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## Background

- Hypertension (HTN) is the most prevalent yet modifiable risk factor for cardiovascular diseases (CVD).
- Primary care providers (PCP) face multiple challenges offering behavioral interventions for HTN. Behavioral health consultants (BHCs) add to the primary care team with training in behavioral modification.
- Supportive relationships play a clear role in prevention & management of HTN.

## Theoretical Framework

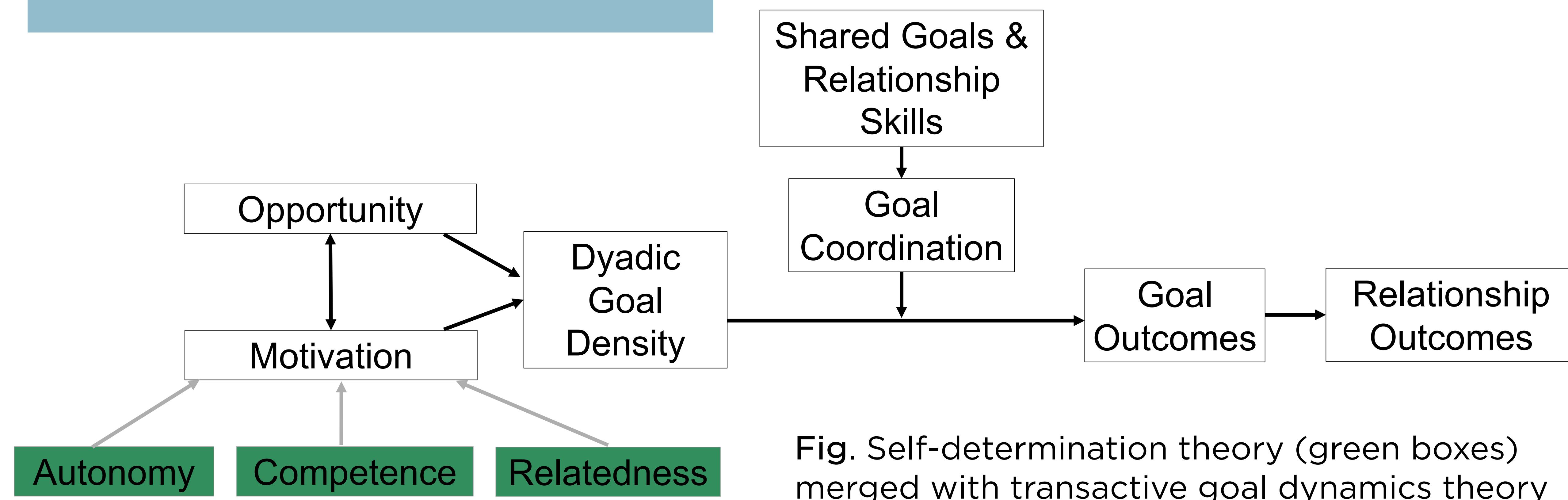


Fig. Self-determination theory (green boxes) merged with transactive goal dynamics theory (black boxes).

## Project Aims

- Aim 1: Evaluate behavioral health, social needs of patient with HTN, potential care partner, and dyad using a convergent mixed methods design.
- Aim 2: Systematically adapt a lifestyle intervention for delivery by BHCs in primary care for patients with HTN and a chosen care partner.

## Outcomes

The primary expected outcome is a behavioral intervention protocol, that is community informed, acceptable and feasible for further pilot testing in primary care practices.

Educational Content	Support Skill & Goal Setting
Physical Activity	Ask for & acknowledge other's perspective Individual & Partner SMART Goals
DASH Diet, Sodium Reduction	Minimize efforts to control or criticize Individual & Partner SMART Goals
Heart Healthy Sleep Habits	Use non-judgmental language Individual & Partner SMART Goals
Stress Management and Resilience	Support movement towards change Individual & Partner SMART Goals
Optional: Smoking Cessation and/or Alcohol Reduction	Offering support for success and relapse Individual & Partner SMART Goals
Adherence to Medications and Lifestyle Recommendations	Empathic responding & encouraging self-advocacy Individual & Partner SMART Goals

## Community Impact

**Key Partners:** Primary care practices serving lower income individuals in Alabama.

Potential Community & Public Health Benefits:

- Community Health Services:** Development of behavioral health intervention for delivery in primary care.
- Disease Prevention & Reduction:** The “Heart Care Pairs” intervention may reduce burden of HTN among those who receive the prospective intervention.
- Health Care Quality:** Quality enhancements via team-based care, reducing workload on PCPs, and including care partner in services for support.

## References



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