

Features of self-management interventions for people with COPD associated with improved health-related quality of life and reduced emergency department visits: a systematic review and meta-analysis

James J Newham¹
 Justin Presseau²
 Karen Heslop-Marshall¹
 Sian Russell¹
 Oladapo J Ogunbayo¹
 Paul Netts³
 Barbara Hanratty¹
 Eileen Kaner¹

¹Institute of Health and Society, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK; ²Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, The Ottawa Hospital, General Campus, Ottawa, ON, Canada; ³NHS Newcastle Gateshead Clinical Commissioning Group, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

Background: Self-management interventions (SMIs) are recommended for individuals with COPD to help monitor symptoms and optimize health-related quality of life (HRQOL). However, SMIs vary widely in content, delivery, and intensity, making it unclear which methods and techniques are associated with improved outcomes. This systematic review aimed to summarize the current evidence base surrounding the effectiveness of SMIs for improving HRQOL in people with COPD.

Methods: Systematic reviews that focused upon SMIs were eligible for inclusion. Intervention descriptions were coded for behavior change techniques (BCTs) that targeted self-management behaviors to address 1) symptoms, 2) physical activity, and 3) mental health. Meta-analyses and meta-regression were used to explore the association between health behaviors targeted by SMIs, the BCTs used, patient illness severity, and modes of delivery, with the impact on HRQOL and emergency department (ED) visits.

Results: Data related to SMI content were extracted from 26 randomized controlled trials identified from 11 systematic reviews. Patients receiving SMIs reported improved HRQOL (standardized mean difference = -0.16; 95% confidence interval [CI] = -0.25, -0.07; $P=0.001$) and made fewer ED visits (standardized mean difference = -0.13; 95% CI = -0.23, -0.03; $P=0.02$) compared to patients who received usual care. Patients receiving SMIs targeting mental health alongside symptom management had greater improvement of HRQOL ($Q=4.37$; $P=0.04$) and fewer ED visits ($Q=5.95$; $P=0.02$) than patients receiving SMIs focused on symptom management alone. Within-group analyses showed that HRQOL was significantly improved in 1) studies with COPD patients with severe symptoms, 2) single-practitioner based SMIs but not SMIs delivered by a multidisciplinary team, 3) SMIs with multiple sessions but not single session SMIs, and 4) both individual- and group-based SMIs.

Conclusion: SMIs can be effective at improving HRQOL and reducing ED visits, with those targeting mental health being significantly more effective than those targeting symptom management alone.

Keywords: self-management, emergency department visits, behavior change techniques, COPD, mental health, meta-analysis

Correspondence: James J Newham
 Institute of Health and Society, Newcastle University, Baddiley-Clark Building,
 Richardson Road, Newcastle upon Tyne,
 NE2 4AX, UK
 Tel +44 191 208 5643
 Email jjnewham@gmail.com

Introduction

COPD is characterized by airflow limitation and is associated with inflammatory changes that lead to dyspnea, sputum purulence, and persistent coughing. The disease trajectory is one of progressive decline, punctuated by frequent acute exacerbations

in symptoms. Patients with COPD have an average of three acute exacerbations per year, and these are the second biggest cause of unplanned hospital admissions in the UK.¹⁻³ As COPD is irreversible, and health-related quality of life (HRQOL) in patients with COPD tends to be low, optimizing HRQOL and reducing hospital admissions have become key priorities in COPD management.^{4,5}

Self-management planning is a recognized quality standard of the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines in the UK,² and a joint statement by the American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society⁶ emphasized its importance in quality of care. Self-management interventions (SMIs) encourage patients to monitor symptoms when stable and to take appropriate action when symptoms begin to worsen.² However, there is no consensus on the form and content of effective SMIs and the variation in content may explain previous heterogeneity in effectiveness.^{2,7,8} A recent Health Technology Assessment (HTA) report on the efficacy of self-management for COPD recommended that future research should 1) “try to identify which are the most effective components of interventions and identify patient-specific factors that may modify this”, and that 2) “behavior change theories and strategies that underpin COPD SMIs need to be better characterized and described”.⁸ To enable better comparison and replication of intervention components, taxonomies have been developed to classify potential active ingredients of interventions according to preestablished descriptions of behavior change techniques (BCTs).⁹ BCTs are defined as “an observable, replicable, and irreducible component of an intervention designed to alter or redirect causal processes that regulate behavior”.⁹ While recent reviews have conducted content analysis to help identify effective components of SMIs for patients with COPD through individual patient data analysis,^{10,11} the coding of intervention content was not performed with established taxonomies and clear understanding between the BCT and the targeted behavior was absent (eg, symptom management, physical activity, mental health management, etc).

This systematic review aims to summarize the current evidence base on the effectiveness of SMIs for improving HRQOL in people with COPD. Conclusions across reviews have been synthesized and evaluated within the context of how self-management was defined. Meta-analyses were performed that explore the relationship between health behaviors the SMIs target, the BCT they use to target behaviors, and subsequent improvement in HRQOL and health care utilization. In addition,

we explore the extent to which trial and intervention features influence SMI effects.

Method

Search strategy and selection criteria

The current review, registered with PROSPERO (CRD42016043311), is available at http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/PROSPERO/display_record.asp?ID=CRD42016043311. To focus the search upon high-quality systematic reviews, we searched two databases of systematic reviews: Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Wiley) issue 7 of 12 2016, Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (Wiley) issue 2 of 4 2015 (latest available). In addition, we searched Ovid MEDLINE® In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations and Ovid MEDLINE® 2015 with a systematic review filter available from CADTH.¹² All search results were screened for title and abstract by one reviewer (JN), and 20% of the results were screened by a second reviewer (KH-M) to ensure comparability. Two reviewers screened the search results at the full paper review stage. The search strategy (ran up to October 1, 2016) combined database-specific thesaurus headings and keywords describing COPD and self-management:

1. exp Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive
2. emphysema\$.tw.
3. (chronic\$ adj3 bronchiti\$).tw.
4. (obstruct\$ adj3 (pulmonary or lung\$ or bronch\$ or respirat\$)).tw.
5. (COPD or COAD or COBD or AECB).tw.
6. or/1-5
7. exp Self Care/
8. (self-manag\$ or self manag\$ or self-car\$ or self car\$ or self-administ\$ or self administ\$).tw.
9. (patient\$ adj3 (focus\$ or participat\$ or centr\$ or center\$ or empower\$ or support\$ or collaborat\$ or co-operat\$ or cooperat\$)).tw.
10. or/7-9
11. 6 and 10.

The review approach provides an overview of existing systematic reviews and is particularly helpful where multiple systematic reviews have been conducted. A review also provides an opportunity to compare the summaries and findings of previous reviews. In the present review, both a meta-analysis and narrative synthesis were conducted. The narrative synthesis compared the overview of findings as presented by the original authors, whereas meta-analyses were conducted on data from individual studies presented within the reviews. These quantitative analyses are helpful

to determine the effectiveness of SM interventions and the factors that influence their effectiveness.

To be eligible for the narrative synthesis, reviews had to focus upon interventions that targeted self-management. We sought to explore variations in definitions of self-management used by previous authors, and thus reviews were eligible if they specified they focused on SMIs, irrespective of the definition they applied. Reviews that focused on SMIs in addition to other types of interventions (eg, pulmonary rehabilitation, supervised exercise programs) were only eligible if the SMIs could be clearly separated from the other interventions. Reviews of interventions delivered in primary, secondary, tertiary, outpatient, or community care were eligible.

To be eligible for the quantitative analyses, randomized controlled trials delivered in primary, secondary, tertiary, outpatient, or community care were eligible if they 1) targeted patients with COPD (diagnosed by either a clinician/health care practitioner and/or agreed spirometry criteria, ie, forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁)/forced vital capacity

(FVC) <70%),^{13 2}) compared the SMI to a comparison group that received usual care during the study period, and 3) had a measure of HRQOL as an outcome measure. Studies were excluded if they involved mixed disease populations where COPD patients could not be separated for analysis. Figure 1 provides a PRISMA diagram of reviews, and the trials within reviews, eligible for inclusion.

