Introduction
Stepping into the 21st century, information technology is gaining in importance in our society. Telehealth is the bridge between telecommunications and information technologies. It is effective in enhancing health care in patients with chronic diseases. However, there is only one systematic review studying the effectiveness of telehealth monitoring on blood pressure control. Since there is relative scarcity of rigorous quantitative evaluations, this meta-analysis is carried out.

Objectives
The aim of this meta-analysis is to determine the effect of home telehealth remote monitoring on improving blood pressure control. Telehealth helps to closely monitor the hypertensive patients in their hypertension management and this meta-analysis is to look into the effect of this technology in reducing their blood pressures. The objectives are to investigate the summarized effect (from randomized controlled trials) of home telehealth remote monitoring in lowering blood pressure levels in adults, the mean differences of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure change between home telehealth remote monitoring group and the group receiving standard care and to determine the factors which contribute to the successful home telehealth remote monitoring in blood pressure lowering.

Methodology
Studies will be included and excluded according to the inclusion criterion and exclusion criterion. Studies which are ambiguous to the criterion will not be selected. Studies retrieval is performed and identified from MEDLINE (Ovid), PUBMED, Cochrane library and EMBASE. Keywords of “Telehealth”, “Telemonitoring”, “Telemedicine”, “Health Information Technology”, “Electronic medical record”, “Electronic health record”, “Computerized medical record”, “Computerized health record”, “EMR”, “EHR”, “Hypertension” and “High blood pressure” are applied in searching. Only randomized controlled trials will be selected. Non-English language
studies and studies published no earlier than 2000 are excluded. Besides data collection, quality assessments are also performed by two reviewers, using The Jadad score.

**Result**
8 randomized controlled trials are identified after quality assessment procedure. In this meta-analysis, the overall effect of home telehealth remote monitoring systems in systolic blood pressure change is -4.47mmHg. That means there is 4.47mmHg reduction of systolic blood pressure related to the home telehealth remote monitoring system. While, for diastolic blood pressure, the overall effect of home telehealth remote monitoring systems is -2.01mmHg. That means there is 2.01mmHg reduction of diastolic blood pressure related to home telehealth remote monitoring system. Since the 95% confidence interval of the effect on both systolic blood pressure change (ranging from -6.58 to -2.35mmHg) and diastolic blood pressure change (ranging from -3.09 to -0.92mmHg) do not include 0, it may imply that the effect of home remote monitoring system is significant as well.