

# **Fysisk rehabilitering och hälsorelaterad livskvalitet hos klienter med kranskärslsjukdom**

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| EXAMENSARBETE   |   |
| Arcada  |   |
|   |   |
| Utbildningsprogram:   | Hälsofrämjande , högre YH   |
|   |   |
| Identifikationsnummer:  | 4004  |
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| Arbetets namn:  | Fysisk rehabilitering och hälsorelaterad livskvalitet hos klienter med kranskärlssjukdom. |
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| <p>Sammandrag:</p> <p>Finlands fysioterapeuter utarbetade en fysioterapi-rekommendation för rehabilitering av klienter med kranskärlssjuka som publicerades hösten 2011. Detta examensarbete var en del av ett pilotförsök var studeranden deltog i att kvalitetsgranska artiklar för rekommendationen. Syftet med denna systematiska litteraturstudie var att ta reda på hurudan fysisk rehabilitering ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet (health related quality of life, HRQL) hos klienter med kranskärlssjukdom.</p> <p>Randomiserade kontrollerade undersökningar (randomised controlled trials, RCT) med fysisk rehabilitering för patienter med kranskärlssjukdom söktes med följande elektroniska databaser: Pubmed, Medline, CHINAL, Pedro, Sport från 1980 till 16.08.2010; språken begränsades till finska, engelska, svenska, norska och tyska. Artiklarna inkluderades i studien enligt följande inklusionskriterier: RCT-undersökningar gällande fysisk rehabilitering för klienter med kranskärlssjukdom som undersöker HRQL mätt med hjälp av mätinstrumentet SF-36. Tretton RTC artiklar (1590 patienter) som mötte inklusionskriterierna hittades.</p> <p>Resultaten visade att aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning ensam eller kombinerat med styrketräning, avspänningsterapi och psyko-pedagogik ökar HRQL för patienter med kranskärlssjukdom. Träningen kan antingen ske hemma eller på sjukhus, har en minimi frekvens på två till tre gånger i veckan, räcker mellan 30 till 70 minuter per gång, har en mål intensitet mellan 60 och 85% av hjärtfrekvens reserven eller 40-70 % av den funktionella kapaciteten samt räcker minst tre till sex månader.</p> <p>Sammanfattningsvis kan man konstatera att aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning ökar HRQL för patienter med kranskärlssjukdom.</p> |   |
| Nyckelord:  | fysisk rehabilitering, hälsorelaterad livskvalitet, kranskärlssjukdom.                    |
| Sidantal:   | 33  |
| Språk:  | Svenska   |
| Datum för godkännande:  | 14.11.2012  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| DEGREE THESIS   |   |
| Arcada  |   |
|   |   |
| Degree Programme:   | Health Promotion  |
|   |   |
| Identification number:  | 4004  |
| Author:   | Annette Granberg  |
| Title:  | Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation and Health-Related Quality of Life for patients with coronary heart disease |
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| Commissioned by:  | Finnish Association of Physiotherapists (FAP)   |
|   |   |
| <p>Abstract:</p> <p>The Finnish Association of Physiotherapists developed physical therapy guidelines for cardiac rehabilitation in the autumn 2011. This work was a part of a pilot experiment where students participated in the assessment of the methodological quality of the articles for the recommendation. The objective of this systematic review was to determine what kind of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation improves Health Related Quality of Life (HRQL) for patients with coronary heart disease, CHD.</p> <p>Randomized clinical trials (RCT) of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation in patients with CHD were identified by searching electronic databases (Pubmed, Medline, CHINAL, Pedro, Sport) from 1980 to 16.08.2010; languages restricted to Finnish, English, Swedish, Norwegian and German. Types of studies that were included were exercise-based RCT:s that examined HRQL measured with SF-36 on patients with CHD. Thirteen RCT:s were identified (1590 patients).</p> <p>Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation that improves HRQL is aerobic cardiovascular training alone or combined with resistance training, weight training, relaxation therapy and psycho-education. The patients exercise either at a hospital or at home, have a training frequency with a minimum of 2-3x/week, a duration of 30-70 minutes, a target intensity between 60-85% of heart rate reserve or 40-70% of functional capacity and the rehabilitation lasts for at least 3-6 months.</p> <p>Conclusion: Aerobic cardiovascular training improves HRQL for patients with CHD.</p> |   |
| Keywords:   | Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation, Health-Related Quality of Life, coronary heart disease.                    |
| Number of pages:  | 33  |
| Language:   | Swedish   |
| Date of acceptance:   | 14.11.2012  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| OPINNÄYTE  |  |
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| Toimeksiantaja:  | Suomen Fysioterapeutit ry  |
| <p>Tiivistelmä:</p> <p>Syksyllä 2011 Suomen Fysioterapeutit laativat suosituksen sepelvaltimopotilaan liikunnallisesta kuntoutuksesta. Tämä opinnäytetyö oli osa pilottihanketta jossa opiskelijat osallistuivat suosituksen artikkeleiden laadun arviointiin. Tämän järjestelmällisen kirjallisuuskatsauksen tarkoituksena oli tutkia, millainen liikunnallinen kuntoutus lisää terveyteen liittyvää elämänlaatua sepelvaltimotautipotilailla.</p> <p>Katsaukseen etsittiin satunnaistettuja kontrolloituja hoitotutkimuksia (randomised controlled trials, RCT) jotka selvittävät liikunnallisen kuntoutuksen vaikuttavuutta sepelvaltimopotilaiden elämänlaatuun (SF-36 mittari) seuraavista elektronisista tietokannoista: Pubmed, Medline, CHINAL, Pedro, Sport ja jotka olivat julkaistut vuosina 1980 - 16.08.2010. Kielet rajattiin seuraavasti: suomi, englanti, ruotsi, norja ja saksa. Tutkimusten sisäänottokriteerit täytti kolmetoista RTC tutkimusta (1590 potilasta).</p> <p>Tulosten mukaan sekä kestävyystyyppinen harjoittelu yksin tai yhdistettynä voimaharjoitteluun, rentoutusterapiaan ja psyko-pedagogiikkaan kohentaa sepelvaltimopotilaiden elämänlaatua. Harjoittelu voidaan toteuttaa joko sairaalassa tai kotona, vähintään kaksi tai kolme kertaa viikossa ja kertakestoltaan 30-70 minuutin ohjelmana. Harjoittelun kuormittavuus on välillä 60 - 85% sykereservistä tai 40-70% toiminnallisesta suorituskyvystä ja jakso kestää vähintään kolmesta kuuteen kuukauteen.</p> <p>Yhteenvetona voidaan todeta että kestävyystyyppinen harjoittelu kohentaa sepelvaltimopotilaiden elämänlaatua.</p> |  |
| Avainsanat:  | liikunnallinen kuntoutus, terveyteen liittyvä elämänlaatu, sepelvaltimotauti.          |
| Sivumäärä:   | 33   |
| Kieli:   | Ruotsi   |
| Hyväksymispäivämäärä:  | 14.11.2012   |

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## 1 INTRODUKTION

Kranskärslssjukdom är en stor orsak till sjukdom och död i västvärlden (McAlister et al. 2001 s. 957). I Finland är den vanligaste dödsorsaken kranskärslssjukdom och varje år dör 13 000 finländare i sjukdomen (Mustajoki 2011). År 2003 fick ca 105 000 män och 88 000 kvinnor specialersättning från FPA på grund av kronisk kranskärslssjukdom. Det verkliga antalet kranskärslssjukdomspatienter är ändå betydligt större. (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 348-349) Bland personer i arbetsför ålder har kranskärslssjukdomen minskat och den har allt mera blivit äldre människors sjukdom (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 349).

Det grundläggande målet i hjärtrehabilitering är att främja patienternas möjligheter till positiva livsstils förändringar samt stöda patienter med kranskärslssjukdom att få dessa beteenden till en del av deras vardag (Smith et al. 2004 s. 313). Detta betyder att förutom ökad fysisk kapacitet är det slutgiltiga målet att öka dessa patienters livskvalitet (Moholdt et al. 2009 s. 1036).

Forskare som har studerat litteraturen inom hjärtrehabiliteringen har fokuserat sig på generella livskvalitets mätare (Puez et al. 2006 s. 886). Trots denna entusiasm, studeras livskvaliteten ofta endast som ett komplement till något annat resultat. På grund av detta, finns det oklarheter i hurudan fysisk rehabilitering ökar livskvaliteten för patienter med kranskärslssjukdom.

I en Cochrane översikt (Heran et al. 2011) visade resultaten att fysisk rehabilitering ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet (HRQL) hos patienter med kranskärslssjuka. Sju av tio studier visade en signifikant högre nivå av hälsorelaterad livskvalitet efter fysisk rehabilitering i jämförelse med kontroll gruppen (Heran et al. 2011). Heran et al. (2011) kunde inte definitivt konstatera att fysisk rehabilitering ökar livskvaliteten i jämförelse med kontroll gruppen på grund av brister i materialet. Men dessa resultat föreslår starkt att fysisk rehabilitering ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet hos patienter med kranskärslssjuka. (Heran et al. 2011) På grund av saknad av kunskap om hurudan fysisk rehabilitering ökar livskvaliteten för patienter med kranskärslssjukdom, bör det befintliga materialet undersökas i en systemtisk litteraturstudie och med hjälp av studien försöka dra valida slutsatser.

Detta examensarbete har gjorts i samband med ett pilotförsök med Finlands Fysioterapeuter. Finlands fysioterapeuter började utarbeta en fysioterapi-rekommendation för rehabilitering av klienter med kranskärlssjuka (öppen- samt anstaltrehabilitering). Som målsättning var att rekommendationen blir färdig under år 2011. Som pilotförsök fanns även studeranden med i processen (en yrkeshögskole samt två högre yrkeshögskolestuderanden).

Arbetsgruppens målsättningar är att uppnå följande:

- fysiskt aktiva metoder med vilka man kan främja den kranskärlssjukas rehabilitering i sjukdomens olika skeden
- fördröja sjukdomens framåtskridande
- upprätthålla och förbättra funktions- och prestationsförmåga
- påverka livskvaliteten

Min roll i arbetsgruppen var att delta i pilotförsöket som högre YH-studerande. Till min uppgift blev att kvalitetsgranska artiklar som innehöll följande resultatvariabler: livskvaliteten förbättras, psykosociala välmåendet förbättras, funktionsförmågan; att klara sig självständigt, egen vård.

Här följer ett sammandrag som refererar till studien i artikeln *Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation and Health-Related Quality of life (measured with SF-36) for patients with coronary heart disease* (se bilaga 1.). Målet med studien var att studera hurdan fysisk rehabilitering ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet (mätt med SF-36) hos klienter med kranskärlsjukdom. I detta examensarbete behandlas dessutom de mest centrala begreppen (kranskärlssjukdom, fysisk rehabilitering och hälsorelaterad livskvalitet) ur ett bredare perspektiv samt en beskrivning av mätinstrumentet SF-36, eftersom artikeln baserar sig på de resultat som fåtts med hjälp av mätinstrumentet. Slutligen presenteras ett sammandrag av resultaten i studien som presenteras i den aktuella artikeln (bilaga 1).

## **2 KRANSKÄRLSSJUKDOM**

Vid kranskärlssjukdom förträngs de blodkärl, kranskärlen, som sörjer för blodtillförseln till hjärtmuskeln (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 348). På grund av förtängningen kan kranskärlen inte tillföra tillräckligt med blod och syre åt hjärtmuskeln, därför lider hjärtmuskeln av syrebrist som känns som smärta i bröstkorgen. (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 349) Kranskärlssjukdom är en sjukdom, som förorsakas av förhårdnader i artärerna, arterioskleros (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 349). Arterioskleros är en lång process, som räcker årtionden, var kolesterol börjar samlas in i artärväggarna. Som ett resultat av denna process bildas först en fettansamling, som sedan småningom växer och förtränger tillsist artären. (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 349) Mängden och kvaliteten av low-density-lipoprotein (LDL) som cirkulerar i blodet påverkar väsentligt att kolesterol samlas i artärernas väggar. Dessutom påverkas aterosklerosprocessens utveckling centralt av transportmekanismen som för bort kolesterol från artärernas väggar till levern och därifrån för att utsörndras ur kroppen. High-density-lipoprotein fungerar som transmittor. (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 350) De viktigaste biologiska faktorerna som är skadliga för blodkärlen är hög helhetskolesterol och LDL-kolesterol i serumet, låg HDL-kolesterol, högt blodtryck, hög glukosnivå eller diabetes och fetma. Livstilsfaktorer som ökar risken för sjukdomen är kost som innehåller rikligt av energi och mättade fettsyror, rökning, fysisk inaktivitet och riklig förbrukning av alkohol. (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 348)

### **2.1 Kranskärlssjukdom och rehabilitering**

Med hjärtrehabilitering (cardiac rehabilitation, CR) menas en mångvetenskaplig, planerad verksamhetshelhet, med vilken man strävar efter att skapa förutsättningar för hjärtklienterna att återfå sitt liv till så normalt som möjligt (jfr Mäkinen & Penttilä 2007 s. 7). Målsättningen med rehabiliteringen för kranskärlssjuka är att hindra sjukdomen från att förnya sig samt t.o.m. att stoppa sjukdomsprocessen (Mäkinen & Penttilä 2007 s. 7). Samtidigt är målsättningen även att klienten skall kunna återfå sin funktions- och arbetsförmåga samt en bättre livskvalitet. Detta förutsätter att klienten kan orientera sig psykiskt och socialt att leva med sjukdomen. (Mäkinen & Penttilä 2007 s. 7)



I Finland deltar endast ca. 10-30% av hjärtpatienterna i rehabilitering efter sjukhusfasen, även om det finns stark vetenskaplig evidens för nyttan med rehabilitering vid hjärtsjukdomar (Fysisk rehabilitering för kranskärlssjuka: Rekommendation för god praxis inom fysioterapi 2011 s. 4). I Finland finns inte en systematisk hjärtrehabilitering, även om hjärtrehabilitering med fysisk träning som tyngdpunkt har minskat den förtidiga helhetsdödligheten med ca 20% och hjärtdödligheten med 30% i jämförelse med en sedvanlig fortsättningsvård för hjärtpatienter. Dessutom har fysiska hjärtrehabiliteringsprogram konstaterats minska på behovet av sjukhusvård och hälsovårdskostnader. (Fysisk rehabilitering för kranskärlssjuka: Rekommendation för god praxis inom fysioterapi 2011 s. 4)

