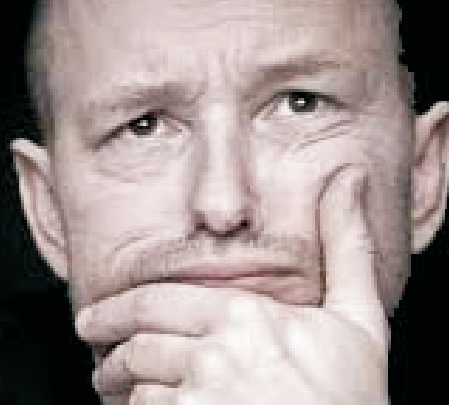
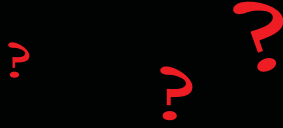


UNFILTERED SOURCES



Filtered Sources

Research Articles



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<p>The word review or systematic review is found anywhere in the citation, abstract or full record.</p> <p>The record shows that the article is a meta analysis.</p>	<p>The research described in the article includes information about the patients, or even animals, included in the study.</p>

Samples of Filtered Sources

[Diabetes mellitus and risk of pancreatic cancer: A meta-analysis of cohort studies.](#) (includes abstract); Ben, Qiwen; Xu, Maojin; Ning, Xiaoyan; Liu, Jun; Hong, Shangyou; Huang, Wen; Zhang, Huagao; Li, Zhaoshen; European Journal of Cancer, 2011 Sep; 47 (13): 1928-37 (journal article - meta analysis, research) ISSN: 0959-8049 PMID: 21458985
Subjects: Diabetes Mellitus; Pancreatic Neoplasms; Male; Female

[Rheumatoid arthritis: is it a coronary heart disease equivalent?](#)Detail Only Available (includes abstract); John, Holly; Toms, Tracey E; Kitas, George D; Current Opinion in Cardiology, 2011 Jul; 26 (4): 327-33 (journal article review, tables/charts) ISSN: 0268-4705 PMID: 21499088
Subjects: Arthritis, Rheumatoid; Coronary Disease

Samples of Unfiltered Sources

[Clinical trial of an Internet-based case management system for secondary prevention of heart disease.](#) (includes abstract); Southard BH; Southard DR; Nuckolls J; Journal of Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation, 2003 Sep-Oct; 23 (5): 341-8 (journal article - clinical trial, research, tables/charts) ISSN: 0883-9212 PMID: 14512778
Subjects: Case Management; Coronary Disease; Coronary Disease; Internet; Adult: 19-44 years; Aged, 80 and over; Middle Aged: 45-64 years; Female; Male

You may not always be able to tell whether an article is from an unfiltered source just by looking at the short citation that is displayed above. If the short display is not enough to determine that the article is from an unfiltered source, click on the title of the article, and you will see the full display record for the article. →

Unfiltered - Full Display of an Unfiltered Article

[Clinical trial of an Internet-based case management system for secondary prevention of heart disease.](#)

Authors:

[Southard BH](#) ; [Southard DR](#) ; [Nuckolls J](#)

Affiliation:

Health Management Consultants of VA, Inc., 2000 Kraft Drive, Suite 2001, Blacksburg, VA 24060,
bsouthard@hmcva.com

Source:

[Journal of Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation](#) (J CARDIOPULM REHABIL), 2003 Sep-Oct; 23(5): 341-8 (16 ref)

Commentary:

Gordon NF. New methods of delivering secondary preventive services: the promise of the Internet. J CARDIOPULM REHABIL 2003 Sep-Oct; 23(5): 349-51 (commentary) ([2004041565](#))

Publication Type:

journal article - **clinical trial, research**, tables/charts

Language:

English

Major Subjects:

[Case Management](#)

[Coronary Disease](#) -- [Prevention and Control](#)

[Coronary Disease](#) -- [Risk Factors](#)

[Internet](#) -- [Trends](#)

Minor Subjects:

[Adult](#) ; [Aged, 80 and Over](#) ; [Analysis of Covariance](#) ; [Chi Square Test](#) ; [Clinical Trials](#) ; [Cost Benefit Analysis](#) ; [Female](#) ; [Fisher's Exact Test](#) ; [Male](#) ; [Middle Age](#) ; [Monitoring, Physiologic](#) ; [One-Tailed Test](#) ; [Patient Satisfaction](#) ; [Program Evaluation](#) ; [Prospective Studies](#) ; [Random Assignment](#) ; [Regression](#) ; [Summated Rating Scaling](#) ; [T-Tests](#) ; [Time Factors](#) ; [Two-Tailed Test](#) ; [Human](#)

Abstract:

PURPOSE: Despite demonstrated benefits of cardiac rehabilitation and risk factor reduction, only 11% to 38% of eligible patients with cardiovascular **disease** (CVD) participate in cardiac rehabilitation programs. Women and older adults are particularly less likely to participate in cardiac rehabilitation. In an effort to broaden access to cardiac rehabilitation, the authors developed an alternative Internet-based program that allows nurse case managers to provide risk factor management training, risk factor education, and monitoring services to patients with CVD. METHODS: **The evaluation consisted of a randomized, clinical trial involving 104 patients with CVD, 53 of whom used the program as a special intervention (SI) for 6 months and 51 of whom received usual care (UC).** RESULTS: The results indicate that fewer cardiovascular events occurred among the SI subjects (15.7%) than among the UC subjects (4.1%) (P =.053), resulting in a gross cost savings of \$1418 US dollars per patient. With a projected program cost of \$453 USD per patient, the return on investment is estimated at 213%. More weight loss occurred in the SI group (-3.68 pounds) than in the UC group (+.47 pounds) (P =.003). The differences between the two groups in terms of blood pressure, lipid levels, depression scores, minutes of exercise, and dietary habits were not statistically significant. CONCLUSION: An Internet-based case management system could be used as a cost-effective intervention for patients with CVD, either independently or in conjunction with traditional cardiac rehabilitation.

Journal Subset:

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