Managing fatigue after stroke: co-design of a self-management programme





COMbAT Fatigue















Half of stroke survivors experience fatigue Many report fatigue to be their **worst symptom** Improving management is a high-priority area for research

Can affect all stroke survivors

Can impact all aspects of life



Rehabilitation



Stroke prevention



Mental health



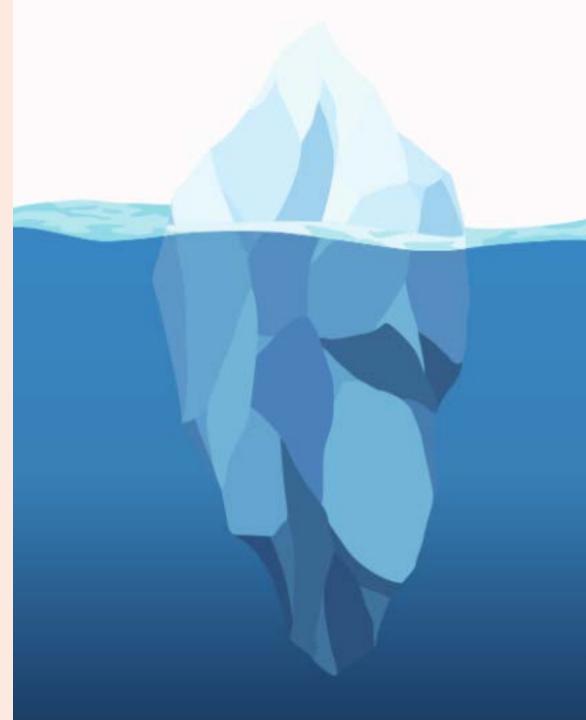
Daily lives



Work



Family & friends





Why do people get fatigue after stroke



Primary: Inflammation, disrupted brain networks Secondary: Depression/ mood, sleep, diet, stroke-related impairment

Lack of guidance: Clinicians rely on their own knowledge and experience

Variability: Healthcare setting, professional background and experience

Lack of scientific evidence



Aims

5-year programme grant









Co-produce a selfmanagement programme for fatigue and implementation pathway Evaluate the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the programme Adapt



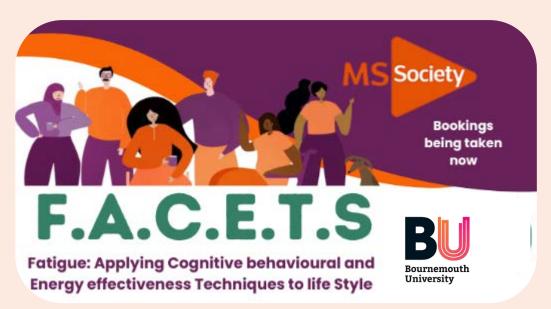
Evidence-based, effective for MS

Successfully implemented for MS

Used unofficially in stroke and neuro rehab

Core components align with stroke literature

Adapt



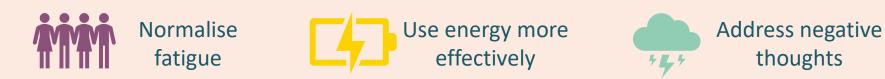
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Adapt



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Adapt **content:** for the stroke population



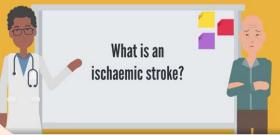
Adapt **delivery:** web-based, self-administered with HCP support

