

Self-reported adherence to physical activity recommendations compared to the IPAQ interview in patients with hypertension

This article was published in the following Dove Medical Press journal:
Patient Preference and Adherence

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Background: Physical activity (PA) is recommended as adjuvant therapy to control blood pressure (BP). The effectiveness of simple recommendations is not clear. We aimed to assess the agreement between self-report of adherence to PA in clinical routine and International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) interview and its association with BP control.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted with hypertensive outpatients. Adherence to recommendation to PA was assessed by the physician and IPAQ interview. A cutoff of 150 minutes/week was used to classify active or nonactive patients. High sitting time was considered >4 hours/day. A total of 127 individuals (SBP 144.9±24.4 mmHg/DBP 82.0±12.8 mmHg) were included.

Results: A total of 69 subjects (54.3%) reported to be active to their physician, whereas 81 (63.8%) were classified as active by IPAQ (6.3% active in leisure time PA). Kappa test was 0.22 (95% CI, 0.06–0.37). The rate of BP control was 45.7%. There was no association with the reported PA assessed by both methods nor with sitting time. Our results demonstrated poor agreement between self-report adherence and IPAQ interview, and neither evaluation was associated with BP control.

Conclusion: Our findings underpin evidences that a simple PA recommendation has low association with BP control in clinical settings.

Keywords: blood pressure, exercise, treatment adherence, self-report, hypertension, physical activity counseling

Background

According to WHO statistics,¹ the estimated prevalence of hypertension worldwide is about 1.13 billion. Meta-analysis² of epidemiological studies estimated the prevalence of 30% in Brazil. Hypertension has been defined as blood pressure (BP) level equal to or greater than 140/90 mmHg,³ but the recently released AHA-ACC guideline for the prevention, detection, evaluation, and management of BP in adults⁴ now defines high BP as SBP ≥130 mmHg or DBP ≥80 mmHg. The reduction proposed by the AHA-ACC is in consonance with new evidences about the benefit of reducing BP below that level;⁴ however, it was not incorporated by other guidelines. BP reduction is the primary mechanism to promote the prevention of cardiovascular diseases. Weight control, reduction in salt intake, and improving physical activity (PA) are among the recommended nonpharmacological interventions to control hypertension.⁵

The recommendations for PA in hypertensive patients are relatively consistent. The American College of Sports Medicine guidelines⁶ recommend combined PA interventions to improve health and reduce premature death, primarily endurance PA

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combined with resistance exercise. The European Society of Cardiology⁷ proposes a daily 30 minutes of PA of moderate intensity to treat hypertension. The BP-lowering effect of exercise is recognized by most experts.⁸ A meta-analysis⁹ of clinical trials showed that continuous aerobic exercise promoted a reduction in mean SBP of -3.84 mmHg and DBPs of -2.58 mmHg. Overall results from meta-analysis (summarized effects) often see positive effect.^{9–12}

However, not all evidence converge to demonstrate the BP-lowering efficacy of exercise training and PA.¹³ Is expected to see different effects for exercise and PA counseling, especially when interventions cannot be directly supervised, such as in ACTID study, where PA documented by pedometer was not associated with a reduction in BP.¹⁴ The translation of the efficacy of exercise programs demonstrated in experimental conditions to the clinical scenario is another key point. In a meta-analysis¹⁵ of 14 randomized studies, the advice to exercise decreased SBP and DBP in the 6-month follow-up but not at 12-month follow-up. We have repeatedly demonstrated that reported adherence to our team of physicians to engage in PA is not associated with BP-lowering effect.^{16,17} The controversy could be explained by patient's inaccurate understanding on doctor advice or by the subjectivity of self-reported adherence, so whether is a matter of measurement or real low adherence is to be determined. Therefore, different results suggest that the overlap of measurement method and type of intervention could play an important role besides patients' behavior.

Wherefore, the primary objective of this study is to explore the agreement between reported PA adherence to the assistant physician and the interview with long-version International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) in a clinical ambulatory routine. The secondary objective was to evaluate the association of PA levels with BP control by both methods.

