

Evaluation of e-Physical Activity Program in Improving the Level of Physical Activity & Self-Efficacy among Stroke Survivors



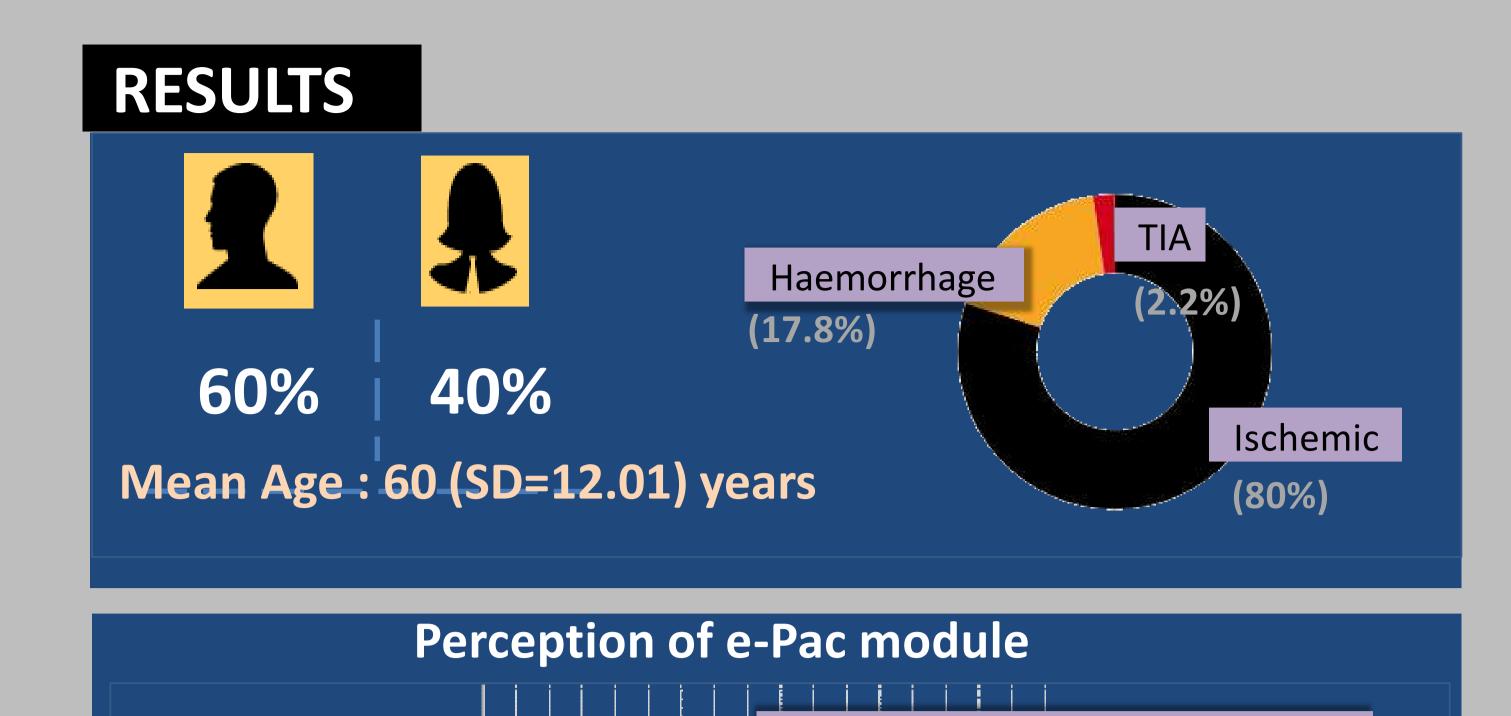
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BACKGROUND

Many stroke survivors with mild disability are sedentary and physically inactive despite the risk of stroke recurrence. e-Health program may be one strategy to increase their self management including managing physical activity. However, evidence on online physical activity program is to date limited.

OBJECTIVES

To design a suitable e-Physical Activity Coaching (e-PAC) Program and evaluate its effectiveness in



improving the physical activity level and self-efficacy among stroke survivors.

