


BMJ Open Effectiveness of interventions to improve health behaviours of health professionals: a systematic review

Julie Hobby ,^{1,2} Jennifer Crowley,³ Katelyn Barnes,¹ Lana Mitchell,^{1,2} Joy Parkinson,^{1,4} Lauren Ball^{1,2,5}

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¹Griffith University Menzies Health Institute Queensland, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia

²School of Health Sciences and Social Work, Griffith University—Gold Coast Campus, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia

³Department of Nutrition & Dietetics, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, The University of Auckland, Auckland, Grafton, New Zealand

⁴Department of Marketing, Griffith University Griffith Business School, Nathan, Queensland, Australia

⁵The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Correspondence to
Dr Lauren Ball;
l.ball@griffith.edu.au

ABSTRACT

Objective To evaluate the effectiveness of interventions designed to improve the health behaviours of health professionals.

Design Systematic review.

Data sources Database searches: Medline, Cochrane library, Embase and CINAHL.

Review methods This systematic review used Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines to compare randomised controlled trials of health professionals, published between 2010 and 2021, which aimed to improve at least one health behaviour such as physical activity, diet, smoking status, mental health and stress. Two independent reviewers screened articles, extracted data and assessed quality of studies and reporting. The quality of articles was assessed using the Effective Public Health Practice Project quality assessment tool and the completeness of intervention reporting was assessed.

Outcome measures The outcome assessed was change in behaviour between intervention and control groups from baseline to follow-up.

Results Nine studies met the eligibility criteria, totalling 1107 participants. Health behaviours targeted were mental health and stress, physical activity, and smoking cessation, physical activity and nutrition. Six interventions observed significant improvements in the health behaviour in the intervention compared with control groups. Seven of the studies selected in person workshops as the mode of intervention delivery. The quality of the included studies was high with 80% (7/9) graded as moderate or strong.

Conclusions Although high heterogeneity was found between interventions and outcomes, promising progress has occurred across a variety of health behaviours. Improving reporting and use of theories and models may improve effectiveness and evaluation of interventions. Further investigation is needed to recommend effective strategies.

PROSPERO registration number CRD42021238684.

INTRODUCTION

Health professionals are essential components of health services that provide support for individuals, communities and society. Health professionals' personal health directly impacts their ability to provide safe and effective health services.¹ Health professionals are

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

- ⇒ A strength is that the highest quality study designs (randomised controlled trials) have been reviewed providing confidence in the findings of studies and the potential mechanisms of action or attributes which contribute to success.
- ⇒ A strength is that an inclusive definition of health behaviours was used to allow future research to be informed by work done for a range of health behaviours.
- ⇒ A limitation is that the inclusive nature of interventions meant high heterogeneity existed between interventions outcomes, preventing a quantitative meta-analysis from being possible.

at higher risk of experiencing chronic health conditions and progression of disease² and are at increased risk of unhealthy coping mechanisms when compared with community members.^{3 4} Initiatives that support healthy lifestyle behaviours of health professionals are clearly warranted.

The work environment of health professionals is increasingly demanding, with pressure to work longer hours and provide efficient and effective care.⁵ Health professionals who directly interact with patients experience significant work-related psychological pressures and emotional exhaustion, placing them at risk of negative health outcomes.³ The cumulative toll of these demands on health professionals is evident in their physical health, high rates of absenteeism, burnout, reduced clinical hours and staff turnover.^{1 6} The true financial cost of poor lifestyle behaviours on health professionals is poorly understood^{6 7} but estimates from the USA indicate that the loss of clinical hours and turnover alone costs US\$7600 per employed physician per year.⁶ The COVID-19 epidemic has placed additional strain on healthcare systems and emphasised the importance of effective approaches to prevent health professional becoming

secondary victims of this increased burden.³ Efforts to support health professionals to improve their health can reduce these costs and enhance the quality of care.

The adoption of healthy lifestyles and the development of healthy coping mechanisms provide a sound foundation on which to increase resilience for the challenges faced in the workplace.⁷ Key modifiable health behaviours such as low physical activity, poor diet and eating behaviours, smoking and alcohol abuse are common causes of many health problems experienced by health professionals.² Understanding the most effective approaches to support lasting behaviour change is key to improving health professional's health. The aim of this systematic review is to identify and critically appraise interventions which aim to improve the health behaviours of health professionals.

