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Left Ventricular Contractility in Response to Upright Isometric Exercise in Heart Transplant Recipients and Healthy Men
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Association of Hypertensive Diastolic Blood Pressure With Dyslipidemia During Exercise in Apparently Healthy Subjects
Self-Measured Waist Circumference in Older Patients With Heart Failure: A Study of Validity and Reliability Using a MyoTape®
Successful Outpatient Cardiac Rehabilitation in an Adult Patient Post-Surgical Repair for Tricuspid Valve Atresia and Hypoplastic Right Ventricle: A Case Study

Psychosocial Aspects of Cardiac Rehabilitation

Adverse Baseline Physiological and Psychosocial Profiles of Women Enrolled in a Cardiac Rehabilitation Clinical Trial
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Social Cognitive Constructs and the Promotion of Physical Activity in Patients With Peripheral Artery Disease
Brief Reports

Exercise Training in Patients With Stable Chronic Heart Failure: Effects on Thoracic Impedance Cardiography and B-Type Natriuretic Peptide

John A. Butterfield, BA(BSc) (Hons), Steven C. Faddy, MScMED, Patricia Davidson, PhD, and Barry Ridge, PhD

The point-of-care measurement of B-type natriuretic peptide and noninvasive cardiac output was successfully utilized in a cardiac rehabilitation outpatient setting to evaluate the effects of prescribed exercise on exercise tolerance. Changes in these parameters following exercise training mirrored the favorable changes seen in other functional tests.

Association of Hypertensive Diastolic Blood Pressure With Dyslipidemia During Exercise in Apparently Healthy Subjects

Ross Arena, PhD, PT, James A. Arrowood, MD, Ding-Yu Fei, PhD, Shirley Helm, MS, and Kenneth A. Kraft, PhD

Dyslipidemia attenuates vasodilatation and may impair the normal reduction in peripheral vascular resistance during exercise. Healthy subjects with a hypertensive exercise diastolic blood pressure response were matched to healthy subjects with a normal response. Total cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein levels were significantly higher in the group with an abnormal diastolic blood pressure response.

Self-Measured Waist Circumference in Older Patients With Heart Failure: A Study of Validity and Reliability Using a MyoTape®

Stephanie A. Prince, MSc, Ian Janssen, PhD, and Joan E. Tramer, PhD, RN

The objective of this study was to determine the reliability and validity of self-measured waist circumference (WC) in older persons with heart failure (HF). Results indicate that a single self-measurement of WC is reliable, and that WC self-measured by older HF patients may be appropriate for large epidemiologic studies, but may not be adequately sensitive for monitoring individual changes.

Case Report

Successful Outpatient Cardiac Rehabilitation in an Adult Patient Post-Surgical Repair for Tricuspid Valve Atresia and Hypoplastic Right Ventricle: A Case Study

Steven W. Lichtman, EdD, FAACUPR, Michelle Caravano, MS, PT, Michael Schneyerman, PTA, Barbara Howell, RN, and Marjorie L. King, MD, FAACUPR

This report documents outpatient cardiac rehabilitation in a patient born with tricuspid valve atresia and a hypoplastic right ventricle, following a Fontan revision and a bidirectional Glenn shunt. The patient was able to successfully complete rehabilitation, graduate to home exercise, return to independent living, and continue her educational pursuits.
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This report describes the process of incorporating motivational interviewing as a nurse-delivered intervention to facilitate behavior change in a study currently recruiting in the cardiac rehabilitation setting. Pragmatic insights and issues related to the feasibility of incorporating motivational interviewing into the cardiac rehabilitation setting are discussed.

