.

**Invited participation in Learning Collaboratives** to advance team based care or implement a post-graduate residency training program at your health center.

Please keep watching this space for information on future sessions. To request technical assistance from our NCA, please email [NCA@chc1.com](mailto:NCA@chc1.com) for more information.

## Health Center Resource Clearinghouse



<https://www.healthcenterinfo.org/>

# Contact Information

For information on future webinars, activity sessions, and communities of practice: please reach out to [nca@chc1.com](mailto:nca@chc1.com) or visit <https://www.chc1.com/nca>