METHODS

This systematic review was conducted following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines.⁸ The review was registered with PROSPERO (ID: CRD42021238684). Due to the high heterogeneity expected in interventions and outcomes, this review employed a descriptive approach to identify and critically appraise interventions based on their outcomes and areas of behaviour change in a way

that can be used to inform future research and policy decisions.

Search strategy and selection criteria

Searches of published scientific literature were conducted up to the 15 January 2021 using the following databases: Medline, Cochrane Library, Embase, CINAHL. Boolean connector AND was used to combine three search strings related to (1) health professionals/students, (2) intervention and (3) specific intervention details. Boolean connector OR was used to combine search terms within each string, the full list of search terms is provided in online supplemental appendix 1. Studies with full text available, peer reviewed, published in English since 2010 were included. The studies were imported to Covidence⁹ to assist in article management. The study selection process is illustrated in figure 1.

Inclusion criteria were: (1) studies on health professionals of any age and profession, working in any health setting including tertiary, secondary or primary care or residential care; (2) studies of interventions aimed to improve personal health behaviours of participants through either activities to modify behaviour within intervention sessions, such as the provision of food or participation in an exercise class, or influence behaviour through education and/or counselling; (3) studies assessing changes in health behaviours including diet,

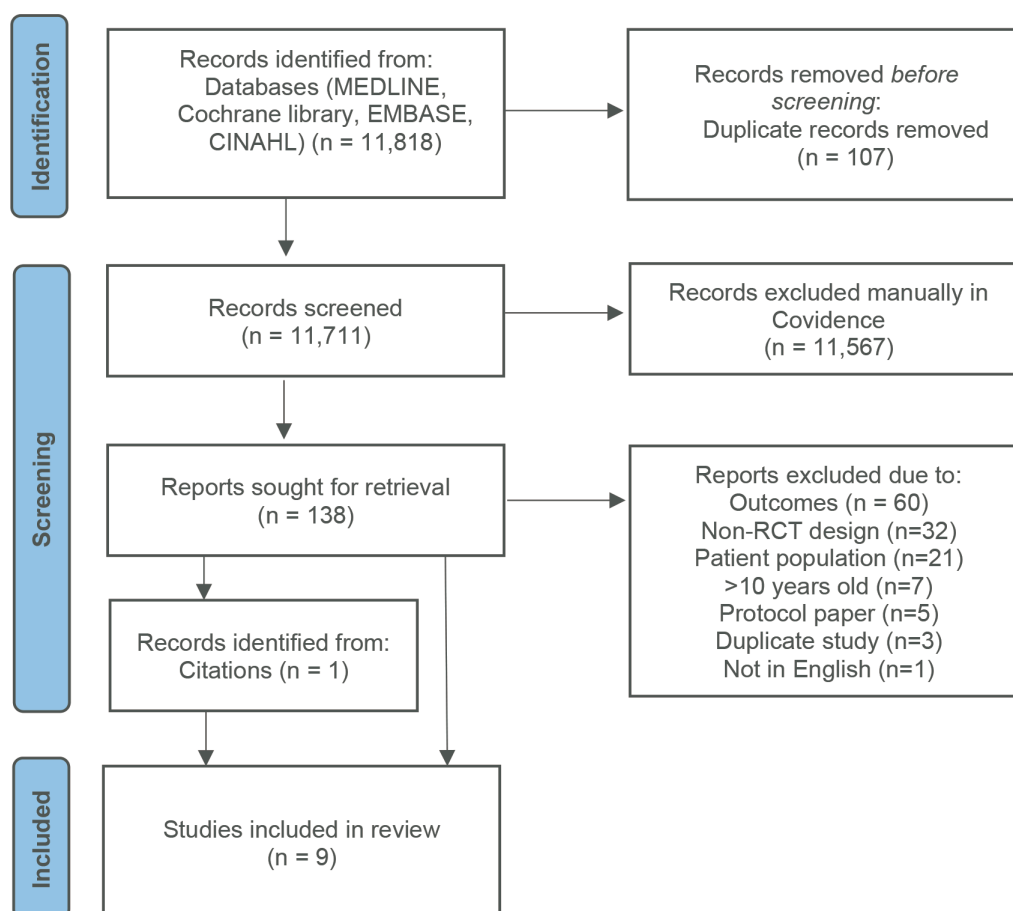


Figure 1 Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses flow chart of study selection.

physical activity, and exercise, smoking and alcohol consumption, as well as well-being, mental health and stress management; (4) studies using a randomised controlled design.