Med hjälp av motion kan man påverka många av kranskärlssjukdomens riskfaktorer samt patofysiologiska faktorer och mekanismer (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 348). Motion minskar mängden triglycerider, ökar mängden HDL-kolesterol och möjligen minskar LDL- och helhetskolesterol mängden i blodet (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 353). Tillräcklig mängd motion som är tillräckligt intensiv ökar speciellt muskelcellernas känslighet för insulin och minskar plasmans insulin-nivå. Motion minskar även förhöjt systoliskt samt i mindre grad diastoliskt blodtryck. (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 353). Motion påverkar även hjärtats autonoma reglering genom att minska på det sympatiska nervsystemets aktivitet vid vila och vid en viss belastningsnivå. Detta kan möjligen förebygga bl.a. farliga rytmstörningar. Motion förbättrar även endotelfunktionen. (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 354)

Den fysiska rehabiliteringens och sekundärpreventionens mål för patienter med kranskärlssjukdom är att patienten skulle upprätthålla eller återfå sin fysiska, psykiska och sociala funktionsförmåga samt att fördröja sjukdomens framåtskridande. (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 354) I den fysiska rehabiliteringen för kranskärlssjuka är det viktigt att hitta rätt balans mellan motionens effektivitet och trygghet. I sjukhuskedet är motionen i första hand mobilisering. För motionen under sjukhuskedet ansvarar en specialutbildad personal, som lägger upp en fortsättningsplan för den fysiska rehabiliteringen. I konvalescent skedet bör patienterna få grundlig motionshandledning och möjligheter till att delta i handledd motion minst några gånger (helst 6-10 gånger) för att utarbeta ett motionsprogram samt för uppmuntran till regelbunden fysisk

aktivitet. Målsättningen med det tredje skedet är att upprätthålla sin kondition dvs. att klienten rör sig regelbundet, med tillräcklig belastning och tryggt. (Vuori et al. (red.) 2005 s. 362)

Uthållighetsträningen påverkar positivt på kranskärslsjukdomens riskfaktorer genom att effektivt öka på den maximala syreupptagningsförmågan (beskriver hjärtats och blodomloppets kondition). Denna nytta kan fås då uthållighetsträningen har räckt över sex månader och den har påbörjats inom tre månader från hjärthändelsen. Då uthållighetsträningen ökar hjärtats och blodomloppets kondition, kan detta minska på nya kranskärslsjukdoms händelser. Dessutom försnabbar träningen återupphämtningen av hjärtinfarkt och efter olika hjärtingrepp. (jfr Fysisk rehabilitering för kranskärslsjuka: Rekommendation för god praxis inom fysioterapi 2011 s. 10-11)

Muskelträning ökar muskelkraften och –uthålligheten samt den fysiska funktionsförmågan. Muskelträning påverkar även positivt på kroppens sammansättning, socker-ämnesomsättningen, blodets kolesterolvärden, grund ämnesomsättningen samt hjärtats och blodomloppets kondition (maximala syreupptagningsförmågan). Muskelträningen hör till en central del av den fysiska rehabiliteringen av kranskärslsjuka och är trygg. (Fysisk rehabilitering för kranskärslsjuka: Rekommendation för god praxis inom fysioterapi 2011 s. 11)

### **3 HÄLSA OCH LIVSKVALITET**

Ordet hälsa betyder olika saker för olika människor (Ewles & Simnett 2003 s. 15). Man kan säga att människors definitioner av hälsa och vad det innebär att vara frisk varierar starkt. De formas av erfarenheter, kunskaper, värderingar och förväntningar. (jfr Ewles & Simnett 2003 s. 18) Seedhouse menar att hälsa är grunden för uppnåendet av människors realistiska potential: att den gör det möjligt för människor att utveckla sin fulla förmåga. Mansfields beskrivning handlar om att förstärka individens egen förmåga, att ge människan kraft att bli allt det som hon har kapacitet för att bli. Hälsofrämjande arbete är således nära förknippat med att förbättra människors livskvalitet. (jfr Ewles & Simnett 2003 s. 21)

Begreppet livskvalitet (Quality of Life, QOL) var rotat in Världshälso-organisationens (World Health Organisation, WHO) definition av hälsa redan år 1958. Definitionen preciserar att hälsa är ett tillstånd av total fysisk, emotionell och social välfärd och inte endast frånvaro av sjukdomar eller svaghet. År 1996 föreslog Spilker att livskvalitet är ett multidimensionellt koncept som innehåller fem huvud domäner: Fysiskt status och funktionella förmågor, Psykologiskt status och välfärd, Sociala interaktioner, Ekonomiska och/eller yrkesinriktad status, Religiös och/eller spirituellt status. (se Wu & Gao 2004 s. 1049)

### **3.1 Hälsorelaterad Livskvalitet**

Eftersom livskvalitet är ett brett koncept, avgränsar forskare (de Vos 1997) ofta sitt focus till de tre första av ovan nämnda dimensionerna (Fysiskt status och funktionella förmågor, Psykologiskt status och välfärd, Sociala interaktioner). Detta definieras som hälsorelaterad livskvalitet (Health Related Quality of Life, HRQL). (se Wu & Gao 2004 s. 1049) Den fysiska domänen innehåller fysiska åkommor och kunnigheten att utföra aktiviteter. Åkommor kan vara symptom (smärta, illamående), medan aktiviteterna berör ett brett område av aspekter som mobilitet och ätande. Kognitiv funktion (minne, orientering) och känslor (ångest, depression) är element från den psykologiska domänen. Vidden och kvaliteten av sociala kontakter och aktiviteter (arbete, hobbyer) är aspekter från den Sociala funktionen. (Wu & Gao 2004 s. 1049)

Ökning i hälsorelaterad livskvalitet är ett viktigt syfte i medicinska interventioner. El-Dika et al. (2005) skriver att evalueringen av hälsorelaterad livskvalitet är likväl viktigt för att mäta kvaliteten av vård och klinisk effektivitet, som för att utvärdera kostnaderna. Hälsorelaterad livskvalitet kan värderas med hjälp av ett antal instrument (Budzyński et al. 2011 s.1-2). Det finns två huvud sätt för att karakterisera mätning av hälsorelaterad livskvalitet : generella och specifika (Wu & Gao 2004 s.1049).

Med generella mätinstrument försöker man bedöma alla viktiga aspekter av hälsorelaterad livskvalitet och de är planerade att vara användbara för ett brett omfång av populationer och interventioner. På så sätt vill man möjliggöra jämförelser mellan kliniska grupper eller med den allmänna populationen. (Wu & Gao 2004 s. 1049)

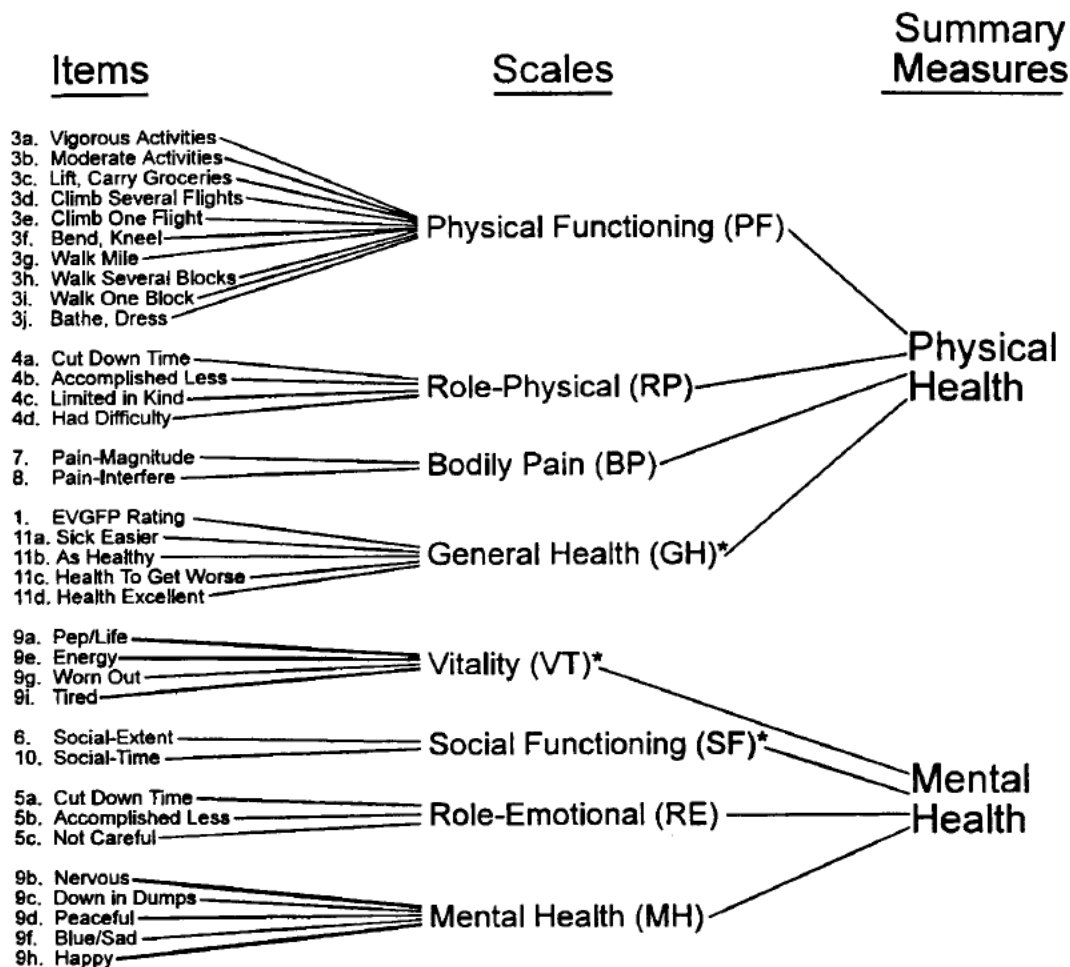
Nyttan med att använda generella mätinstrument är möjligheten att mäta patienters hela livssituation (fysisk, emotionell och social), deras nivå av generell prestation, förluster i arbetsproduktiviteten samt jämförelse med resultat av olika interventioner och kliniska tillstånd genom hälsorelaterad livskvalitet. (Budzyński et al. 2011 s. 1-2)

Specifika mätinstrument fokuserar sig på aspekter av hälsosituationen som är specifika till funktionerna som främst berör en särskild grupp av individer (särskilda interventioner eller vissa subpopulationer), såsom fysisk funktion (Karnofsky Index, Katz's Activities of Daily Living Index), mental funktion (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, Profile of Mood State) eller kognitiv funktion (Syndrom-Kurztest) i relation till hälsorelaterade resultat. (Wu & Gao 2004 s. 1049)

### **3.2 Mätinstrumentet SF-36**

Generella mätinstrument som används mest inom hjärtsjukdomar är the Nottingham Health profile (NHP) (används i ca 40% av studierna), the short form 36 (SF-36) och the sickness impact profile (SIP) (varav båda används ungefär i 24% av studierna). (Dempster & Donnelly 2000 s. 641) Mätinstrumentet SF-36 har både hög validitet och reliabilitet gällande mätning av hälsorelaterad livskvalitet hos klienter som lider av kranskärslsjukdom (Cruz et al. 2009 s. 625).

SF-36 hälsoenkät är ett generellt mätinstrument, med 36 frågor som summeras in i åtta dimensioner. Dessa dimensioner ger information om självrapporterad fysisk och psykisk hälsa (Wu & Gao 2004 s. 1050). SF-36 evaluerar åtta huvudkoncept gällande hälsan : fysisk funktionsförmåga (physical functioning, PF), smärta (bodily pain, BP), rollfunktion – fysiska begränsningar (role physical, RP), rollfunktion – känslomässiga begränsningar (role emotion, RE), psykiskt välbefinnande (mental health, MH), social funktion (social functioning, SF), vitalitet (vitality, VT) och allmän hälsa (general health, GH). Dessa kan summeras till fysiska och mentala komponenter. (Budzyński et al. 2011 s. 2) Varje dimension får en poängsumma från 0 (sämsta summan) till 100 (bästa summan) (Wu & Gao 2004 s. 1050). I *Figur 1*. syns hur SF-36 är uppbyggt.



Figur 1. Mätinstrument SF-36. De åtta dimensionernas innehåll (items), de åtta dimensionerna (scales) samt psykiska och mentala summa komponenterna (summary measures). (Bilden från Ware, J. 2000)

### 3.3 Hälsorelaterad livskvalitet och fysisk rehabilitering

Patienter med kranskärslssjukdom, vars fysiska funktionsförmåga är på den nivå att patienternas funktionsförmåga är i fara, kan ha nytta av uthållighetsträning och muskelträning i form av förbättrad hälsa och livskvalitet. Sängbundna patienters muskelkraft och –uthållighet försvagas signifikant redan på en kort tid. Detta försvagar snabbt den fysiska funktionsförmågan, förmågan att klara sig självständigt samt livskvaliteten. På så sätt borde muskelträning ha en viktig roll i hjärtrehabiliteringen, så att livskvaliteten och funktionsförmågan skall förbli bra. (Fysisk rehabilitering för kranskärslssjuka: Rekommendation för god praxis inom fysioterapi 2011 s. 12)

## 4 SYFTE

Syftet var att skriva en artikel som klargör hurudan fysisk rehabilitering ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet hos klienter med kranskärslsjukdom. För att kunna jämföra och dra slutsatser av effekten på olika fysiska rehabiliteringsformer undersöks detta med hjälp av resultaten av interventioner som använt sig av mätinstrumentet SF-36.

### 4.1 Frågeställning

1. Hurudan fysisk rehabilitering ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet hos klienter med kranskärslsjukdom?

Följande aspekter granskas:

- träningsform
- träningsplats
- frekvens
- enskilda träningssessionens längd (tid)
- intensitet
- rehabiliterings periodens längd

## 5 METODER

Att göra en litteraturstudie betyder att systematiskt söka, kritiskt granska och sammanställa litteraturen inom det valda ämnet eller problemområdet. Meningen i en systematisk litteraturstudie är att göra en syntes av data från tidigare genomförda empiriska studier. (Forsberg & Wengström 2008 s. 34)

### 5.1 Insamling av data

Databassökningen gjordes av Finlands Fysioterapeuters arbetsgrupp. Elektroniska databaser som användes var Pubmed, Medline, Chinal, Pedro och Sport. Sökningen gjordes från år 1980 till 16.08.2010. Språken begränsades till finska, engelska, svenska, norska och tyska. Följande sökord användes: physiotherapy, physical therapy, coronary

artery disease, exercise, cardiac rehabilitation, coronary heart disease, physical activity, exercise therapy, acute coronary syndrome, PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) pallolaajennus, CABG (Coronary Artery Bypass Graft) ohitusleikkaus, exercise capacity, exercise intervention. Översikter, RCT:n (randomiserade kontrollerade undersökningar) samt internationella rekommendationer inkluderades. Interventioner gällande primär prevention exkluderades.

