	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE/PANEL INPUT
VALUES	Is there important uncertainty or variability about how much people value the main outcomes?	Important Possibly Probably no No No known uncertainty uncertainty uncertainty uncertainty uncertainty variability or variability or variability Detailed judgements	 Patient perspective: In some studies in which BP was managed by nonphysicians, there was good patient satisfaction and high retention, suggesting at least willingness, if not preference, to having BP managed by nonphysicians. An example is a study in which 130 patients managed by nonphysicians and pharmacists with similar (28 mmHg) reductions and high retention in the programme >80%.⁶¹ Many studies have suggested safety of nonphysician prescribing and how it is associated with patient satisfaction.⁶² Conversely, in-depth interviews with a sample of patients in the UK explored nurse and pharmacist prescribing and demonstrated that patients had concerns about clinical governance, privacy and whether sufficient space was available to provide the service in community pharmacies. Participants had less concern about nursing.⁸³ Another study from Scotland explored patients' perspective on pharmacist prescribing and reported high patient satisfaction but 65% stated that they would prefer to consult a doctor.⁸⁴ Health profesionals perspective: Numerous studies have shown that nurses and pharmacists had improved job satisfaction as a benefit of prescribing, as well as evidence of safety and competency. Nurses have reported that prescribing is associated with increased workload, work-related stress and continuous need to update competencies, and an additional documentation burden.⁸⁵ Physicians' perspective summarized in one systematic review was overall supportive but included concerns over pharmacists' lack of clinical assessment and diagnosis skills and access to patient medical records, legal concerns, a potential negative effect on the physician-patient relationship, and potential miscommunication between the members of the multidisciplinary team.⁸⁶ Overall society and patients want to reduce risk of premature mortality or morbidity. Most of the available quantitative data were focused on remote monitoring and not specifically on wheth

PICO question 11: Can pharmacological management of hypertension be provided by nonphysician care providers?

		 Limited information provided mixed results, where some patients appreciated some applications of self-care while others were concerned that being managed by others could harm the patient–doctor relationship. but these comments were related to use of home-monitoring devices.
	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effects?	No Very low Low Moderate High included studies Data are available about BP managed by a pharmacist, nurse, dietitian, community HCW and about self-management (primarily self-monitoring). All of the community HCW-led intervention studies included focused on life-style education and health promotion, mainly at home or in community settings. No hard
		Image: Detailed judgements Image: Detailed judgements <td< td=""></td<>
	How substantial are the desirable	Don't Trivial Small Moderate Large Varies Magnitude of effect: better control in 91 to 264 more per 1000, pharmacist, SMP/DBP reduction of 1–8 mmHg, nurse/HCW/dietitian.
SN	anticipated effects?	Evidence is from HICs and may not apply to other settings.
OPTIONS		Detailed judgements The nonphysician training is some countries is quite variable.
OF THE	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Don't Trivial Small Moderate Large Varies know know Varies Know Although the certainty of evidence was in general low, no study showed that nonphysician management was inferior. In fact, all the data that were limited to either pharmacy, nurse or community HCW-led care was found to be either no different or improved compared to usual care (physician-led care).
BENEFITS AND HARMS		Detailed judgements Scirica et al studied 5000 patients in Boston manged remotely by navigators under pharmacist supervision. No office visits with MD. BP reduction of up to 30 mmHg. ⁸⁷ The two studies by Scirica and Fisher are two
FITS AN	Do the desirable effects outweigh the	No Probably Don't Probably Yes Varies No know Yes Varies Varies by a nurse and/or pharmacist and with no clinical visits – all with home BP cuffs with electronic transmission of data and no in-person visits. Prabhakar and others in India and China are conducting similar work with CHWs and show
BENE	undesirable effects?	
		Detailed judgements A systematic review by Greer et al. of pharmacy-managed care led to better BP control (RR 1.44 or 170 more controlled per 1000) with no obviously reported difference in adherence or clinical events or QOL. ⁸⁸
		A systematic review by Anand has shown that in LICs and MICs, task sharing with pharmacists led to 8 mmHg SBP and 3.74 mmHg DBP reductions. Task-sharing with nurses (5.34 mmHg lower), dieticians (4.67 mmHg lower), and CHWs (3.67 mmHg lower) yielded similar results. ⁸⁹
		A systematic review by Tucker ⁹⁰ shows that self-monitoring by patients led to a 3.24 mmHg lower level SBP and 1.5 DBP, both statistically significant, and better BP control. Study limited by ability to adequately