Primary outcome

The primary outcome measure was HRQOL measured by the Saint George Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ). The SGRQ is a disease-specific instrument designed to measure impact on overall health, daily life, and perceived well-being in patients with obstructive airways disease.¹⁴ The measure provides a total score and subdomain scores of symptoms (frequency and severity of symptoms), activities (activities that cause or are limited by breathlessness), and impacts (social functioning and psychological disturbances resulting from airways disease) and is the most frequently used disease-specific measure of HRQOL in this population

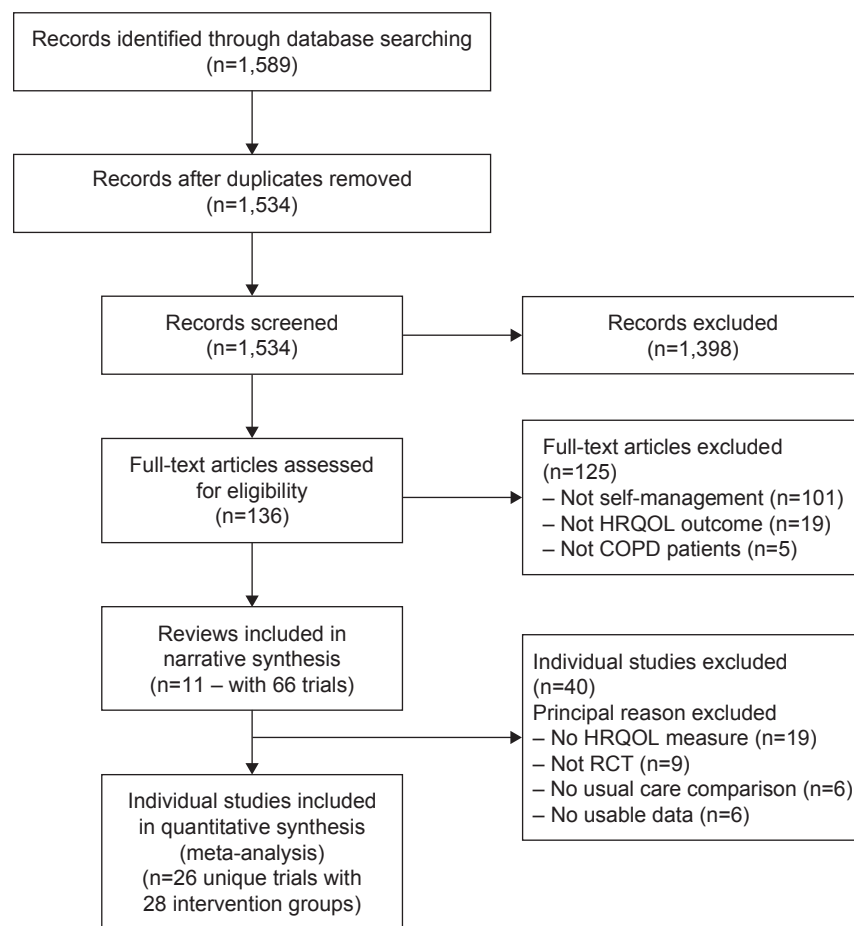


Figure 1 PRISMA diagram of trials eligible for review data extraction.

Abbreviations: HRQOL, health-related quality of life; PRISMA, Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses; RCT, randomized controlled trial.

group.¹⁵ Where trials did not use the SGRQ, scores from alternative HRQOL measures were used; the Chronic Respiratory Disease Questionnaire (CRQ), Clinical COPD Questionnaire (CCQ), or Sickness Impact Profile (SIP).^{16–18} We combined scores across different questionnaires for meta-analyses, as total SGRQ, CRQ, CCQ, and SIP scores have been shown to correlate well and as subdomain constructs share conceptual similarity.^{19–22} Studies using alternative HRQOL measures were not eligible.

Classification of intervention content and intervention delivery features

The Behavior Change Techniques Taxonomy version 1 (BCTTv1) was used to code the content of intervention descriptions.⁹ Intervention descriptions were separately coded for self-management behaviors that targeted 1) symptoms, 2) physical activity, and 3) mental health. For instance, the description “patients were instructed to set themselves a walking goal each day” would be coded as “goal setting (behavior)” only for “physical activity” and not “mental health self-management” or “symptoms self-management.” Consequently, it is important to use an outcome measure where changes in score reflect a change in these behaviors; and these three behaviors of symptoms, physical activity, and mental health directly map on to the three subdomains of the SGRQ (ie, Symptoms, Activities, and Impacts, respectively). Examples of symptom-specific behaviors may include teaching appropriate inhalation techniques or mucus-clearing techniques.² In contrast, physical activity behaviors may be structured exercise programs, techniques on how to incorporate light activity into daily routine, or energy conservation techniques.² Finally, mental health-focused behaviors may include trying to teach patients communication strategies to help communicate mental health concerns, distraction techniques, relaxation exercises, or stress counseling.²

To identify whether any features of the delivery of the intervention itself influenced effectiveness, interventions were coded for intervention provider (multidisciplinary team or single practitioner), intervention format (individual or group-based), and intervention length (single session or multiple session).²³ The BCTs identified and intervention features of delivery were coded independently by one reviewer (JN) and checked independently by another (KH-M) ($\kappa=0.89$; 95% CI =0.82, 0.96). To determine the length of an intervention, the end point was defined as the final time participants received intervention content from the intervention provider. Intervention contacts solely for data collection or for following up on participants without new content

were not classed as intervention sessions. To assess whether intervention effects depend on disease severity, studies were divided into those with patients with mean predicted FEV₁ score <50% or $\geq 50\%$ at baseline.¹³

Data relating to the number of COPD-related emergency department (ED) visits and/or hospital admissions were extracted from eligible studies, where reported, and used to see whether fewer ED visits were reported in patients receiving SMIs compared to patients receiving usual care. Subsequently, SMIs were divided between those with and without BCTs targeting mental health and physical activity in order to examine whether they had a difference in the size of their effect in comparison to patients who received usual care.

Data extraction and analysis

The original studies were sought for further data extraction, to supplement the information reported in the reviews. Data reported at the follow-up time point most closely following the end point of the intervention period were used for meta-analyses. We decided to group patients across time points as patients with COPD have high mortality rates; of those patients who are admitted, 15% will die within 3 months,²⁴ 25% will die within 1 year,² and 50% within 5 years.²⁵ While prespecifying a follow-up time point limits the bias of treatment reactivity, we may be excluding patients with shorter survival, who may not necessary survive to a later time point, who are likely to be those most in need of interventions that improve HRQOL. Sensitivity analyses were performed for studies collecting outcome data at less than 6 months and 6-month and 12-month follow-up to explore any potential heterogeneity in the overall analysis. Data from intention-to-treat analyses were used where reported. If two interventions were compared against a control group (eg, action plans vs education vs usual care), data from both intervention arms were included in the main comparison and the number of participants in the control group was halved for each comparison.²⁶

Postintervention outcomes reported as mean and SD were used for analysis. Mean change scores were used if postintervention scores were unavailable. When mean and SD values were unavailable, missing data were imputed using the median instead of the mean and by estimating the SD from the standard error, confidence intervals (CIs), or interquartile range.^{26,27}

Standardized mean differences (SMDs) with 95% CIs were calculated and pooled using a random effects model for all studies. Dichotomous and continuous outcomes were

merged using Comprehensive Meta-Analysis (CMA) software (v2.2, Biostat; Englewood, NJ, USA) to produce SMDs for each study, which are equivalent to Cohen's *d*. SMD values of at least 0.2, 0.5, and 0.8 are indicative of small, medium, and large effect sizes, respectively.²⁸ Heterogeneity across studies was assessed using Cochran *Q* test and *I*² test statistics.²⁶

Random effects subgroup analyses with *Q* statistic tests were conducted using CMA software. Univariate moderator analyses were conducted to compare effect size between SMIs with moderate/severe COPD, single/multiple sessions, and single/multiple practitioners. Univariate moderator analyses were also used to compare SMIs with/without BCTs targeting mental health self-management and physical activity to examine whether they differed in effect for the number of ED visits in comparison to patients receiving usual care. Random effects univariate meta-regression was conducted

using CMA software to examine whether the number of BCTs coded across SMIs was predictive of effectiveness.

Results

Narrative synthesis

Eleven reviews were eligible for inclusion,^{7,10,11,29–36} covering 66 clinical trials (Figure 1). The decision over whether to include three reviews warranted further discussion and the rationale for inclusion/exclusion is detailed in Supplementary material. Reviews varied widely in their definitions of self-management and the number of individual studies that met their inclusion criteria (Tables 1 and 2). Zwerink et al⁷ reported a significant effect of SMIs on HRQOL but did state that “heterogeneity among interventions, study populations, follow-up time, and outcome measures makes it difficult to formulate clear recommendations regarding the most effective form and content of self-management in COPD”.

