

Implementing a Group Motivational Intervention to Enhance Physical Activity Motivation in Adults Undergoing Treatment for Alcohol and Other Drugs

Sascha Thal, Nikos Ntoumanis, Stephen Bright, Bronwyn Myers, Dominika Kwasnicka, Peter Verboon, & Eleanor Quested

Physical Activity Interventions for AOD

• Effects of physical activity (PA) in AOD populations:

↑ increased	↓ decreased
cardiovascular function, neuromotor skills & physical fitness ¹	craving & substance use ²
mood & affect ⁴	psychological distress ³
perceived quality of life & relapse prevention efficacy ⁵	depression & anxiety ⁴

➤ Issues with **motivation** and **long-term** maintenance of **PA**⁶

References

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Motivational Group Intervention⁷

- Aim: Increase (quality of) PA motivation
- Support group format = 12 x 60min sessions
- Adjunct to treatment as usual
- Motivational Interviewing + Self-Determination Theory principles
- F2F delivery followed by group exercise

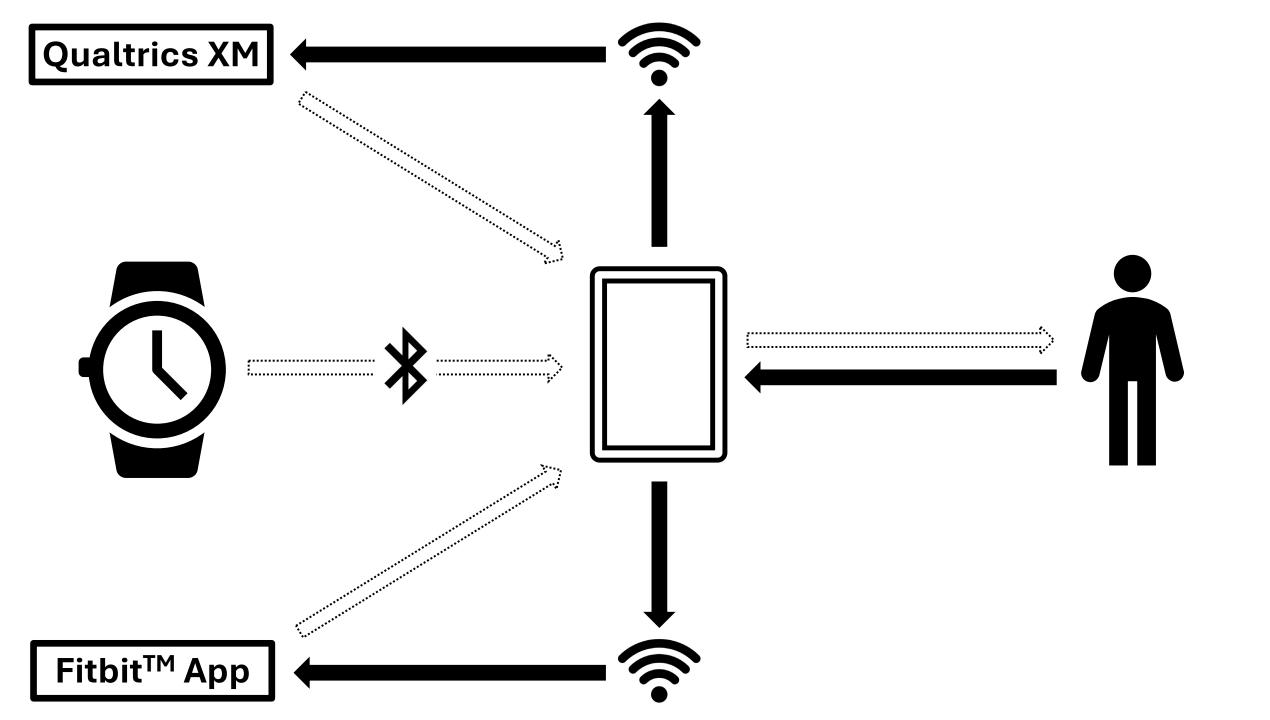


N-of-1 study design

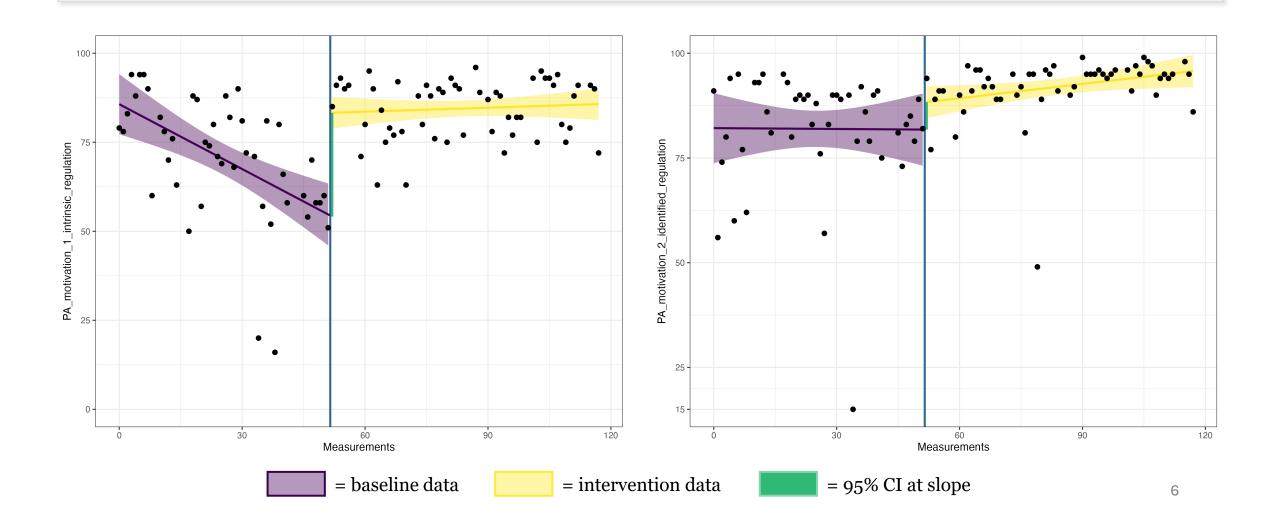
