

Effect of motivational interviewing on adherence to wearing orthopedic shoes:

a multicentre cluster-randomized controlled trial



*Ir. Stein Exterkate
Biomedical Engineer
Voetencentrum Wender*



Co-authors: M. Jongebloed-Westra, P.M. ten Klooster, J.J. van Netten, C. Bode, H. Koffijberg, J.G. van Baal and J.E.W.C. van Gemert-Pijnen



voetencentrum
wender

voetmax
ORTHOPEDIE

UNIVERSITEIT TWENTE.



Problem

Adherence to orthopedic shoes is rather low, but to prevent re-ulcerations protective footwear is essential. (Bus et al., 2013; Bus et al., 2016; Waaijman et al., 2013)

higher patient satisfaction with the communication with their healthcare provider was associated with increased long-term use of orthopedic shoes (Van Netten et al., 2010)



Training podiatrists in Motivational Interviewing (MI) has potential. Podiatrists were able to apply MI at a solid beginner level while untrained podiatrists did not reach this level

(Kaczmarek et al., 2021, Jongebloed-Westra et al, 2022)

Keukenkamp et al. (2018) presented very good one-week-effect of MI for wearing shoes at home (49% to 84%). Unfortunately, the effects were reduced to baseline level after 3 months (40%).



Goal

Evaluate the effectiveness of MI performed by a MI-trained podiatrist, in improving adherence to wearing orthopedic shoes in comparison to usual care.

Method

Participants

Inclusion Diabetes type 1 or 2
 ≥18 years
 IWGDF 2019 Risk Categories 1-3
 Receiving orthopedic shoes

Exclusion Current foot ulcer
 *(As a result of which no OSA could be worn at the
 time of inclusion)*
 Active Charcot's neuro-arthropathy
 Foot infection
 Unable to walk
 Unable to read or understand study

Research protocol (Jongebloed-Westra et al., 2021)