Table 1 Definitions of “self-management” used across reviews

Review	Self-management definition
Jonkman et al ¹¹	Interventions providing information ... and including minimally two of the following components: 1) stimulation of sign/symptom monitoring; 2) education in problem-solving skills, ie, self-treatment of acute exacerbations and stress/symptom management; 3) smoking cessation ... 4) medical treatment adherence; 5) physical activity; or 6) improving dietary intake.
Jonkman et al ¹⁰	In addition to education about the condition ... two of the following components ... : 1) stimulation of sign/symptom monitoring, 2) education in problem-solving skills (ie, managing acute exacerbations/symptoms, resource utilisation), ... 3) medication adherence, 4) physical activity, 5) dietary intake, and/or 6) smoking cessation.
Zwerink et al ⁷	Interventions required an iterative interaction process between participant and health care provider, preferably goal formulation and feedback and two of the following: smoking cessation, self-recognition/self-treatment of exacerbations, exercise/physical activity component, dietary advice, medication advice, or coping with breathlessness. Participant education only intervention were excluded.
Adams et al ²⁹	Education (giving information alone) and/or behavioral support (providing tools to modify behaviors) and/or motivational (linking specific goals for behavioral changes to clinical information)
Bourbeau ³²	Education program included training that integrated specific skills for patients to control their disease and live functional lives. Program could also include education about acute exacerbation recognition and action to be taken, as well as periodic home visits/telephone calls provided by a health professional
Blackstock and Webster ³¹	Education focusing on changing health behaviors through knowledge, goal setting, and development of action plans. Needed at least one occasion where the participant(s) had face-to-face interaction with the health professional. Education not delivered in a formal manner was considered usual care
Harrison et al ³³	Action plan involving symptom monitoring and medical management as well as education providing knowledge and information on decision-making. Must include two of following: self-efficacy, problem solving, resource utilization, collaboration, emotional management, role management, and goal setting. Excluded action plans alone and supervised exercise training.
Monnikhof et al ³⁵	Could involve COPD education and/or self-treatment (action plan) guidelines. Education included written material or structured verbal interaction with a health care provider, but as part of a programme to improve COPD knowledge and understanding. Self-treatment guidelines (action plan) were written plans for self-management of exacerbations.
Walters et al ³⁶	Use of guidelines detailing self-initiated interventions (ie, changing medication regime, visiting GP/hospital), which were undertaken in response to alterations in the patients' COPD (eg, increase in breathlessness, sputum). Educational component permitted if duration was up to 1 hour. Excluded broader self-management support interventions.
Majothi et al ³⁴	Included one or more components commonly included in self-management interventions, such as action plans, exercise, education, inhaler technique, bronchial hygiene and breathing techniques, stress management and relaxation, nutritional programs, patient empowerment, support groups, and telecare
Bentsen et al ³⁰	Self-management is defined as the individual's ability to manage his/her symptoms, treatment, physical and psychosocial consequences, and lifestyle changes when living with a chronic condition

Table 2 Overlap of individual studies across reviews

	Reviews										Total		
	Jonkman et al ¹¹	Jonkman et al ¹⁰	Zwerink et al ⁷	Adams et al ²⁹	Bourbeau ³²	Blackstock and Webster ³¹	Harrison et al ³³	Monninkhof et al ³⁵	Walters et al ³⁶	Majothi et al ³⁴		Bentsen et al ³⁰	
Bourbeau et al 2003 ³⁷	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	7
Watson et al 1997 ³⁸	X	X		X	X	X		X	X				7
Gallefoss et al 1999 ³⁹	X		X	X	X	X		X	X				6
Emery et al 1998 ⁴⁰			X	X	X	X		X					5
Garcia-Aymerich et al 2007 ⁴¹	X	X	X	X			X			X			5
Monninkhof et al 2004 ⁴²	X	X	X								X		5
Bucknall 2012 ⁴³	X	X					X			X			4
Littlejohns 1991 ⁴⁴				X	X	X		X					4
Wood-Baker et al 2006 ⁴⁵	X	X					X		X				4
Coultas et al 2005 ⁴⁶	X	X	X								X		4
Hermiz et al 2002 ⁴⁷				X			X						3
Khmour et al 2009 ⁴⁸	X	X	X							X			3
McGeoch et al 2006 ⁴⁹	X	X							X				3
Ninot et al 2011 ⁵⁰	X	X	X									X	3
Rice et al 2010 ⁵¹	X	X	X										3
Wakabayashi et al 2011 ⁵²	X	X	X										3
Bischoff et al 2012 ⁵³	X	X	X										2
Fan et al ⁵⁴	X	X											2
Koff et al 2009 ⁵⁵		X	X										2
Taylor et al 2012 ⁵⁶	X	X											2
Trappenburg et al 2011 ⁵⁷	X	X											2
Zwar et al 2012 ⁵⁸	X	X											2
Faulkner 2010 ⁵⁹			X										1
Kheirabadi 2008 ⁶⁰			X										1
Moullec 2008 ⁶¹			X										1
Rootemensen 2008 ⁶²									X				1
Total	18	17	14	7	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	3

Jonkman et al¹⁰ showed SMIs to improve HRQOL in COPD patients at 6 and 12 months but did not identify any components of the SMIs that were associated with the intervention. The more recent reviews had strict inclusion criteria and were smaller in size as a result.^{30,33,34,36} Harrison et al³³ and Majothi et al³⁴ focused on hospitalized and recently discharged patients. Harrison et al³³ did not find any significant differences in total or domain scores for HRQOL. In contrast, Majothi et al³⁴ did find a significant effect on total SGRQ, but stressed that this finding should be treated with caution due to variable follow-up assessments. Walters et al³⁶ focused on more restrictive criteria for interventions that were action plans and found no significant effect on HRQOL. Bentsen et al³⁰ were less clear in their definition of an SMI, and this may explain the smaller number of studies. The authors reported that the majority of studies showed a benefit on HRQOL, but no meta-analysis was performed.

Quantitative synthesis

Twenty-six eligible, unique trials provide data on 28 intervention groups (Figure 1 and Table 3). In total, trials reported on 3,518 participants (1,827 intervention, 1,691 control) for this analysis. Mean age of participants was 65.6 (SD =1.6; range =45–89) years. The majority of participants were male (72%). Characteristics of included trials are reported in their respective reviews (Table 2). Table 3 details which specific BCTs were used in each SMI. Table 4 displays which intervention features and target behaviors were used in each SMI. SMIs showed a significant but small positive effect in improving HRQOL scores over usual care (SMD =−0.16; 95% CI =−0.25, −0.07; $P=0.001$). Statistical heterogeneity was moderate but significant ($I^2=36.6\%$; $P=0.03$), suggesting the need for further moderator/subgroup analyses (Table 5). When studies using measures other than the SGRQ ($n=6$) were excluded, SMIs continued to show a significant effect on improving HRQOL, which was of comparable effect size (SMD =−0.16; 95% CI =−0.26, −0.05; $P=0.003$). SMIs with 12-month follow-up ($n=15$) were significantly more effective than usual care (SMD =−0.16; 95% CI =−0.29, −0.03; $P=0.02$), but significant heterogeneity existed between studies ($I^2=53.4\%$; $P=0.008$). In trials with 6-month follow-up ($n=10$), there was no significant difference in effect between SMIs and control group on HRQOL (SMD =−0.11; 95% CI =−0.27, 0.04; $P=0.14$) and even heterogeneity between studies was not significant ($I^2=26.2\%$; $P=0.20$). In trials with a follow-up less than 6-month postintervention ($n=7$), SMIs were significantly more effective than usual care

(SMD =−0.29; 95% CI =−0.48, −0.11; $P=0.002$) and there was no significant heterogeneity ($I^2=2.4\%$; $P=0.41$).

Intervention delivery features

In comparison to patients receiving usual care, there were no significant differences in effect size in between-group comparisons of 1) single session vs multiple session SMIs, 2) SMIs delivered by a single practitioner vs multidisciplinary teams, 3) SMIs targeting patients with moderate vs severe symptoms, and 4) individual-based vs group-based SMIs (Table 5). However, within-group moderator analysis showed 1) SMIs to be significantly effective in COPD patients with severe symptoms, whereas no significant effect was observed in studies that recruited patients with moderate symptoms; 2) significant improvement with SMIs delivered by a single practitioner, while no effect with multidisciplinary interventions; 3) no effect with single-session SMIs, but significant improvement with SMIs with multiple sessions; and 4) significant improvement in HRQOL was observed in both individual and group-based SMIs (Table 5).