Web-based delivery













Web-based delivery



Mobility/ transport



Work/ caring commitments











Aphasia: pictures/infographics, short messages, re-watch



Impaired hearing: subtitles



Visual problems: audio, large print



Non-English language: translation

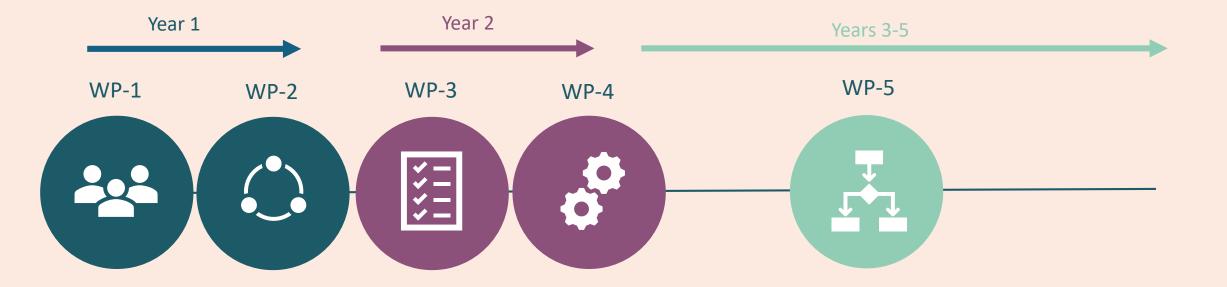


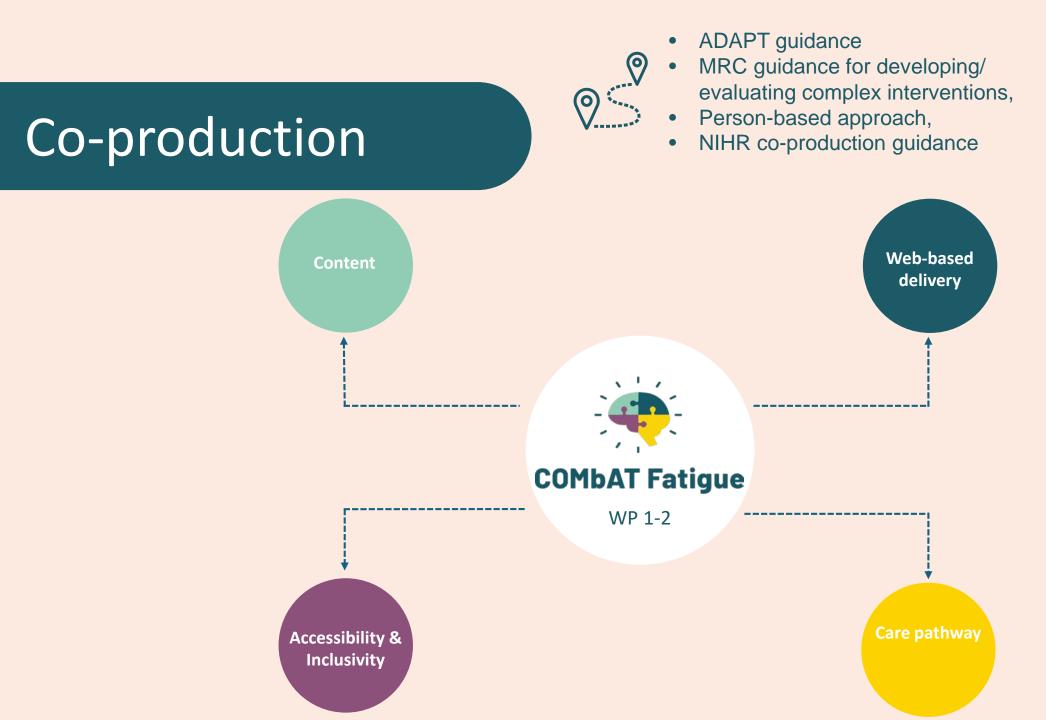


Understand "context", Behaviour analysis, Logic modelling. **Co-production:** Intervention development

Usability: Think aloud, Usability questionnaires, Interviews. Feasibility study: SingleRCT:arm,Health economicmulti-site.evaluation,Process evaluation.