## 5.2 Inklusionskriterier och urvalsprocess

Sökresultatet för fysioterapi-rekommendationen gav 766 abstrakter. Fysioterapiförbundets arbetsgrupp läste igenom abstrakterna. På basen av abstrakterna exkluderades artiklar enligt följande exklusionskriterier: handlar inte om ämnet, är inte en RCT, det finns nyare undersökningar, ifall det inte hittas en enda RCT-undersökning om ämnet kan CT-undersökningar (CT, controlled trials , kontrollerade undersökningar) godkännas. Artiklarna delades enligt terapins resultatvariabler.

Från de 48 artiklar som innehöll resultatvariablerna livskvaliteten förbättras, psykosociala välmåendet förbättras, funktionsförmågan, att klara sig självständigt samt egen vård valdes artiklar till denna studie. Artiklarna till denna studie inkluderades enligt följande inklusionskriterier: RCT-undersökningar gällande fysisk rehabilitering för klienter med kranskärslsjukdom som undersöker hälsorelaterad livskvalitet mätt med hjälp av mätinstrumentet SF-36. Fysisk rehabilitering innebär handledd eller icke handledd fysisk träning för patienter som lider av hjärt- och kärlsjukdomar. Träningen kan ske antingen polikliniskt eller i slutenvård, på institution eller hemma. Träningen kan vara enbart fysisk träning eller fysisk träning kombinerat med psykosociala och/eller pedagogiska interventioner.

Inklusionskriteriet gällande resultatmätningen för hälsorelaterad livskvalitet var interventioner som använde sig av någon version av det validerade generella mätinstrumentet SF-36. Genom att använda ett mätinstrument, ger detta möjligheten till att jämföra resultaten från de olika studierna. Inklusionskriterierna gällande deltagarna var följande: män och kvinnor av alla åldrar som har haft hjärtinfarkt (myocardial infarction, MI), har genomgått ballongdilatation (percutaneous coronary intervention,

PCI), kranskärlsoperation (coronary artery bypass grafting, CABG), angioplastik (ballongvidgning av kärl) (percutaneous trans luminal coronary angioplasty, PTCA) eller kornar arteriell stent eller har angina pectoris eller kranskärlssjukdom definierad med angiografi.

### 5.3 Metodologisk kvalitetsgranskning

Den metodologiska kvaliteten för varje studie bedömdes med hjälp av en tolv-gradig skala (Sources of Risk of Bias) i enlighet med Furlan et al. (2009) beskrivning. Skalan behandlar de viktigaste aspekterna gällande metoden och rapporteringen i kliniska studier. Den kliniska relevansen bedömdes även i enlighet med Furlan et al. (2009) beskrivning. Frågorna som användts för kvalitetsbedömningen och bedömningen av den kliniska relevansen visas i *Figur 2*.

| <b>Assesment of study quality</b>   |
|---|
| Author, Publishing year:  |
| Title:  |
| Study design: RCT   |
| Outcome: HRQL   |
| Duration of follow up :   |
| <b>PICO:</b>  |
| Participants :  |
| Intervention:   |
| Outcome measure: SF-36  |
| Result:   |
| <b>Sources of Risk of Bias:</b>   |
| Was the method of randomization adequate?   |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to which they were allocated?  |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  |
| Was the timing of the outcome assessment similar in all groups?   |
| <b>Questions to determine if Results are Clinically Relevant:</b>   |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported   |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  |

*Figur 2.* Frågorna som använts för kvalitetsbedömningen och bedömningen av den kliniska relevansen. (Furlan et al. 2009 s. 1934, 1937)



## 6 RESULTAT

Tretton RTC artiklar (1590 patienter) som mötte inklusionskriterierna hittades. Studiepopulationen från dessa tretton undersökningar bestod av patienter som haft hjärtinfarkt (åtta studier), har genomgått ballongdilatering (nio studier), kranskärlsoperation (sju studier), angina pectoris (två studier) och annat (två studier). Medelåldern i de olika studierna varierade mellan 52 och 64,2 år. Andelen män varierade mellan 74%-88%, förutom i tre studier var endast kvinnor undersöktes samt en studie var endast män undersöktes. *Tabell 1. och Tabell 2.* presenterar beskrivande data för varje studie författare, sampel, undersökningens population, medelålder (standard deviation), kön, träningsform, enskilda träningssessionens längd (tid), frekvens (hur ofta), träningsperiodens längd samt intensitet.

*Tabell 1. Författare, samplets mängd (N), population, medelålder (standard deviation, SD) och kön.*

| Författare                      | sampel | undersökningens population  | medelålder                          | % män              |
|---------------------------------|--------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Ades et.al. 2003</b>         | 42     | äldre kvinnor med funktionsnedsättning och hjärt- och kärlsjukdomar | 72,3(5,6)                           | 0 %                |
| <b>Arthur et al. 2002</b>       | 242    | kranskärlsoperation   | 62,5 (8,8) sjukhus<br>64,2 (9,4)hem | 78,70 %<br>84,20 % |
| <b>Arthur et al. 2007</b>       | 92     | kranskärlsoperation / hjärtinfarkt                                  | ej rapporterat (post-menopausal)    | 0 %                |
| <b>Belardinelli et al. 2001</b> | 118    | angioplastik (ballongvidning av kärl) / koronar arteriell stent     | 57 (10)                             | 83 %<br>85 %       |
| <b>Brügenmann et al. 2006</b>   | 137    | kranskärlsoperation / ballongdilatering                             | 57 (7,7)                            | 100 %              |
| <b>Bäck et al. 2008</b>         | 37     | ballongdilatering   | 63,6 (6,9)                          | 86 %               |
| <b>Hevey et al.2003</b>         | 58     | kranskärlssjukdom   | 59,5 (9,5)<br>63,2 (9,4)            | 83 %<br>79 %       |
| <b>Hirschhorn et al. 2007</b>   | 92     | kranskärlsoperation   | 62,9 (8,9)                          | 87 %               |
| <b>Nieuwland et al. 2010</b>    | 130    | kranskärlssjukdom   | 52 (9)                              | 88 %               |
| <b>Salvetti et al.2008</b>      | 39     | kranskärlssjukdom   | 53 (8)<br>54 (9)                    | 74 %<br>75 %       |
| <b>Smith et al. 2004</b>        | 222    | kranskärlsoperation   | 62,5 (8,8)<br>64,2 (9,4)            | 78,70 %<br>84,20 % |
| <b>Yu et al. 2003</b>           | 112    | akut hjärtinfarkt / ballongdilatering (överviktiga patienter)       | 62,3 (11,2)<br>61,2 (10,2)          | 82 %<br>75 %       |
| <b>Yu et. al.2004</b>           | 269    | akut hjärtinfarkt / ballongdilatering                               | 64 (11,)<br>64 (11)                 | 76 %<br>75 %       |

Tabell 2. Beskrivning av interventionen: träningsform, enskilda träningssessionens längd (tid), frekvens (hur ofta), träningsperiodens längd samt intensitet.

| Författare               | fysisk träning / rehabilitering   | tränings tid                                      | träning: hur ofta?                | önskad intensitet                               |
|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Ades et.al. 2003         | träning med motstånd, träning med tyngder   | ej rapporterat                                    | 3x/vecka, 6 månader               | började vid 50% av 1RM och ökade mot 80% av 1RM |
|                          | lätt joga, töjningar och övningar för andningsteknik  | 30-40 min   | 3x/vecka, 6 månader               | ej rapporterat                                  |
| Arthur et al. 2002       | cykel ergometer, arm cykelergometer, löpband, gång, gå upp för trappor.   | 60-70 min   | 3x / vecka, 6 månader             | 60-70%  |
|                          | gång  | 60-70 min   | 5x / vecka, 6 månader             | 60-70%  |
| Arthur et al. 2007       | cykling, löpband, armergometer, gå upp för trappor  | 60-70 min   | 2x / vecka, 6 månader             | 40 - 70% av funktionella kapaciteten            |
|                          | 2 mån som ovan , efter det som ovan + 2 set av 8-10x övrekroppshalvan och 10-12x nedre kroppshalvan                           | 60-70 min (20-25 min bort av den aerobiska delen) | 2x / vecka, 6 månader             | 40 - 70% av funktionella kapaciteten            |
| Belardinelli et al. 2001 | cykel ergometer   | 53 min  | 3x / vecka, 6 månader             | 60% av hjärtfrekvensens topp                    |
|                          | rekommenderade att ej röra på sig mycket, grundliga dagliga milda aktiviteter , inte regelbunden fysisk träning               | -   | -                                 | -   |
| Brüngenmann et al. 2006  | fysisk träning / rehabilitering   | minst 30 min                                      | 3x/ vecka, 6 veckor               | Borg 13   |
|                          | samma som ovan + avslappnings terapi samt varje vecka psyko - pedagogiska sessioner   | minst 30 min                                      | 3x/ vecka, 8 veckor               | Borg 13   |
| Bäck et al. 2008         | aerobic + täning med motstånd, baserat på recommendationer från American Heart Association                                    | ej rapporterat                                    | 2x / vecka, 4-6 månader           | ej rapporterat                                  |
|                          | samma som ovan + cykel ergometer (2x/vk tillåtet att byta ut till cykling /jogging/simning) + träning med motstånd 3 set, 10x | 30 min  | 5x / vecka + 3x/ vecka, 8 månader | 70% VO2 max. + 75% av 1RM                       |
| Hevey et al.2003         | aerobic + träning med motstånd  | 50 min  | 30 tränings gånger, 10 veckor     | 60-80% av submaximala hjärtfrekvensen           |
|                          | aerobic + träning med motstånd  | 50 min  | 20 tränings gånger, 4 veckor      | 60-80% av submaximala hjärtfrekvensen           |
| Hirschhorn et al. 2007   | lätt mobilisation   | ej rapporterat                                    | varje dag under 4 dagar           | ej rapporterat                                  |
|                          | lätt mobilisation + gång med moderat intensitet   | ej rapporterat                                    | varje dag under 4 dagar           | ej rapporterat                                  |
|                          | samma som gång med moderat intensitet + muskuloskeletal övningar och andningsövningar   | ej rapporterat                                    | varje dag under 4 dagar           | ej rapporterat                                  |
| Nieuwland et al. 2010    | cykel ergometer + sport aktiviteter (simma, jogga, gå, boll-sporter, gymnastik)   | 30 min + 45-60 min                                | 2x/dag, 5x/vecka, 6 veckor        | 60-70% av hjärtfrekvens reserven                |
|                          | cykel ergometer + sport aktiviteter (simma, jogga, gå, boll-sporter, gymnastik)   | 30 min + 45-60 min                                | 1x/dag, 2x/vecka, 6 veckor        | 60-70% av hjärtfrekvens reserven                |
| Salveti et al.2008       | gång  | 30 min  | 3x / veckan, 3 månader            | 60-80% av hjärtfrekvensens topp                 |
|                          | uppmuntrades till att öka fysiska aktiviteten   | -   | -                                 | -   |
| Smith et al. 2004        | cykel ergometer, arm cykelergometer, löpband, gång, gå upp för trappor  | 60-70 min   | 3x / vecka, 6 månader             | 60-70%  |
|                          | gång  | 60-70 min   | 5x / vecka, 6 månader             | 60-70%  |
| Yu et al. 2003           | aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning   | fas 2: 2 timmar                                   | phase 2: 2x/vecka                 | phase 2: 65-85% av max. aerobisk kapacitet      |
|                          | förklarades möjliga nyttan av fysisk aktivitet  | -   | -                                 | -   |
| Yu et. al.2004           | aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning (löpband, ergometer, rodd, stepper, arm ergometer,träning med vikter                          | fas 2: 2 timmar                                   | phase 2: 2x/vecka                 | phase 2: 65-85% av max. aerobisk kapacitet      |
|                          | förklarades möjliga nyttan av fysisk aktivitet  | -   | -                                 | -   |

1 RM: den maximala tyngden som patienten kan en gång bekvämt lyfta, med hela rörelseomfånget; Borg 13: ganska ansträngande.

Två studier exkluderades (134 patienter), en (Ades et al. 2003) p.g.a. att den mätte endast en (fysisk funktionsförmåga) av de åtta dimensionerna som mätinstrumentet SF-36 använder sig av för att mäta hälsorelaterad livskvalitet. Den andra (Hirschhorn et al. 2008) exkluderades p.g.a. av att den fysiska rehabiliteringen var den enda som mätte fysisk hjärtrehabilitering i sjukhusskedet. Detta innebär att den fysiska rehabiliteringen är för annorlunda för att kunna jämföras med hjärtrehabilitering i upprätthållande skedet (tränings intensiteten är mycket mildare, tränings tiden och rehabiliteringstiden är mycket kortare i jämförelse med de andra studierna).

## 6.1 Bedömning av kvalitet och klinisk relevans

Kvalitetsbedömningarnas totalpoäng varierade i studierna mellan fem och tio poäng i den tolv gradiga skalan. Över 70% av studierna (åtta av elva artiklar) hade moderata till höga metodologiska kvalitetspoäng (sju poäng eller mer). Den kliniska relevansen varierade i studierna mellan ett poäng till fyra poäng i den femgradiga skalan. Över 80% av studierna (nio av elva artiklar) hade mellan moderat och god klinisk relevans (tre poäng eller mer). Totalpoängen från kvalitetsbedömningen samt bedömningen av den kliniska relevansen presenteras i *Tabell 3*. Kvalitetsbedömningen samt bedömningen av kliniska relevansen för varje enskild studie finns presenterade i bilaga 2.