Method

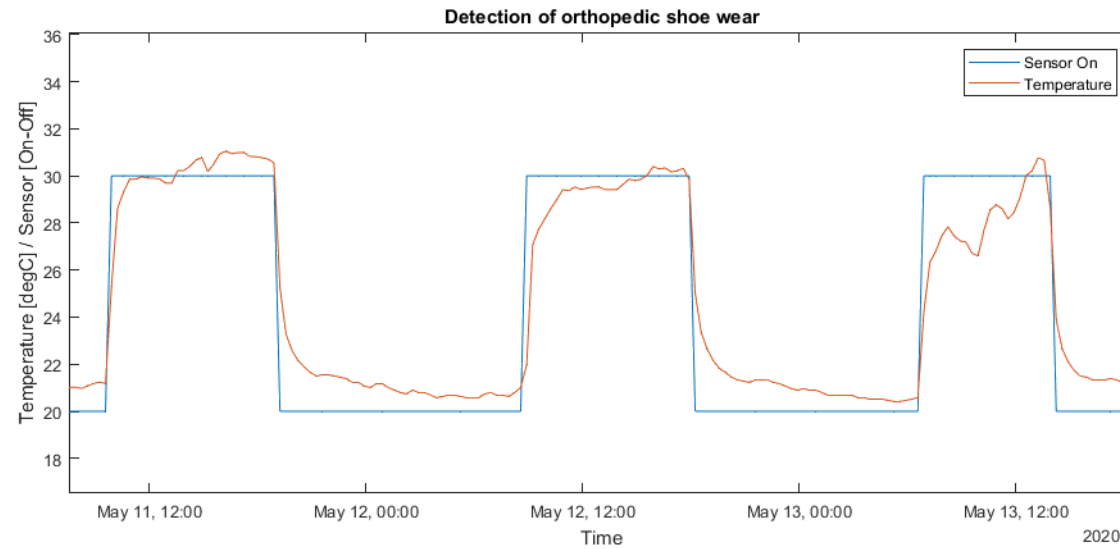
Instrumentation



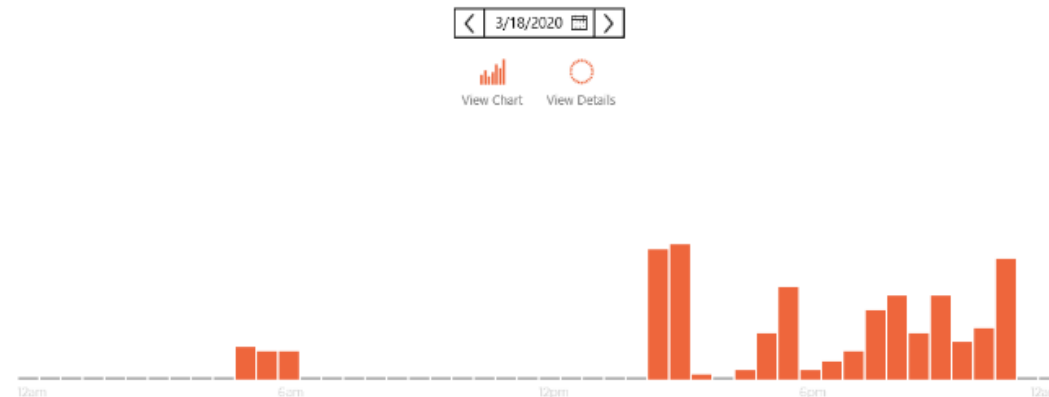
Orthotimer temperature sensor



Misfit Shine 2™



Groningen algorithm - version 2 (GitHub; C.M. Hulshof, S.H. Exterkate, 2022)