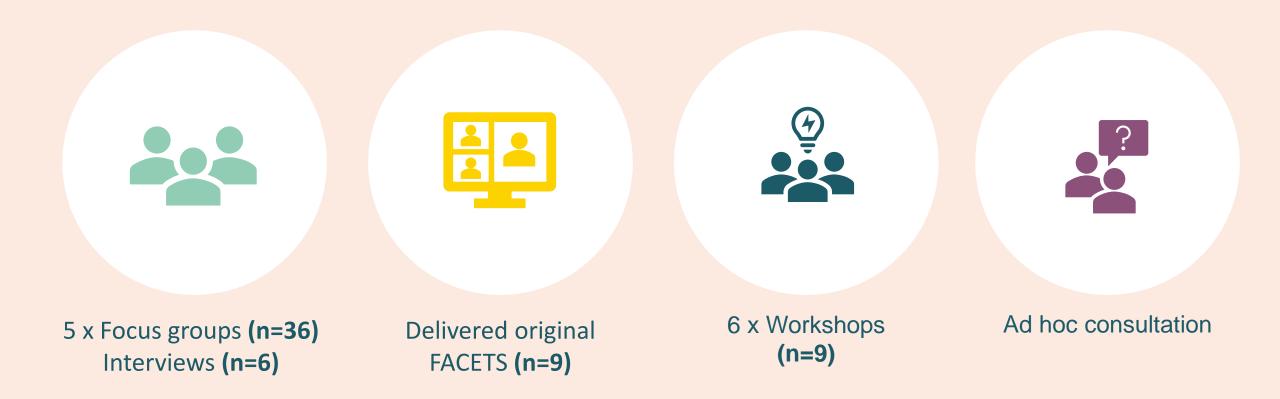


Co-production

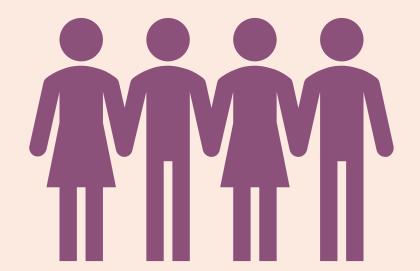




Co-production



Understanding and normalising fatigue



Knowledge gaps

- General information on fatigue e.g., prevalence, duration/recovery time
- How to help family/friends understand fatigue so they can better support stroke survivor.

Barriers to understanding and accepting fatigue

- Lack of acceptance
- Mental health feelings of loss and devastation
- Recovery process: competing needs/issues
- Difficult to differentiate fatigue from other stroke issues

Motivation to engage in the course – potential drivers

- Understanding **potential benefits** of programme
- Receiving information about course from a credible source e.g., HCP such as speech therapist, physiotherapist or occupational therapist
- Involving supportive family and friends

Using energy more effectively



Motivation to engage with strategies – potential drivers

- Understanding the value and benefit of tips
- Understanding what could happen if you don't use strategies
- Not wanting to miss out of activities with friends and family e.g., would want to learn how to prioritise tasks
- Setting smaller goals to enable person to do some of what they could do before the stroke

Motivation to engage with strategies – potential barriers

- Lack of motivation mental health problems and physical health restrictions
- Physical challenges
- Fatigue itself making it difficult
- Other competing priorities other stroke symptoms/rehab, lack of time, work and caring responsibilities
- Lack of confidence in strategies due to previous ill success
- Issues around acceptance and utilisation/uptake of strategies – don't want to accept/appear 'unwell'

Address negative thoughts



Adoption of helpful thinking styles – potential enablers

- Better information provision→ better preparation and knowledge around what to expect. Avoid disappointment and frustration.
- Understanding differences between mental and physical fatigue – and how they can affect mood.
- Better understanding and acceptance of 'new you' following stroke ('rebirth')

Adoption of helpful thinking styles – potential barriers

- People thinking they will 'get better quickly', then when this does not happen it is difficult to change mindset.
- Perceived pressure to appear 'well' to family and friends = pretending that they are 'fine'. Makes it difficult then to identify thinking styles as 'unhelpful' and therefore adopt more 'helpful' ones.
- Feeling like a 'victim' of stroke.

Potential enablers to aid the identification of unhelpful thoughts related to fatigue and creating alternative more helpful ones

- More information on how to identify 'unhelpful' thinking styles and how to manage these
- Positive support from friends and family – to help in the identification of unhelpful thinking styles
- Input from healthcare providers on what to expect and how to identify unhelpful thinking styles

Care pathway

- 6-month Stroke review
- Community stroke/ neuro rehab
- GP practice: long-term condition review
- Stroke Association: commissioned services











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