*Tabell 3. Kvalitetsbedömningen samt bedömningen av klinisk relevans för varje studie.*

| Författare, publiceringsår | Kvalitetsbedömning<br>(max. 12 poäng) | Klinisk relevans<br>(max. 5 poäng) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Arthur et al. 2007         | 10p                                   | 5p                                 |
| Arthur et al. 2002         | 8p                                    | 4p                                 |
| Belardinelli et al. 2001   | 7p                                    | 3p                                 |
| Brügemann et al. 2007      | 7p                                    | 2p                                 |
| Bäck et al. 2008           | 7p                                    | 3p                                 |
| Hevey et al. 2003          | 4p                                    | 1p                                 |
| Nieuwland et al. 2000      | 5p                                    | 3p                                 |
| Salvetti et al. 2008       | 9p                                    | 3p                                 |
| Smith et al. 2004.         | 10p                                   | 4p                                 |
| Yu et al. 2004             | 7p                                    | 3p                                 |
| Yu et al. 2003             | 5p                                    | 3p                                 |

## 6.2 Fysisk rehabilitering som ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet

Fysisk rehabilitering som har effekt på hälsorelaterad livskvalitet för klienter med kranskärslsjukdom är:

1. Aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet. Denna träning kan var enbart aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning eller sedan kombineras den med styrketräning, avspänningsterapi och psyko-pedagogik. Den aerobiska kardiovaskulära träningen består av träning med cykelergometer, gång eller annan aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning (så som löpbana, gångträning av olika former, gå upp för trappor, cykling av olika former, arm-cykel ergometer, simning, jogging, bollsporter, gymnastik). (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Belardinelli et al. 2001, Brügemann et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Hevey et al. 2003, Nieuwland et al. 2000, Salvetti et al. 2004, Smith et al. 2004, Yu et al. 2003 och Yu et al. 2004) I fem studier (fyra av moderat till hög kvalitet) användes cykel ergometer som kardiovaskulär träning (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Belardinelli et al. 2001, Bäck et al. 2008, Nieuwland et al. 2000 och Smith et al. 2004) och i fyra av dessa var cykel ergometer träningen kombinerad med annan aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Nieuwland et al. 2000 och Smith et al. 2004).
2. Aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning som sker antingen hemma eller på sjukhus ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet. Träningen i interventionerna var 37,5 % på sjukhus, 25% hemma och 37,5% tränade på sjukhus och/ eller hemma. (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Belardinelli et al. 2001, Brügemann et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Hevey et al. 2003, Nieuwland et al. 2000, Salvetti et al. 2004, Smith et al. 2004, Yu et al. 2003 och Yu et al. 2004).
3. Aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning som har en minimi frekvens på två till tre gånger i veckan ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet. (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Belardinelli et al. 2001, Brügemann et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Hevey et al. 2003, Nieuwland et al 2000, Salvetti et al. 2004, Smith et al. 2004, Yu et al. 2003 och Yu et al. 2004). I fem studier (tre av moderat till hög kvalitet)

ökade hälsorelaterade livskvaliteten redan av aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning med en minimi frekvens på två gånger i veckan (Arthur et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Nieuwland et al. 2000, Yu et al. 2003 och Yu et al. 2004). I tre studier (två av moderat till hög kvalitet) hade en av interventionsgrupperna aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning fem gånger i veckan (i en intervention tränade patienterna två gånger i dagen, fem gånger i veckan). (Arthur et al. 2002, Bäck et al. 2008, Nieuwland et al. 2000 och Smith et al. 2004)

4. Aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning som räcker mellan 30 till 70 minuter per tränings session ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Belardinelli et al. 2001, Brügemann et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Hevey et al. 2003, Nieuwland et al. 2000, Salvetti et al. 2004 och Smith et al. 2004). Fem studier (tre av moderat till hög kvalitet) har använt sig av en träningstid mellan 50 till 70 minuter per tränings session (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Belardinelli et al. 2001, Hevey et al. 2003, Nieuwland et al. 2000 and Smith et al. 2004) och tre studier (av moderat till hög kvalitet) har använt sig av en träningstid på 30 minuter per tränings session (Bäck et al. 2008, Brügemann et al. 2006 och Salvetti et al. 2008).
5. Aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning med en mål intensitet mellan 60 och 85 % av hjärtfrekvens reserven eller 40-70 % av den funktionella kapaciteten ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet. (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Belardinelli et al. 2001, Brügemann et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Hevey et al. 2003, Nieuwland et al. 2000, Salvetti et al. 2004, Smith et al. 2004, Yu et al. 2003 och Yu et al. 2004).
6. Aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning som räcker minst tre till sex månader ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Belardinelli et al. 2001, Bäck et al. 2008, Salvetti et al. 2004 och Smith et al. 2004). I fem studier (två av moderat till hög kvalitet) rapporterar att aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning som räcker endast mellan fyra och tio veckor ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet (Brügemann et al. 2007, Hevey et al. 2003, Nieuwland et al. 2000, Yu et al. 2003 och Yu et al. 2004).

### 6.3 Hälsorelaterad livskvalitet mätt med SF-36

I alla inkluderade studier (elva artiklar, sju av moderat till hög kvalitet) visade resultaten en signifikant ökning i hälsorelaterad livskvalitet efter fysisk rehabilitering. (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Belardinelli et al. 2001, Brügemann et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Hevey et al. 2003, Nieuwland et al. 2000, Salvetti et al. 2004, Smith et al. 2004, Yu et al. 2003 och Yu et al. 2004)

I alla fyra studier (Belardinelli et al. 2001, Salvetti et al. 2008, Yu et al. 2003 och Yu et al. 2004) som använde sig av en kontroll grupp (som inte fick någon form av strukturerad fysisk träning eller råd) visar resultaten en signifikant högre nivå av livskvalitet för interventionsgruppen i jämförelse med kontrollgruppen (resultaten mätt vid sex månader efter interventionens början). I två studier (Yu et al. 2003 och Yu et al. 2004) gjordes en två års uppföljning och skillnaderna mellan interventions grupperna och kontroll grupperna hade minskat, men livskvaliteten förblev högre för interventionsgrupperna p.g.a. att dimensionen av smärta i kontrollgrupperna förblev ökad i jämförelse med interventions grupperna.

I alla studier som hade två interventionsgrupper med fysisk rehabilitering (sex studier, fyra av moderat till hög kvalitet) visade resultaten att båda grupperna hade statistiskt signifikant ökning i hälsorelaterad livskvalitet (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Brügemann et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Hevey et al. 2003, Nieuwland et al. 2000, Smith et al. 2004). Över 65% (fyra studier) av ovan nämnda studier rapporterade i sina resultat att en interventionsgrupp hade statistiskt signifikant högre ökning av den hälsorelaterade livskvaliteten i jämförelse med den andra. På grund av interventionernas heterogenitet gällande den fysiska rehabiliteringens komponenter (tex. en studie undersökte skillnaden mellan att träna hemma eller på sjukhus, medan en annan undersökte skillnaden mellan aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning och aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning kombinerat med styrketräning), fanns det inte tillräckligt data för att kunna dra slutsatser om vilken fysisk rehabilitering ökar den hälsorelaterade livskvaliteten mer än andra.

I sex studier (fem av moderat till hög kvalitet) visade resultaten en signifikant ökning i dimensionen fysisk funktionsförmåga (Physical Function, PF) efter fysisk rehabilitering (Belardinelli et al. 2001, Brügemann et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Salvetti et al. 2008, Yu et al. 2004 och Yu et al. 2003 ). I fem studier (fyra av moderat till hög kvalitet) visade resultaten en signifikant ökning i dimensionen rollfunktion – fysiska begränsningar (Role-Physical, RP) efter fysisk rehabilitering (Belardinelli et al. 2001, Brügemann et al. 2007, Salvetti et al. 2008, Yu et al. 2004 och Yu et al. 2003).

Fem studier (fyra av moderat till hög kvalitet) rapporterade signifikant ökning i dimensionerna psykiskt välbefinnande (Mental Health, MH) (Belardinelli et al. 2001, Bäck et al. 2008, Salvetti et al. 2008, Yu et al. 2004 och Yu et al. 2003), social funktion (Social Functioning, SF) (Bäck et al. 2008, Brügemann et al. 2007, Salvetti et al. 2008, Yu et al. 2004 och Yu et al. 2003) samt vitalitet (Vitality, VT) (Bäck et al. 2008, Nieuwland et al. 2010, Salvetti et al. 2008, Yu et al. 2004 och Yu et al. 2003) efter fysisk rehabilitering.

De två studier som räknade ut summa poängen av de åtta dimensionerna (Arthur et al. 2007, Arthur et al. 2002 och Smith et al. 2004), dvs. de mentala och de fysiska summa komponenterna, rapporterade ökning i endast de fysiska komponenterna (Physical Component Score, PCS). De andra dimensionerna i SF-36 som ökade efter fysisk rehabilitering varierade mellan de olika studierna. Resultaten från varje studie presenteras i *Tabell 4*.

Tabell 4. Resultat från varje studie.

| Författare, Publiceringsår | Resultat  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Arthur et al 2007          | Båda interventions grupperna visade statistiskt signifikant förbättring i de fysiska komponenterna (Physical Component Score, PCS) efter sex månader ( $p=0.0002$ ). Vid uppföljningen efter ett år fanns en statistiskt signifikant skillnad i fysiska komponenterna av hälsorelaterade livskvaliteten (PCS) till förmån för gruppen kombinerad aerobisk träning och styrketräning ( $p=0.05$ ).   |
| Arthur et al 2002          | Båda interventionsgrupperna hade statistiskt signifikant förbättring i de fysiska komponenterna (Physical Component Score, PCS) ( $P<0.0001$ ). Gruppen som tränade hemma visade mer förbättring i de fysiska komponenterna vid sex månader i jämförelse med gruppen som tränade på sjukhus ( $51.2\pm 6.4$ vs $48.6\pm 7.1$ ; $=0.004$ ).  |
| Belardinelli et al 2001    | Endast patienter som fått fysisk rehabilitering hade signifikant förbättring i livskvaliteten efter sex månader. Fysisk funktionsförmåga (PF), psykiskt välbefinnande (MH) och hälsoperception (health perception) ( $P=0.001$ jmf. kontroll gruppen) och rollfunktion – fysiska begränsningar (RP) ( $P=0.01$ jmf. kontroll gruppen). Smärtan (BP) ökade i interventionsgruppen i jämförelse med kontroll gruppen ( $P=0.001$ jmf. kontroll gruppen).  |
| Brügemann et al 2007       | fem av sju dimensioner (alla fysiska komponenter, rollfunktion – känslomässiga begränsningar (RE) samt social funktion (SF) förbättrades i båda interventions grupperna vid nio månader efter hjärtrehabiliteringen och det fanns inga skillnader mellan grupperna.   |
| Bäck et al 2008            | Alla dimensioner förbättrades signifikant i båda interventions grupperna inom sex månader efter PCI, förutom rollfunktion - fysiska begränsningar (RF) i kontroll gruppen ( $P\leq 0.05$ ) Kontroll gruppen tränade i enlighet med American heart Associations riktlinjer.  |
| Hevey et al 2003           | Signifikant förbättring ( $P<0.05$ ) i energi, smärta och allmän hälsa rapporterades efter hjärtrehabiliteringen samt i energi och emotionell- och socialt välbefinnande vid sex månader efter hjärtrehabiliteringen. Det fanns inga skillnader mellan grupperna.   |
| Nieuwland et al 2000       | Nästan alla dimensioner (vitalitet, fysisk funktionsförmåga, psykiskt välbefinnande, förändrad hälsa (health change) och social funktion) förbättrades signifikant i båda interventions grupperna ( $P$ varierade mellan $P<0.05$ och $P<0.001$ ). Högfrequens gruppens livskvalitet förbättrades lite mer i jämförelse med lågfrequens gruppen. Denna skillnad mellan grupperna var statistiskt signifikant i dimensionerna psykiskt välbefinnande och förändrad hälsa.  |
| Salvetti et al 2008        | Interventions gruppen (fysisk träning hemma): signifikant förbättring i alla dimensioner. Kontroll gruppen : förbättring endast i tre dimensioner (social funktion, rollfunktion – känslomässiga begränsningar, psykiskt välbefinnande ) och dessutom försämrades fem dimensioner (alla fysiska komponenter och vitalitet).   |
| Smith et al 2004           | Fysiska komponenterna (PCS) och mentala komponenterna (MCS) poäng var högre i gruppen som tränade hemma jämfört med gruppen som tränade på sjukhus vid tolv månaders uppföljning ( $P<0.047$ och $P<0.049$ ). Båda grupperna visade liten, men statistiskt signifikant försämring från det att rehabiliteringen tog slut till 12-månaders uppföljning ( $P=0.005$ ). Båda grupperna förblev ändå på en signifikant högre nivå av livskvalitet vid 12-månaders uppföljningen än vad de hade före hjärtrehabiliteringen ( $P=0.002$ ).  |
| Yu et al 2004              | I interventionsgruppen förbättrades sex av åtta dimensioner (fysisk funktion, rollfunktion - fysiska begränsningar, vitalitet, social funktion, rollfunktion – känslomässiga begränsningar, psykiskt välbefinnande) signifikant ( $P$ mindre än 0.05) vid fas två (= åtta veckor träning) och förblev så genom hela studieperioden. I kontroll gruppen förbättrades ingen av dimensionerna vid fas två och dimensionen smärta ökade (och förblev så genom hela studieperioden). I fas fyra (två års uppföljning) hade kontrollgruppen förbättringar i fyra dimensioner (fysisk funktion, rollfunktion - fysiska begränsningar, vitalitet, rollfunktion – känslomässiga begränsningar).  |
| Yu et al 2003              | I interventionsgruppen visade resultaten signifikant förbättring i fyra av åtta dimensioner (fysisk funktion, rollfunktion - fysiska begränsningar, vitalitet, social funktion) efter fas två (= åtta veckor träning). Förbättringarna i fysisk funktion, rollfunktion - fysiska begränsningar förblev så genom hela studieperioden. Förbättring i psykiskt välmående blev signifikant för interventionsgruppen ( $P<0.01$ ) i fas fyra (två års uppföljning). Kontroll guppen: endast rollfunktion - fysiska begränsningar förbättrades i fas två och samtidigt ökade smärtan ( $p<0.001$ ). Smärtan förblev så genom hela studieperioden. Vid fas fyra rapporterades signifikant förbättring i kontrollgruppens fysiska funktion ( $p=0.02$ ), rollfunktion- fysiska begränsningar ( $p=0.001$ ) och rollfunktion- psykiska begränsningar ( $p=0.04$ ). |



## 7 DISKUSSION

Målet med denna studie var att rapportera hurudan fysisk rehabilitering ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet för patienter med kranskärslsjukdom. Slutsatser bör dras med försiktighet på grund av ett litet antal inkluderade studier (elva stycken). Man bör även uppmärksamma att resultaten från denna studie är endast analyserade utgående från ett mätinstrument (SF-36) som mäter hälsorelaterad livskvalitet. Detta innebär att andra mätinstrument kunde ge annorlunda resultat. Genom att använda endast ett mätinstrument ger detta möjligheten att jämföra resultat mellan olika interventioner. Däremot är det viktigt att minnas vilka begränsningar det innebär då man väljer ett generellt mätinstrument. Det kan vara att mätinstrumentet inte klarar av att fånga upp sådana aspekter av klienternas upplevelser som är av kliniskt intresse i en specifik miljö. Även förändringar i detaljerade aspekter gällande hälsorelaterad livskvalitet kan falla bort, eftersom ett generellt mätinstrument ofta inte är tillräckligt sensitivt och saknar sjukdomsspecifika komponenter. Trots ovan nämnda begränsningar, anser jag ändå att fördelarna av ett reliabelt, validerat generellt mätinstrument väger mer än de möjliga begränsningarna.