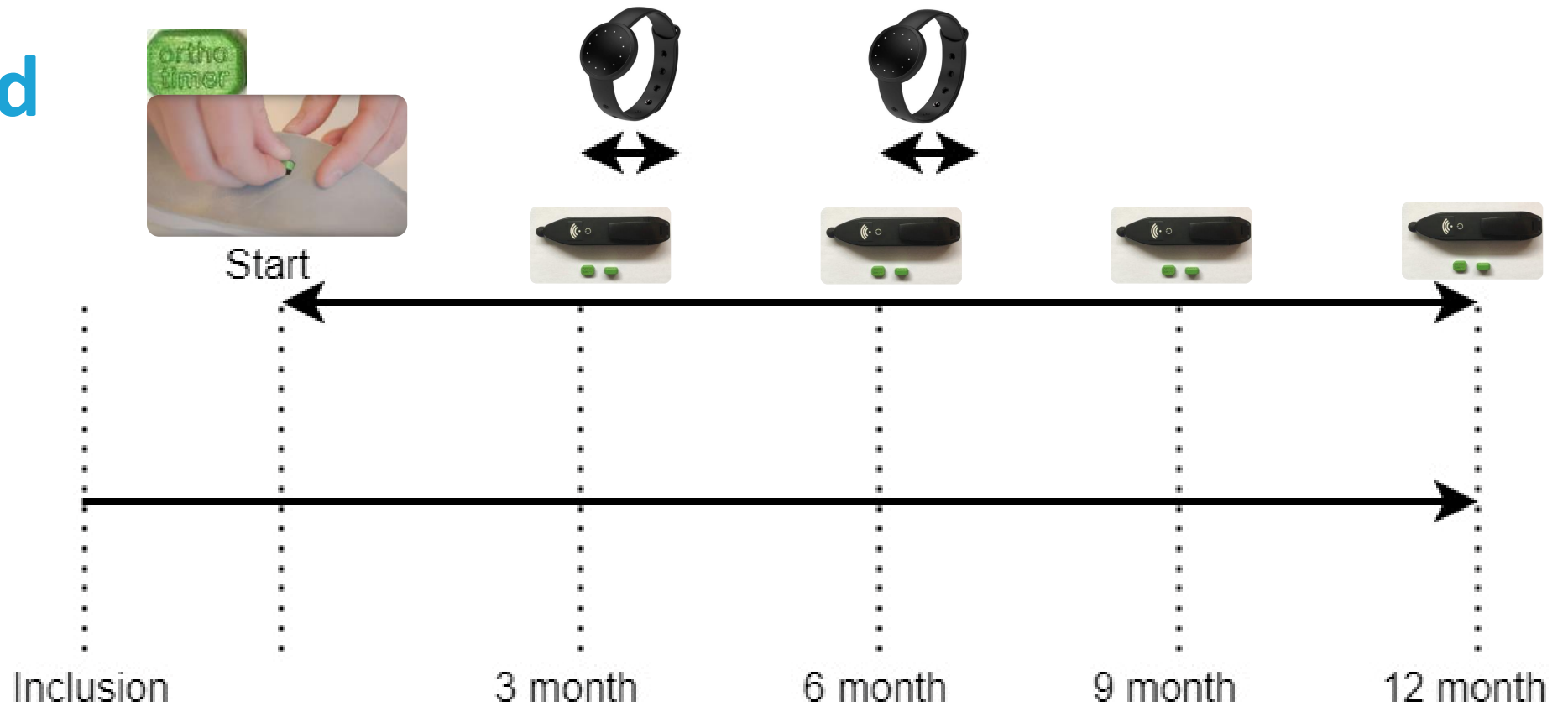
Method

Definition

$$\text{Adherence}^* = \frac{\Sigma \text{ steps wearing orthopedic shoes}}{\Sigma \text{ steps}} * 100\% \quad (\text{Waaijman et al., 2013})$$

**criterium: At least 4 days of monitoring were required with at least one weekend day (Matthews et al., 2002, van Schooten et al., 2015)*