METHODOLOGY



-Stroke survivors, >18 y/o -MRS score of 0-3, with low PA level

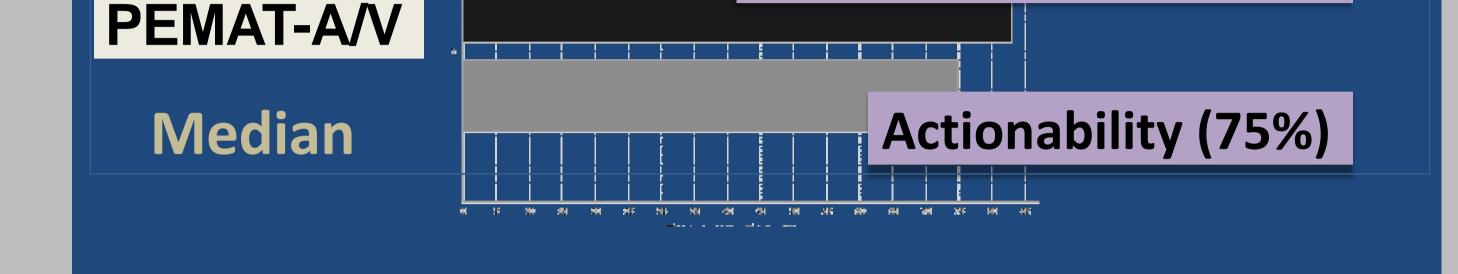
Design e-PAc Program

Purposive sampling (n=45) Subjects recruited from a recent local cross sectional study

1 group pre-post experimental study

Baseline measurements: online SPAQ, SSEQ

e-PAc Program implementation (6 weeks)



Understandability (83%)

Change in SPAQ

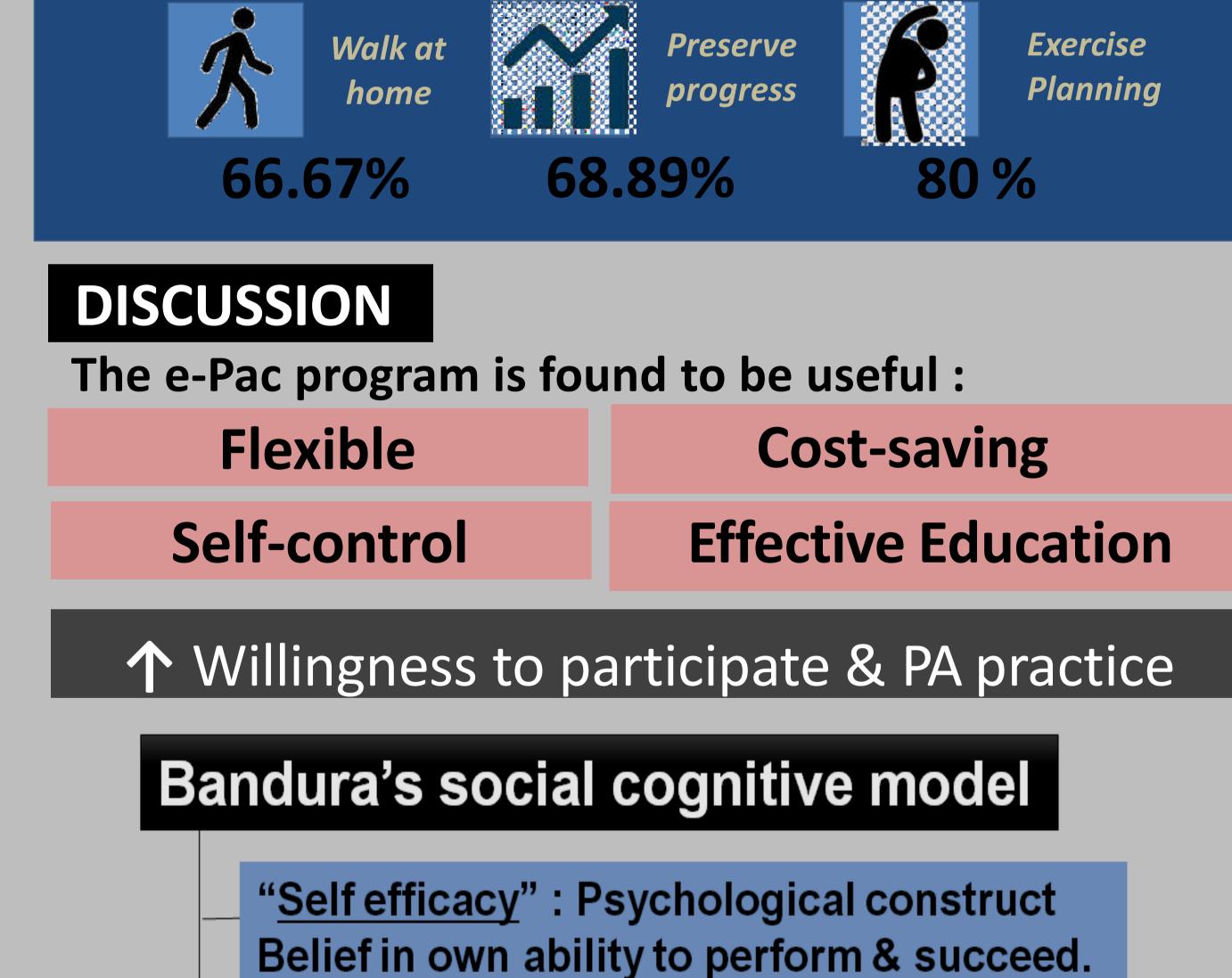
Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test: Significant improvements of PA level especially among those with <30 min of moderate activity/day at baseline.

