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• 研究人員	蔡佩珊;郭博昭;張文英;鍾文耀;王美業;鄭昀芯 Tsai,Pei-Shan;Kuo, Terry B.J;Chang, Wen-Yin;Chunag, Wen-Yaw;Wang,Mei-yeh;Zheng,Yun-hsin		
• 中文關鍵字	生物回饋;血壓自我調節;高血壓前期;第一期高血壓		
• 英文關鍵字	Biofeedback; Blood Pressure Self-Regulation; Prehypertension; Hypertension, Stage I		
• 中文摘要	研究目的。1.研究一個為期八週的即時血壓生物回饋訓練,是否可降低輕度高血壓病人之血壓及血壓對壓力的反應性。2.檢測血壓生物回饋降低輕度高血壓病人血壓所透過之機轉,特別是自主神經系統與壓力感受器所扮演的角色。 3.探討血壓即刻自我調節的生理機轉。4.探討哪些輕度高血壓病人的特質能用來預測血壓生物回饋訓練降低血壓的成效。除了以上四項研究目的之外,本研究將設計並測試一套能夠提供視覺與聽覺回饋訊號之生物回饋系統。研究進度。研究儀器之購買及測試:截至94年6月30日,我們已購買研究計劃第一年所需之儀器,7月31日前所有之儀器測試均已完成。生物回饋的介面設計與發展:即時血壓生物回饋系統之設計由計畫主持人與中原大學醫工學系莊炯承講師及其學生,以及電子工程學系之鍾文耀博士共同合作完成。截至5月31日功能測試完成,緊接著在6月1日至7月31日之間進行技術轉移流程,由本計畫一位專任研究助理至中原大學醫工學系進行系統操作與維護之訓練。截至8月1日技術轉移已成功完成。研究人員招募與訓練:目前計畫中有一個專任研究助理、一位兼任研究助理及一位博士班學生兼任助理,兼任研究助理每星期工作32小時,博士班學生每星期工作24小時,兩位研究助理擔任前後測資料之蒐集,而博士班學生將擔任生物回饋治療師之工作,截至9月15日爲止,專任研究助理及博士生已完成訓練,而新聘之兼任研究助理之訓練仍在進行中,預計在11月30日前完成訓練。研究程序手冊之發展:爲確保研究之進行,能忠於研究計畫,本實驗已發展一套詳細之實驗室收案及測試流程,手冊在8月15日已完成定稿。在重複之流程測試中,檢測流程之正確與順暢,並評估兩位研究員所收集之研究資料之一致性		

來確保研究人員間之一致性信度。雙盲及隨機分配的計畫之設置:研究主持人利用隨機分配之軟體來設定研究個案隨機分

配組別之順序,本研究採 permuted block randomization 來確保兩個研究組別人數之均等。個案隨機分配組別之順序將妥善 隱密之保存以確保前後測資料蒐集人員完全不知個案組別之分配。個案招募:我們已建立一個多重管道的個案招募計畫, 包括:與醫師建立轉介平台;個案招募宣傳單之散發;於 yahoo 註冊網站(http://web2.tmu.edu.tw/ptsai/)來公布本研究招募個 案之資訊及在各定點舉行免費血壓篩檢與體脂肪測定以招募個案。目前我們已完成14位潛在個案的參加資格評估,其中9 位不符合收案標準,1位拒絕參加,截至11月1日止,4位個案已進入本研究計畫。心血管壓力反應性資料之減量與管理: 本研究將計算「總壓力反應性」,來定義「心血管壓力反應性」,「總壓力反應性」係指壓力的反應涵蓋基準點、壓力期 及恢復期,並以曲線下的面積來計算(AUC,值×時間),而AUC之計算則採用「梯形面積計算法」,我們已在Excel軟 體中設計一個公式以方便未來資料之計算。國家型資料庫之分析:本研究計畫之目標群體包含初診斷的高血壓患者與前期 高血壓的人,因此我們需要有關於前期高血壓之全國盛行率資料,爲此,我們著手進行台灣資料庫(營養與健康大調查) 之二度分析,來檢查台灣地區成年人口特定性別與年齡的前期高血壓盛行率。本研究的資料已發表在 Journal of Hypertension (SCI, impact factor: 4.871), 國家衛生研究院列爲唯一的致謝機構。前驅研究之結果分析:我們在過去已針對第一期未服藥高 血壓病患進行直接血壓生物回饋訓練之成效評估,最初 42 位個案參加此研究,21 位隨機分配到實驗組,21 位分配到對照 組,其中兩位個案終止研究,而另兩位在追蹤期流失,最後有38位個案完成四週的血壓生物回饋訓練,整體個案流失率爲 9.5%。在前驅研究中,我們採用未做處理的連續性血壓訊號來進行四週的生物回饋訓練,就完成的個案進行資料分析,發 現 68%的實驗組個案相較於 47%的對照組個案在完成訓練八週後,呈現收縮壓 5mmHg 以上的降幅;74%的實驗組個案相較 於 47%之對照組個案,在完成訓練八週後平均動脈壓呈現 5mmHg 以上之降幅。實驗組之收縮壓在訓練八週後之降幅,顯著 的大於對照組之降幅(95% CI of mean difference = 2.7-12.1, p=0.011)。使用共變項分析並以基準點收縮壓作爲共變項顯示血壓 生物回饋有顯著之治療效果,實驗組的後測收縮壓公式如下:Follow-up SBP for the experimental biofeedback group = 46.2+0.6x(baseline SBP)-5.6x(group)。本前驅研究結果可支持血壓生物回饋治療之成效。