Exclusion criteria were: (1) studies with mixed populations where data of health professionals could not be separated from other populations, such as health professionals/students and administrative professionals in health environments; (2) studies where the primary intervention focused was not on health behaviour change; and (3) studies using non-randomised or cross-sectional designs.

Within Covidence, study titles and abstracts were screened in duplicate, independently by three members of the research team (JC, KB, LB). Full texts were retrieved for 138 articles that met inclusion criteria or required further information to decide. Full-text articles were screened against the selection criteria in duplicate by JC and KB. Disagreement on inclusion/exclusion was resolved by discussion with the research team until consensus. Reasons for exclusion are listed in [figure 1](#). Included articles' reference lists were searched for other relevant articles not identified in the search strategy.

Data analysis

Data for the included papers were extracted independently by two researchers (JH, LM, KB, JC) within Covidence using a template design specifically for the review. Data extracted included: country, aim, setting, number of intervention arms, number of participants, profession, attrition rate, intervention description (dose, intensity and description of activities), control group description, tools for outcome measures, follow-up time points, behaviour change outcomes (changes in diet, physical activity, smoking or alcohol consumption), other outcomes of interest (body mass index, cholesterol, weight, mental health scores, stress scores, stage of change, process of change and self-efficacy). Differences in the extracted data were reviewed and discussed by two researchers for consensus. No study authors were contacted for further information.

The focus of analysis was the difference in health behaviour change between intervention and control groups, such as a change in physical activity, dietary intake, smoking or alcohol behaviours. Secondary outcomes were differences between the interventions and control groups in associated health outcomes such as weight, cholesterol, mental health and stress scores or stage of change. Interventions were deemed to be effective if there was an observed statistically significant improvement in a health behaviour between intervention and control groups ($p < 0.05$).

Quality assessment of included studies was conducted in duplicate by JH, JC, KB, LM using two tools: the Effective Public Health Practice Project (EPHPP) quality assessment tool⁹ and the Template for Intervention

Description and Replication (TIDieR).¹⁰ Covidence was used to independently record quality assessment answers and supporting text. Conflicts in rating were resolved via team discussion and reviewed by LB and JP.

Patient and public involvement

None.

RESULTS

The initial search identified 11 818 publications; 107 duplicate records were removed. Following title and abstract screening, 138 studies were assessed for eligibility using their full-text publication. The main reasons for exclusion, outlined in [figure 1](#), were for assessing non-health behaviour outcomes ($n=60$), using non-randomised controlled trial study designs ($n=32$), and not studying health professional populations ($n=21$). Citation searches of eligible studies identified one additional study for inclusion. Nine studies were eligible for inclusion.^{11–19}

The characteristics of the nine studies included in the systematic review are outlined in [table 1](#). Four of the studies were conducted with nurses,^{14–16 18 19} four were conducted on trainee physicians^{11–13 17} and one study included nurses, physiotherapists and midwives.¹⁸ Eight of the nine studies included participants without specific health conditions, while one study focused on participants with chronic lower back pain.¹⁸ Over half of the studies ($n=5$) focused on early career, newly graduated or trainee health professionals.^{11–13 16 17} Majority of participants were employed in large hospital settings,^{11–15 17–19} with one study conducted in an academic medical centre.¹⁶ The studies were conducted in the USA ($n=4$),^{11 12 16 17} Australia ($n=1$),¹³ Iran ($n=1$),¹⁴ Spain ($n=1$),¹⁵ Finland ($n=1$)¹⁸ and Jordan ($n=1$).¹⁹ Rates of attrition ranged between none to 22% (mean across all studies=7.6%). All studies comprised one trial with two arms, apart from Saadat *et al* (2012) with three arms¹⁷ and Suni *et al* with four arms.¹⁸ Saadat *et al* included an intervention group and two control groups, whereby one control group received no treatment with time off from duties and the other control group received no treatment and continued routine clinical duties (RD).¹⁷