Resultaten från denna studie presenterar två viktiga fynd. Studien finner svar på hurudan fysisk rehabilitering ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet för patienter med kranskärslsjukdom. Fysisk rehabilitering som ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet är aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning. Denna träning kan vara aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning ensam eller sedan kombineras den med träning med motstånd, träning med tyngder, avspänningsterapi och psyko-pedagogik. Träningen kan antingen ske hemma eller på sjukhus, har en minimi frekvens på två till tre gånger i veckan, räcker mellan 30 till 70 minuter per gång, har en mål intensitet mellan 60 och 85% av hjärtfrekvens reserven eller 40-70 % av den funktionella kapaciteten samt räcker minst tre till sex månader. Detta fynd har klinisk relevans för dem som arbetar varje dag med rehabilitering av klienter med kranskärslsjukdom. När de som varje dag arbetar med rehabilitering av klienter med kranskärslsjukdom får praktiska riktlinjer för hur de kan hjälpa klienterna att öka sin livskvalitet, blir rehabiliteringen mer hälsofrämjande. Det är i de vardagliga mötena som hälso- och sjukvården har sin största folkhälsopotential (Ewles & Simnett 2003 s. 32). Hälso- och sjukvårdspersonal ska i sitt patientarbete bidra till mindre

sjuklighet, mindre handikapp och mindre smärta men också underlätta den kroniskt sjuke att leva ett bra liv med sin sjukdom. (Ewles & Simnett 2003 s. 32)

I fem studier (fyra med moderat till hög kvalitet) använde cykel ergometer som träningsform (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Belardinelli et al. 2001, Bäck et al. 2008, Nieuwland et al. 2000 och Smith et al. 2004). I och med detta verkar cykelergometer träning vara en av de vanligaste träningsformerna inom hjärtrehabilitering och den brukar oftast kombineras med annan kardiovaskulär träning (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Nieuwland et al. 2000 och Smith et al. 2004). Taylor et al. (2010) rapporterade att det inte fanns evidens av en statistiskt relevant skillnad i hälsorelaterad livskvalitet då man jämfört resultaten av rehabilitering hemma och rehabilitering på instanser (Taylor et al. 2010 s.10-12). Detta stöder resultatet om att fysisk rehabilitering som ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet kan ske antingen hemma eller på sjukhus. Det verkar som om aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning med en frekvens på endast två gånger i veckan kan öka hälsorelaterad livskvalitet (Arthur et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Nieuwland et al. 2000, Yu et al. 2003 och Yu et al. 2004). Tre studier (av moderat till hög kvalitet) som rapporterade förbättring i hälsorelaterad livskvalitet använde sig av en träningstid på endast 30 minuter per gång (Bäck et al. 2008, Brüngenmann et al. 2006 and Salvetti et al. 2008). Detta innebär att en träningstid på endast 30 minuter per gång kan vara tillräcklig för att öka hälsorelaterad livskvalitet. Fem studier (av moderat till hög kvalitet) rapporterade att aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning som räcker minst 3-6 månader ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet (Arthur et al. 2002, Arthur et al. 2007, Belardinelli et al. 2001, Bäck et al. 2008, Salvetti et al. 2004 och Smith et al. 2004). Även om detta innebär att man kan konstatera ökad hälsorelaterad livskvalitet efter aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning som räcker minst 3-6 månader, verkar det som om också kortare träning ger ökad livskvalitet. Fem studier (två av moderat till hög kvalitet) rapporterar förbättring i hälsorelaterad livskvalitet i aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning som räcker endast mellan fyra och sex veckor (Brüngenmann et al. 2007, Hevey et al. 2003, Nieuwland et al. 2000, Yu et al. 2003 och Yu et al. 2004).

Ett annat viktigt fynd var att aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning resulterade i förbättring i en av mätinstrumentet SF-36 åtta dimensioner, fysisk funktionsförmåga (Belardinelli et

al. 2001, Brügemann et al. 2007, Bäck et al. 2008, Salvetti et al. 2008, Yu et al. 2004 och Yu et al. 2003 ). Detta betyder att man kan konstatera att aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning förbättrar patienters fysiska funktionsförmåga. Dimensionen fysisk funktionsförmåga består av tio delområden: aktiviteter som kräver styrka, moderata aktiviteter, lyfta och/eller bära matvaror, klättra flera våningar, klättra en våning, böja sig och/eller knäböja, gå 1,5 km, gå flera kvarter, gå ett kvarter samt bada eller klä på/av sig (Ware 2000 s. 3132).

Det ser även ut som om aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning förbättrar dimensionen rollfunktion – fysiska begränsningar (RP) (Belardinelli et al. 2001, Brügemann et al. 2007, Salvetti et al. 2008, Yu et al. 2004 och Yu et al. 2003). Faktumet att studierna som räknade ut summa poängen av SF-36 dimensionerna (Arthur et al. 2007, Arthur et al. 2002 och Smith et al. 2004) rapporterade om förbättring endast i de fysiska komponenterna (PCS) och dimensionerna fysisk funktionsförmåga samt rollfunktion – fysiska begränsningar är båda en av fyra komponenter i PCS, stöder slutsatsen av förbättrad fysisk funktionsförmåga samt antagandet om förbättring i rollfunktion – fysiska begränsningar.

Fem studier (fyra av moderat till hög kvalitet) rapporterat om signifikant förbättring i vitalitet (Bäck et al. 2008, Nieuwland et al. 2010, Salvetti et al. 2008, Yu et al. 2004 och Yu et al. 2003), social funktion (Bäck et al. 2008, Brügemann et al. 2007, Salvetti et al. 2008, Yu et al. 2004 och Yu et al. 2003) och psykiskt välbefinnande (Belardinelli et al. 2001, Bäck et al. 2008, Salvetti et al. 2008, Yu et al. 2004 och Yu et al. 2003) efter fysisk rehabilitering. Således verkar det även som om tre dimensioner från de mentala komponenterna (vitalitet, social funktion och psykiskt välbefinnande ) förbättras efter fysisk rehabilitering.

Heran et al. (2011) föreslår starkt att fysisk rehabilitering ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet för klienter med kranskärlssjukdom (Heran et al. 2011 s.15). Även om antalet studier som jämförde aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning med en kontroll grupp var för få för att kunna dra slutsatser (tre studier, två av moderat till hög kvalitet), var denna studies resultat från överensstämmande med Heran et al. 2011 resultat.

## **8 SLUTSATSER**

Sammanfattningsvis kan man konstatera att aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning ökar hälsorelaterad livskvalitet hos klienter med kranskärslsjukdom. Denna studie kunde även konstatera att aerobisk kardiovaskulär träning ökar patienternas fysiska funktionsförmåga. Detta betyder att om patienterna tränar i enlighet med denna studies rekommendation gällande fysisk rehabilitering, är det högst sannolikt att patienternas fysiska funktionsförmåga förbättras.

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# **BILAGOR**

## **BILAGA 1**

### **Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation and Health-Related Quality of Life (measured with SF-36) for patients with coronary heart disease.**

Granberg, A.

#### **Abstract**

**Objective:** The objective of this systematic review was to determine what kind of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation improves Health Related Quality of Life (HRQL) for patients with coronary heart disease, CHD.

**Methods:** Randomized clinical trials (RCT) of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation in patients with CHD were identified by searching electronic databases (Pubmed, Medline, CHINAL, Pedro, Sport) from 1980 to 16.08.2010; languages restricted to Finnish, English, Swedish, Norwegian and German. Types of studies that were included were exercise-based RCT:s that examined HRQL measured with SF-36 on patients with CHD. Thirteen RCT:s were identified (1590 patients).

**Results:** Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation that improves HRQL is aerobic cardiovascular training alone or combined with resistance training, weight training, relaxation therapy and psycho-education. The patients exercise either at a hospital or at home, have a training frequency with a minimum of 2-3x/week, a duration of 30-70 minutes, a target intensity between 60-85% of heart rate reserve or 40-70% of functional capacity and the rehabilitation lasts for at least 3-6 months.

**Conclusions:** Aerobic cardiovascular training improves HRQL for patients with CHD.

#### **Introduction**

Coronary heart disease is already the major cause of illness and death in Western countries. The size of this epidemic is likely to increase – populations are ageing, and advances in treatment lead to an increasing number of survivors of myocardial infarction. (11) The primary goal of comprehensive cardiac rehabilitation (CR) is to promote the

adoption of positive lifestyle adaptations and assist patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) to incorporate these behaviors into their daily lives (16). This means that besides improved physical capacity, the ultimate goal is to improve quality of life for these patients (12).

Reviewers of cardiac rehabilitation literature have focused on general measures of the quality of life (14). Despite this enthusiasm quality of life is often studied as a supplementary outcome (6) and therefore it is unclear what kind of cardiac rehabilitation is most beneficial for the patients quality of life.

In a Cochrane review (8) most trials that assessed health-related quality of life demonstrated an improvement in baseline quality of life following exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation. A within group improvement was also often reported in control patients. There was evidence in seven out of 10 trials of a significantly higher level of quality of life with exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation than control at follow up (8). There was insufficient data to definitely conclude that exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation improves health-related quality of life compared to control (8). But these results strongly suggest that exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation improves health related quality of life for patients with coronary heart disease. In the absence of knowledge about which components of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation improve Health Related Quality of Life (HRQL) for patients with coronary heart disease, the existing data should be examined in a systematic literature review, in an attempt to make valid conclusions of what kind of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation effects health related quality of life.

## **Methods**

### **Literature search**

We searched electronic databases (Pubmed, Medline, CHINAL, Pedro, Sport) from 1980 to 16.08.2010; languages restricted to Finnish, English, Swedish, Norwegian and German. We used the following text word terms and MeSH headings: physiotherapy, physical therapy, coronary artery disease, exercise, cardiac rehabilitation, coronary heart disease, physical activity, exercise therapy, acute coronary syndrome, PCI pallolaajenus, CABG ohitusleikkaus, exercise capacity, exercise intervention. Primary prevention studies were excluded.

## **Selection of studies and abstraction of data**

The search result gave 766 abstracts. All the abstracts were read independently by two researchers. On the grounds of the abstracts studies were included papers if they met the following inclusion criteria: Types of studies that were included was exercise-based RCT:s that examined Health related Quality of life measured with SF-36 on patients with coronary heart disease. Exercise based cardiac rehabilitation is supervised or unsupervised exercise training that is applied to cardiac patients. The training can be inpatient or outpatient, community- or home-based. The training can be exercise training alone or exercise training with psychosocial and/or educational interventions.

The criteria for outcome measurement of Health-related Quality of Life was interventions that used different versions of the validated, generic instrument SF-36. By using one outcome measurement tool it gives the possibility to compare the results from the different RCT:s. The SF-36 is a multi-purpose, short-form health survey with 36 questions. The 36 questions represent 8 subscales that cover the domains of physical functioning, role-physical, bodily pain, general health, vitality, social functioning, role-emotional and mental health. Individual subscale scores as well as two summary scores can be computed. The summary scores are psychometrically-based physical and mental health summary measures called physical component score (PCS) and mental component score (MCS). (18)

The criteria for types of participants were men and woman of all ages in both hospital-based and community-based settings who have had myocardial infarction (MI), or who had undergone an percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG), percutaneous trans luminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) or coronary artery stent, or have angina pectoris or coronary artery disease defined by angiography have been included. In the selection process, papers were excluded if they had a wrong topic, they were not RCT: s, if newer researches were found. Any discrepancies were resolved by consensus.

## **Assessment of risk of bias in included studies**

The methodological quality of each study was assessed using a 12-item scale (Sources of Risk of Bias) as Furlan, A. et. al 2009 described. The scale addressed the fundamen-

tal aspects of the methods and reporting of clinical trials such as sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding of participants, personnel and outcome assessors, incomplete outcome data, selective outcome reporting, and other potential threats to validity not already identified (7). Also questions to determine if the results are clinically relevant (of each study) was assessed as Furlan, A. et. al 2009 described. The quality assessment and clinical relevance questions reported in *Figure 1*.

|   |
|---|
| <b>Assesment of study quality</b>   |
| Author, Publishing year:  |
| Title:  |
| Study design: RCT   |
| Outcome: HRQL   |
| Duration of follow up :   |
| <b>PICO:</b>  |
| Participants :  |
| Intervention:   |
| Outcome measure: SF-36  |
| Result:   |
| <b>Sources of Risk of Bias:</b>   |
| Was the method of randomization adequate?   |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to wich they were allocated?   |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  |
| Was the timing of the outcome assesment similar in all groups?  |
| <b>Questions to determine if Results are Clinically Relevant:</b>   |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported   |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  |

*Figure 1. Assessment of study quality*

## **Results**

13 RCT:s were found (1590 patients) for the outcome variable quality of life measured with SF-36. The study population of the 13 trials have had MI (8 trials), CABG (7 trials), PCI (9 trials), Angina Pectoris (2 trials) and other (2 trials). The mean age varied between 52 to 64,2 years. The mean gender varied between 74% -88% men, except for

three trials that investigated only women and one trial that investigated only men. Table 3 and Table 4 presents descriptive data for each trial (author, sample size, study population, age, gender, exercise intervention, duration, total duration, frequency and target intensity). Two of the investigators independently reviewed the full texts of all these 13 potentially relevant articles. Any discrepancies were resolved by consensus.