SMIs targeting mental health had a significantly greater effect size than SMIs not targeting mental health management ($Q=4.37$; $k=28$; $P=0.04$) (Table 5). Within-group analysis showed SMIs that did not target mental health had no significant effect on HRQOL. There was no difference in effect size between SMIs targeting and not targeting physical activity, with both groups of SMIs showing significant improvement in improving HRQOL in comparison to usual care.

Intervention content

All interventions were coded for at least one BCT that targeted symptom management. Of these 24 interventions, five targeted solely symptom management (20.8%), three targeted management of mental health concerns (12.5%), eleven targeted physical activity (45.8%), and five targeted all three behaviors (20.8%). The number of interventions reporting BCTs that target each of the three behaviors is presented in Tables 3 and 4. Across interventions, a mean of eight BCTs per intervention was coded (SD =3; range =3–13), with a mean of five BCTs (SD =2; range =2–10) for symptom management, one BCT (SD =1; range =0–4) for mental health management, and two BCTs (SD =3; range =0–10) for physical activity. For symptom management, the three most common BCTs reported were “instruction on how to perform a behavior” ($n=23/24$ trials; 95.8%), “information about health consequences” ($n=21/24$; 87.5%), and “action planning” ($n=16/24$; 66.7%). For physical activity, the three

Table 3 BCTs used across studies eligible in meta-analysis

Effect size (SMD) →	-2.44	-0.74	-0.71	-0.42	-0.36	-0.35	-0.26	-0.24	-0.23	-0.20	-0.19	-0.18	-0.17	-0.16	-0.14	-0.13	-0.12	-0.10	-0.09	-0.04	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.21					
Behavior and BCT coded ↓	Moullec 2008 ⁶¹	Emery et al 1998 ⁴⁰ , exercise	Koff et al 2009 ⁵⁵	Kheirabadi 2008 ⁶⁰	Bucknall et al 2012 ⁴³	Bourbeau et al 2003 ³⁷	Wakabayashi et al 2011 ⁵²	Ninot et al 2011 ⁵⁰	Rice et al 2010 ⁵¹	Khdour et al 2009 ⁴⁸	Coultas 2005 ⁴⁶ , MM	Coultas 2005 ⁴⁶ , CM	Gallefoss et al 1999 ³⁹	Garcia-Aymerich et al 2007 ⁴¹	Trappenburg et al 2011 ⁵⁷	Littlejohns et al 1991 ⁴⁴	Rootmensen 2008 ⁶²	Hermiz et al 2002 ⁴⁷	McGeoch et al 2006 ⁴⁹	Fan et al 2012 ⁵⁴	Bischoff et al 2012 ⁵³	Faulkner 2010 ⁵⁹	Monnikhof et al 2004 ⁴²	Taylor et al 2012 ⁵⁶	Watson et al 1997 ³⁸	Emery et al 1998 ⁴⁰ , no exercise	Zwar et al 2012 ⁵⁸	Wood-Baker et al 2006 ⁴⁵	Total BCTs coded ←				
Symptom management																																	
Instruction on how to perform a behavior																																27	
Information about health consequences																																	25
Action planning																																	19
Self-monitoring of outcome(s) of behavior																																	13
Body changes																																	9
Adding objects to the environment																																	9
Feedback on behavior																																	8
Social support (practical)																																	8
Pharmacological support																																	7
Reduce negative emotions																																	4
Demonstration of the behavior																																	3
Goal setting (behavior)																																	3
Social support (unspecified)																																	3
Information about social and environmental consequences																																	3
Behavioral practice-rehearsal																																	2
Monitoring of outcome(s) of behavior by others without feedback																																	1
Biofeedback																																	1
Problem solving																																	1
Discrepancy between current behavior and goal																																	1
Mental health management																																	
Reduce negative emotions																																	7
Information about emotional consequences																																	7
Body changes																																	5
Monitoring of emotional consequences																																	5
Social support (unspecified)																																	3
Social support (emotional)																																	2
Monitoring of outcome(s) of behavior by others without feedback																																	1
Physical activity																																	
Information about health consequences																																	12
Instruction on how to perform a behavior																																	10
Demonstration of the behavior																																	6
Behavioral practice-rehearsal																																	6
Goal setting (behavior)																																	5
Body changes																																	2
Self-monitoring of behavior																																	2

(Continued)

Table 3 (Continued)

Effect size (SMD) →	-2.44	-0.74	-0.71	-0.42	-0.36	-0.35	-0.26	-0.24	-0.23	-0.20	-0.19	-0.18	-0.17	-0.16	-0.14	-0.13	-0.12	-0.10	-0.09	-0.04	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.21		
Behavior and BCT coded ↓	Moullec 2008⁶¹	Emery et al 1998⁴⁰, exercise	Koff et al 2009⁵⁵	Kheirabadi 2008⁶⁰	Bucknall et al 2012⁴³	Bourbeau et al 2003³⁷	Wakabayashi et al 2011⁵²	Ninot et al 2011⁵⁰	Rice et al 2010⁵¹	Khdour et al 2009⁴⁸	Coultas 2005⁴⁶, MM	Coultas 2005⁴⁶, CM	Gallefoss et al 1999³⁹	Garcia-Aymerich et al 2007⁴¹	Trappenburg et al 2011⁵⁷	Littlejohns et al 1991⁴⁴	Rootmensen 2008⁶²	Hermiz et al 2002⁴⁷	McGeoch et al 2006⁴⁹	Fan et al 2012⁵⁴	Bischoff et al 2012⁵³	Faulkner 2010⁵⁹	Monninkhof et al 2004⁴²	Taylor et al 2012⁵⁶	Watson et al 1997³⁸	Emery et al 1998⁴⁰, no exercise	Zwar et al 2012⁵⁸	Wood-Baker et al 2006⁴⁵	Total BCTs coded ←	
Social support (unspecified)																														1
Generalization of a target behavior																														1
Problem solving																														1
Adding objects to the environment																														2
Self-monitoring of outcome(s) of behavior																														1
Graded task																														1

Abbreviations: BCT, behavior change technique; SMD, standardized mean differences; MM, nurse-assisted medical management; CM, nurse-assisted collaborative management.

Table 4 Intervention features and number of BCTs targeting different behaviors across SMI

Intervention studies grouped by effect size	SMD	P-value	Number of BCTs targeted for each behavior				Intervention features (I= Yes)		
			Total	Symptom	Mental health	Physical activity	Group component	Multiple session	Single provider ^a
Medium effect size (SMD ≥0.5)									
Moullec 2008 ⁶¹	-2.44	<0.001	8	2	2	4	I	I	-
Emery et al 1998 ⁴⁰ ; exercise	-0.74	0.03	9	2	4	3	I	I	-
Koff et al 2009 ⁵⁵	-0.71	0.03	8	7	I	-	-	I	I
Small effect size (0.5 > SMD ≥0.2)									
Kheirabadi 2008 ⁶⁰	-0.42	0.17	9	6	2	1	I	I	NR
Bucknall et al 2012 ⁴³	-0.36	0.05	15	12	3	-	-	I	I
Bourbeau et al 2003 ³⁷	-0.35	0.02	15	7	2	6	-	I	I
Wakabayashi et al 2011 ⁵²	-0.26	0.21	4	3	-	1	-	I	-
Ninot et al 2011 ⁵⁰	-0.24	0.46	9	4	-	5	I	I	I
Rice et al 2010 ⁵¹	-0.23	0.02	13	8	4	1	NR	I	I
Khdour et al 2009 ⁴⁸	-0.20	0.21	11	9	-	2	-	I	I
Limited effect (SMD <0.2)									
Coultas 2005 ⁴⁶ ; MM	-0.19	0.43	3	3	-	-	-	I	I
Coultas 2005 ⁴⁶ CM	-0.18	0.45	3	3	-	-	-	I	I
Gallefoss et al 1999 ³⁹	-0.17	0.55	8	8	-	-	-	I	-
Garcia-Aymerich et al 2007 ⁴¹	-0.16	0.55	6	5	-	1	-	I	-
Trappenburg et al 2011 ⁵⁷	-0.14	0.35	8	7	-	1	-	I	I
Littlejohns et al 1991 ⁴⁴	-0.13	0.45	4	4	-	-	-	I	I
Rootmensen 2008 ⁶²	-0.12	0.45	6	6	-	-	-	-	I
Hermiz et al 2002 ⁴⁷	-0.10	0.54	5	4	-	1	-	-	I
McGeoch et al 2006 ⁴⁹	-0.09	0.58	7	5	-	2	-	-	I
Fan et al 2012 ⁵⁴	-0.04	0.79	6	4	I	1	I	I	I
Bischoff et al 2012 ⁵³	-0.03	0.88	8	6	I	1	-	I	I
Faulkner 2010 ⁵⁹	-0.02	0.96	10	2	-	8	I	I	I
Monninkhof et al 2004 ⁴²	-0.02	0.90	12	5	-	7	I	I	-
Taylor et al 2012 ⁵⁶	-0.02	0.94	18	10	6	2	I	I	I
Watson et al 1997 ³⁸	0.00	1.00	8	6	-	2	-	-	-
Emery et al 1998 ⁴⁰ ; no exercise	0.04	0.91	6	2	4	-	I	I	-
Zwar et al 2012 ⁵⁸	0.06	0.54	5	4	-	1	-	I	-
Wood-Baker et al 2006 ⁴⁵	0.21	0.25	3	3	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: ^aIntervention delivered by a single provider (of any profession) rather than multidisciplinary team. Bold values are statistically significant.