The description of interventions and outcomes are outlined in [table 2](#). Interventions targeted a single or combination of health behaviours. Health behaviours included physical activity ($n=4$),^{11 12 14 18} diet ($n=2$),^{11 12} stress management ($n=4$),^{13 16 17 19} smoking cessation ($n=1$)¹⁵ and alcohol use ($n=1$).¹³ Techniques to change behaviour included education and instructions on how to perform the health behaviour ($n=9$),^{11–20} demonstration of health behaviours ($n=2$),^{14 18} goal setting ($n=4$),^{12 15 16 19} and environment change ($n=2$).^{11 12} Environment changes included access to an onsite fitness centre along with personal training and staff nutritionist, as well as a catered meal provided weekly at a work seminar¹¹ or every 3 months in a group seminar.¹²

Table 1 Characteristics of included randomised controlled trials (n=9) examining health behaviour change in health professionals, ordered alphabetically by first author

Author (year)	Country	Study stated aim	Population	Participants	Attrition rate
Alkhaldeh <i>et al</i> (2020) ¹⁹	Jordan	To evaluate the effectiveness of the stress management interventional programme in reducing occupational stress and improving coping strategies.	Public health nurses	170	7.6%
Axisa <i>et al</i> (2019) ¹³	Australia	To evaluate the effectiveness of a workshop intervention to promote well-being for Australian physician trainees	Physician trainees of RACP	59	22%
Moosavi <i>et al</i> (2017) ¹⁴	Iran	To determine the effect of a TTM-based intervention on level of physical activity in ICU nurses	Nurses, working in ICU	68	0
Mujika <i>et al</i> (2014) ¹⁵	Spain	To test the efficacy, acceptability and feasibility of a motivational interviewing based smoking cessation intervention with nurses.	Nurses, currently smoking	30	0
Saadat <i>et al</i> (2012) ¹⁷	USA	To evaluate the effects of implementing an evidenced-based, workplace preventive intervention with anaesthesiology residents.	Anaesthesiology residents	60	3%
Sampson <i>et al</i> (2019) ¹⁶	USA	To evaluate the effects of MINDBODYSTRONG for Healthcare Professionals Programme on stress, anxiety, depressive symptoms, healthy lifestyle behaviours and job satisfaction.	Nurses, residency programme	93	4.3%
Suni <i>et al</i> (2018) ¹⁸	Finland	To investigate the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of three intervention-arms (combined neuromuscular exercise and back care counselling or either alone) compared with non-treatment, for improvement of pain, ability to work and fear avoidance related to work/physical activity.	Female health workers with lower back pain (nurses, nurses' aides, specialist nurses, assistant physiotherapists, physiotherapists and midwives)	219	19.6%

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Author (year)	Country	Study stated aim	Population	Participants	Attrition rate
Thorndike et al (2012) ¹²	USA	To test the effectiveness of a nutrition and exercise maintenance intervention to preventing weight regain.	Residents, internal medicine and medicine/paediatric	304	9%
Thorndike et al (2014) ¹¹	USA	To test use and access to activity monitor information in a hospital-based physical activity intervention to increase physical activity.	Residents, internal medicine and medicine/paediatric	104	4.8%

ICU, intensive care unit; RACP, Royal Australasian College of Physicians; TTM, transtheoretical model of behavioural change.

The intervention components were frequently underpinned by behaviour change theory and the delivery methods varied widely. Behaviour change theories and models used in interventions included: cognitive behavioural theory (n= 4),^{14 16–18} transtheoretical/stage of change model (n=2),^{14 15} motivational interviewing combined with cognitive dissonance theory (n=1),¹⁵ Pearlin and Schooler's hierarchy of coping mechanisms (n=1)¹⁷ and Folkman and colleagues cognitive theory of stress and coping (n=1).¹⁹ Reporting on how the theory unpinning the interventions varied, with five reporting how the theory was applied to the interventions,^{13–16 18} two did not include details on how theory was applied,^{17 19} and in two theory was not applied.^{11 12} Implementation of interventions was often poorly described including lack of information about delivery tools, resources and training/qualifications of intervention providers. Two studies^{11 15} provided the intervention only through individual sessions, the remaining studies used a group setting.

