



ประสิทธิผลของการเพิ่มกิจกรรมทางกายในที่ทำงานต่อการลดระยะเวลาของพฤติกรรม เนือยนิ่งในประชากรวัยทำงาน: การวิจัยเชิงทดลองแบบสุ่มชนิดมีกลุ่ม

Efficacy of "Physical Activity at Work (PAW)" program in reducing sedentary lifestyle: a clustered randomized control trial in Thailand









Physical Activity at Work









Backgrounds



Sedentary behaviour (lack of physical activity)









Cardiovascular mortality







Diabetes

All-cause mortality

The estimated total healthcare costs from physical inactivity in Thailand = \$190 million

Intervention

Social-Ecological Model

Individual-level

Environmental level

Societal level

Organisational level











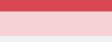
Team movement breaks



Leadership support

Team-based incentives

Method





Cluster - RCT *



CEA!

Control cluster

Intervention cluster

Outcome

Primary: sedentary time

Secondary:

- time spent on PA
- cardiometabolic outcomes
- work productivity
- musculoskeletal pain
- · quality of life

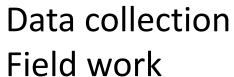




Backgrounds

Big Team











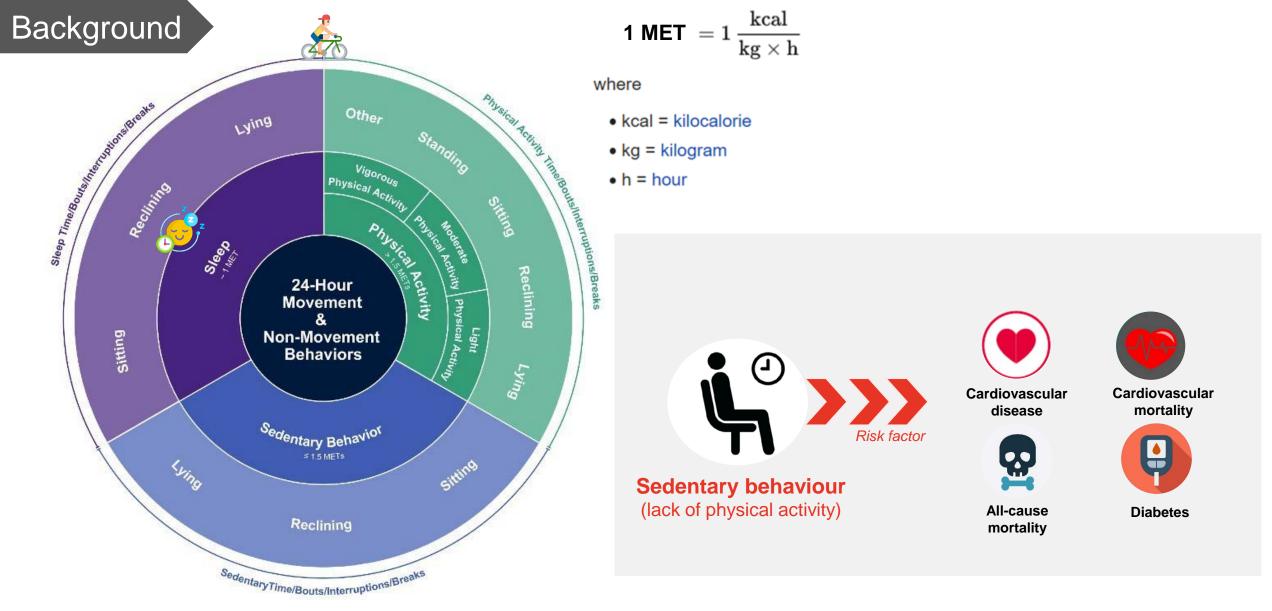
Data analysis



Randomization Reviews of Reviews (Umbrella Review)







- Tremblay, M.S., Aubert, S., Barnes, J.D. *et al.* **Sedentary Behavior Research Network (SBRN)** Ferminology Consensus Project process and outcome. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act* **14,** 75 (2017). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12966-017-0525-8