Abbreviations: BCT, behavior change technique; SMD, standardized mean difference; SMI, self-management intervention; MM, nurse-assisted medical management; CM, nurse-assisted collaborative management; NR, not reported.

International Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease downloaded from https://www.dovepress.com/ by 212.219.26.17 on 18-Feb-2020 For personal use only.

Table 5 SMD, 95% CIs for the effect of self-management interventions compared with control conditions on measures of health-related quality of life, with measures of heterogeneity

Moderators	Number of interventions	Number of participants within trials			Measure of effect	
		Total	Intervention	Control	SMD (95% CI)	P-value
Overall effect	28	3,518	1,827	1,691	-0.16 (-0.25 to -0.07)	0.001
Severity ^a						
Moderate	10	1,172	610	562	-0.12 (-0.28 to 0.03)	0.12
Severe	14	1,644	874	770	-0.21 (-0.35 to -0.08)	0.01
Between group						0.39
Model of care ^b						
Single practitioner	17	2,297	1,204	1,093	-0.17 (-0.29 to -0.06)	<0.01
Multidisciplinary team	9	1,117	581	536	-0.10 (-0.27 to 0.07)	0.23
Between group						0.49
Duration of intervention						
Single session	5	637	321	316	-0.03 (-0.23 to 0.17)	0.77
Multiple session	23	2,881	1,506	1,375	-0.19 (-0.29 to -0.09)	<0.001
Between group						0.17
Session format						
Individual	17	2,301	1,182	1,119	-0.14 (-0.25 to -0.02)	0.02
Group	10	789	420	369	-0.20 (-0.39 to 0.01)	0.04
Between group						0.56
Mental health						
Targeted	11	1,313	698	615	-0.27 (-0.41 to -0.13)	<0.001
Not targeted	17	2,205	1,129	1,076	-0.08 (-0.19 to 0.02)	0.12
Between group						0.04
Physical activity						
Targeted	18	2,550	1,297	1,253	-0.17 (-0.28 to -0.05)	<0.01
Not targeted	10	968	530	438	-0.14 (-0.30 to -0.02)	0.08
Between group						0.83

Notes: The number of participants has now been added as additional columns. The number of trials will not always equal 28 as missing data in some studies. ^aSample were, at baseline, predominantly classified as severe according to GOLD criteria. Studies may not have actively recruited a severe sample. ^bIntervention was delivered by a single provider (of any profession) rather than multidisciplinary team. Bold values indicate significant values.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; SMD, standardized mean difference.

most common BCTs reported were “instruction on how to perform a behavior” (n=11/16 trials; 68.8%), “goal setting (behavior)” (n=8/16; 50%), and “demonstration of the behavior” (n=8/16 trials; 50%). For management of mental health concerns, the three most common BCTs reported were strategies to “reduce negative emotions” (n=4/8 trials; 50%), “provide social support (unspecified)” (n=3/8 trials; 37.5%), and “monitoring of emotional consequences” (n=3/8 trials; 37.5%). Sixty-six (70.9%) of the 93 BCTs in the BCTTv1 were not coded in any intervention. There was no significant association between the number of BCTs used and intervention effectiveness for improving HRQOL ($\beta=-0.01$; 95% CI = -0.04, 0.01; $k=28$; $Q=1.75$; $P=0.19$).

Health care use

Overall, patients who received SMIs had significantly fewer ED visits compared to those who received usual care (SMD = -0.13; 95% CI = -0.23, -0.03; $n=15$; $P=0.02$). There was no significant heterogeneity in the sample ($I^2=19.4\%$; $P=0.24$). The significant

effect of SMIs on the number of ED visits in patients who received SMIs remained when examining only studies with a 12-month follow-up (SMD = -0.17, 95% CI = -0.27, -0.07; $n=12$; $P=0.001$) with no significant heterogeneity ($I^2=10.4\%$; $P=0.34$). Of the three intervention groups that did not have a 12-month follow-up, only one used a 3-month follow-up and the two were from the same study where a 6-month follow-up was used. Thus, meta-analyses were not performed for either 3-month or 6-month follow-up time points.

Within-group analyses revealed patients receiving SMIs targeting mental health made significantly fewer ED visits compared to patients receiving usual care (SMD = -0.22; 95% CI = -0.32, -0.11; $k=5$; $P<0.001$). No difference was observed in the number of ED visits between patients receiving SMIs not targeting mental health and patients receiving usual care (SMD = 0.001; 95% CI = -0.14, 0.14; $k=10$; $P=0.99$). This led to a significant between-group difference in effect between SMIs targeting mental health compared to SMIs not targeting mental health ($Q=5.95$; $P=0.02$).

Patients receiving SMIs targeting physical activity made significantly fewer ED visits compared to those who received usual care (SMD =0.20; 95% CI =−0.31, −0.08; $k=8$; $P=0.001$). No difference was observed between patients receiving SMIs not targeting physical activity and usual care (SMD =−0.03; 95% CI =−0.18, 0.12; $k=7$; $P=0.68$). In comparison to usual care, there was no difference in effect between SMIs targeting and not targeting physical activity ($Q=3.03$; $k=15$; $P=0.08$).

Discussion

The meta-analysis showed SMIs were significantly more effective than usual care in improving HRQOL and reducing the number of ED visits in patients with COPD. In addition, moderator analyses provided specific detail of relevance for clinicians regarding the design, content, and implementation of intervention in practice. SMIs that specifically target mental health concerns alongside symptom management were significantly more effective in improving HRQOL and reducing ED visits than SMIs that focus on symptom management alone. Within-group analyses showed that HRQOL was significantly improved in 1) studies with COPD patients with severe level of symptoms but not in patients with a moderate level of symptoms, 2) single-practitioner based SMIs but not in SMIs delivered by a multidisciplinary team, 3) SMIs with multiple sessions but not in SMIs delivered in a single session, 4) both individual- and group-based interventions, and 5) SMIs that target physical activity. Our analysis also highlighted how different BCTs were utilized for the three different self-management behaviors.

