

# Exercise Adoption and Adherence How do we get patients to do their exercises?

Ben Kirk 2022 Sports Physiotherapy Masters Conference





## **Exercise prescription**

## **Exercise occurring**





## **Exercise prescription**



# **Exercise occurring**

Argent et al., 2018





# The optimal exercise prescription might simply be the one the patient is most likely to perform

(Merry, 2022)



# **Case Study 1**

- Bonnie:
  - 15 yo, female
  - Patella dislocation 6/12 ago → elected non surgical management
  - Lacking confidence in that leg
  - Goals: Confidence in leg, soccer



www-image 1, 22/10/2022



# Case Study 2

- Fred:
  - 49 yo male, left knee OA
  - Sedentary work (accountant long hours)
  - Weekly sport (social touch footy)
  - Goals: Keeping up with the kids, lose weight, continuing touch footy



www-image 2, 22/10/2022





www-image 1, 22/10/2022



www-image 2, 22/10/2022



## **Behaviour Change Wheel**



(Michie et al., 2011)



## **Behaviour Change Wheel**



(Michie et al., 2011)



		Bonnie	Fred
CAPABILITY	Physical		
post-trade study	Psychological		
	Knowledge		
OPPORTUNIT	Physical		
TR JE	Social		
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MOTIVATION	Reflective		1



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		Bonnie	Fred
CAPABILITY	Physical		
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		Bonnie	Fred
CAPABILITY	Physical		
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Automatic References MOTIVATION	Autonomic	×	X
	Reflective	×	<b>X</b>



## Behaviour Change Technique Taxonomy (BCTTv1)

- 93 behaviour change techniques
- Many options for therapists to engage

Page	Grouping and BCTs	Page	Grouping and BCTs	Page	Grouping and BCTs
1	1. Goals and planning	8	6. Comparison of behaviour	16	12. Antecedents
	1.1. Goal setting (behavior)		6.1. Demonstration of the		12.1. Restructuring the physical
	1.2. Problem solving		behavior		environment
	1.3. Goal setting (outcome)		6.2. Social comparison		12.2. Restructuring the social
	1.4 Action planning		6.3. Information about others'		environment
	1.5. Review behavior goal(s)		approval		12.3 Avoidance/reducing exposure to
	1.5. Neview behavior goal(s)		approval		12.3. Avoidance/reducing exposure to
	1.6. Discrepancy between current			_	cues for the behavior
	benavior and goal	9	7. Associations		12.4. Distraction
	1.7. Review outcome goal(s)		7.1. Prompts/cues		12.5. Adding objects to the
	1.8. Behavioral contract		7.2. Cue signalling reward		environment
	1.9. Commitment		7.3. Reduce prompts/cues		12.6. Body changes
			7.4. Remove access to the		
3	2. Feedback and monitoring		reward	17	13. Identity
	2.1. Monitoring of behavior	1	7.5. Remove aversive stimulus		13.1. Identification of self as role
	by others without		7.6. Satiation		model
	feedback		7.7. Exposure		13.2. Framing/reframing
	2.2. Feedback on behaviour		7.8. Associative learning		13.3. Incompatible beliefs
	2.3 Self-monitoring of		, lot / lobolitative real milling		13.4. Valued self-identify
	2.3. Self-monitoring of			-	13.4. Valued sen-identity
	2.4 Solf monitoring of	10	8. Repetition and substitution	_	13.5. Identity associated with changed
	2.4. Self-monitoring of		8.1. Behavioral		Dellavior
	outcome(s) of benaviour		practice/rehearsal		
	2.5. Wonitoring of outcome(s)		8.2. Behavior substitution	18	14. Scheduled consequences
	of behavior without		8.3. Habit formation		14.1. Behavior cost
	feedback		8.4. Habit reversal		14.2. Punishment
	2.6. Biofeedback		8.5. Overcorrection		14.3. Remove reward
	2.7. Feedback on outcome(s)		8.6. Generalisation of target		14.4. Reward approximation
	of behavior		behavior		14.5. Rewarding completion
			8.7. Graded tasks		14.6. Situation-specific reward
5	3. Social support	1			14.7 Reward incompatible behavior
-	3.1. Social support (unspecified)	11	9 Comparison of outcomes	-	14.8. Reward alternative behavior
	3.2. Social support (practical)	<u> </u>	0.1 Cradible source	-	14.9. Reduce reward frequency
	3.3 Social support (protional)		9.1. Credible source		14 10 Remove punishment
	S.S. Social Support (emotional)		9.2. Pros and cons		14.10. Kentove punishmene
6	4 Shaning knowledge	1	9.3. Comparative imagining of	10	15 Self-belief
0	4. Shaping knowledge	1	Tuture outcomes	15	15.1 Verbal parsuasion about
	4.1. Instruction of now to			-	15.1. Verbai persuasion about
	perform the behavior	12	10. Reward and threat		
	4.2. Information about		10.1. Material incentive (behavior)		15.2. Mental rehearsal of successful
	Antecedents		10.2. Material reward (behavior)		performance
	4.3. Re-attribution		10.3. Non-specific reward		15.3. Focus on past success
	4.4. Behavioral experiments		10.4. Social reward		15.4. Self-talk
		-	10.5. Social incentive		
7	5. Natural consequences		10.6. Non-specific incentive	19	16. Covert learning
	5.1. Information about health		10.7. Self-incentive		16.1. Imaginary punishment
	consequences		10.8. Incentive (outcome)		16.2. Imaginary reward
	5.2. Salience of consequences		10.9. Self-reward		16.3. Vicarious consequences
	5.3. Information about social and		10.10. Reward (outcome)		
	environmental consequences		10.11. Future punishment		
	5.4. Monitoring of emotional				
	consequences	15	11 Regulation	-	
	5.5. Anticipated regret		11.1 Dharmanalariat	-	
	5.6 Information about emotional		11.1. Pharmacological support		
	consequences		11.2. Reduce negative emotions		
	LUISEQUEILES	1	1 11 3 Conserving mental resources	1	1
			11.5. Conserving mental resources		

