

'I do hope more people can benefit from it.': The qualitative experience of individuals living with osteoarthritis who participated in the GLA:D[™] program in Alberta, Canada

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Background

- The Good Life with osteoArthritis: Denmark (GLA:D^m) is an evidence-based program designed for individuals with symptomatic hip and knee osteoarthritis (OA) [1].
- This program has reported improvement in pain, quality of life and self-efficacy, as well as delays in joint replacement surgery for adults with moderate to advanced hip or knee OA [2-5].
- Evaluations of GLA:D[™] implementation in several countries have focused on effectiveness, training, and feasibility of the program primarily from the provider perspective [1,2,4].

Objective:

 To examine how the GLA:D[™] program was perceived and experienced by individuals with hip and knee OA to inform on-going program refinement and implementation.

Methods

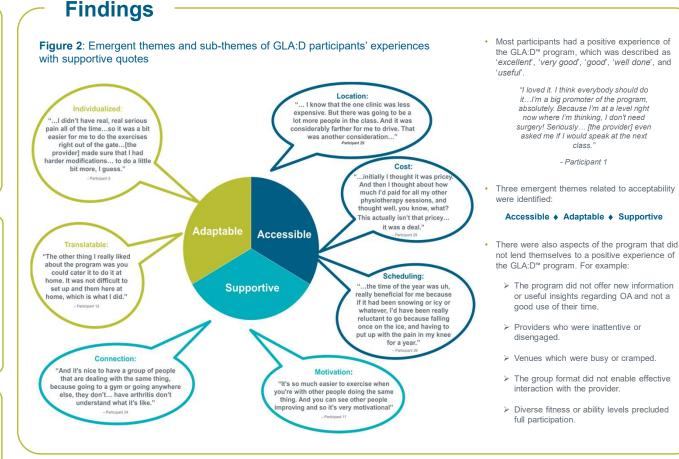
- Recruitment: Participants were recruited from 9 clinics of the initial cohort of 12 clinics that implemented the GLA:D[™] program in Alberta.
- Participants: Adults who had participated in the GLA:D[™] program between January 2017 and December 2018 in Alberta.
- Interview: One-on-one semi-structured telephone interviews, approximately 60 minutes in length.
- Analysis: Inductive coding of full transcripts (NVivo Pro 12 software) using an interpretive descriptive approach [6] and thematic analysis [7].
- Ethics: Ethical approval was obtained from the Health Research Ethics Review Board of the University of Alberta (Study ID: Pro00088308).

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- The direction of the overall evaluation of the GLA:D[™] program was informed by the experiences of patient advisors who are engaged with the Bone and Joint Health Strategic Clinical Network in Alberta through their participation in network meetings and working groups.
- A purposive sample of individuals who completed the GLA:D[™] program was generated using a maximum variation sampling strategy to maximize diversity of the participants across geography, clinical settings, and gender, with the intent to identify common patterns across the diverse contexts of program delivery.
- A diverse group of researchers and practitioners conducted the data analysis, meetings to discuss the analysis also included discussions of personal reflections that enabled team members to unpack their presumptions and perspectives in relation to emergent findings.

Participant Characteristics

Figure 1: Participant and Program Characteristics (n=30)



Implications

- The GLA:D" program was perceived as accessible and acceptable by most participants, across public and private settings
- While the group format was regarded by most as motivating and connection-forming, this format might not be useful for all individuals living with OA, particularly those in need of substantial support.
- Recommended improvements included adapting screening to identify those suited for the group format, providing program access earlier in the disease progression trajectory, modifying educational content based on participants' knowledge of OA and finally, providing refresher sessions after program completion.

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