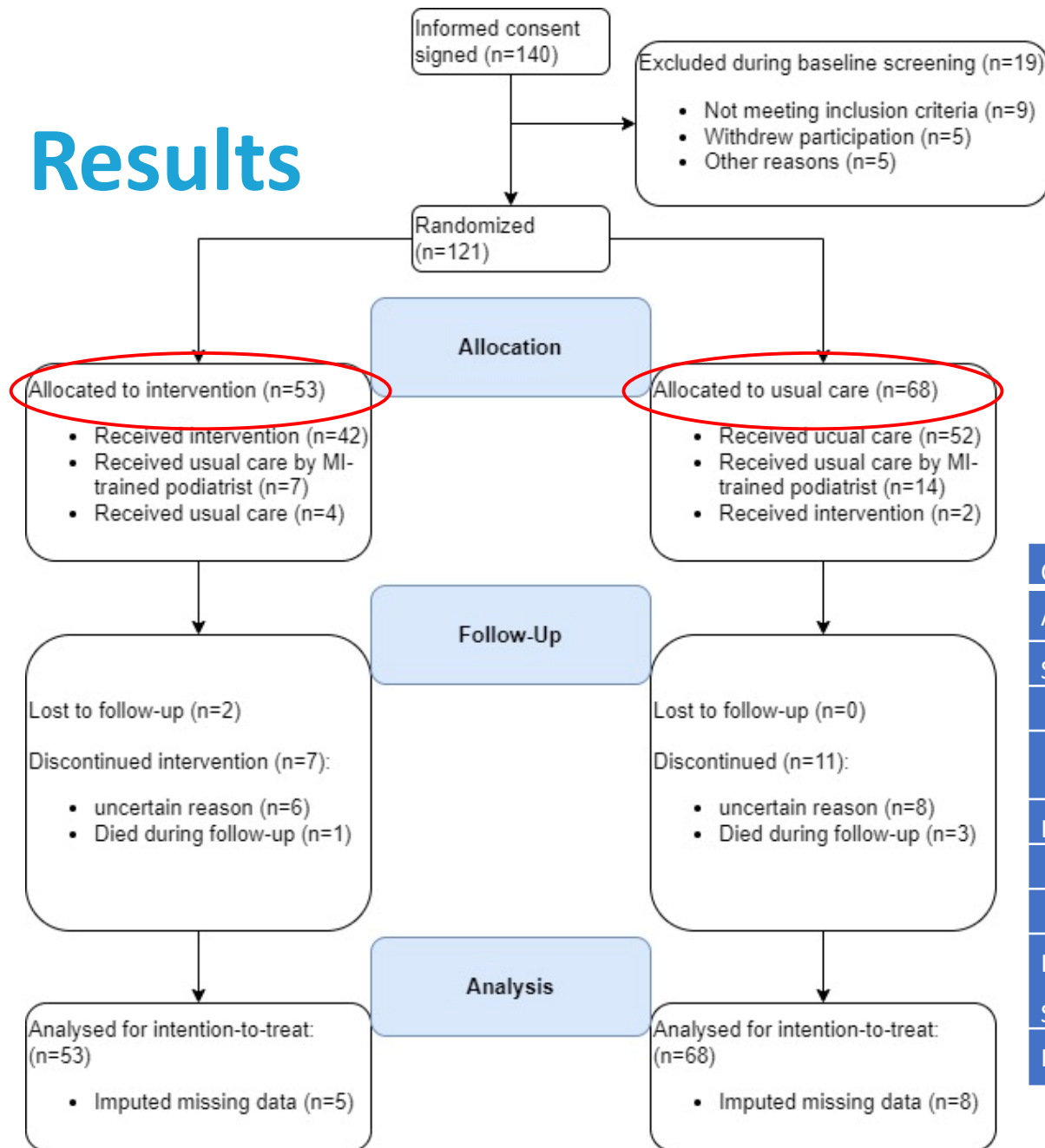
Method



MI



Results



Characteristic	All (n=121)	Intervention	Usual care	p-value
Age mean ± SD (years)	68.5±8.3	68.8±9.5	68.2±7.2	0.743
Sex				
Male N(%)	83 (68.6%)	36 (67.9%)	47 (69.1%)	0.888
Female (N%)	38 (31.4%)	17 (32.1%)	21 (30.9%)	
Diabetes type				
Type 1 N(%)	12 (9.9%)	5 (9.4%)	7 (10.3%)	0.875
Type 2 N(%)	109 (90.1%)	48 (90.6%)	61 (89.7%)	
Diabetes duration mean ± SD (years)	17.8±12.4	17.9±13.8	17.7±11.3	0.587
Mean ± SD, BMI (kg/m ²)	30.7±5.2	30.7±4.8	30.7±5.6	0.738

Results

Proportion of participants who sufficiently adhered ($\geq 80\%$) to wearing their orthopedic shoes

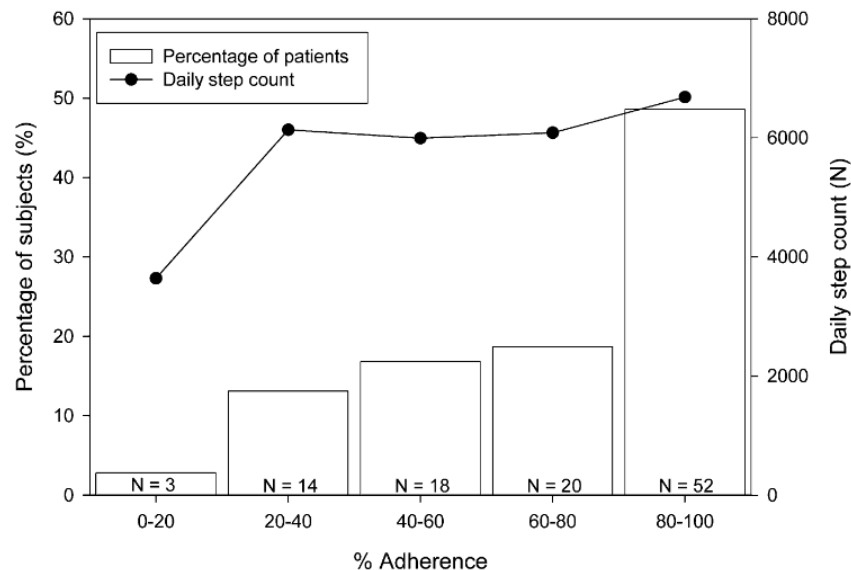
	Intervention group	Control group	p-values
Short-term ITT (3 months)	15.1% (8/53)	30.9% (21/68)	0.044*
Long-term ITT (6 months)	13.2% (7/53)	22.1% (15/68)	0.210