The intensity of sessions and length of interventions varied from 4 to 130 hours over time periods of half a day up to 9 months. The frequency of delivery included one-off sessions (2–4 hours in length) (n=2),^{13 14} 1 hour sessions each week (n=3),^{15–17} 1 hour sessions twice a week (n=1)¹⁷ and 4 hour sessions three times a week (n=1).¹⁹ In person contact with participants varied across interventions with four studies having minimal in person contact following the initial intervention instructions, two had no in person contact until the 6-month follow up^{13 14} and two had contact via email or website until follow up¹¹ or group meeting at 3 months.¹² Two interventions used technology to contact and prompt participants on physical activity and/or nutrition goals, via monthly email and/or website access.^{11 12} Length of time until follow-up ranged from no follow-up (n=3),^{12 14 17} 2 months post intervention (n=1),¹⁹ 3 months post intervention (n=3)^{13 15 16} and 6 months post intervention (n=2).^{11 18}

The outcome measures varied between the studies. In one study, physical activity was measured in steps via an activity monitor,¹¹ in another study estimated intensity and minutes spent in physical activity per week in the last 3 months,¹² and in another study the Metabolic Equivalent of the Task (MET) Scale through a questionnaire or physical activity per week.¹⁴ In one study, dietary behaviour was assessed via a food frequency questionnaire to estimate the number of serves from major food groups per day during the previous month, and body weight was measured with the percentage of weight loss calculated.¹² In one study, self-reported smoking cessation was confirmed through biochemical measures (urine cotinine and expired carbon monoxide).¹⁵ In one study, changes in lower back pain were measured using the visual analogue scale (0–100 mm).¹⁸ Four studies assessed mental health and stress outcomes, using different tools to measure stress, coping, depression and anxiety, which included the Nurses Stress Scale,¹⁹ the Brief-Coping Orientation to Problems Experienced (COPE) scale,¹⁹ Perceived Stress

Authors	Activity description	Primary outcomes	Secondary outcomes	Effectiveness	Quality
Alkhwalden <i>et al</i> (2020) ¹⁹	2-hour sessions on stress, skills in stress management techniques, cognitive change and behaviours to cope with stress and avoid negative outcomes from stress. Under pinned by Folkman, Lazarus, Dunkel Schetter De Longis and Gruen's cognitive theory of stress and coping.	Occupational stress via Nurses Stress Scale. Coping strategies via Brief-COPE Scale.	Not applicable	Significant improvement among intervention group compared with control group for total occupational stress scores, total coping strategies scale scores.	Strong
Axisa <i>et al</i> (2019) ¹³	4-hour workshop on well-being, health and stress management techniques.	Alcohol use via AUDIT. Depression, anxiety and stress via DASS-21. Secondary traumatic stress and compassion satisfaction via ProQOL.	Not applicable	No significant difference was found between intervention and control.	Weak
Moosavi <i>et al</i> (2017) ¹⁴	1-hour CBT session for coping mechanisms, benefit of PA, time management for PA, PA strategies. 1 hour practical exercise training session. Isometric exercise CD to be used at home for 30 min/day.	Physical activity via MET min/week questionnaire.	Stages of change (SoC). Self-Efficacy Scale. Decisional Balance Questionnaire Process of change.	Significant improvement among intervention group compared with control group for: MET scores, SOC, POC, Self-efficacy, perceived benefits of PA.	Weak
Mujika <i>et al</i> (2014) ¹⁵	1 hour session/week of patient centred MI sessions with a therapist to: establish a desire to quit, set a quitting date, maintain abstinence, overcome withdrawal symptoms and adopt a new lifestyle without tobacco.	Smoking cessation verified biochemically via urine cotinine and expired carbon monoxide.	Mean number of cigarettes smoked via self-reporting. Nicotine dependence via FTND. SoC via SOCQ. Self-efficacy via general self-efficacy test. Depression via PHQ-9.	Significant improvement among intervention group compared with control group for smoking cessation, mean no. of cigarettes per day, SOC, depression scores.	Moderate
Saadat <i>et al</i> (2012) ¹⁷	1.5 hour/week CBT based sessions with four components on coping with work and family stress.	Job/family stress via 48 item (RQS) Coping strategies via self-reporting. Social support via an adaption of PSS. Anxiety via STAI. Depression via CESD. Physical symptoms via GHPS. Alcohol and tobacco use via NSDUH.	Not applicable	Significant improvement among intervention group compared with control group 2 for anxiety score, perceived stress as a parent, coping; problem-solving scores. Significant improvement among intervention compared with both control groups for social support at work.	Moderate