*Table 1. Author, sample size (N), study population, mean age and gender.*

| Author                          | sample size (N) | study population              | mean age (SD)                          | % men              |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| <b>Ades et.al. 2003</b>         | 42              | disabled older women with CHD | 72,3(5,6)                              | 0 %<br>0 %         |
| <b>Arthur et al. 2002</b>       | 242             | CABG                          | 62,5 (8,8) hospital<br>64,2 (9,4) home | 78,70 %<br>84,20 % |
| <b>Arthur et al. 2007</b>       | 92              | CABG / MI                     | NR (post-menopausal)                   | 0 %                |
| <b>Belardinelli et al. 2001</b> | 118             | PTCA / CS                     | 57 (10)                                | 83 %<br>85 %       |
| <b>Brüngenmann et al. 2006</b>  | 137             | CABG / PCI                    | 57 (7,7)                               | 100 %              |
| <b>Bäck et al. 2008</b>         | 37              | PCI                           | 63,6 (6,9)                             | 86 %               |
| <b>Hevey et al.2003</b>         | 58              | CHD                           | 59,5 (9,5)<br>63,2 (9,4)               | 83 %<br>79 %       |
| <b>Hirschhorn et al. 2007</b>   | 92              | CABG                          | 62,9 (8,9)                             | 87 %               |
| <b>Nieuwland et al. 2010</b>    | 130             | CAD                           | 52 (9)                                 | 88 %               |
| <b>Salvetti et al.2008</b>      | 39              | CAD                           | 53 (8)<br>54 (9)                       | 74 %<br>75 %       |
| <b>Smith et al. 2004</b>        | 222             | CABG                          | 62,5 (8,8)<br>64,2 (9,4)               | 78,70 %<br>84,20 % |
| <b>Yu et al. 2003</b>           | 112             | AMI / PCI (obese patients)    | 62,3 (11,2)<br>61,2 (10,2)             | 82 %<br>75 %       |
| <b>Yu et. al.2004</b>           | 269             | AMI / PCI                     | 64 (11,)<br>64 (11)                    | 76 %<br>75 %       |

MI: myocardial infarction; AMI: acute myocardial infarction; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG: coronary artery bypass grafting; PTCA: percutaneous trans luminal coronary angioplasty; CS: coronary artery stent; CHD: coronary heart disease; CAD: coronary artery disease.

Table 2. Descriptive data for each trial (exercise intervention, duration, total duration, frequency, length of rehabilitation period and target intensity).

| Author                   | exercise   | exercise time                           | exercise : how often            | target intensity  |
|--------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Ades et.al. 2003         | resistance training, weight exercises  | NR                                      | 3x/week, 6 months               | began at 50% of 1RM and increased toward 80% of 1RM     |
|                          | light yoga, stretching and breathing exercises   | 30-40 min                               | 3x/week, 6 months               | NR  |
| Arthur et al. 2002       | cycle ergometer, arm- cycleergometer, treadmill, track walking, stairclimbing  | 60-70 min                               | 3x / week, 6 months             | 60-70%  |
|                          | walking  | 60-70 min                               | 5x / week, 6 months             | 60-70%  |
| Arthur et al. 2007       | cycles, treadmills, armergometers, stairclibers  | 60-70 min                               | 2x / week, 6 months             | 40 - 70% of functional capacity                         |
|                          | 2 months as above, after that same as above + 2 sets of 8-10x upperbody and 10-12x lower body  | 60-70 min (20-25 min reduce of aerobic) | 2x / week, 6 months             | 40 - 70% of functional capacity                         |
| Belardinelli et al. 2001 | cycle ergometer  | 53 min                                  | 3x / week, 6 months             | 60% peak HR   |
|                          | recommended to be sedentary, basic daily mild activities, not exercise regulary  | -                                       | -                               | -   |
| Brüngenmann et al. 2006  | physical training  | at least 30 min                         | 3x/ week, 6 weeks               | Borg 13 (somewhat hard)                                 |
|                          | same as above + relaxation therapy and weekly psycho-education sessions  | at least 30 min                         | 3x/ week, 8 weeks               | Borg 13 (somewhat hard)                                 |
| Bäck et al. 2008         | aerobic + resistance exercise , based to guidelines from American Heart Association  | NR                                      | 2x / week, 4-6 months           | NR  |
|                          | same as above + cycle ergometer (2x/wk allowed exchanging to cycling /jogging /swimming) + resistance training 3 sets, 10x                                   | 30 min                                  | 5x / week + 3x/wk, 8 months     | 70% VO2 max. + 75% of 1RM                               |
| Hevey et al.2003         | aerobic + resistance exercise  | 50 min                                  | 30 exercise sessions,10 weeks   | 60-80% of submaximal heart rate                         |
|                          | aerobic + resistance exercise  | 50 min                                  | 20 exercise sessions, 4 weeks   | 60-80% of submaximal heart rate                         |
| Hirschhorn et al. 2007   | gentle mobilisation  | NR                                      | every day for 4 days            | NR  |
|                          | intensity walking program  | NR                                      | every day for 4 days            | NR  |
|                          | same as moderate intensity walking program + musculoskeletal exercises and respiratory exercises   | NR                                      | every day for 4 days            | NR  |
| Nieuwland et al. 2010    | cycle ergometer + sports acivities (swimming, walking or jogging, ballsports, calisthenics)  | 30 min + 45-60 min                      | 2x/day, 5x/wk, 6 weeks          | 60-70% of HR Reserve                                    |
|                          | cycle ergometer + sports acivities (swimming, walking or jogging, ballsports, calisthenics)  | 30 min + 45-60 min                      | 1x/day, 2x/wk, 6 weeks          | 60-70% of HR Reserve                                    |
| Salveti et al.2008       | walking  | 30 min                                  | 3x / week, 3 months             | 60-80% of peak heart rate                               |
|                          | encouraged to improve physical activity  | -                                       | -                               | -   |
| Smith et al. 2004        | cycle ergometer, arm cycleleergometer, treadmill, track walking, stairclimbing   | 60-70 min                               | 3x / week, 6 months             | 60-70%  |
|                          | walking  | 60-70 min                               | 5x / week, 6 months             | 60-70%  |
| Yu et al. 2003           | aerobic cardiovascular training, vocational environment training   | phase 2: 2h, after that NR              | phase 2: 2x/week, after that NR | phase 2: 65-85% of max. aerobic capacity, after that NR |
|                          | were explained the potential benefits of physical activity   | -                                       | -                               | -   |
| Yu et al.2004            | aerobic cardiovascular training (treadmill, ergometry, rowing, stepper, arm ergometry, dumbbell and weight training, home domiciliaey or vocational training | phase 2: 2h, after that NR              | phase 2: 2x/week, after that NR | phase 2: 65-85% of max. aerobic capacity, after that NR |
|                          | were explained the potential benefits of physical activity   | -                                       | -                               | -   |

NR: no report; 1 RM: the maximum weight the patient could comfortably lift once, through a full range of movement; Borg 13: somewhat hard.

We excluded two of these 13 trials (134 patients), one (1) because it measured only one (physical function) of the eight domains from the SF-36 questionnaire and the other one (10) because its exercise intervention was the only one that assessed inpatient Phase 1 cardiac rehabilitation. Because the intervention assessed Phase one cardiac rehabilitation, its exercise differed too much (target intensity was lower, duration and total duration was a lot shorter compared to other trials) to be compared with the other trials.

### Quality Results

The total scores of the assessment of risk of bias varied from a minimum of five to a maximum of ten points. Over 70% of the trials (eight out of 11) had moderate to good quality results (seven points or more). The clinical relevance varied from a minimum of one point to a maximum of five points. Over 80% of the trials (nine out of 11) had a moderate to good clinical relevance (three points or more). The total scores of the assessment of risk of bias and clinical relevance of each study is presented in Table 3.

*Table 3. Bias assessment and clinical relevance total scores.*

| Author, publishing year     | Bias assesment<br>max. 12 points | Clinical relevance<br>max. 5 points |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Arthur H. et al. 2007       | 10p                              | 5p                                  |
| Arthur H. et. al. 2002      | 8p                               | 4p                                  |
| Belardinelli R. et.al. 2001 | 7p                               | 3p                                  |
| Brügemann J et al. 2007     | 7p                               | 2p                                  |
| Bäck, M. et. al.2008        | 7p                               | 3p                                  |
| Hevey D. et al. 2003        | 4p                               | 1p                                  |
| Nieuwland W et al. 2000     | 5p                               | 3p                                  |
| Salveti X. et al. 2008      | 9p                               | 3p                                  |
| Smith K. et. al. 2004.      | 10p                              | 4p                                  |
| Yu C. et al. 2004           | 7p                               | 3p                                  |
| Yu C. et.al. 2003           | 5p                               | 3p                                  |

### Guidelines for what kind of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation improves health-related quality of life

Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation that has effect on health-related quality of life is:

1. Aerobic cardiovascular training alone or combined with resistance training, weight training, relaxation therapy and psycho-education improves health related quality of life. Aerobic cardiovascular training consists of cycle ergometer, walking or other aerobic



cardiovascular training (such as treadmills, track walking, stair climbers, cycling, arm-cycle ergometer, swimming, jogging, ball sports, and calisthenics). (2-6,9,13,15,16,19,20) In five trials (four of moderate to high quality) cycle ergometer training was used as cardiovascular training (2,3,4,6,13,16) and in four of them the cycle ergometer training was combined with other cardiovascular training (2,3,6,13,16).

2. Exercise either at a hospital or at home improves health related quality of life. The trials had exercise interventions at hospital 37,5%, at home 25% or at the hospital and/or at home 37,5%. (2-6,9,13,15,16,19,20)

3. Exercise training frequency with a minimum of two to three times per 3 week improves health related quality of life (2-6,9,13,15,16,19,20). In five trials (three of moderate to high quality) the exercise training frequency with a minimum of only two times per week improves health related quality of life. (2,6,13,19,20). In three trials (two of moderate to high quality) one of the intervention groups trained up to five times per week (one intervention five times per week, two times a day). (3,6,13,16).

4. The exercise duration of 30-70 minutes improves health related quality of life (2-6,9,13,15,16). Five trials (three of moderate to high quality) has used an exercise duration of 50-70 minutes (2-4,9,13,16) and three trials (of moderate to high quality) has used an exercise duration of 30 minutes (5,6,15).

5. Exercise with a target intensity between 60-85% of HR reserve or 40-70% of functional capacity improves health related quality of life (2-6,9,13,15,16,19,20).

6. Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation that lasts for at least 3-6 months improves health related quality of life (2-4,6,15,16). Five trials (two of moderate to high quality) report that exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation that lasts for only four to ten weeks improves health related quality of life (5,9,13,19,20).

### **Health-related Quality of Life Measured with SF-36**

In all four trials (4,15,19,20) that had a control group (that did not receive any form of structured exercise training or advice) the results showed a significantly higher level of quality of life with exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation than control at three or six months follow up. In two trials, (19,20) the two year follow-up was measured and the difference between the exercise groups and control groups had become smaller, but

maintained slightly better in favor for the exercise group, because of the bodily pain in the controls that maintained increased throughout the study period.

In all the trials with two exercise intervention groups (six trials, four of moderate to high quality), the result was that both groups showed statistically significant improvements in Health-related Quality of life (2,3,5,6,9,13,16). Over 65% (four trials) of these studies had one exercise intervention group that demonstrated greater improvement in health-related quality of life compared to the other. Because of the heterogeneity in the interventions exercise training settings (for example one trial compared home exercise vs. hospital exercise and another trial compared aerobic exercise vs. aerobic exercise combined with strength), there was not enough data to conclude which exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation improves health-related quality of life more than others.

In six trials (five of moderate to high quality) there was evidence of a significant improvement in baseline Physical Functioning following exercise intervention (4,6,15,19,20). In five trials (four of moderate to high quality) there was evidence of a significant improvement in baseline Role-Physical (some of the trials call it Role Functioning) following exercise intervention (4,5,15,19,20).

Five trials (four of moderate to high quality) report significant improvement in baseline Vitality (6,13,15,18,19), Social Functioning (5,6,15,19,20) and Mental Health (4,6,15,19,20) following exercise intervention.

The two interventions that calculated summary scores (2,3,16) report improvement only in PCS scores (physical component scores). The other SF-36 subscale scores that improved during the exercise interventions varied between the trials. The result of each trial is presented in *Figure 2*.

| Author, publishing year     | Results  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Arthur H. et al. 2007       | Both treatment groups showed statistically significant improvements in physical quality of life (PCS) after 6 months (p=0.0002) However, by 1-year follow up there was statistically significant difference in physical quality of life in favor of the aerobic-strength group (p=0.05).   |
| Arthur H. et. al. 2002      | Both treatment groups statistically significant improvements in PCS (P<0.0001). Home group demonstrated greater improvement in PCS by 6 months in comparison to hosp group (51.2+6.4 vs 48.6 +-7.1;=0.004)   |
| Belardinelli R. et.al. 2001 | Only trained patients had significant improvements in quality of life after six months. Physical Functioning, Mental Health and Health Perception (P= 0.001 vs. controls) and Role Functioning (P=0.01 vs. controls). Bodily Pain increased in intervention group compared to controls (P=0.001 vs controls).  |
| Brügemann J et al. 2007     | 5 of 7 domains (all physical components and Role-Emotion and Social Functioning) improved in both treatment groups in the course up to 9 months after CR and there were no difference between the groups.  |
| Bäck, M. et. al.2008        | All dimensions improved significantly within both treatment groups within 6 months after PCI, except for physical role limitations within the control group (P<=0.05) (Controls exercised based on guidelines from American heart Association).  |
| Hevey D. et al. 2003        | Significant improvements (P<.05) in energy, pain, and general health were reported after CR and in energy and emotional and social well-beeing at 6 months after CR. No differences were seen between groups.  |
| Nieuwland W et al. 2000     | Almost all measures (VT, PF, MH, HC and SF) improved significantly in both treatment groups (P varied between P<0.001 to P<0.05). During High-frequency program quality of life increased slightly more. This difference between groups was statistically significant on mental health and healt change (P<0.001). More individuals from the high frequency program improved in subjektive physical functioning (p= 0.014).  |
| Salveti X. et al. 2008      | Exercise group (exercise at home): significant improvement in all domains. Control group : improvement only in three domains (social functioning, role-emotional, mental health) and decline in five domains (all Physical components and vitality).   |
| Smith K. et. al. 2004.      | PCS and MCS scores were higher in the Home group compared with the Hospital group at the entry to the RCT, at discharge and in the 12 month follow up (P<0.047 and P<0.049). Both groups showed minor, but statistically significant, deterioration from discharge to 12-month follow-up (P=0.005). Both groups also remained significantly higher than at entry to CR at the follow-up (P=0.002)  |
| Yu C. et.al. 2004           | In the CRPP group 6 of the 8 SF-36 dimensions (PF, PR, VT, SF, ER, MH) improved significantly (P less than 0.05) by phase 2 (8 weeks of exercise) and were maintained throughout the study period. In the control group, none of the SF-36 dimensions were improved by phase 2, and bodily pain was increased (and maintained increased troughout the study period). In phase 4 (2-year follow up), only 4 dimensions were improved (PF, PR, VT, ER).  |
| Yu C. et.al. 2003           | Exercise intervention group had 4 of 8 SF-36 domains (PF, PR, VT, SF) significantly improved (all p<0.05) after phase 2 (8 weeks of exercise). Improvement in physical function and physical role were maintained throughout the study. Improvement of mental health became significant (P<0.01) in phase 4 (2-year follow up) . Control group: only physical role was improved in phase 2, however bodily pain was increased (p<0.001) and was persistent throughout the study. At the end of phase 4 physical functioning (p=0.02), physical (p=0.001) and emotional (p=0.04) roles were significantly improved. |

*Figure 2. Results.*

## Discussion

Our aim was to report what kind of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation improves Health Related Quality of Life (HRQL) for patients with coronary heart disease. Conclusions must be tempered because of the small number of studies. We also have to acknowledge that the results of this study are only analyzed by one measurement tool (SF-36) that measures health related quality of life, so the use of another measurement tool might give different results. By using only one measurement tool, it allowed comparisons to be made across interventions. However, while we made the choice to use a generic measurement it's limitation is that it may fail to capture those aspects of pa-

tients' experience that are of clinical interest in a specific clinical setting. Even detailed health-related quality of life changes can be missed, because a generic measurement tool might not be sensitive enough and lack disease specific subdomains. Overall we propose that in this case the advantages of a reliable, validated generic measurement tool outweigh the possibility of the described disadvantages.