Methods

This cross-sectional study was conducted in a convenience sample of individuals aged 18 years or more, who were previously followed for at least 1 year at our reference hypertension clinic and participated in a previous cohort study.¹⁷ All patients' cohort were eligible for the study, if they have had a scheduled visit from April to September 2015, excluding those unable to or with severe limitations to walk. Data were collected from April to September 2015. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre, which is accredited by the US Office of Human Research Protections as an Institutional Review Board. All procedures were performed in accordance with the

principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, and all participants gave written consent to participate.

Outcome definition

Hypertension was defined as BP $\geq 140/90$ mmHg or the use of BP-lowering drugs. Two standardized measures of BP were taken with automatic sphygmomanometer (OMRON-CP705, Dupont, France) during consultation, and their average was used in analysis. Patients were sitting with feet resting on the floor and right arm resting at the height of the precordium; normal cuff (up to 32 cm) or large cuff (>33 cm) were used. Minimum of 5 minutes of rest and a 1-minute interval between measurements was given. The patients were recommended to not engage on caffeinated drinks, smoking, or PA at least 30 minutes before consultations, as recommended.⁴

PA measurements

1) Adherence to recommendation: patients were systematically advised by their physician to walk or perform aerobic exercise for at least 30 minutes, 3–5 days a week, during routine consultations. Adherence to the PA counseling was checked at each consultation by asking the patient “have you following the recommended PA since the last visit?” The self-reported adherence was recorded at each consultation and the most recent was collected for analysis. PA clinical adherence was categorized as yes or no.

2) IPAQ interview: trained investigators applied the IPAQ¹⁸ long version immediately before the consultation (all investigators were blinded for the BP measurements). This questionnaire was chosen for being the most used, validated, and specially for having special questions about walking PA at each domain of PA (domestic, transportation, work, and leisure time), which we believed is the most performed type of PA among our patients.¹⁸ Patients then were classified as active when performed at least 150 minutes of moderate to vigorous PA in the last week, considering the four domains: PA at work, transport-related, housework, and leisure time. Also, sitting time was evaluated as a complementary domain to PA and was defined by the time the individual remained seated (hours/day). Daily-life examples were provided to facilitate self-report, such as sitting at work or home, watching television, or driving a car.¹⁹

Statistical analyses

To test the agreement between self-report adherence and IPAQ interview, a sample size of 100 participants was estimated considering the prevalence of 50%¹⁷ – adherence to recommended PA, expected kappa 0.70, K-value of nullity of

0.40, 90% power, and a significance level of 5%. Variables were described by mean and SD or absolute and relative frequencies. Student's *t*-test or chi-squared test was applied to compare the groups according to self-report of adherence to the PA recommendation. Kappa statistic was conducted in the PEPI software to analyze the agreement between the methods of PA evaluation, considering the overall score and separated domains for IPAQ. Other analyses were performed on SPSS version 18 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA).

Results

The 127 patients included were 67 ± 9 years old, 64% women, with mean SBP 144.9 ± 24.4 mmHg and DBP 82.0 ± 12.8 mmHg. Among all, 69 (54.3%) subjects reported they were following the recommendation for PA to their physicians, whereas 81 (63.8%) performed moderate to vigorous PA for 150 minutes or more in the last week, according to the IPAQ. The characteristics of total sample according to the self-reported adherence are listed in Table 1. There were no group differences.

The agreement of self-report adherence information with the IPAQ interview was weak ($\kappa = 0.22$; 95% CI, 0.06–0.37). The agreement of IPAQ domains with self-report is presented in Table 2. A variable considering a combination of transport-related and leisure time PA was created, and the correlation was slightly higher ($\kappa = 0.35$; 95% CI, 0.19–0.50).

Considering the total sample ($n=127$), only 44 (34.6%) participants classified as active by IPAQ reported following medical recommendations and 32 (25.2%) classified as inactive reported not following the recommendation (Table 2). The sitting time ranged from 1.05 to 12.6 hours, with average of 5.4 ± 2.6 hours and median of 5.4 hours/day. Of the individuals who remained seated at least 4 hours/day ($n=80$), 43.8% (35) reported adherence to medical advice ($P=0.58$).