Continued

Table 2 Continued

Authors	Activity description	Primary outcomes	Secondary outcomes	Effectiveness	Quality
Sampson <i>et al</i> (2019) ¹⁶	45 min/week MINDBODYSTRONG sessions on: caring for the mind, caring for the body and skills building. CBT concepts to establish weekly goals and complete skills-building activities weekly.	Perceived stress via PSS. Anxiety via GAD-7. Depressive symptoms via the 9-item Personal Health Questionnaire. Healthy lifestyle beliefs and healthy lifestyle behaviours via adaptation of beliefs scales by Melnyk and colleagues. Job satisfaction via JSS.	Not applicable	Significant improvement among intervention group compared with control group for perceived stress, anxiety scores, depressive symptoms scores, healthy lifestyle behaviours scores.	Strong
Suni <i>et al</i> (2018) ¹⁸	1 hour/ 2x per week. First 8 weeks exercise was under instruction, remaining 16 weeks was 1 instructed session 1 at home. A modified Pilates-type exercise programme, started with easier exercises, and was progressive in terms of demands for coordination, balance and muscular strength over three stages. An additional 10x45 min counselling sessions were given exercise+counselling arm. CBT was used for the framework and PBL used to implement counselling sessions.	Intensity of lower back pain measured with the Visual Analogue Scale (0–100 mm).	Bodily pain interfering with work (via GLMM). FABs related to work/PA (via GLMM). Cost-effectiveness ratio calculated from difference in mean total costs and mean effect (no. sick days or QALYs) between arms.	Significant improvement for only the combined (exercise+counselling) arm in intensity of LBP, pain interfering with work, FABs related to work. Significant improvement for only the exercise-arm in FABs related to PA. Significant improvement for only the combined (exercise+counselling) arm in cost effectiveness.	Strong
Thorndike <i>et al</i> (2012) ¹²	Intervention via website—PA and nutrition goals set weekly (monitored by nutritionist). Website provided resources and journaling option. Every 3 months option for face-to-face nutrition and/or PT session and a lunch-time group seminar.	Weight loss, % weight loss. PA via estimate of intensity level and minutes spent in PA per week during previous 3 months.	Diet via FFQ. BMI, waist circumference, BP, cholesterol, fasting serum glucose.	No significant difference was found between intervention and control.	Moderate
Thorndike <i>et al</i> (2014) ¹¹	All participants received 'Be Fit' workplace diet and PA intervention. Intervention group had access to PA monitor and website for tracking steps. Be Fit programme included 1/week catered lunch. Access to onsite fitness centre and 1 hour PT session/week and two nutritionist sessions/week.	PA measured in steps via activity monitor (Fitbit).	Compliance with wearing the monitor.	No significant difference was found between intervention and control.	Moderate

AUDIT, Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test; BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; CBT, cognitive behavioural theory; CD, Compact Disc; CESD, The Center of Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale; CHIPS, Cohen-Hoberman Inventory of Physical Symptoms; DASS-21, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21 item; FAB, fear avoidance behaviour; FFQ, Food Frequency Questionnaire; FTND, Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence; GAD-7, Generalised Anxiety Disorder Scale; GLMM, generalised linear mixed model; JSS, Job Satisfaction Scale; LBP, Lower Back Pain; MET, Metabolic Equivalent of Task Scale; MI, motivational interviewing; NSDUH, National Survey on Drug Use and Health; PA, physical activity; PBL, problem-based learning; PHQ-9, The Patient Health Questionnaire – 9 items; POC, process of change; ProQOL, Professional Quality of Life Scale; PSS, Perceived Stress Scale; PT, personal trainer; QALY, quality-adjusted life-year; RQS, Role Quality Scale; SOCCQ, Stage of Change Questionnaire; STAI, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory.



