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INSTITUTO DE EFECTIVIDAD
CLINICA Y SANITARIA

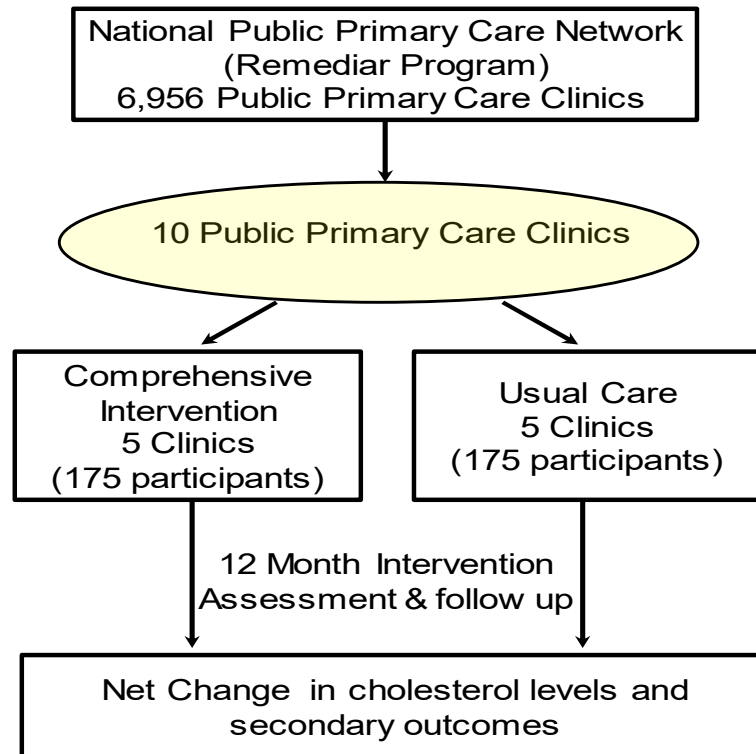
An Educational Intervention to Improve Effectiveness in the Detection, Treatment and Control of patients with high cardiovascular risk in low-resource settings in Argentina: Rationale and Study Design of a cluster randomized controlled trial.

Specific aims

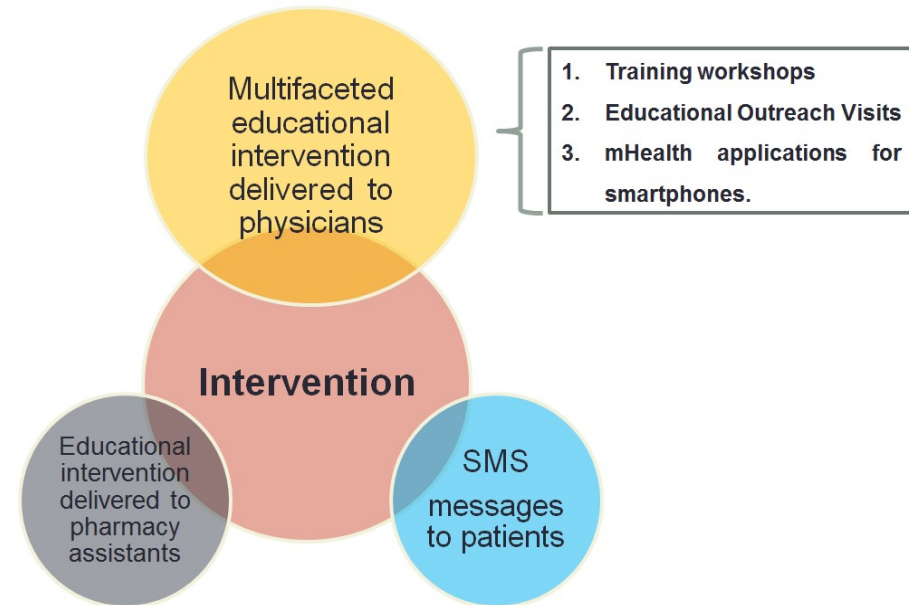
- To test whether a multifaceted educational intervention program lowers LDL-C levels and CVD risk in patients with moderate-to-high cardiovascular risk;
- To test whether this intervention program improves physician compliance with clinical practice guidelines;
- To test whether this intervention program improves patient care management and adherence to medication;
- To estimate the cost-effectiveness of this comprehensive intervention program as compared with usual standard of care.