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W. Jack Rejeski, PhD, Lu Tian, ScD, Yihua Liao, MS, and
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Pragmatic Insights Into a Nurse-Delivered Motivational Interviewing Intervention in the Outpatient Cardiac Rehabilitation Setting

Bronwyn Everett, MSc, RN, Patricia M. Davidson, PhD, RN, Noella Sheerin, BAppSc, RN, Yenna Salamonson, PhD, RN, and Michelle DiGiacomo, PhD

- **PURPOSE:** Despite an increasing interest in motivational interviewing as a strategy to facilitate behavior change in people with cardiovascular disease, its use in cardiac rehabilitation (CR) appears minimal. Therefore, it is unclear whether the clinical method of motivational interviewing requires modification for the CR population, in which it could be argued that people are motivated and engaged. The purposes of this report are to describe processes in incorporating motivational interviewing in the CR setting and to discuss insights gained regarding the use of this intervention.

- **METHODS:** As part of a randomized controlled trial currently recruiting in the CR setting, patients allocated to the intervention group participate in 2 motivational interviewing sessions with a motivational interviewing-trained nurse. To ascertain treatment fidelity, this process review comprised 3 sources: (1) the extant literature on motivational interviewing, (2) reflections of the project team, and (3) data derived from audiotaped interviews.

- **RESULTS:** Key observations reflect that the motivational interviewing technique is well received, with patients appreciating the opportunity to “tell their story.” Preliminary qualitative data revealed that patients rate “health” and “family” as their most important values, with many commenting on their recovery phase as a “second chance.”

- **CONCLUSIONS:** This report demonstrates that motivational interviewing is potentially useful and has significant promise in the CR setting. Discussion of pragmatic considerations as well as outcome data should assist clinicians in implementing this model of intervention in the CR setting.

**KEY WORDS**
- cardiac rehabilitation
- motivational interviewing
- randomized controlled trial

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Although cardiac rehabilitation (CR) programs remain an integral component in the management of people diagnosed with heart disease, attendance rates remain suboptimal and compliance with risk-reducing behaviors, problematic. A challenge for CR staff is to motivate patients and facilitate behavior change in them. Motivational interviewing is a counseling technique developed by Miller and Rollnick, demonstrating improvements in managing a range of behaviors adversely impacting health, particularly addictive behaviors. This is an effective approach to overcoming the ambivalence that keeps many people from making desired changes in their lives. Traditionally, the CR setting is seen as a source of expert advice, and discrete differences in tailoring interventions are dependent on whether the patient is making an active attempt in engaging treatment. Motivational interviewing is designed to elicit, clarify, and resolve
ambivalence, as well as draw out and reinforce the individual's belief in his or her ability to achieve behavior change. 6

Systematic reviews and meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) show that motivational interviewing, in a scientific setting, outperforms traditional advice-giving in the treatment of a broad range of behavioral problems and diseases. 7,8 As a result of these encouraging trends, there is an increasing interest in motivational interviewing as a strategy to facilitate behavior change in people with cardiovascular disease. In spite of the growing numbers of studies using motivational interviewing, experience to date, specifically in CR, is limited. 9,10 In addition, it remains unclear as to how motivational interviewing has its effect, and which elements of this counseling style are essential, 11 while issues of timing, dosing, medium, and delivery of this intervention, and achieving treatment fidelity, remain contentious. As a consequence, practitioners and researchers cannot be confident whether the clinical method of motivational interviewing requires modification in the CR population, in which it could be argued that people are motivated and engaged. If motivational interviewing is adopted as an intervention model within the CR setting, information is needed on implementation techniques and how these may be tailored to fit this patient group. The purposes of this report are to describe our processes in incorporating motivational interviewing in the CR setting, and to discuss insights gained from the use of this intervention.

