

# Telerehabilitation in patients with recent hospitalization due to Acute Decompensated Heart Failure.

No registrations found.

|                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Ethical review</b>        | Not applicable |
| <b>Status</b>                | Pending        |
| <b>Health condition type</b> | -              |
| <b>Study type</b>            | Interventional |

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON27821

### Source

NTR

### Brief title

Tele-ADHF

### Health condition

Congestive heart failure

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Máxima Medisch Centrum, Dominee Theodor Fliednerstraat 1, 5631 BM Eindhoven, The Netherlands

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Internal funding

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

The primary endpoint is physical functional capacity described using the Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB) score, which is assessed at week 0, week 18 and week 26.

## Secondary outcome

Secondary endpoints are recovery after submaximal exercise by evaluating VO<sub>2</sub> recovery kinetics (tau-rec), subjective health status evaluated with Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire (KCCQ-12), health related quality of life (HRQOL) evaluated with the Minnesota Living with Heart Failure Questionnaire (MLHFQ), compliance and acceptance to the rehabilitation program, and readmission rate.

## Study description

### Background summary

Cardiac rehabilitation (CR) has favourable effects in chronic heart failure (CHF) patients on exercise capacity, the risk at hospital (re-)admission and quality of life. Although CR is generally recommended, it is still under-utilized in daily clinical practice mainly due to patient related factors (e.g. dependence on others for transportation, high level of disability). We hypothesize that comprehensive home-based rehabilitation with remote guidance (cardiac telerehabilitation, CTR) tailored to individual disabilities has beneficial effects on the functional capacity in patients after hospital admission due to acute decompensated heart failure.

### Study objective

We hypothesize that comprehensive home-based rehabilitation with remote guidance (cardiac telerehabilitation, CTR) tailored to individual disabilities has beneficial effects on the functional capacity in patients after hospital admission due to acute decompensated heart failure.

### Study design

Inclusion: during admission to the hospital primarily due to acute decompensated heart failure (ADHF).

Pre-intervention: uptitration of heart failure medication, follow-up with Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM).

Randomization: after stabilization and first outcome measurement (T0) the participants will be randomized to control or intervention group.

Intervention: 18 weeks telerehabilitation program vs. no rehabilitation.

T1: 18 weeks after start intervention.

T2: 26 weeks (6 months) after starting the intervention.

### Intervention

An 18-weeks multidisciplinary telerehabilitation program with exercise training by physical

and occupational therapist, supported by a (remote) technology-assisted dietary intervention and mental health guiding by a physiologist. The training program starts with three centre-based and two home-based video exercise training sessions followed by video coaching sessions. The mental health and dietary program are executed using individual and group video sessions.

## Contacts

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## Eligibility criteria

### **Inclusion criteria**

- Age 18 years and above
- Diagnosed with congestive heart failure
- Hospitalization primarily for acute decompensated heart failure (ADHF) at the time of inclusion
- Sufficient digital capacity or caretaker with digital capacity
- Able to speak and read the Dutch language

### **Exclusion criteria**

- Unable to understand the purpose and procedures of the study
- Unable to mobilize (e.g. due to orthopaedic limitations)
- Recent CR program followed (latest 12 months)
- No internet connection
- Untreated life-threatening cardiac arrhythmias
- Early phase after acute coronary syndrome (latest 3 months)
- Uncontrolled hypertension
- Advanced atrioventricular block

- Symptomatic aortic stenosis
- Up-coming (cardiac) surgery in 6 months

## Study design

### Design

|                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Study type:         | Interventional              |
| Intervention model: | Parallel                    |
| Allocation:         | Randomized controlled trial |
| Masking:            | Open (masking not used)     |
| Control:            | Active                      |

### Recruitment

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| NL                        |             |
| Recruitment status:       | Pending     |
| Start date (anticipated): | 01-09-2021  |
| Enrollment:               | 64          |
| Type:                     | Anticipated |

### IPD sharing statement

**Plan to share IPD:** Undecided

## Ethics review

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Not applicable    |                |
| Application type: | Not applicable |

## Study registrations

### Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

ID: 56416  
Bron: ToetsingOnline  
Titel:

## Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

## In other registers

| Register | ID             |
|----------|----------------|
| NTR-new  | NL9619         |
| CCMO     | NL78154.015.21 |
| OMON     | NL-OMON56416   |

## Study results