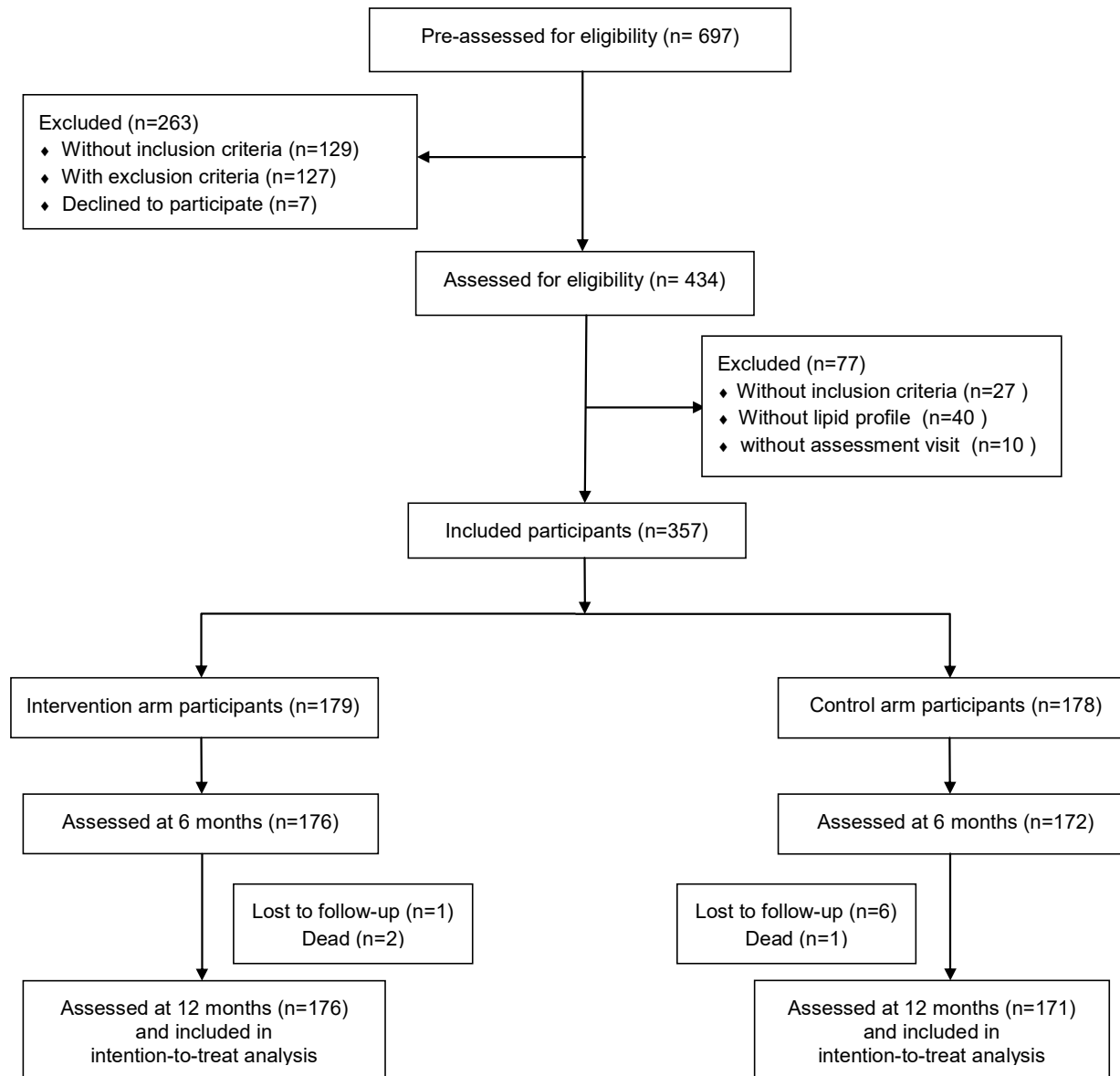
Study Design



Intervention components



Participants follow-up



Principal findings

- There was no reduction of the mean LDL-c between the intervention and control group.
- There was no reduction of the cardiovascular risk at the end of the follow-up, except for diabetic patients, where it was higher in the control group.
- There was a significant higher proportion of correctly treated patients in the intervention group.
- There was a higher number of visit to the PCC's in the intervention group.