(Michie et al., 2013) 17



## Non-Negotiables for Physiotherapists



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- Demonstration of the behaviour
- Behaviour practice/rehearsal
- Graded tasks

Are physical activity interventions for healthy inactive adults effective in promoting behavior change and maintenance, and which behavior change techniques are effective? A systematic review and meta-analysis

Neil Howlett,<sup>1</sup> Daksha Trivedi,<sup>2</sup> Nicholas A Troop,<sup>1</sup> Angel Marie Chater<sup>1,3,4</sup> *Translational Behavioral Medicine*, Volume 9, Issue 1, February 2019, Pages 147–157,



## Non-Negotiables for Physiotherapists

- Demonstration of the behaviour
- Behaviour practice/rehearsal
- Graded tasks
- Positive feedback
- Goal setting (patient led)
- Individualisation (Collado-Mateo et al., 2021, Jordan et al., 2010)

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Effectiveness of behaviour change techniques in physiotherapy interventions to promote physical activity adherence in lower limb osteoarthritis patients: A systematic review

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Matthew Willett<sup>1,2*</sup>, Joan Duda<sup>2,3</sup>, Sally Fenton<sup>2,3</sup>, Charlotte Gautrey<sup>4</sup>, Carolyn Greig<sup>2,3</sup>, Alison Rushton<sup>1,2</sup>
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PLOS ONE | https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0219482 July 10, 2019



# **Self Monitoring**

### App based



#### Physical (diary vs other)



(Jimoh et al., 2018) <sup>21</sup>



### Self Monitoring- Patients Lie?!

- 95% of of participants did not completed as prescribed
- 90% under prescribed amount
- Exercise reported in diary x 2.3 compared to electronic tracking

New exercise-integrated technology can monitor the dosage and quality of exercise performed against an elastic resistance band by adolescents with patellofemoral pain: an observational study

Michael S Rathleff<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Thomas Bandholm<sup>d</sup>, Kate A McGirr<sup>a</sup>, Stine I Harring<sup>a</sup>, Anders S Sørensen<sup>e</sup>, Kristian Thorborg<sup>d,f,g</sup> Journal of Physiotherapy 62 (2016) 159–163



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PHILIPPA J.A. NICOLSON, BPhty<sup>1,2</sup> • RANA S. HINMAN, BPhysio (Hons), PhD<sup>1</sup> • TIM V. WRIGLEY, MSc<sup>1</sup> PAUL W. STRATFORD, DipPT, MSc<sup>3</sup> • KIM L. BENNELL, BAppSci (Physio), PhD<sup>1</sup> JOURNAL OF ORTHOPAEDIC & SPORTS PHYSICAL THERAPY | VOLUME 48 | NUMBER 12 | DECEMBER 2018 | 943

Self-reported Home Exercise Adherence: A Validity and Reliability Study Using Concealed Accelerometers

- 20% overestimation accelerometer vs diary
- Low-moderate correlation between diary
  and accelerometer



## **Other Interventions**

- Social support (Willett et al., 2019)
- Social comparison (Zuckerman & Gal-Oz, 2014)
- Non-specific reward (Willett et al., 2019)
- SMS Reminders (Bennell et al., 2020)

#### My Exercise Messages



www-image 3, 27/10/2022



## **Other Interventions**

- Wearables (Brickwood et al., 2019)
- **Biofeedback** (Howlett et al., 2019, Riel et al., 2018, Willett et al. 2019)
- Behavioural contract (Nicolson et al., 2017, Willett et al., 2019)
- Written/take home information (Jordan et

al., 2010)





## Bonnie - Capacity (self efficacy)

Demonstration of the behaviour

Behaviour practice/rehearsal

Graded tasks

Positive feedback

Individualisation

Goal setting (patient led)





### Bonnie - Capacity (self efficacy)

### Demonstration of the behaviour

Behaviour practice/rehearsal

- Supervised exercise sessions
- Self monitoring app encourage self efficacy







## Fred - Opportunity (time)

Demonstration of the behaviour

Behaviour practice/rehearsal

Graded tasks

Positive feedback

Individualisation

Goal setting (patient led)





## Fred - Opportunity (time)

- Self monitoring app vs physical
- Biofeedback

#### Individualisation

Goal setting (patient led)





## Take homes

Review	Patients limiting factors, their Capacity, Opportunity and Motivation
Do	The basics well! Demonstrate, progress, individualise and patient led goal setting
Consider	Further additions specific to patient



# Thank you

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CRICOS code 00025B



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