# Self-management of fatigue in rheumatoid arthritis

Submission date	Recruitment status  No longer recruiting	<ul><li>Prospectively registered</li></ul>		
16/11/2006		☐ Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan		
01/02/2007	Completed	[X] Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data		
09/05/2011	Musculoskeletal Diseases			

## Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

# Contact information

# Type(s)

Scientific

#### Contact name

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#### Contact details

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# Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS** number

**IRAS** number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

**Secondary identifying numbers** N/A

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

#### Study objectives

Rheumatoid arthritis, an autoimmune disease causing synovitis in multiple small joints. It has varying levels of inflammatory activity that progressively lead to joint destruction, disability, fatigue, pain and potential psychological sequalae. Self-management is key, but fatigue is rarely addressed and patients rate it as important and overwhelming, but do not know how to manage it.

Aim 1: To test the null hypothesis that there will be no difference in change in the impact of fatigue, between Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) patients participating in a multi-disciplinary, Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT)-based fatigue self-management programme, compared to those receiving standard information alone

Aim 2: To explore the contribution of the different components of the complex multidisciplinary CBT package

#### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

#### Ethics approval(s)

Approval received from the North Somerset and South Bristol REC on the 11th January 2007 (ref: 06/Q2006/149).

#### Study design

Aim 1: Non-blinded, randomised controlled intervention study, with analysis blind to group allocation

Aim 2: Nested qualitative study within the complex intervention arm

# Primary study design

Interventional

## Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

# Study setting(s)

Not specified

# Study type(s)

Treatment

#### Participant information sheet

## Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Rheumatoid arthritis

#### Interventions

The CBT intervention programme will be delivered weekly over six weeks, to groups of seven to ten patients, in sessions lasting two hours. The course will be led by a clinical psychologist, supported by a nurse, physiotherapist, Occupational Therapist and psychology research associate.

Three to four facilitators will attend all sessions to ensure quality CBT and team working, to allow one-to-one goal setting and to ensure patients can receive adequate individual support if issues are discussed that have particular personal implications for them (e.g., effect of fatigue on relationships). Sessions will be supported with handouts, and some work at home in between the weekly sessions is a necessary part of the course, e.g., diary keeping and achieving goals.

#### The first session will establish:

- 1. The groups ground rules (e.g., commitment and confidentiality)
- 2. The purpose and expectations of the course (e.g., management not cure)
- 3. Defining fatigue and its consequences
- 4. Differentiating between disease activity flares, pain, stiffness and fatigue

Goal-setting will be introduced in the second session and will form a feature of every session.

#### Sessions two to six will cover:

- 1. Energy management (planning, pacing and prioritising activities)
- 2. Activity cycling
- 3. Assertiveness
- 4. Recuperation or restoration of energy
- 5. Sleep
- 6. Negative self-talk
- 7. Graded activity
- 8. Passivity
- 9. Reconditioning and increasing physical activity
- 10. Links between fatigue, pain, stress, and depression
- 11. Relaxation
- 12. Management of stress
- 13. Avoiding and resolving setbacks

Using the theoretical concepts of CBT, enhancing self-efficacy and achieving behaviour change, the course will use delivery methods such as role modelling, group work, addressing barriers, and positive reinforcements (e.g., using a pedometer as a visual aid to increase activity). Patients will be asked to keep a diary of events in order to help them manage their fatigue more effectively. Individually tailored goal-setting and contracting will be used to set individual, realistic goals, which are the means of transferring gains in managing the RA symptoms, into improved quality of life. The aim is that participants will achieve improved functioning in their domestic role and social life, which should in turn raise confidence and reduce emotional distress, including depression.

The information-only arm will involve a single, one-hour group session of seven to ten participants, led by a rheumatology nurse (DP). It will use a largely information-giving approach, based on the two arc leaflets, allowing participants to share and discuss their current experiences and coping mechanisms. The clinical psychologist (NA) will provide support for the researcher before she delivers the control arm sessions (DP), to ensure a CBT approach is not utilised. The approach taken in the control arm will be to provide information and support the current coping strategies the participants already use, as it is not known whether or not a CBT approach is beneficial.

#### Intervention Type

Other

#### Phase

**Not Specified** 

#### Primary outcome measure

The primary outcome is change in fatigue impact and will be measured using the Multi-Dimensional Aspects of Fatigue scale (an RA-specific scale).

#### Secondary outcome measures

The secondary outcomes are:

- 1. Perceived ability to cope with fatigue, which will be measured with a Visual Analogue Score (VAS)
- 2. Perceived fatigue severity (VAS) and physical status, which includes pain (VAS), disability (Health Assessment Questionnaire), and sleep (selected question from the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index)
- 3. Mood will be measured using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, and the Arthritis Helplessness Index
- 4. Quality of life will be measured using the RA Quality of Life Scale, a simple VAS for the personal impacts of fatigue (impact VAS) and disability (Personal Impact HAQ)

The variables will be measured at all time-points (one, six, ten and 18 weeks). Process measures include number of sessions attended and self-efficacy (RA Self-Efficacy Scale), measured at all time-points.

#### Overall study start date

01/01/2007

## Completion date

01/09/2009

# Eligibility

#### Key inclusion criteria

Aim 1: Patients will have a diagnosis of RA, and a score of more than seven for fatigue during the past week (Visual Analogue Scale [VAS] zero to ten)

Aim 2: Patients attending the intervention arm, purposive sampling for wide range of variables

# Participant type(s)

Patient

#### Age group

**Not Specified** 

#### Sex

**Not Specified** 

## Target number of participants

n=88, ie 44 completed data sets per arm

#### Key exclusion criteria

Patients will be excluded if they have had a change in drugs likely to alter fatigue just prior to recruitment (within four months for Disease Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs, within six weeks for intramuscular [i/m] glucocorticoids).

#### Date of first enrolment

01/01/2007

#### Date of final enrolment

01/09/2009

# Locations

## Countries of recruitment

England

**United Kingdom** 

#### Study participating centre Academic Rheumatology

Bristol United Kingdom BS2 8HW

# Sponsor information

#### Organisation

University of the West of England (UK)

#### Sponsor details

c/o Professor Robin Means Associate Dean Faculty of Health and Social Care Glenside Campus Blackberry Hill Bristol England United Kingdom BS16 1DD

# Sponsor type

University/education

Robin.Means@uwe.ac.uk

#### Website

http://www.uwe.ac.uk/

#### ROR

https://ror.org/02nwg5t34

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Charity

#### Funder Name

Arthritis Research Campaign (UK) (grant)

# **Results and Publications**

# Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

# IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

# Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/06/2011		Yes	No