		blind. Effect likely real but improved whe telecommunication.	n supplemented with education, counseling and
RESOURCE USE	How large are the resource requirements?	costs costs savings team approaches cost around USD 200, Image: I	studies (24 in the US) and suggest studies that use community person/yr to implement but with cost-savings for prevention of osts had a median cost of USD 65/person/yr with 10 studies, with ost/QALY estimates were between USD 3888–24 000/QALY, with nurse led.
		Only two were > USD 50 000/QALY out related to self-monitoring and not to the assumed that nonphysician salaries are	of 28 studies. Most of the remaining cost data presented was question of physician vs nonphysician led care. However, if it is lower, then potentially costs will be lower, but that assumes that ed in any oversight of nonphysicians. Kulchaitanaroai et al found wrative system. ⁹³
			nonitoring, both training and access to inexpensive devices will e. Reimbursement and incentives must be aligned to encourage achieved.
		A reduction in the cost of the technology the use of home monitoring over time.	and an increase in the use of smart phones is likely to increase
	How large is the incremental cost relative to the net benefit?	IČER ICER ICER specifically physician vs other provider, i pay thresholds was for countries analyse the results were highly cost-effectively, v exactly how these might be translated in acceptable for most MICs, though perhaticity	bove focused on team-based interventions as opposed to and it is not clear if ICERs fit all countries, nor the willingness-to- ed. All values appear to be below USD 50 000/QALY. For the US with most estimates well under USE 50 000/QALY. It is unclear LICs and MICs, but even at \$10 000/QALY this would be ps not all LICs. However, if the costs of direction by nurse or o physicians, then there is likely to be a cost-saving.

EQUITY	What would be the impact on health inequities?	Increased Probably Uncertain Probably Reduced Varies reduced Varies using public health vs private health. Increasing access in underserved areas can improve inequities.
		Detailed judgements
	Is the option acceptable	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies Varies Varies Ves Varies No Yes Varies to telemonitoring that included management by nonphysicians. However, the focus was on the question of telemonitoring. Response to telemonitoring appears mixed, with
	to key stakeholders?	□ □ □ □ □ ☑ some finding advantages and other disadvantages.
ACCEPTABILITY		Detailed judgements Walker et al. found that providing management by nonphysicians and telemonitoring can make patients concerned that their care could become more focused on clinical data rather than on personal interaction, and that this might lead to fewer face-to-face consultations with clinicians. This personal contact was important to patients as it helped to establish trust and allowed for better communication. Patients also felt being able to discuss their monitoring data made them feel empowered and a more equal partner in their care, allowing them to be "better equipped to engage with health care services". Remote monitoring provided patients with peace of mind and reduced their anxiety and stress. ⁹⁴
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Yes Varies No Yes Yes Varies A systematic review by Cheema et al. described the UK model of community pharmacies where pharmacists are able to deliver some aspects of primary care. ⁹⁵ The evidence is mixed, with some high-income countries having access to self-monitoring and care or
E		Detailed judgements assistance with pharmacists; thus suggesting feasibility in some settings.

Recommendation 8: treatment by nonphysician professionals

Recommendation	WHO suggests that pharmacological treatment of hypertension can be provided by nonphysician professionals such as pharmacists and nurses, as long as the following conditions are met: proper training, prescribing authority, specific management protocols and physician oversight.					
Type of recommendation	We recommend against the option or for the alternative	We suggest not to use the option or to use the alternative	We suggest using either the option or the alternative	We suggest using the option	We recommend the option	
				X		
Justification	All studies reviewed showed that when either a team-based approach or nurse, pharmacists, or community HCWs were evaluated, the result was either no difference or in favour over usual care with a physician alone. Increasing access to HTN care to the nearly 900 million globally who are not under control by using pharmacists or nurses and CHWs under proper supervision justifies expanding BP management to nonphysicians.					
Subgroup considerations	Studies that looked at how telemonitoring of BP could impact care suggested that in most cases patient satisfaction is high and that it led to improved adherence especially with increasing age. ^{77 96 97}					
Implementation considerations	Community HCWs can assist through an established collaborative care model.					
	Telemonitoring and community or home-based self-care are encouraged to enhance the control of BP as a part of an integrated management system, when deemed appropriate by the treating medical team and found feasible and affordable by patients.					
	The interventions studied in the literature are multifaceted and focus on task sharing, therefore implementation should have a similar infrastructure.					
	In order for nonphysicians to help with BP management, there must be legal/regulatory authority for them to either prescribe independently or under the license of a registered physician.					
	Use of home-monitoring devices control of BP.87 81	has extra costs and requires som	e level of technical proficiency (which is increasing globally), but w	hen it occurs it can aid	
Monitoring and evaluation considerations	The primary question is whether nonphysicians can deliver care as effectively as physicians. However, most available data were about how telemonitorin in the management of either set of providers as long as it can be done in a cost-effective way. Innovations in bluetooth and wi-fi-based home BP cuffs ca enhance the care of any provider helping to managing HTN.		•			

Research priorities	Evaluation of implementing various home-based monitoring programmes with different technologies to relay data to provider, be it a physician, nurse, pharmacist or CHW.	
	 Assessing in more detail which tasks specifically ought to be shifted to different providers and/or technologies, separating the tasks of screening, treatment algorithms, prescribing authority, clinical decision supports, medication availability and delivery. 	