Objectives

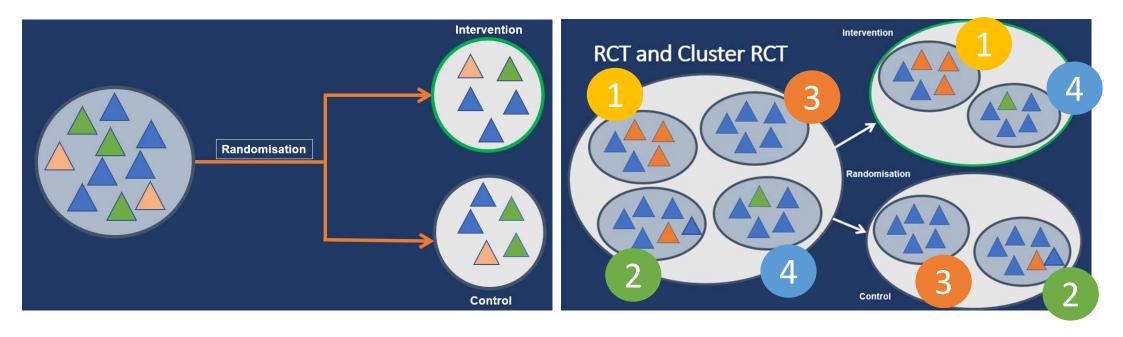
Create feasible complex intervention to reduce sedentary behaviour in office workers

- Test the intervention
 - Effectiveness
 - Efficacy
- Compare with other researches to inform Policy Makers
 - Umbrella review





Why <u>Cluster</u> Randomised Controlled Trial?



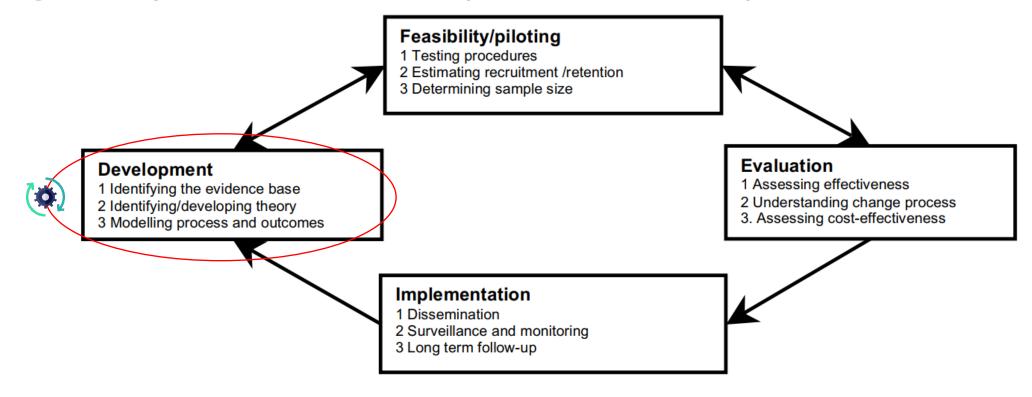
- 1. Intervention necessarily acts at the cluster level: movement breaks
- 2. Contamination between members of a cluster





Complex intervention development

Figure 1 Key elements of the development and evaluation process



Craig P, Dieppe P, Macintyre S, Michie S, Nazareth I, Petticrew M; Medical Research Council Guidance. Developing and evaluating complex interventions: the new Medical Research Council guidance. BMJ. 2008 Sep 29;337:a1655. doi: 10.1136/bmj.a1655. PMID: 18824488; PMCID: PMC2769032.