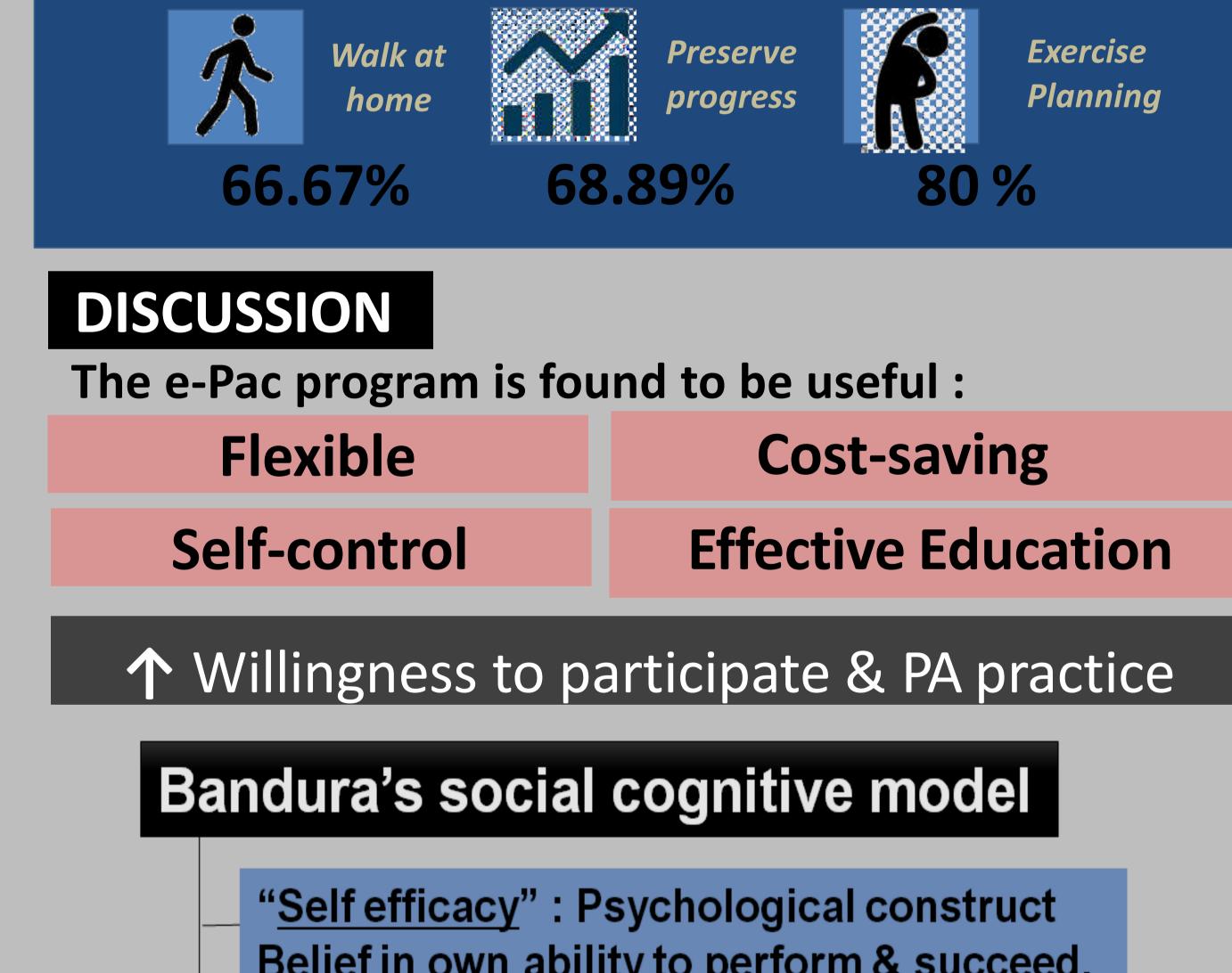
ADL package preferred, no drop-outs & adverse event