Targeting of specific behaviors in self-management approaches may explain heterogeneity in effectiveness. Our review found SMIs that tackle mental health concerns are more effective than those aimed directly at respiratory health. Management of mental health problems is acknowledged as an important part of COPD care as comorbid mental health problems are common in COPD, with an estimated prevalence of 10%–42% for depression and 10%–60% for anxiety.^{63–66} However, fewer than 30% of treatment providers adhere to current guidance for management of anxiety and depression in COPD.^{67,68} The nature and direction of the relationship between mental health and respiratory symptoms in COPD are difficult to disentangle.⁶⁹ Breathlessness may be a symptom of anxiety or COPD, and in turn, deteriorating respiratory health may trigger anxiety;⁶⁴ and anxiety is associated with more frequent hospital admissions for exacerbations.⁶⁹ It follows that SMIs targeting mental health have the potential to improve HRQOL. Overall, few of the identified SMIs contained BCTs that targeted mental health

self-management, although the six SMIs with the highest effect sizes utilized BCTs that targeted mental health concerns (Table 4). The most commonly reported BCT to aid management of mental health was input to “reduce negative emotions.” Interventions using this technique may improve patients’ self-efficacy for managing their symptoms, which could reduce the likelihood of attending ED’s at the onset of an exacerbation.⁷⁰ Alternatively, addressing mental health management may have an indirect effect in preventing a deterioration in clinical status by an improvement in mood, leading to greater willingness to engage in other preventative behaviors (eg, increased physical activity, medication adherence, improved nutritional diet).⁷¹

In both moderator analysis and within-group analyses, SMIs targeting physical activity did not demonstrate a greater improvement in HRQOL compared with SMIs that did not target physical activity. It is surprising that the effect was not stronger, as patients engaging in increased physical activity are less likely to experience deterioration in physical condition and acute exacerbation.^{66,72} In contrast, physical deconditioning and inactivity may lead to faster deterioration in clinical status and increase the likelihood of hospital admission.^{64,66} Zwerink et al⁷ also reported no improved benefit in SMIs that targeted physical activity. Furthermore, Table 4 highlights the wide variability in BCTs that were used when targeting physical activity; with interventions ranging from individualized, structured, supervised sessions to education on physical activity. It is important when reporting SMIs that target physical activity that authors are clear about what is being asked of the patient. The American Thoracic Society and European Respiratory Society’s joint summary identifies physical activity outcomes as a priority for future research.⁶ The summary states that determining the optimal level of instruction is a priority in design of future physical activity interventions (eg, how many sessions, over what time period, and what specific exercises). However, it is important to consider that an individually tailored approach is needed for patients with COPD where there is wide variability in capability and resources.

The most commonly identified BCTs varied for the three separate behaviors. Those coded for symptom management and physical activity were similar in that they used BCTs centered on information provision (eg, “Instruction on how to perform the behavior,” “Information about health consequences,” “Demonstration of the behavior”), whereas those coded for management of mental health concerns encourage more awareness and reflective thought processes (eg, “reduce negative emotions,” “monitoring of emotional

consequences”). It is possible that SMIs that targeted mental health management routinely displayed larger effect sizes as a consequence of the type of BCTs rather than the behavior targeted. Further research should attempt to disentangle the extent to which it is specific BCTs, or the behavior targeted, that is responsible for the intervention effect.

One recommendation from the recent HTA review on SMIs was that “Novel approaches to influence behavior change ... should be explored”.⁸ Our approach identifies that vast majority of potential BCTs in the taxonomy were not identified across studies, suggesting opportunities for novel intervention content. For instance, it was apparent that while SMIs targeting mental health were more effective in improving HRQOL (eg, “reduce negative emotions”), the BCTs employed in these studies were not those recommended in current guidance as core strategies of self-management for COPD (eg, goal setting, problem solving, action planning).^{2,6} Similarly, while action planning is seen as a key component of effective self-management,^{2,6-8} some theoretical models specify that action planning is not always sufficient for behavior change and that problem solving is required to effectively maintain behavior change.⁷¹ As COPD is characterized by frequent relapses in the form of acute exacerbations, it was surprising that the BCT “problem solving” was only coded in two studies (Table 4). Future SMIs need to incorporate how to deal with problem solving as coping with the repeated occurrences of breathlessness and exacerbations (and the associated anxiety of these symptoms arising) is an inevitable predictor of HRQOL.⁷²

Intervention providers should look at how they can deliver the core strategies of self-management (eg, goal setting, problem solving) in ways that work across multiple behaviors rather than feeling certain BCTs are only applicable to single behaviors (eg, action planning can only be used for symptom management but not when explaining physical activity). For instance, “body changes” referred to breathing/relaxation techniques. This was often used for a specific behavior, but patients may have better outcomes if they understand how breathing/relaxation techniques can be used for managing breathlessness, reducing stress, and improving lung capacity when physically active. Explaining how the same behavior can be applied across situations may also be a more understandable message for patients with poor health literacy, rather than them believing that certain behavioral techniques can only be applied in certain contexts, especially when elevated anxiety may impair cognitive processing of the most suitable course of action. Furthermore, from an implementation perspective, SMIs employing multidisciplinary teams for

individual-based interventions did not confer any significant increase in effect size. This is an important finding for clinical practice as single practitioner and group-based interventions are potentially of lower cost as multiple patients can be seen in a single setting.⁷³

An interesting finding from the narrative synthesis is that the number of eligible studies in Jonkman et al’s^{10,11} reviews and Zwerink et al⁷ was approximately double the number found in the other reviews. The majority of additional studies in these reviews were recent publications. This may suggest that the use of SMIs has increased in less than a decade. However, further inspection of the definitions highlight where disparities between previous reviews may exist. Walters et al³⁶ only allowed single component (action plans) interventions and found no effect, whereas Zwerink et al⁷ and Jonkman et al¹⁰ both found a significant effect but stipulated that SMIs had to have at least two components (eg, action plans, symptom monitoring, physical activity component, etc.). This review highlights how the definition of SMI directly influences whether an effect is found on HRQOL.

A number of the reviews attempted to summarize components of their contributing SMIs, but these were often limited in description and were often a mixture of BCTs (eg, problem solving, action planning) and target behaviors (eg, mental health, physical activity). Zwerink et al⁷ and Jonkman et al¹⁰ were the only reviews to conduct subgroup analyses to quantify what content of SMIs are most effective. Zwerink et al⁷ attempted to look at SMIs that did and did not utilize action plans, exercise programs, and behavioral components. However, the definitions for each of these three subgroup analyses were ambiguous: 1) action plans had to focus on symptom management, and thus excludes action planning techniques when the target behavior is physical or mental health, 2) focusing on only standardized exercise programs neglects the ways physical activity may be encouraged in everyday life (eg, energy conservation techniques), and 3) the authors themselves state that “behavioral components” was “difficult to determine because of lack of detailed information”. Jonkman et al’s¹¹ subgroup analyses were based on the absence/presence of clear BCTs: management of psychological aspects, goal setting skills, self-monitoring logs, and problem-solving skills. However the authors 1) combined a number of chronic conditions (COPD, chronic heart failure, and Type 2 diabetes) and 2) did not differentiate between the individual BCTs and the target behaviors. To build upon these authors’ previous work, we have used a standardized taxonomy with definitions for a wider array

of BCTs and been more specific about the behavior the BCT is targeting. This allows better comparison of intervention content across studies and a more robust basis for synthesis. Ultimately, the increasing popularity and awareness of SMIs, but an increasing variation in definition, indicates a need for more structured guidance on what constitutes self-management so that both practitioners and patients are aware of what the content of self-management entails.

Strengths and limitations

Comparing the findings across reviews highlights how the definition of self-management had a direct impact on the number of eligible studies and consequently the conclusions drawn. The difference in conclusions further highlights the need for more detailed content analysis. The current analysis extracted robust empirical data from across reviews and their contributing clinical trials to examine intervention content and structure to isolate what factors may be essential for improving patient outcomes. The use of a standardized taxonomy of definitions allowed comparisons of intervention content across studies and provided a robust basis for synthesis. Our approach also highlighted specific BCTs used in a range of contexts to enable more discernment between intervention features and outcome effectiveness. We used a concise search strategy in order to identify individual trial data and perform novel forms of exploratory analysis that examined the effectiveness of individual intervention components. For this exploratory analysis, small and hard to find trials are unlikely to introduce components that do not occur in a range of other trials, and as such it is unnecessary to carry out an exhaustive search to identify all existing trials. However, it is important to stress that while we present a comprehensive summary of SMIs that have been reported in previous reviews, this review does not aim to present the most up-to-date evidence base as a number of more recent SMI trials will not have been captured in these reviews.

There are limitations to the study worth noting. The limited number of studies meant that single rather than multiple variables were entered into the moderator analyses. For example, we could compare single vs multiple session SMIs or individual vs group SMIs but could not examine combinations of the different variables in a multivariate analysis. Thus, while these univariate analyses can helpfully guide intervention development by highlighting potential associations, they should not be interpreted in an additive fashion. Furthermore, meta-regression findings do not imply causality, as factors entered into these analyses were not randomized groups in the analyses.

It was difficult to ascertain the intensity with which some BCTs were administered and the same BCT could be used with varying intensity, eg, the instructors could provide “Feedback on the behavior” on a daily or monthly basis. Ultimately, the utility of this secondary analysis is dependent on the reporting of intervention content by authors. It is possible that some BCTs were present in interventions, but not described in sufficient detail to allow coding. While we coded intervention manuals where available, there is a need for more transparency in intervention content in future studies.