The result of this study demonstrated two important findings. First, we were able to describe what kind of exercise improves health related quality of life. Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation that improves health related quality of life is aerobic cardiovascular training alone or combined with resistance training, weight training, relaxation therapy and psycho-education. The patients exercise either at a hospital or at home, has a training frequency with a minimum of two to three times per week, a duration of 30-70 minutes, a target intensity between 60-85% of HR reserve or 40-70% of functional capacity and the rehabilitation lasts for at least three to six months. This is of clinical relevance for those who work every day with cardiac rehabilitation patients.

Five trials (four of moderate to high quality used cycle ergometer as their exercise training form. Therefore it seems that cycle ergometer training is one of the most commonly used exercise forms in cardiovascular training (2-4,6,13,16) and that it's usually combined with other cardiovascular training (2,3,6,13,16). Taylor et al (2010) reported in an Cochrane review (17) that there was no evidence of a statistically significant difference in overall HRQoL or domain score at follow up between home and Centre-based cardiac rehabilitation groups. This is in line with our finding that exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation that improves health related quality of life is exercise either at a hospital or at home. It seems that exercise training with only two times per week might be enough to improve health related quality of life. (2,6,13,19,20). Three trials (of moderate to high quality) that reported improvement in health related quality of life had an exercise duration of only 30 minutes (5,6,15). Therefore it seems that exercise duration of only 30 minutes is enough to increase health related quality of life. Five trials (of moderate to high quality) report that exercise based cardiac rehabilitation that lasts for at least 3-6 months improves health related quality of life (2-4,6,15,16). Even though we can conclude improvement in health related quality of life within exercise based cardiac rehabilitation that lasts for at least 3-6 months, it seems that also shorter exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation gives improvements. Five trials (two trials of moderate to high quali-

ty) report that cardiac rehabilitation lasting for only four to ten weeks improves health related quality of life (5,9,13,19,20).

Our second important finding was six trials (five of moderate to high quality) reporting that exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation resulted in improvements in one of the eight subscales from the SF-36, Physical Function (4-6,15,19,20). This means we can conclude that exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation increases patients Physical Function. The Physical Function subscale consist of 10 items: Vigorous Activities, Moderate Activities, Lift and/or Carry Groceries, Climb Several Flights, Climb One Flight, Bend and/or Kneel, Walk Mile, Walk Several Blocks, Walk One Block and Bathe and or Dress (18).

Exercise – based cardiac rehabilitation may also improve baseline Role-Physical (some of the trials call it Role Functioning) following exercise intervention (4,5,15,19,20). The fact that two of the interventions that calculated summary scores (2,3,16) report of improvement only in Physical Component Scores (PCS) and Physical Function and Role-Physical is one of four components in the PCS is in line with our result of improvement in the subscale Physical Function and our suggestion of improvement of Role-Physical.

Five trials (four of moderate to high quality) report significant improvement in baseline Vitality (6,13,15,19,20), Social Functioning (5,6,15,19,20) and Mental Health (4,6,15,19,20) following exercise intervention. Therefore it also seems that three components (Vitality, Social Functioning and Mental Health) in the Mental Component Score (MCS) might increase after exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation.

Even though the trials with an exercise group versus a control group were to few to draw any conclusions (four trials, three of moderate to high quality [4,15,19,20]), our findings were consistent with those of Heran et al. (2011) who's results suggests that exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation improves health related quality of life for patients with coronary heart disease.

## **Conclusions**

Aerobic cardiovascular training improves HRQL for patients with CHD. We were also able to conclude that exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation increases patients Physical

Function. Therefore, by exercising in line with our guidelines it is highly likely that the patients Physical Function will improve.

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## BILAGA 2

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Author, publishing year   | Arthur H. et al. 2007  |
| Title   | Effect of aerobic versus combined aerobic -strength training on 1-year, post-cardiac rehabilitation outcomes in woman after a cardiac event.   |
| Study design  | RCT  |
| Duration of follow up   | 18months   |
| <b>PICO/PIVO</b>  |  |
| Participants  | 92. woman inclusion: 8-10 weeks post.coronary artery by pass graft surgery och myocardial infarction, able to attend supervised exercise, fluent in english, post-menopausal (defined by one year without menses) exclusion: 1) demonstrated any of following responses to baseline exercise testing: a)abnormal hemodynamic response, b) 2MM ST segment depression, c) any tachyarrhythmia or d) <40% of predicted maximum metabolic equivalents on progressive cucle ergometry exercise testing. 2) had a history of hospital admission for heart failure within the past year. 3) had a forced expiratory volume in 1 sec or forced vital capacity <50% of predicted 4) were unable to participate in exercise traning due to non-cardiac limitations to exercise training. |
| Interventions   | aerobic exercise (AT) N= 46, aerobic interval training sessions 2x/week for 6 months. combined aerobic-strength (AST) N= 46, exercise first 2 months same as AT and then in addition 2 sets of 8-10x strength training. Active exercise time was matched: reducing the amount of aerobic exercise time in AST and subsuiting it with equivalent amount of resistant training.  |
| Outcome measure   | MOS SF-36  |
| Results   | Both groups showed statistically significant improvements in physical quality of life after 6 months (p=0.0002,) However, by 1-year follow up there was statistically significant difference in physical quality of life in favor of tha AST (p=0.05)  |
| <b>Sources of risk of bias</b>  |  |
| Was the method of randomisation adequate?   | yes, randomisation schedule using a blocked format. Subject allocation was concealed in sealed opsque envelopes.   |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   | yes  |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  | no   |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  | unsure   |
| Was the outcome assessor blinded to the intervention?   | yes  |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   | yes  |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to wich they were allocated?   | yes, analysis was conducted according to principles of intention to treat  |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   | yes  |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     | yes, there were no significant differences in baseline   |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   | yes  |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  | yes  |
| Was the timing of the outcome assesment similar in all groups?  | yes  |
| Points  | 10p / 12p  |
| <b>Clinical relevance</b>   |  |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? | yes  |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      | yes  |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported ?   | yes  |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   | yes, 7,1 points in favor for the AST gruop (6points is considered as clinically significant in PCS)  |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  | yes  |
| Points  | 5p / 5p  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Author, publishing year   | Arthur H. et. al. 2002  |
| Title   | A controlled trial of hospital versus home-based exercise in cardiac patients.  |
| Study design  | RCT   |
| Duration of follow up   | 6 months  |
| <b>PICO/PIVO</b>  |   |
| Participants  | 242 patients inclusion: 35-49 d post CABG surgery, achieved between 40- 80% of age and sex predicted maximum MET level on a progressive cycle ergometry test, able to read and write english. exclusion: recurrent angina, positive graded exercise test at baseline, unable to attend rehabilitation 3x/week, unable to participate due to physical limitations, previously participated in an out-patient cardiac rehabilitation program. |
| Interventions   | hosp; N=122, attend supervised exercise sessions 3x/week, 6months. Advised to train 5x/week + keep an exercise log of both in and outclass exercises.<br>home; N= 120, attended individual 1h exercise consultations at baseline and at 3months. Advised to train 5x/week + exercise log.   |
| Outcome measure   | SF-36 for health related quality of life  |
| Results   | Home group demonstrated greater improvement in health -related quality of life (physical) by 6 months in comparison to hosp group (51.2+6.4 vs 48.6 +7.1;=0.004)  |
| <b>Sources of risk of bias</b>  |   |
| Was the method of randomisation adequate?   | yes, study coordinator randomly assigned patients to study groups using a concealed randomization process. The group assignments were sealed in opaque envelopes.   |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   | yes, A data analyst, who had no role in this project, prepared the randomization schedule using a blocked format.   |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  | no  |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  | unsure  |
| Was the outcome assessor blinded to the intervention?   | yes, physicians who evaluated the primary outcome variable  |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   | yes   |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to which they were allocated?  | yes, analyses were performed based on an intention to treat approach  |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   | no  |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     | no, there were statistically significant differences at baseline between the two groups in weight, resting heart rate and social support.   |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   | yes   |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  | yes   |
| Was the timing of the outcome assessment similar in all groups?   | yes   |
| Points  | 8p / 12p  |
| <b>Clinical relevance</b>   |   |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? | yes   |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      | yes   |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported ?   | yes   |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   | unsure  |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  | yes   |
| Points  | 4p / 5p   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Author, publishing year   | Belardinelli R. et.al. 2001  |
| Title   | Exercise Training Intervention After Coronary Angioplasty: The ETICA Trial.  |
| Study design  | RCT  |
| Duration of follow up   | 12 months  |
| <b>PICO/PIVO</b>  |  |
| Participants  | 130 patients with CAD. inclusion: successful procedure of CA in one or two native epicardial coronary arteries, ability to exercise. exclusion: previous CA procedures, cardiogenic shock, unsuccessful angioplasty, complex ventricular arrhythmias, uncontrolled hypertension and diabetes mellitus, creatinine $\geq 2.5$ mg/dl, orthopedic or neurological limitations to exercise or unstable angina after the procedure and before the enrollment. |
| Interventions   | Group T (n=59) was exercised 3x/week in the hospital gym, for 6 months. Group C (n=59) was the control group :recommended to perform basic daily mild physical activities but to avoid any physical training.  |
| Outcome measure   | MOS short-form General Health Survey.  |
| Results   | Only trained patients had significant improvements in quality of life.   |
| <b>Sources of risk of bias</b>  |  |
| Was the method of randomisation adequate?   | unsure, randomized to into two matched groups  |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   | unsure   |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  | no   |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  | no   |
| Was the outcome assessor blinded to the intervention?   | yes, All studies were evaluated by two independent observers blinded to treatment arm and to each other's interpretation.  |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   | yes  |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to which they were allocated?  | yes, all analyses were performed on an ITT-basis   |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   | yes  |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     | yes, groups were well balanced for patho-physiological and clinical variables.   |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   | unsure   |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  | yes  |
| Was the timing of the outcome assessment similar in all groups?   | yes  |
| Points  | 7p / 12p   |
| <b>Clinical relevance</b>   |  |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? | yes  |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      | yes  |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported ?   | clinical relevance not measured  |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   | unsure   |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  | yes  |
| Points  | 3p/ 5p   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Author, publishing year   | Brügemann J et al. 2007   |
| Title   | A randomised controlled trial of cardiac rehabilitation after revascularisation.  |
| Study design  | RCT   |
| Duration of follow up   | 9 months  |
| <b>PICO/PIVO</b>  |   |
| Participants  | 137 men, 18-70 years, mean age 57, who underwent an uncomplicated coronary revascularisation procedure and who were mentally in good condition. Inclusion: presence of impaired exercise tolerance measured by bicycle ergometry and/or presence of a modifiable coronary risk factors linked to behaviour like smoking, more than moderate overweight or physical inactivity. exclusion: heart failure New York heart association class 3 or 4 or disabling physical or mental disease (screened extent of mental problems by SCL-90) Severe psychological problems --> excluded |
| Interventions   | Fit program: 2h teaching session about heart function and risk factor. 3x/week for 6 weeks. A physical training session of at least 30min. Fitplus program : included the fit program ingredients, but lasted for 8 weeks and was supplemented with relaxation therapy and weekly psycho-education sessions.  |
| Outcome measure   | RAND-36   |
| Results   | Quality of life improved in both treatment groups in the course up to 9 months after CR and there were no difference between the groups.  |
| <b>Sources of risk of bias</b>  |   |
| Was the method of randomisation adequate?   | yes, the randomisation procedure was performed by the trial coordination centre of our institution.   |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   | unsure  |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  | unsure  |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  | no  |
| Was the outcome assessor blinded to the intervention?   | no  |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   | yes   |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to which they were allocated?  | yes   |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   | yes   |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     | yes, no significant differences in baseline characteristics. But in fit-group significantly more patients had a history of myocardial infarction prior to revascularisation than fit-plus group (40% vs 16%)  |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   | yes   |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  | unsure kyllä, Quality of life, Exercise capacity, Blood lipid profile, Diet composition list  |
| Was the timing of the outcome assessment similar in all groups?   | yes   |
| Points  | 7p / 12p  |
| <b>Clinical relevance</b>   |   |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? | yes   |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      | no  |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported ?   | no, clinical relevance not measured   |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   | unsure  |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  | yes   |
| Points  | 2p / 5p   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Author, publishing year   | Bäck, M. et. al.2008  |
| Title   | Effects of high frequency exercise in patients before and after elective percutaneous coronary intervention.  |
| Study design  | RCT   |
| Duration of follow up   | 8 months  |
| <b>PICO/PIVO</b>  |   |
| Participants  | 37 patients with stable CAD and coronary angiographic changes indicating an elective PCI. inclusion: coronary artery stenosis documented by angiography or previous coronary artery bypass grafting, classes 1-3 angina pectoris, classified according to the canadian cardiovascular society. exclusion: disabling diseases that hindered regular exercise $\geq 3$ days/week.                         |
| Interventions   | Control group N=16 : cardiac rehabilitation care at the hospital, consisting of education , aerobic and resistant exercise 2x/week during 4-6 months. Training group N=21 : same as control group + bicycle ergometer at home 30 min. 5x/week, 8 months. 2x/week patients were allowed exchanging cykling for an equivalent excersise. Resistance exercise with elastic bands 3x/week 3x10 repetitions. |
| Outcome measure   | health related quality of life (SF-36)  |
| Results   | All dimensions of this test improved significatly within both groups, except for physical role limitations within the control group. There were no significant differences between groups in quality of life.   |
| <b>Sources of risk of bias</b>  |   |
| Was the method of randomisation adequate?   | unsure  |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   | unsure  |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  | unsure  |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  | unsure  |
| Was the outcome assessor blinded to the intervention?   | unsure  |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   | yes   |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to wich they were allocated?   | yes,ITT to all data, except for the adherence rate in the exercise group  |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   | yes   |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     | yes,except physical activity, with the control group being more physical active   |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   | yes   |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  | yes   |
| Was the timing of the outcome assesment similar in all groups?  | yes   |
| Points  | 7p / 12p  |
| <b>Clinical relevance</b>   |   |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? | yes   |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      | yes   |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported ?   | no  |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   | unsure  |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  | yes   |
| Points  | 3p / 5p   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Author, publishing year   | Hevey D. et al. 2003   |
| Title   | Four-week Multidisciplinary Cardiac Rehabilitation Produces Similar Improvements in exercise Capacity and quality of life to a 10-week Program.  |
| Study design  | RCT  |
| Duration of follow up   | 6 months   |
| <b>PICO/PIVO</b>  |  |
| Participants  | 60, inclusion:consecutive referrals to the CR program  |
| Interventions   | 10-week group N= 30, 30 exercise sessions. 4-week group N=30, 20 exercise sessions. Exercise sessions lasted app. 50Min. and included: warm-up, aerobic exercise, resistance training, cool-down.            |
| Outcome measure   | Medical Outcomes study Short Form-36 (SF-36)   |
| Results   | Significant improvements (P<.05) in energy, pain, and general health were reported after CR and in energy and emotional and social well-being at 6 months after CR. No differences were seen between groups. |
| <b>Sources of risk of bias</b>  |  |
| Was the method of randomisation adequate?   | unsure   |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   | unsure   |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  | no   |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  | no   |
| Was the outcome assessor blinded to the intervention?   | no   |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   | yes, one patient from each group did not accept the offer to participate in CR.  |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to which they were allocated?  | yes  |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   | no   |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     | Yes. No significant differences were found between the groups before CR.   |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   | unsure   |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  | no, in the studie varied both the duraton and number of sessions/ week   |
| Was the timing of the outcome assesment similar in all groups?  | yes  |
| Points  | 4p / 12p   |
| <b>Clinical relevance</b>   |  |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? | no   |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      | no   |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported ?   | clinical relevance not measured  |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   | unsure   |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  | yes  |
| Points  | 1p / 5p  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Author, publishing year   | Nieuwland W et al. 2000   |
| Title   | Differential effects of high-frequency versus low-frequency exercise training in rehabilitation of patients with coronary artery disease.   |
| Study design  | RCT   |
| Duration of follow up   | 6 weeks   |
| <b>PICO/PIVO</b>  |   |
| Participants  | 130, inclusion: hospitalized with manifestations of documented coronary artery disease (myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, bypass surgery or angioplasty), age 30-70 years. Exclusion: unstable angina, clinically unstable heart failure, unstable arrhythmias, contraindications for exercise training, other exercise limiting concurrent condition or psychosocial indication for inpatient cardiac rehabilitation |
| Interventions   | 6-week outpatient cardiac rehabilitation program. High-frequency: 2x exercise/day, 5x/week. Low-frequency: 1x exercise/day, 2x/week. exercise: Cykle-ergometer (6min warm up, 20min exercise, 4min cool down) and 45-60min sports activities.   |
| Outcome measure   | RAND-36   |
| Results   | During High-frequency program quality of life increased slightly more. This difference between groups was statistically significant on mental health and health change. More individuals from the high frequency program improved in subjective physical functioning (p=0.014).   |
| <b>Sources of risk of bias</b>  |   |
| Was the method of randomisation adequate?   | yes, randomisation was executed externally after assessment of baseline data and obtaining written informed consent   |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   | yes   |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  | no  |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  | no  |
| Was the outcome assessor blinded to the intervention?   | no  |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   | yes   |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to which they were allocated?  | no  |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   | no  |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     | No. No significant differences between both groups in all baseline characteristics except in health related quality of life. There was slightly significant difference in mental health, vitality and social function (p of difference p=0.03, p=0.4, p=0.05)   |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   | no  |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  | yes, other than drop-outs attended all the exercise sessions  |
| Was the timing of the outcome assessment similar in all groups?   | yes   |
| Points  | 5p / 12p  |
| <b>Clinical relevance</b>   |   |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? | yes   |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      | yes   |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported?  | clinical relevance not measured   |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   | unsure  |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  | yes   |
| Points  | 3p / 5p   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Author, publishing year   | Salvetti X. et al. 2008  |
| Title   | How much do the benefits cost? Effects of a home-based training program on cardiovascular fitness, quality of life, programme cost and adherence for patients with coronary disease.   |
| Study design  | RCT  |
| Duration of follow up   | 3months  |
| <b>PICO/PIVO</b>  |  |
| Participants  | 39 patients inclusion: less then 70 years old, current residence in Sao Paulo, New York Heart Association class 1 or 2, maximal functional capacity>6 metabolic equivalents, normal response to exercise testing, dokumented ejection fraction >50% by echocardiogram, absence of congestive heart failure, recurrent angina, complex ventricular arrhythmias, advanced coronary artery disease, antecedents of cardiac arrest of two or more myocardial infarctions. Exclusion: peripheral vascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, limiting orthopedic abnormalities, stroke, intercurrent limiting non-cardiac illness, impossibility of attending exercise training three times per week |
| Interventions   | Home group N=19, Control group N= 20. The home-group performed home-based training, 3x/week , for 3 months with biweekly telephone monitoring. Control group: encouraged to improve physical activity.   |
| Outcome measure   | Medical Outcomes Study 36-Item Short Form Survey (SF-36).  |
| Results   | home group: significant improvement in all domains, control group : improvement only in three domains (social functioning, role-emotional, mental health) and decline in the other five domains.   |
| <b>Sources of risk of bias</b>  |  |
| Was the method of randomisation adequate?   | yes, the study coordinator randomly assigned patients to groups using a councealed randomization process.  |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   | yes, a researcher, who did not participate in this study, prepared the randomization schedule using a blocked format   |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  | no   |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  | no   |
| Was the outcome assessor blinded to the intervention?   | unsure   |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   | yes  |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to wich they were allocated?   | yes  |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   | yes  |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     | yes, both groups had similar medical histories and sociodemographic characteristics, no significant difference in baseline cardiovascular outcomes   |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   | yes  |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  | yes  |
| Was the timing of the outcome assesment similar in all groups?  | yes  |
| Points  | 9p / 12p   |
| <b>Clinical relevance</b>   |  |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? | yes  |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      | yes  |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported ?   | clinical relevance not measured  |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   | unsure   |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  | yes  |
| Points  | 3p / 5p  |