- "N-of-1 methods involve the repeated measurement of an individuals over time." (McDonald et al., 2017⁸)
- 6 weeks baseline + 10 weeks intervention
- iPads: Daily EMA self-report surveys on
 - PA Motivation
 - Affect
 - Craving
- FitbitTM: Step counts, active minutes
- ACTRN12623001261606

References:

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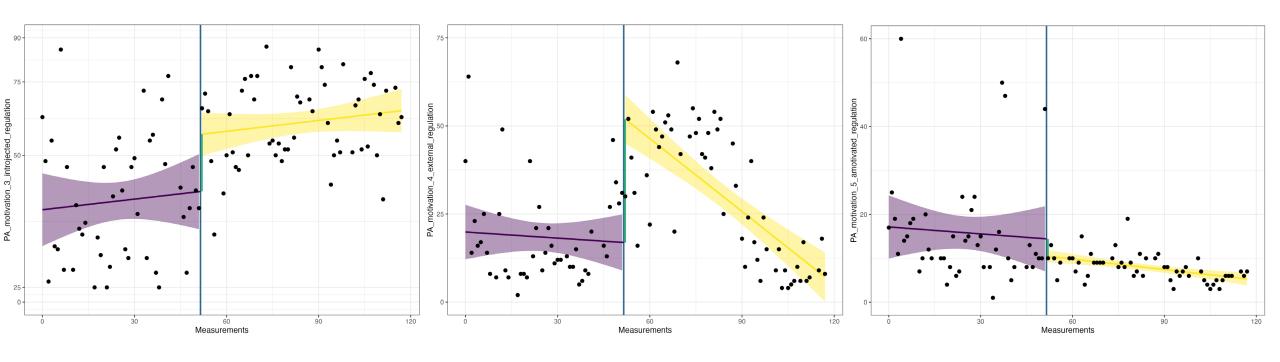


Autonomous Motivation



Controlled Motivation

= baseline data



= intervention data

= 95% CI at slope

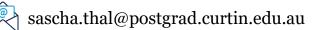
Findings & future directions

- Autonomous motivation ↑ and controlled motivation ↑
- N-of-1 designs can be implemented in AOD treatment settings
- High retention rates: 92% overall response rate to daily surveys, 83% intervention attendance
- Highly physically active sample (12,523 steps/day, 560 active minutes/week)
- Future research:
 - Limit controlled change talk
 - PA optional

Cheers!

Sascha Thal Curtin School of Population Health Curtin University





in linkedin.com/in/sascha-thal

R⁶ researchgate.net/profile/Sascha-Thal-2