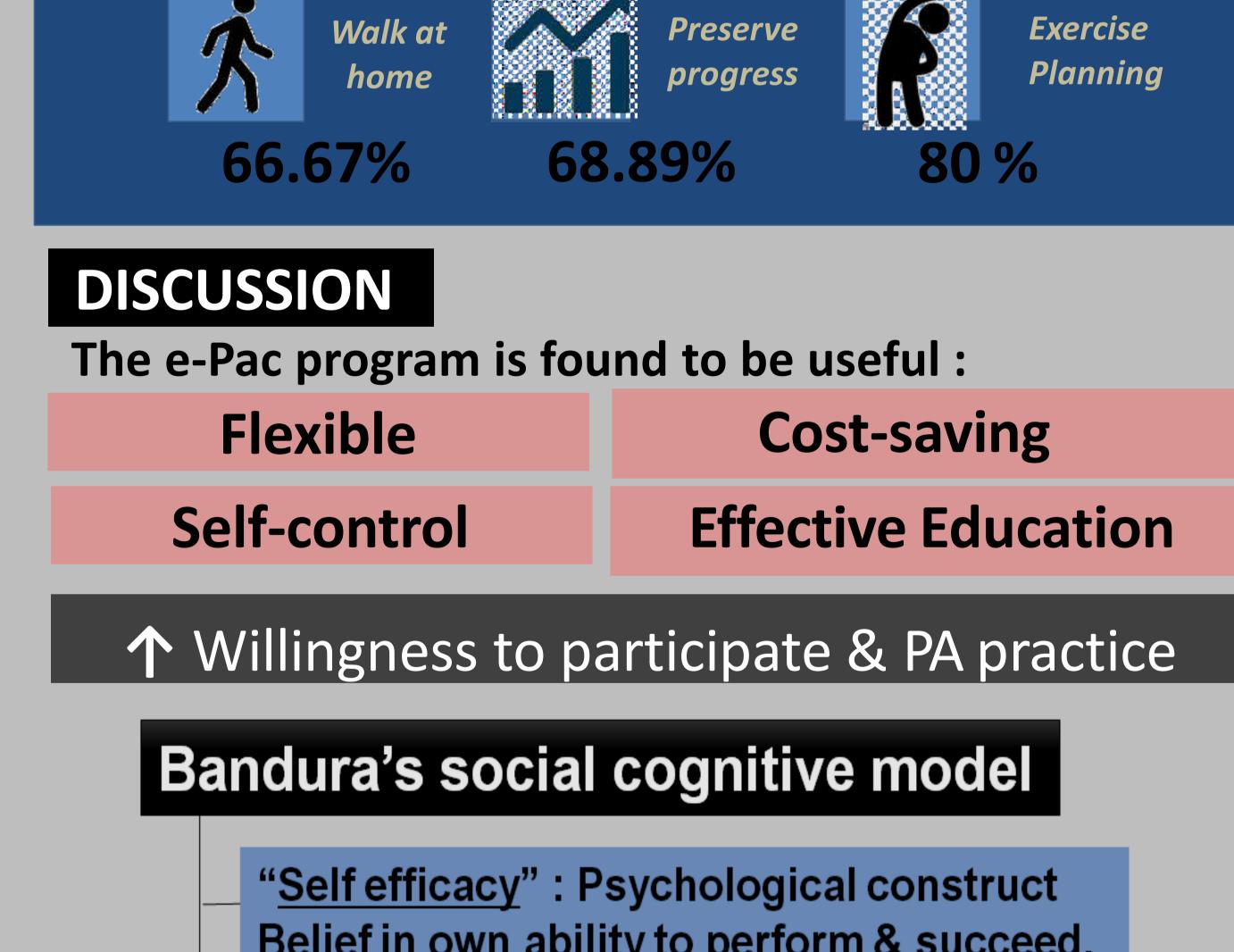
Change in SSEQ

Paired t-test: Significant improved score by 7.3 units, t (44) = 10.043, p<0.05, *medium, d=0.75*