|   |   |
|---|---|
| Author, publishing year   | Smith K. et. al. 2004.  |
| Title   | Differences in sustainability of exercise and health-related quality of life outcomes following home or hospital-based cardiac rehabilitation.  |
| Study design  | RCT   |
| Duration of follow up   | 12 months   |
| <b>PICO/PIVO</b>  |   |
| Participants  | 222. Post CABG patients. inclusion: achieved between 40-80% of age and sex predicted maximum exercise test (Mets)level on a progressive cycle ergometry exercise test at baseline, able to read and write English. exclusion: recurrent angina, positive graded exercise test, unable to attend CR 3x/week, unable to participate due to physical limitations, had previously participated in an out-patient CR program |
| Interventions   | Home CR, Hospital CR Guidelines for exercise prescription were the same for both groups. At CR discharge visit, patients were given their 6-month GTX results and an exercise prescription based on 65-70% of peak VO2. Both groups were advised to continue to exercise atleast 5x/week.   |
| Outcome measure   | SF-36   |
| Results   | Physical HRQL was higher in the Home group in the 12 month follow up ( $P < 0.01$ ), mental HRQL showed general, minor deterioration over time in both groups ( $P = 0.019$ ), but Physical and mental HRQL remained higher than at entry to CR in both groups.   |
| <b>Sources of risk of bias</b>  |   |
| Was the method of randomisation adequate?   | yes   |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   | yes, A data analyst, who had no role in this project, prepared the randomization schedule using a blocked format.   |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  | no  |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  | no  |
| Was the outcome assessor blinded to the intervention?   | yes, the physicians who evaluated the primary outcome.  |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   | yes   |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to which they were allocated?  | yes, analyses were performed based on an intention to treat approach  |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   | yes   |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     | yes, there were no difference in demographic and characteristics between the two groups.  |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   | yes   |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  | yes   |
| Was the timing of the outcome assessment similar in all groups?   | yes   |
| Points  | 10 p /12p   |
| <b>Clinical relevance</b>   |   |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? | yes   |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      | yes   |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported ?   | yes   |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   | unsure  |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  | yes   |
| Points  | 4p / 5p   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Author, publishing year   | Yu C. et al. 2004  |
| Title   | A Short Course of Cardiac Rehabilitation Program is Highly Cost Effective in Improving Long-Term Quality of Life in Patients With Recent Myocardial Infarction or Percutaneous Coronary Intervention.  |
| Study design  | RCT  |
| Duration of follow up   | 2 years  |
| <b>PICO/PIVO</b>  |  |
| Participants  | 269 consecutive patients (within 6 weeks of an AMI or PCI performed for angina pectoris) exclusion:coronary heart disease but without revascularization procedures, significant mitral stenosis, active pericarditis or myocarditis, severe uncontrolled hypertension, physical problems that precluded exercise, cognitive impairment or unwillingness to join the program, malignancies that limited life span to less than a year, refusal to participate in the study. |
| Interventions   | CRPP, 4 phases. 1: inpatient ambulating program, 2: 2x/week, 8 weeks outpatient education and exercise program. 3: community based home- exercise program lasting 6 months. 4: long-term maintenance period which lasted until the end of the second year after recruitment. Control: After the phase 1 ambulatory phase, the control group received conventional therapy without undergoing the outpatient exercise training program.                                     |
| Outcome measure   | The Medical Outcomes Study 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36).   |
| Results   | In the CRPP group 6 of the 8 SF-36 dimensions improved significantly by phase 2 and were maintained throughout the study period. In the control group, none of the SF-36 dimensions were improved by phase 2, and bodily pain was increased. In phase 4, only 4 dimensions were improved.  |
| <b>Sources of risk of bias</b>  |  |
| Was the method of randomisation adequate?   | unsure   |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   | unsure   |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  | no   |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  | no   |
| Was the outcome assessor blinded to the intervention?   | yes, assessments were performed on all patients in all 4 phases by a trained social worker who was unaware of the randomization.   |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   | yes  |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to which they were allocated?  | yes  |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   | yes  |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     | yes, there were no difference in age, sex and other clinical parameters between the CRPP and control groups.   |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   | yes  |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  | no   |
| Was the timing of the outcome assessment similar in all groups?   | yes  |
| Points  | 7p / 12p   |
| <b>Clinical relevance</b>   |  |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? | yes  |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      | yes  |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported ?   | clinical relevance not measured  |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   | unsure   |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  | yes  |
| Points  | 3p / 5P  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Author, publishing year   | Yu C. et.al. 2003   |
| Title   | Long-Term Changes in Exercise Capacity, Quality of Life, Body Anthropometry, and Lipid Profiles After a Cardiac Rehabilitation Program in Obese Patients With Coronary Heart Disease.   |
| Study design  | RCT   |
| Duration of follow up   | 2 years   |
| <b>PICO/PIVO</b>  |   |
| Participants  | 112 obese patients with CHD who were enrolled into CRPP in a cardiac rehabilitation center. They had either recent AMI or had undergone elective PCI within 6 wk. exclusion: postinfarction angina but without revascularization procedures, significant valvular stenosis, active pericarditis or myocarditis, severe uncontrolled hypertension, physical problems that precluded exercise training, cognitive impairment, unwilling to join the program, malignancies that limited life span to <1year, those who refused to participate in the study.  |
| Interventions   | CRPP(N=72) or conventional medical therapy (control group) (N=40) at a 2:1 ratio. CRPP: phase 1) ambulatory program 7-14 days, 2) 16-sessions, 2x/wk outpatient exercise and education program, 8wk. Each session: 1hr education class 2hr exercise. Exercise: first hr cardiovascular training, second hr domiciliary or vocational environment-focused training was performed. 3) Community based home exercise program for 6 months. 4) was a long term follow-up program until the end of 2 years. Control group: attended a 2-hr talk that explained CHD, the importance of risk factor modification, and potential benefits of physical activity. |
| Outcome measure   | Short-Form-36 (SF-36),  |
| Results   | CRPP 4 of 8 SF-36 domains were significantly improved after phase 2 (all p<0.05). Improvement in physical function and physical role were maintained throughout the study. Improvement of mental health became significant in phase 4 (p<0.01). Control group: only physical role was improved in phase 2, however bodily pain was increased (p<0.001) and was persistent throughout the study. At the end of phase 4 physical functioning (p=0.02), physical (p=0.001) and emotional (p=0.04) roles were significantly improved.   |
| <b>Sources of risk of bias</b>  |   |
| Was the method of randomisation adequate?   | yes, randomized prospectively   |
| Was the treatment allocation concealed?   | unsure  |
| Was the patient blinded to the intervention?  | no  |
| Was the care provider blinded to the intervention?  | no  |
| Was the outcome assessor blinded to the intervention?   | no  |
| Was the drop-out rate described and acceptable?   | no  |
| Were all randomized participants analysed in the group to which they were allocated?  | unsure  |
| Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?   | yes   |
| Were the groups similar at baseline regarding the most important prognostic indicators?                                     | yes, there was no difference in age, gender, disease demographics and medications between the groups.   |
| Were co-interventions avoided or similar?   | yes   |
| Was the compliance acceptable in all groups?  | unsure  |
| Was the timing of the outcome assessment similar in all groups?   | yes   |
| Points  | 5p / 12p  |
| <b>Clinical relevance</b>   |   |
| Are patients described in detail so that you can decide whether they are comparable to those that you see in your practice? | yes   |
| Are the interventions and treatment settings described well enough so that you can provide the same for your patients?      | yes   |
| Were all clinically relevant outcomes measured and reported ?   | clinical relevance not measured   |
| Is the size of the effect clinically important?   | unsure  |
| Are the likely treatment benefits worth the potential harms?  | yes   |
| Points  | 3p / 5p   |