Adherence (%) to orthopedic shoes

	Intervention group		Control group		p-values
	Mean	95% CI	Mean	95% CI	
3 months	50.9	43.8 - 57.9	60.9	55.0 - 66.8	0.029*
6 months	49.5	42.2 - 56.9	59.9	54.3 - 65.6	0.025*

Conclusion & Discussion

- *The proportion adhered ($\geq 80\%$) is lower than previous study.*
 - 48.6% (52/107) (Waijman et al., 2013)
- *On the basis of intention-to-treat, MI did not result in higher adherence to wearing OS in comparison to usual care*



Further research

- *Per protocol analyses*
- *Differences between podiatrists participants*



Orthotimer



Activity Tracker (MisFit)



voetencentrum
wender

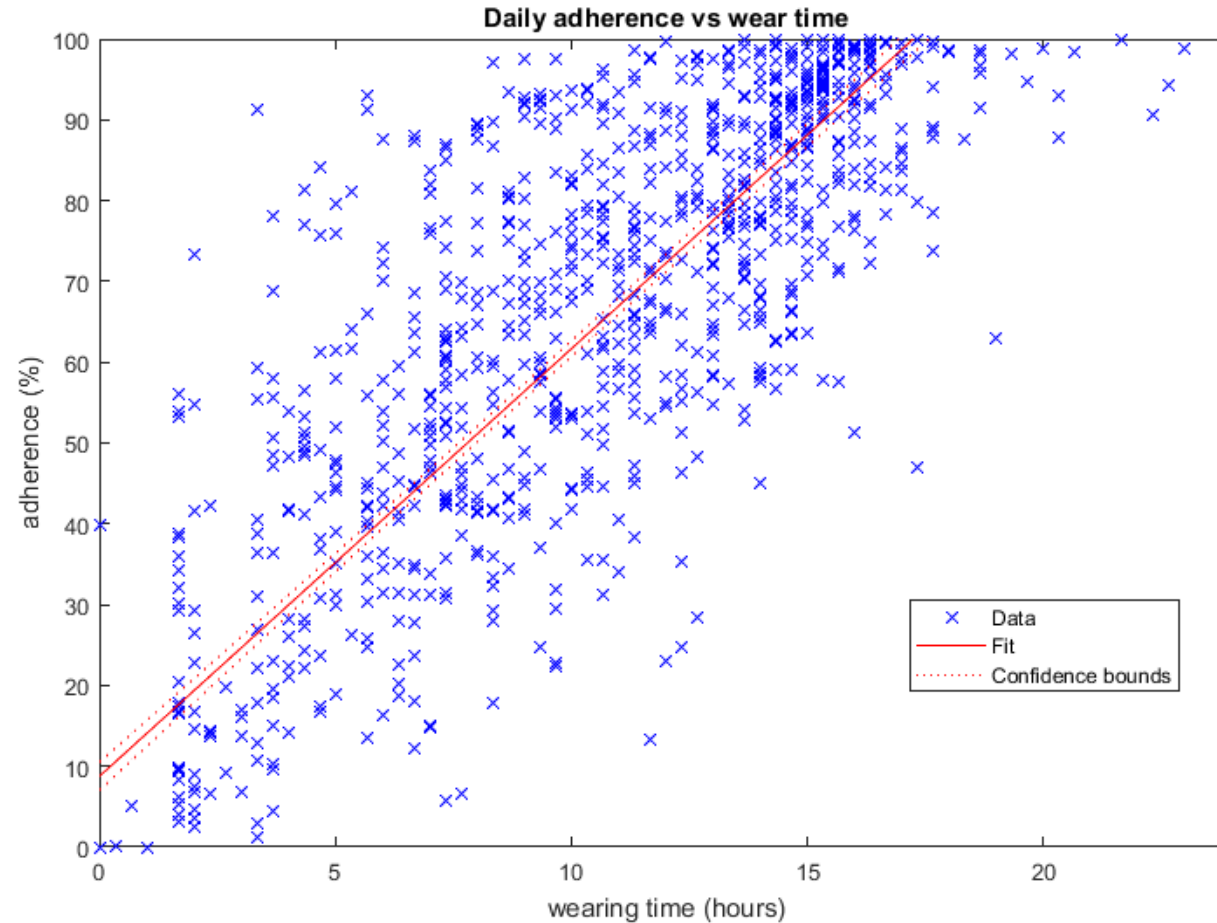
voetmax
ORTHOPEDIE

UNIVERSITEIT TWENTE.