The prevalence of controlled BP in the sample was 45.7% ($n=58$). Among participants classified as physically active by IPAQ ($n=55$), 46.6% had controlled BP ($n=27$) vs 40.6% ($n=28$) in the group not active ($n=72$) ($P=0.37$). Self-report adherence was 41.4% vs 46.4%; $P=0.57$, respectively. Overall, there was no association of controlled BP or mean SBP and DBP with the self-reported adherence to PA, as well as any association for sitting time. The integrated view about the rate of BP control by method of evaluation and PA status is presented in Figure 1.

Discussion

In this study, conducted at a specialized hypertension clinic, self-reported adherence to the medical recommendation to perform PA 3–5 days a week showed weak agreement with adherence estimated by the IPAQ interview. There was no association between PA evaluated by both methods and control of SBP or DBP.

The IPAQ has been recommended as an appropriate large-scale method to assess PA in different life domains. Different methods were used to evaluate the IPAQ performance, including self-reporting and objective methods.^{20,21} Considering that in our study the clinical counseling emphasized walking, a greater PA would be expected in domains like transport-related or leisure time. Although those domains taken together have presented stronger agreement with the self-report, the recorded level still reflects low PA.

Our study did not find any association of PA with BP control. Although most clinical trials^{9,11,12,22} have identified the efficacy of supervised and structured exercise programs to lower BP, other studies also lack this association¹³ or with an effect restricted to a short period of time.¹⁵

Different from clinical trials, our observational studies have previously demonstrated^{16,17} the lack of association of a dichotomy self-report of PA adherence and BP outcomes

Table 1 Clinical characteristics according to self-reported adherence to the medical recommendation to engage in PAs

Characteristics	Overall sample ($n=127$)	PA adherence ($n=69$)	No PA adherence ($n=58$)	P-value
Women	81 (63.8%)	42 (60.3%)	39 (66.7%)	0.29
Age (years)	67.6 ± 9.5	67.3 ± 8.5	67.7 ± 10.3	0.98
Education (years)	7.0 ± 3.1	6.9 ± 2.9	7.2 ± 3.3	0.57
Antihypertensives (n)	3.5 ± 1.3	3.69 ± 1.3	3.4 ± 1.3	0.84
BMI (kg/m^2)	30.2 ± 5.3	29.2 ± 5.2	31.0 ± 5.3	0.75
BP controlled	56 (44.1%)	29 (41.4%)	27 (46.4%)	0.35
SBP (mmHg)	144.9 ± 24.43	145.9 ± 24.29	142.5 ± 24.9	0.71
DBP (mmHg)	82 ± 12.8	82.3 ± 13.12	81.1 ± 12.10	0.59
Follow-up (years)	12 ± 5	12.7 ± 5.2	11.7 ± 4.8	0.25
IPAQ (minutes/week) ^a	120 (45–294)	195 (87–341)	70 (30–247)	<0.001

Notes: Mean \pm SD. ^aMedian (p25–p75).

Abbreviations: PA, physical activity; BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; IPAQ, International Physical Activity Questionnaire.

Table 2 Agreement between self-reported physical activity adherence and IPAQ interview

IPAQ domains	Kappa (95% CI)	<150 minutes/week + no adherence N (%)	>150 minutes/week + adherence N (%)
Work	−0.00 (−0.10 to 0.09)	64 (50.4)	4 (3.1)
TR	0.20 (0.06 to 0.35)	61 (48)	18 (14.2)
House	0.11 (−0.06 to 0.28)	42 (33.1)	29 (22.8)
Leisure time	0.15 (0.05 to 0.24)	69 (54.3)	8 (6.3)
TR + LT	0.35 (0.19 to 0.50)	60 (47.2)	27 (21.3)
Overall	0.22 (0.06 to 0.37)	32 (25.2)	44 (34.6)
Sitting time (>4 hours)	0.18 (0.03 to 0.32)	35 (27.6)	36 (28.4)

Abbreviations: IPAQ, International Physical Activity Questionnaire; TR, transport-related; LT, leisure time.

in the clinical setting. The current study intends to answer an important information to our previous studies:^{16,17} “is it a clear lack of association or method limitation?” Our results demonstrate that even a more detailed PA report does not better associate with BP profile in our patients; in sum, a single PA counseling seems not to be effective in improving PA behavior. Physicians’ lack of enthusiasm or lack of clarity on the type and duration of exercise could be another limiting factor. Our ambulatory professionals’ give PA counseling as routine at every consultation; however, how enthusiastic it can be was not explored in this study. We acknowledge that there is some evidence suggesting that the received PA counseling and what patients really need to perform can be differently perceived among patients, as shown before in other chronic metabolic diseases,^{23,24} which might partially explain our lack of association between PA and BP.