METHODS

The majority of CR programs in Australia are nurse-coordinated and delivered in the outpatient setting. 1 Using a randomized controlled design, nurse-delivered motivational interviewing, incorporated into a standard 6-week CR program, was evaluated in 104 patients as a strategy for increasing risk factor modification and psychological well-being in CR patients. The nurse who delivered the intervention received accredited motivational interviewing training 12 before commencement of the RCT. In addition to the standard CR program, patients allocated to the intervention group received 2 counseling sessions, each of 1-hour duration, within the first 2 weeks of their program. Assessments occurred at baseline, upon completion of the CR program (6 weeks), and at 12 months. The 6-minute walk test was the primary outcome measure, while self-efficacy, depression, anxiety, stress, and quality of life were assessed to measure the impact of the intervention on psychological and social well-being. This report presents the clinical method of motivational interviewing used in this study, and key observations that may assist clinicians considering implementing a similar intervention in their CR settings. This process review comprised 3 sources: (1) literature on motivational interviewing informing the study protocol, 4 (2) reflections of the project team, and (3) data derived from audio-taped interviews to ascertain treatment fidelity.

The Intervention

The intervention was designed as 2 counseling sessions, each of 1-hour duration, on the basis of Miller and Rollnick's 9 conceptualization of motivational interviewing occurring in 2 phases. Although overlapping at times, phase 1 involves exploring and resolving ambivalence, and building motivation for change by eliciting "change talk" (eg, patient statements of desire, ability, reasons, and need for change). 7 Change talk is generally taken as the cue to transition to phase 2, which focuses on strengthening commitment to change, and developing a plan for achieving commitment. Because of the randomized controlled design of the study, the sessions required a high degree of structure to ensure methodological rigor. At the same time, findings that manually guided motivational interviewing is associated with smaller effect sizes, 7 and the need to uphold the spirit of motivational interviewing, in particular patient autonomy and collaboration, 13 mean the sessions require a degree of flexibility.

The first session commenced by providing the patient with a brief overview of the structure of the 2 sessions, designed to ease any patient apprehensions, while providing an opportunity to correct any differing expectations about what the sessions entail. The nurse asked patients to share how they have come to attend the CR program. While this information can be obtained from the patient notes, asking patients to "tell their stories" is believed to uphold the patient-centered approach of motivational interviewing, 3 and provides an opportunity for the nurse to identify potential areas for behavior change. Importantly, this is a useful strategy for beginning to establish rapport, which is crucial to the success of behavior change interventions. 5,13 The nurse uses open-ended questions, reflective listening, affirming, and summarizing, to clarify meaning and gain a deeper understanding of the patient's experience during this part of the session.

Most patients attending CR have multiple risk factors and engage in risk behaviors to support these factors, challenging both providers and clinicians. For example, a risk factor such as obesity may be related to behaviors such as inactivity or unhealthy eating. Because it is not possible to "effectively negotiate a healthier lifestyle in general," it is explained to patients that, if possible, selecting 1 specific behavior targeting a given risk factor.

Table 1 • OVERVIEW OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING SESSIONS

| Session 1: Goal—Explore and Resolve Ambivalence; Build Motivation for Change |
| --- | --- |
| Provide a brief overview of sessions | Provide summary of previous session |
| Ask patients to explain how they came to attend the cardiac rehabilitation program ("tell their story") | Ask patients to share the results of their "Personal Values Card Sort" |
| Facilitate selection of a single health behavior for discussion | Use selected values to build motivation for change—link to "pros" and "cons" of change |
| Assess importance of, and confidence for, changing health behavior | Develop strategies for moving forward—"change plan" |
| Use decisional balance sheet to explore ambivalence ("pros" and "cons" of change) | |
| Introduce "Personal Values Card Sort" | |
| Provide summary statement | |

will make the sessions more manageable. Through careful listening and eliciting, exploring readiness (eg, Which of these areas do you feel most ready to think about changing?), and using a directive, yet patient-centered style, a single behavior is selected for discussion (eg, increasing physical activity).

Following identification of the behavior, the patient's perceptions of importance and confidence, components of intrinsic motivation were assessed using the concept of a ruler with gradations from 0 to 10 for each of these dimensions. A decisional balance sheet was used to explore ambivalence, where the patient is asked about the good things and the not-so-good things, about both changing the behavior, or continuing as before. This was followed by a transitional summary, which is used to shift from one focus to another. In this case, it was used as a wrap-up toward the end of the session, allowing the nurse to introduce the Personal Values Card Sort as a "homework" exercise. The Personal Values Card Sort was included in the intervention to increase the patient's sense of importance of change, and to focus on values that may stimulate motivation to change. It is also a useful way of what Miller and Rollnick describe as "looking-forward," where focusing on ideals increases a person's desire for change by shifting the focus away from "negative" behaviors toward a more positive, satisfying lifestyle.