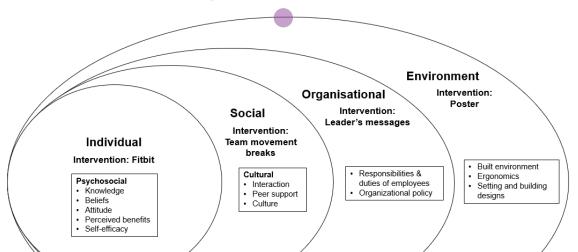






Method

Ecological model





4 มาตรการ

ระดับสิ่งแวดล้อม

Environmental level

Posters

ระดับสังคม

ระดับที่ทำงาน

Organisational level

Societal level



Team movement breaks



Team-based incentives

Leadership support



ระดับบุคคล

Individual-level







Lottery





Method

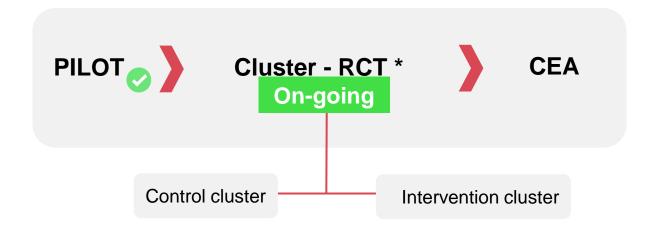
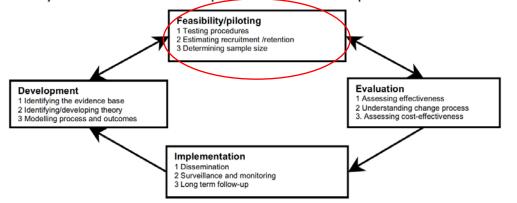
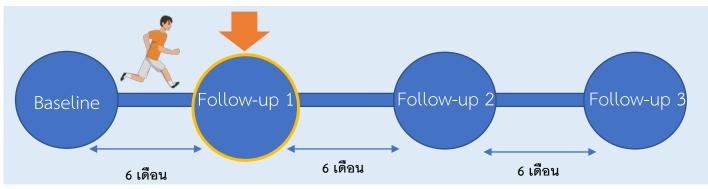


Figure 1 Key elements of the development and evaluation process



Timeline







Data collection 2

Objective Subjective

ActiGraph

- 80 AG at HITAP! (640,000 B)
- Gold standard



Biomarkers



Questionnaire interview



Special thanks to:



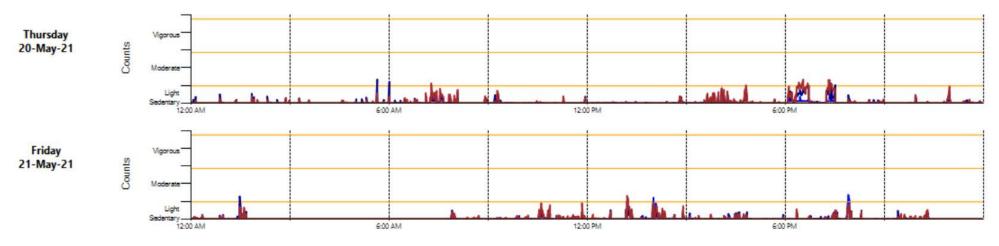




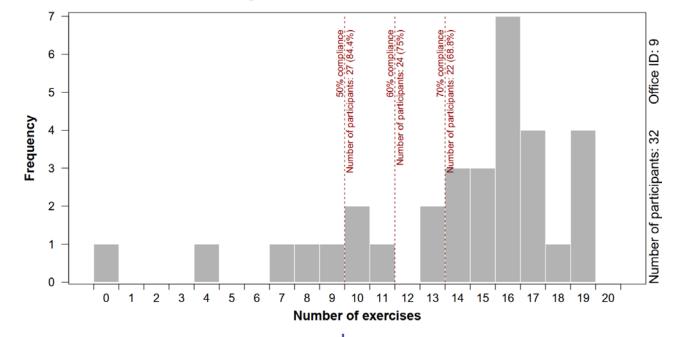


Data Analysis: Primary outcome = physical activity data

ActiGraph data



Week 41: Histogram of total number of exercises done



Fitbit data





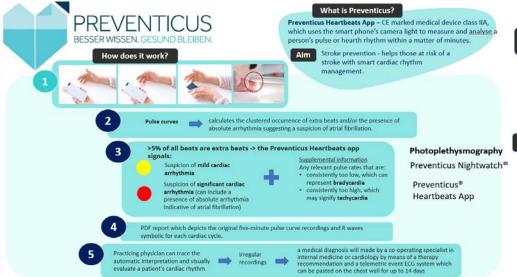
Next step/ Take home message

Behavioural change research

- Complex intervention
- Cluster RCTs

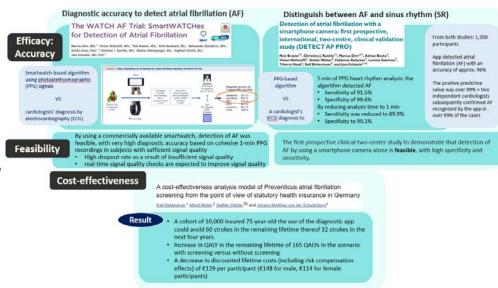
Digital health research

Example:



















ขอขอบคุณ