Conclusion

SMIs can improve HRQOL and reduce the number of ED visits for patients with COPD, but there is wide variability in effect. To be effective, future interventions should focus on tackling mental health concerns but need not entail multidisciplinary and individual-focused SMIs.

Acknowledgment

This study was supported by National Institute of Health Research (NIHR) Capability Funding from Newcastle Gateshead Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG).

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

1. Wedzicha JA, Donaldson GC. Exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Respir Care*. 2003;48:1204–1213.
2. National Clinical Guideline Centre. *Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Management of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in Adults in Primary and Secondary Care*. London: National Clinical Guideline Centre; 2010. Available from: <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG101/Guidance/pdf/English>. Accessed on February 16, 2016.
3. British Lung Foundation. *Invisible Lives: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Finding the Missing Millions*. London: British Lung Foundation; 2007.
4. Coventry PA, Hind D. Comprehensive pulmonary rehabilitation for anxiety and depression in adults with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Psychosom Res*. 2007; 63:551–565.
5. Baraniak A, Sheffield D. The efficacy of psychologically based interventions to improve anxiety, depression and quality of life in COPD: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Patient Educ Couns*. 2011;83:29–36.
6. Spruit MA, Singh SJ, Garvey C, et al. An official American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society statement: key concepts and advances in pulmonary rehabilitation. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2013;188(8):e13–e64.
7. Zwerink M, Brusse-Keizer M, van der Valk PD, et al. Self-management for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2014;(3):CD002990.
8. Jordan RE, Majothi S, Heneghan NR, et al. Supported self-management for patients with moderate to severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): an evidence synthesis and economic analysis. *Health Technol Assess*. 2015;19(36):1–516.

9. Michie S, Richardson M, Johnston M, et al. The behavior change technique taxonomy (v1) of 93 hierarchically clustered techniques: building an international consensus for the reporting of behavior change interventions. *Ann Behav Med*. 2013;46:81–95.
10. Jonkman NH, Schuurmans MJ, Groenwold RH, Hoes AW, Trappenburg JC. Identifying components of self-management interventions that improve health-related quality of life in chronically ill patients: systematic review and meta-regression analysis. *Patient Educ Couns*. 2016;99(7):1087–1098.
11. Jonkman NH, Westland H, Trappenburg JC, et al. Characteristics of effective self-management interventions in patients with COPD: individual patient data meta-analysis. *Eur Respir J*. 2016;48(1):55–68.
12. CADTH filter. Available from: <https://www.cadth.ca/resources/finding-evidence>. Accessed January 25, 2017.
13. Spirometry for health care providers. *Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD)*, 2010. Accessed on January 25, 2017. Available from: http://www.goldcopd.org/uploads/users/files/GOLD_Spirometry_2010.pdf
14. Jones PW, Quirk FH, Baveystock CM. The St George's respiratory questionnaire. *Respir Med*. 1991;85:25–31.
15. Weldam SW, Schuurmans MJ, Liu R, Lammers JW. Evaluation of Quality of Life instruments for use in COPD care and research: a systematic review. *Int J Nurs Studies*. 2013;50(5):688–707.
16. Rutten-van Mólken M, Roos B, Van Noord JA. An empirical comparison of the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) and the Chronic Respiratory Disease Questionnaire (CRQ) in a clinical trial setting. *Thorax*. 1999;54:995–1003.
17. Van der Molen T, Willemsse BW, Schokker S, et al. Development, validity and responsiveness of the clinical COPD questionnaire. *Health Qual Life Outcomes*. 2003;1:13.
18. Bergner M, Bobbitt RA, Carter WB, Gilson BS. The sickness impact profile: development and final revision of a health status measure. *Med Care*. 1981;787–805.
19. Hajiuro T, Nishimura K, Tsukino M, Ikeda A, Koyama H, Izumi T. Comparison of discriminative properties among disease-specific questionnaires for measuring health-related quality of life in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 1998;157:785–790.
20. Stållberg B, Nokela M, Ehms PO, Hjemdal P, Jonsson EW. Validation of the clinical COPD Questionnaire (CCQ) in primary care. *Health Qual Life Outcomes*. 2009;7:26.
21. Jones PW, Quirk FH, Baveystock CM, et al. A self-complete measure of health status for chronic airflow limitation: the St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire. *Am Rev Respir Dis*. 1992;145:1321–1327.
22. Tsiligianni IG, van der Molen T, Moraitaki D, et al. Assessing health status in COPD. A head-to-head comparison between the COPD assessment test (CAT) and the clinical COPD questionnaire (CCQ). *BMC Pulm Med*. 2012;12:20.
23. Davidson KW, Goldstein M, Kaplan RM, et al. Evidence-based behavioral medicine: what is it and how do we achieve it? *Ann Behav Med*. 2003;26:161–171.
24. Department of Health. *An Outcomes Strategy for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Asthma in England*. London: Department of Health; 2011.
25. Hoogendoorn M, Rutten-van Mólken MP, Hoogenveen RT, Al MJ, Feenstra TL. Developing and applying a stochastic dynamic population model for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Value Health*. 2011;14(8):1039–1047.
26. Higgins JPT, Green S. *Cochrane handbook for systematic reviews of interventions* Version 5.1.0. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from: www.cochrane-handbook.org. Accessed January 25, 2017.
27. Hozo S, Djulbegovic B, Hozo I. Estimating the mean and variance from the median, range, and the size of a sample. *BMC Med Res Methodol*. 2005;5:13.
28. Cohen J. *Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences*. 2nd ed. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum; 1988.
29. Adams SG, Smith PK, Allan PF, Anzueto A, Pugh JA, Cornell JE. Systematic review of the chronic care model in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease prevention and management. *Arch Int Med*. 2007;167(6):551–561.
30. Bentsen SB, Langeland E, Holm AL. Evaluation of self-management interventions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *J Nurs Management*. 2012;20(6):802–813.
31. Blackstock F, Webster KE. Disease-specific health education for COPD: a systematic review of changes in health outcomes. *Health Ed Res*. 2007;22(5):703–717.
32. Bourbeau J. Disease-specific self-management programs in patients with advanced chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Dis Management Health Outcomes*. 2003;11(5):311–319.
33. Harrison SL, Janaudis-Ferreira T, Brooks D, Desveaux L, Goldstein RS. Self-management following an acute exacerbation of COPD: a systematic review. *Chest*. 2015;147(3):646–661.
34. Majothi S, Jolly K, Heneghan NR, et al. Supported self-management for patients with COPD who have recently been discharged from hospital: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis*. 2015;10:853–867.
35. Monninkhof E, van der Valk PD, Van der Palen J, Van Herwaarden C, Partridge MR, Zielhuis G. Self-management education for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a systematic review. *Thorax*. 2003;58(5):394–398.
36. Walters JA, Turnock AC, Walters EH, Wood-Baker R. Action plans with limited patient education only for exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2010;(5):CD005074.
37. Bourbeau, Julien M, Maltais F, et al. Reduction of hospital utilization in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a disease-specific self-management intervention. *Arch Int Med*. 2003;163:585–591.
38. Watson PB, Town GI, Holbrook N, Dwan C, Toop LJ, Drennan CJ. Evaluation of a self-management plan for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Eur Resp J*. 1997;10:1267–1271.
39. Gallefoss F, Bakke PS, RSGAARD PK. Quality of life assessment after patient education in a randomized controlled study on asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 1999;159:812–817.
40. Emery CF, Schein RL, Hauck ER, MacIntyre NR. Psychological and cognitive outcomes of a randomized trial of exercise among patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Health Psychol*. 1998;17:232.
41. Garcia-Aymerich J, Hernandez C, Alonso A, et al. Effects of an integrated care intervention on risk factors of COPD readmission. *Resp Med*. 2007;101:1462–1469.
42. Monninkhof E, Van der Valk P, Schermer T, Van der Palen J, Van Herwaarden C, Zielhuis G. Economic evaluation of a comprehensive self-management programme in patients with moderate to severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Chron Resp Dis*. 2004;1:7–16.
43. Bucknall CE, Miller G, Lloyd SM, et al. Glasgow supported self-management trial (GSuST) for patients with moderate to severe COPD: randomised controlled trial. *BMJ*. 2012;344:e1060.
44. Littlejohns P, Baveystock CM, Parnell H, Jones PW. Randomised controlled trial of the effectiveness of a respiratory health worker in reducing impairment, disability, and handicap due to chronic airflow limitation. *Thorax*. 1991;46(8):559–564.
45. Wood-Baker R, McGlone S, Venn A, Walters EH. Written action plans in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease increase appropriate treatment for acute exacerbations. *Respirology*. 2006;11:619–626.
46. Coultas D, Frederick J, Barnett B, Singh G, Wludyka P. A randomized trial of two types of nurse-assisted home care for patients with COPD. *Chest*. 2005;128:2017–2024.
47. Hermiz O, Comino E, Marks G, Daffurn K, Wilson S, Harris M. Randomised controlled trial of home based care of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *BMJ*. 2002;325:938.
48. Khour MR, Kidney JC, Smyth BM, McElroy JC. Clinical pharmacy-led disease and medicine management programme for patients with COPD. *Brit J Clin Pharmacol*. 2009;68:588–598.
49. McGeoch GR, Willsman KJ, Dowson CA, et al. Self-management plans in the primary care of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Respirology*. 2006;11:611–618.