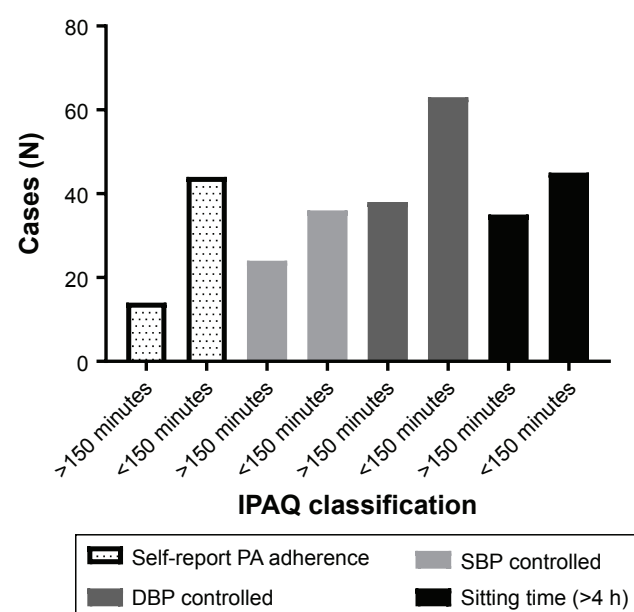


Figure 1 Number of cases for PA adherence, blood pressure control, and sitting time according to IPAQ classification.

Abbreviations: IPAQ, International Physical Activity Questionnaire; PA, physical activity.

Also, we did not find an association between inactivity (estimated by the sitting time) and BP control. The risk of inactivity for cardiovascular disease and uncontrolled BP is not clear. Some studies^{25,26} show a positive association between sedentary behavior (like use of computer and passive transportation) and sitting time with rates of hypertension. In a meta-analysis by Pandey et al,²⁷ nonlinear association was found between sedentary time and the risk for CVD with increased risk only at very high levels (>10 hours; HR 1.08; 95% CI, 1.00–1.14). In the same meta-analysis,²⁷ a sensitivity analysis considering studies in which sedentary behavior was evaluated using accelerometer, no association was found between time spent on sedentary behavior and SBP or DBP. However, there was a positive association with sedentary behavior measured by screen time, TV time, computer, and sitting time. The different results may be attributed to different sources, like evaluation methods, memory bias, even samples characteristics, such as data from general population and studies with children included in meta-analysis. Anyway, the disputable association between prolonged inactivity and BP may be influenced by evaluation bias.

The main limitation of our study was the lack of objective assessment of PA such as accelerometers, which was not possible due to logistic issues. Although the better the precision of accelerometers, it is not widely used in clinical practice. Also, data collection based on one center reduces the external validity of our findings – we acknowledge that our results are partially explained by our patients’ profile and peculiarities of our ambulatory.

In conclusion, the agreement between self-reported adherence for PA and IPAQ interview was low. The recommendation to engage in PA has low BP-lowering effectiveness in clinical setting, independent of the method of assessing adherence to the recommendations. Therefore, we believe that medical advice alone is not able to translate the efficacy of supervised PA demonstrated in clinical trials to clinical practice.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Vania N Hirakata, Biostatistics Unit, GPPG, Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre. This work was supported by the Doctoral scholarship CAPES for GRR; Post-Doctoral scholarship CNPq for PABR; Fundação do Ministério da Educação (MEC), and Research Funding of Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre (FIPE-HCPA), Brazil. The funding bodies had no role in the design of the study and collection, analysis, and interpretation of data or writing the manuscript.

Author contributions

GRR, PABR, and LBM contributed to conception and design of the research; GRR, GBM, AGS, and MPR helped in acquisition of data; GSN, VCJ, and SCF analyzed and interpreted the data and contributed to critical revision of the manuscript for intellectual content; GRR, PABR, LBM, and FDF statistically analyzed and wrote the manuscript. This study was equally supervised by LBM and PABR. All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting and revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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