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test (Positive ranks)



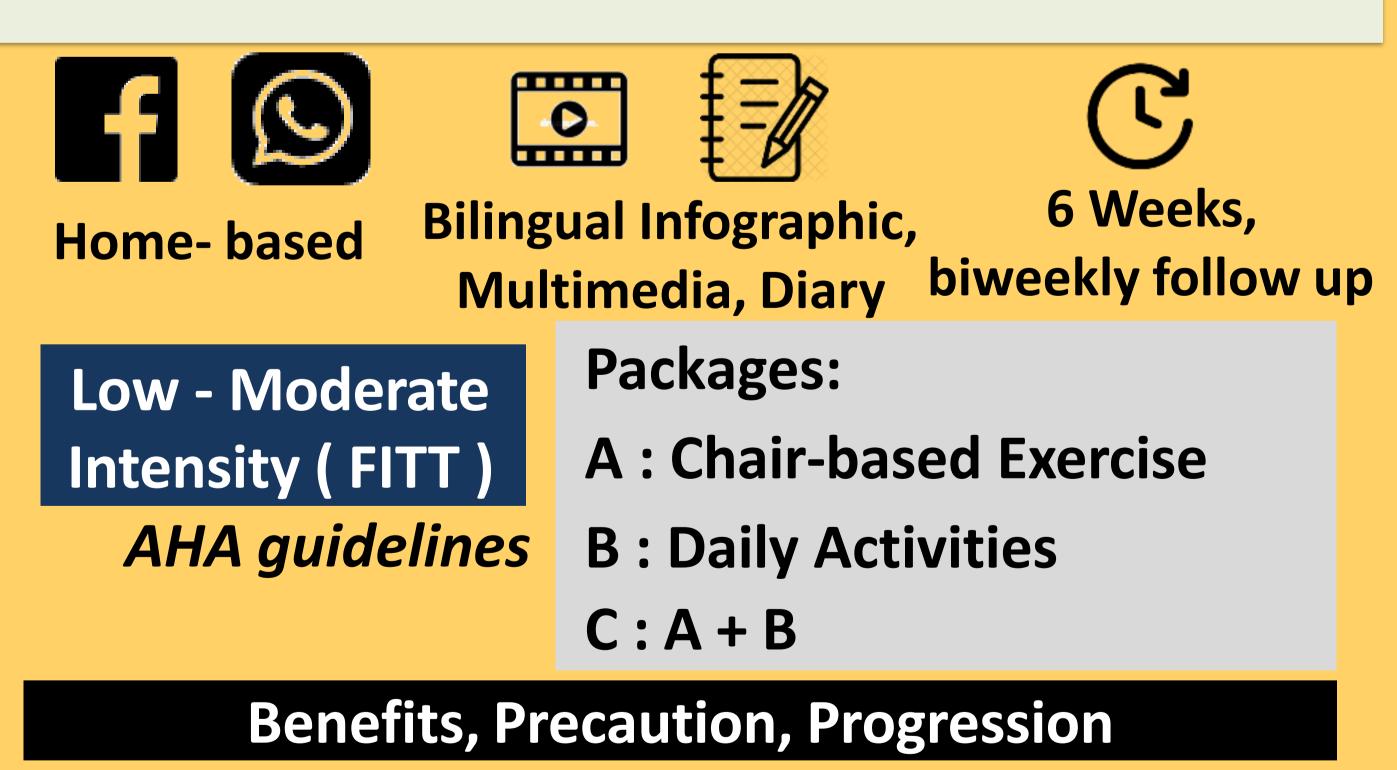




Post measurement: online PEMAT, SPAQ, SSEQ

Data analysis

e-PAc Program Details



↑ by mastering activity & small achievements.

CONCLUSION

The e-PAc is a feasible physical activity promotion program which result in increased self-efficacy for functional performance among community dwelling stroke survivors. The program can be recommended for the continuity of post-stroke therapy and to facilitate self management. Further study with a control group is recommended to strengthen this study findings.

Key References:

- Marsden, D. L., Dunn, A., Callister, R., McElduff, P., Levi, C. R. & Spratt, N. J. 2016. A Home- and Community-Based Physical Activity Program Can Improve the Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Walking Capacity of Stroke Survivors. Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases.
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