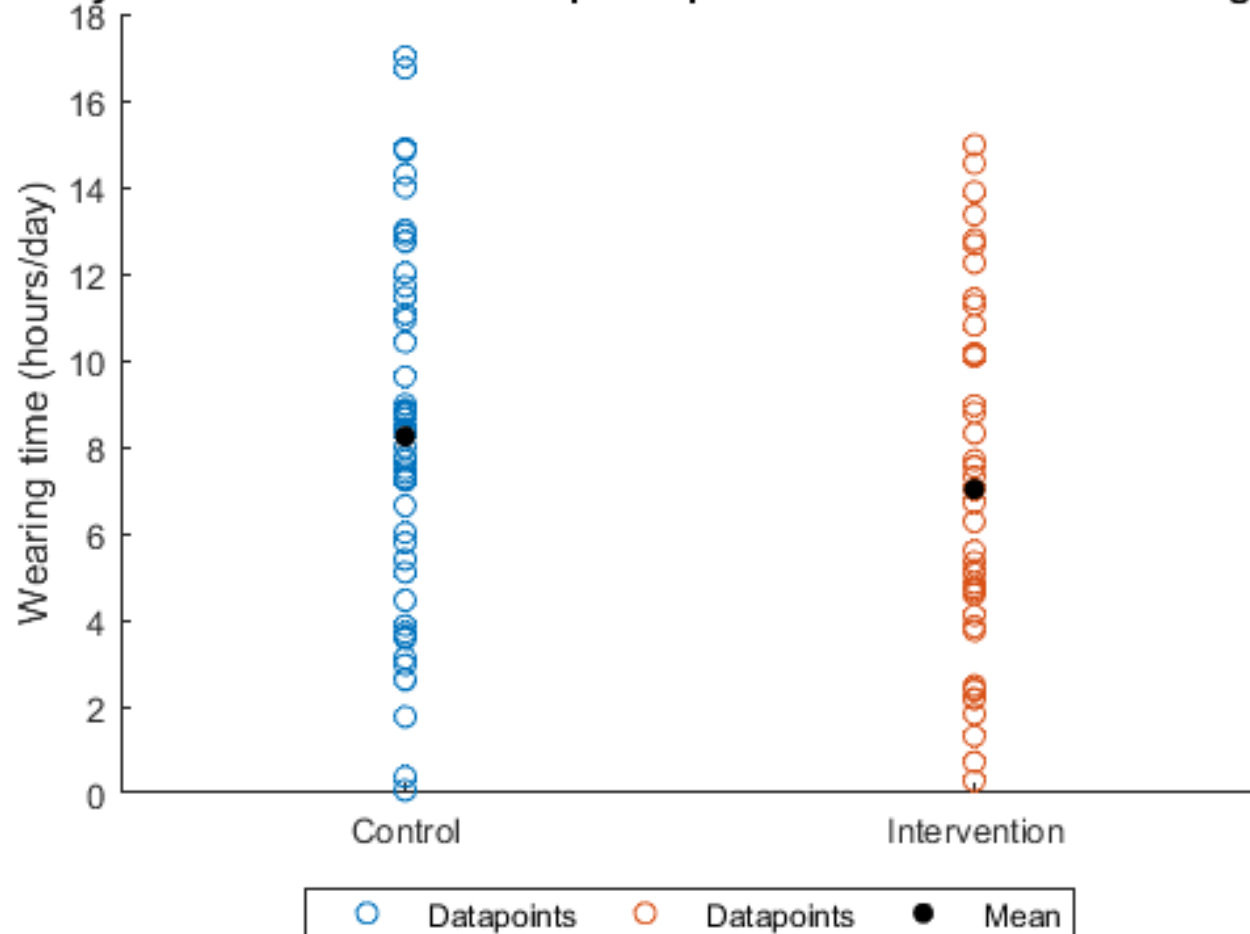
ZonMw

Correlation wearing time - adherence



Wearing time difference (intervention – after MI)