50. Ninot G, Moulec G, Picot MC, et al. Cost-saving effect of supervised exercise associated to COPD self-management education program. *Resp Med*. 2011;105:377–385.
51. Rice KL, Dewan N, Bloomfield HE, et al. Disease management program for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a randomized controlled trial. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2010;182:890–896.
52. Wakabayashi R, Motegi T, Yamada K, et al. Efficient integrated education for older patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease using the Lung Information Needs Questionnaire. *Geriatr Gerontol Int*. 2011;11:422–430.
53. Bischoff EW, Akkermans R, Bourbeau J, van Weel C, Vercoulen JH, Schermer TR. Comprehensive self management and routine monitoring in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients in general practice: randomised controlled trial. *BMJ*. 2012;345:e7642.
54. Fan VS, Gaziano JM, Lew R, et al. A comprehensive care management program to prevent chronic obstructive pulmonary disease hospitalizations. *Ann Intern Med*. 2012;157:530–531.
55. Koff PB, Jones RH, Cashman JM, Voelkel NF, Vandivier RW. Proactive integrated care improves quality of life in patients with COPD. *Eur Resp J*. 2009;33:1031–1038.
56. Taylor SJ, Sohanpal R, Bremner SA, et al. Self-management support for moderate-to-severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a pilot randomised controlled trial. *Br J Gen Pract*. 2012;62:e687–e695.
57. Trappenburg JC, Monnikhof EM, Bourbeau J, et al. Effect of an action plan with ongoing support by a case manager on exacerbation-related outcome in patients with COPD: a multicentre randomised controlled trial. *Thorax*. 2011;66:977–984.
58. Zwar NA, Hermiz O, Comino E, et al. Care of patients with a diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a cluster randomised controlled trial.
59. Faulkner J, Walshaw E, Campbell J, et al. The feasibility of recruiting patients with early COPD to a pilot trial assessing the effects of a physical activity intervention. *Prim Care Respir J*. 2010;19:124–130.
60. Kheirabadi GR, Keypour M, Attaran N, Bagherian R, Maracy MR. Effect of add-on “Self management and behavior modification” education on severity of COPD. *Tanaffos*. 2008;7:23–30.
61. Moulec G, Ninot G. An integrated programme after pulmonary rehabilitation in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: effect on emotional and functional dimensions of quality of life. *Clin Rehabil*. 2010;24:122–136.
62. Rootmensen GN, van Keimpema AR, Looysen EE, van der Schaaf L, de Haan RJ, Jansen HM. The effects of additional care by a pulmonary nurse for asthma and COPD patients at a respiratory outpatient clinic: results from a double blind, randomized clinical trial. *Patient Educ Couns*. 2008;70(2):179–186.
63. Blakemore A, Dickens C, Guthrie E, et al. Depression and anxiety predict health-related quality of life in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis*. 2014;20:501–512.
64. Heslop-Marshall K, De Soya A. Are we missing anxiety in people with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)? *Ann Depress Anxiety*. 2014;1:1023.
65. Maurer J, Rebbapragada V, Borson S, et al; ACCP Workshop Panel on Anxiety and Depression in COPD. Anxiety and depression in COPD: current understanding, unanswered questions, and research needs. *Chest*. 2008;134:43S–56S.
66. Dowson CA, Town GI, Frampton C, et al. Psychopathology and illness beliefs influence COPD self-management. *J Psychosom Res*. 2004;56:333–340.
67. Naylor C, Parsonage M, McDaid D, et al. *Long-Term Conditions and Mental Health: The Cost of Co-morbidities*. London: The King’s Fund and Centre for Mental Health; 2012.
68. van Ede L, Yzermans CJ, Brouwer HJ. Prevalence of depression in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a systematic review. *Thorax*. 1999;54:688–692.
69. Yohannes AM, Baldwin RC, Connolly MJ. Depression and anxiety in elderly outpatients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: prevalence, and validation of the BASDEC screening questionnaire. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry*. 2000;15:1090–1096.
70. Simpson E, Jones MC. An exploration of self-efficacy and self-management in COPD patients. *Br J Nurs*. 2013;22:1105–1109.
71. Rhodes RE, Yao CA. Models accounting for intention-behavior discordance in the physical activity domain: a user’s guide, content overview, and review of current evidence. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act*. 2015;12:9.
72. Esteban C, Quintana JM, Moraza J, et al. Impact of hospitalisations for exacerbations of COPD on health-related quality of life. *Resp Med*. 2009;103:1201–1208.
73. Glick HA, Doshi JA, Sonnad SS, Polsky D. *Economic Evaluation in Clinical Trials*. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2014.

Supplementary material

Three reviews were discussed for eligibility. A review by Walters et al¹ focused upon studies where the intervention could be defined as

[...] use of guidelines detailing self-initiated interventions (eg, changing medication regime [...]) which were undertaken in response to alterations in the state of the patients' COPD (eg, increase in breathlessness) [...]. An educational component was permitted if the duration was short, up to 1 hour.¹

Action plans were explicitly described as a central component in the definitions of self-management used by a number of the review authors,²⁻⁶ and as Walters et al's¹ definition was comparable to many of the definitions of self-management interventions used by other authors, we considered this review eligible.

In contrast, the focus of Jolly et al's review⁷ was "self-management" interventions, but the number of interventions included far exceeded the number of studies commonly found in the other eligible reviews and many would not typically be considered self-management (eg, structured pulmonary rehabilitation programs). As it was not possible to identify those that were primarily self-management based, we excluded this review as it summarizes evidence of a wider array of interventions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease than self-management interventions.

Jonkman et al⁸ highlighted relevant studies in the search, but the focus of the analysis was on an individual patient data analysis and as such the overall findings are not relevant to the current narrative.

References

1. Walters JA, Turnock AC, Walters EH, Wood-Baker R. Action plans with limited patient education only for exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2010;(5):CD005074.
2. Jordan RE, Majothi S, Heneghan NR, et al. Supported self-management for patients with moderate to severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): an evidence synthesis and economic analysis. *Health Technol Assess.* 2015;19(36):1-516.
3. Blackstock F, Webster KE. Disease-specific health education for COPD: a systematic review of changes in health outcomes. *Health Ed Res.* 2007;22(5):703-717.
4. Harrison SL, Janaudis-Ferreira T, Brooks D, Desveaux L, Goldstein RS. Self-management following an acute exacerbation of COPD: a systematic review. *Chest.* 2015;147(3):646-661.
5. Majothi S, Jolly K, Heneghan NR, et al. Supported self-management for patients with COPD who have recently been discharged from hospital: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis.* 2015;10:853-867.
6. Monnikhof E, van der Valk PD, Van der Palen J, Van Herwaarden C, Partridge MR, Zielhuis G. Self-management education for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a systematic review. *Thorax.* 2003;58(5):394-398.
7. Jolly K, Majothi S, Sitch AJ, et al. Self-management of health care behaviors for COPD: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis.* 2016;11:305.
8. Jonkman NH, Westland H, Trappenburg JC, et al. Characteristics of effective self-management interventions in patients with COPD: individual patient data meta-analysis. *Eur Respir J.* 2016;48(1):55-68.

International Journal of COPD

Publish your work in this journal

The International Journal of COPD is an international, peer-reviewed journal of therapeutics and pharmacology focusing on concise rapid reporting of clinical studies and reviews in COPD. Special focus is given to the pathophysiological processes underlying the disease, intervention programs, patient focused education, and self management protocols.

Submit your manuscript here: <http://www.dovepress.com/international-journal-of-chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-journal>

Dovepress

This journal is indexed on PubMed Central, MedLine and CAS. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.