Session 2 of the intervention was designed to focus on consolidating commitment. After commencing with a statement summarizing Session 1, the patient was asked to share the 4 most important values selected from the Personal Values Card Sort. After the patient shared reasons for the selection, the nurse incorporated these into a discussion about the pros and cons of changing the selected behavior, previously discussed in session 1. The session then moved into preparing a change plan, which documented the specific behavior to be changed (or maintained, if patients had already made some attempt to change), and specific strategies for how this will be achieved. These processes are summarized in Table 1.

RESULTS

Key observations reflect that patients wanted to "tell their stories" and welcomed the opportunity for an unstructured and private discussion where they had the time to process events, ask questions, and plan for the future. Among both men and women, there was a high level of comfort in disclosure of troubling events and personal issues. What was initially planned as a brief (10-minute) session proved to be insufficient, with most patients requiring twice as much time for this part of the first session.

While engaging in behavior-change discussion, patients were taking the opportunity to clarify treatment decisions and therapies. The setting and privacy of the motivational interviewing session gave the participant "permission" to express fears, anxieties, and hopes for the future. Study personnel reflected that patients just don't stop talking... they love the undivided time and attention. Despite focusing on behavior change, many of the questions patients posed related to treatment clarification and discussion of misconceptions. Therefore, the CR nurse is well suited to give this intervention, with appropriate motivational interviewing training.

Preliminary qualitative data revealed that patients rate "health" and "family" as their most important values, and many commented on their recovery phase as a "second chance." Patients participating in the study were responsive to the spirit of motivational interviewing, which embraces an empathetic and caring approach that is respectful, is nonjudgmental, and commits to working collaboratively to address negotiated goals.

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Based on these findings, motivational interviewing is a technique deemed readily acceptable by CR patients. However, there are limitations to be considered in interpreting issues discussed here. Importantly, there were the patients who, by virtue of attendance at a CR program, could have been motivated to initiate behavior change. Furthermore, these individuals voluntarily consented to participate in this RCT, which means they may have felt more prepared and comfortable in engaging in this type of intervention. This suggests that these individuals may not have been typical of “resistant” patients for whom motivational interviewing is so effective.

The feasibility of implementing motivational interviewing in the CR setting also warrants consideration. Motivational interviewing usually focuses on the individual, whereas CR often incorporates family members and harnesses the processes of group dynamics. The range of risk factors that need to be addressed by patients in CR is also in contrast to motivational interviewing interventions evaluated in the area of addiction that tend to focus on a single behavior, such as alcohol use. Therefore, interventions may be more complex in their implementation.

The use of motivational interviewing has implications for the training and skill set of healthcare professionals working in CR. Apart from the need for initial training of CR staff in motivational interviewing, ongoing mentorship and collaboration with other motivational interviewing providers would be needed to further develop skills and resolve the issues that arise. Furthermore, to deliver the intervention effectively, the attitude and commitment of the individual delivering the intervention is paramount to treatment success. The process of motivational interviewing is largely dependent on “listening” rather than “telling.” Therefore, CR interventions potentially need to change the focus from “educating” to “eliciting,” listening to the patient, and accommodating ambivalence and resistance.

Although the data are blinded and comment on study outcomes to date is not possible, the discussion of pragmatic elements of a motivational interviewing intervention may assist other clinicians and researchers in the implementation of what is increasingly considered to be a technique with significant potential to facilitate behavior change. To successfully adopt the principles of motivational interviewing in the CR setting, investigators need to provide equal emphasis on reporting of processes, as well as outcomes, to facilitate the extrapolation of this promising technique to the CR setting.

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References

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