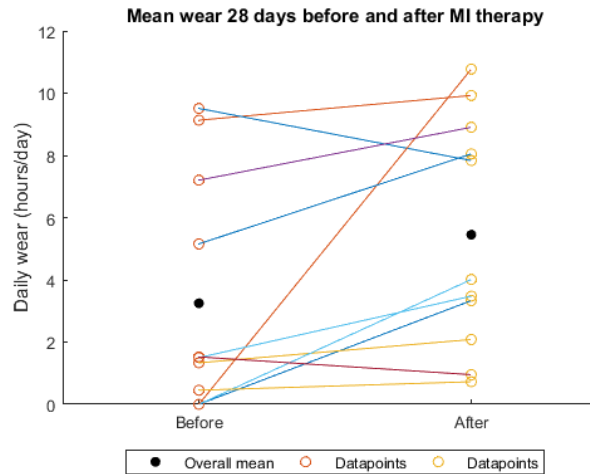
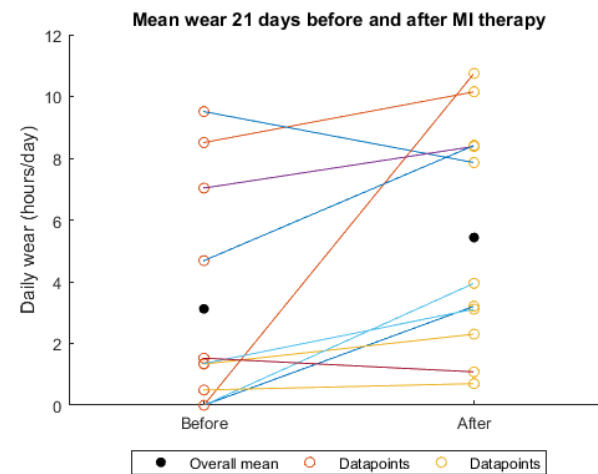
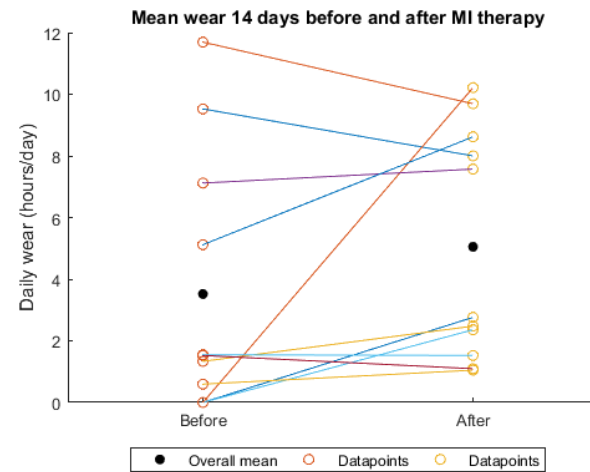
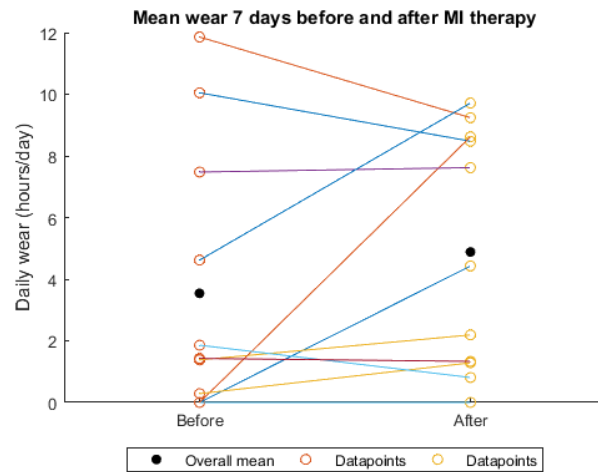
Daily wear time with mean of participants from intention-to-treat groups



Mean daily wear of two weeks for the following periods: after MI (intervention), after meeting with MI podiatrist (hybrid), or after first month (control)



Within subject (intervention)



Adherence during day