Specific Aims:1.To determine whether an 8-week direct blood pressure(BP)biofeedback training program can reduce BP and BP reactivity to mental stress in participants with stage I hypertension.2.To examine the physiologic mechanisms by which direct BP biofeedback lowers BP in participants with stage I hypertension.3.To explore the physiologic mechanism underlying acute BP self-regulation.4.To explore the ability to predict which persons with stage I hypertension will be able to lower their BP using direct BP biofeedback training. In addition to these 4 major aims, we will design a software system that allows for delivering visual and auditory biofeedback BP signals and placebo signals. Progress of the Study: We have purchased and tested all equipments needed for Year 1 study. In cooperation with Mr. Chuang from the Department of Biomedical Engineering and Dr. We-Yaw Chung from the Department of Electronic Engineering in Chung Yuan Christian University, the development of the real-time biofeedback system was completed. We have recruited a full-time and a RA, a part-time RA, and a doctorate student to participate in this study. The part-time RA works 32 hours per week and the doctorate student works 24 hours per week. The two RAs serve as data collectors for baseline and post-test data collection. The doctorate student serves as the biofeedback therapist. A study manual detailing weekly

• 英文摘要

laboratory study procedures has been developed. The inter-rater consistency was assured by assessing the consistency of data colleted between two data collectors during the process of study manual testing. The PI has generated the randomization sequence using randomization software and adopted the permuted block randomization method to ensure the balance of two study arms. We have established a multi-channel participant recruitment plan. Participants are recruited via 1) physician referrals, 2) flyers advertising the study, 3) participant recruitment information posted on the Yahoo-registered study Web site (http://web2.tmu.edu.tw/ptsai/), and 4) BP screening. 14 potential participants were assessed for their eligibility for enrollment. 9 of them did not meet the inclusion criteria, 1 refused to participate. As of November 1, we have successfully enrolled 4 participants in the program. The target population for this study includes prehypertensive and newly diagnosed hypertensive individuals. In order to establish the clinical relevance and significance of research on the prehypertensive population, we undertook a secondary analysis of national data (Nutrition and Health Survey in Taiwan, NAHSIT) to determine the gender- and age group-specific prevalence rates of prehypertension in Taiwanese general population. Results of this study were published in Journal of Hypertension (SCI, impact factor: 4.871). NHRI was acknowledged as the sole sponsor of this work. Previously we studied the efficacy of a 4-week direct BP biofeedback in a group of unmedicated stage I hypertensives. Participants were trained in 4 biofeedback sessions using digital beat-to-beat BP signals. 68% of the experimental group versus 47% of the control group obtained a reduction of SBP>=5 mmHg at follow-up (8 weeks after treatment). 74% of the experimental group versus 47% of the control group obtained a reduction of MAP>=5 mmHg at follow-up. Analysis of covariance with the baseline SBP as the covariate revealed a significant treatment effect for the experimental biofeedback. The equation of the follow-up SBP for the experimental biofeedback group is as follow: Follow-up SBP for the experimental biofeedback group=46.2 + 0.6x(baseline SBP)-5.6x(group), where the experimental group = 1 and the control = 0.Data from the preliminary study provides evidence of efficacy for direct BP biofeedback.