Scale,¹⁶ Professional Quality of Life Scale,¹³ Job Satisfaction Scale,¹⁶ Generalised Anxiety Disorder Scale,¹⁶ Depression Anxiety Stress Scale,¹³ the Center of Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale,¹⁷ State-Trait Anxiety Inventory.¹⁷ The two studies that assessed alcohol used the National Survey on Drug Use and Health¹⁷ survey or an adaption of the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test.¹³ One study measured cigarette use using the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence, which contains six items for quantity, compulsion and dependence.¹⁵ Finally, one study used the Cohen-Hoberman Inventory of Physical Symptoms which uses a 5-point Likert scale to measure the burden of physical symptoms resulting from psychological effects.¹⁷

Six of the nine studies (n=8 interventions) observed statistically significant outcomes between the intervention and control group.¹⁴⁻¹⁹ Of these, three were well-being interventions with mental health and stress-related outcomes,^{16 17 19} two were physical activity interventions^{14 18} and one was a smoking cessation intervention.¹⁵ Four of the effective interventions were delivered only through education and counselling on health behaviours, one for smoking cessation¹⁵ and three for stress management behaviour.^{13 17 19} From a four-armed study, the exercise combined with counselling was more effective at reducing lower back pain than the intervention arms providing only exercise or counselling.¹⁸ One study combined education and instructions to conduct exercises at home for 6 months and significantly reduced MET scores (intervention 2813.06 (SD 3172.58), control 1196.47 (SD 1441.29), p=0.02).¹⁴

Of studies that measured readiness or preparation to change behaviour (n=2),^{14 15} significant improvement was observed in the intervention groups, with participants progressing from preparation and contemplation stages to action and maintenance.^{14 15} In one study, the stage of change for physical activity improved, resulting in 91.2% at the stage of action and 5.9% at the stage of maintenance (p=0.0001), while the control group remained relatively constant with only 5.9% in the action stage

and none in the maintenance stage (p=0.002).¹⁴ Similar progression in the stages of change occurred in the other study targeting smoking cessation, with the majority of participants in the intervention group progressing to preparation and action stages, 20% and 46% respectively, compared with most participants in the control group remaining in the precontemplation and contemplation stages (preparation stage intervention 47% vs control none, p=0.01, action stage intervention 40% vs control 3%, p=0.01).¹⁵

Of the three well-being interventions with a focus on mental health and/or stress management, all reported statistically significant reductions in stress and anxiety.^{16 17 19} One study observed lower depressive scores in the intervention group when compared with the control group¹⁶ while another study used two control groups, with one group released from duties (rostered time off) for the duration of the workshop (1 hour) while the other group continued RD.¹⁷ Statistically significant improvements occurred only between the intervention and the control group not released from duties with lower scores for anxiety (intervention 38.4 vs RD control 45.6, p=0.02), perceived stress as a parent (intervention 21.7 vs RD control 24.1, p=0.03), and increased coping scores (intervention 27.7 vs RD control 27.1, p=0.03).¹⁷ The only effective outcome improved in the intervention group compared with both control groups was perceived social support at work (intervention 27.3 vs RD control 26.7 and rostered time off control 25.5, p=0.02).¹⁷

The EPHPP tool was used to assess the quality of each of the studies, with the summary of ratings presented in table 3. Of the nine studies, three were rated as strong,^{16 18 19} four as moderate,^{11 12 15 17} and two as weak.^{13 14} The components in which interventions received a low score were study blinding,^{11-15 17} not controlling for confounders,^{13 14} or selection bias.¹⁵

The TIDieR checklist report is shown in figure 2. Checklist items 2–8 were consistently reported on the primary publication for 73% of the included interventions. Checklist items 9–11 were not reported across

Table 3 The Effective Public Health Practiced Project checklist criteria for each study (n=9)

	Selection bias	Study design	Confounders	Blinding	Data collection	Withdrawal and dropout	Overall rating*
Alkhalwaldeh <i>et al</i> ¹⁹	Moderate	Strong	Strong	Moderate	Strong	Strong	Strong
Axisa <i>et al</i> ¹³	Moderate	Strong	Weak	Weak	Strong	Moderate	Weak
Moosavi <i>et al</i> ¹⁴	Strong	Moderate	Weak	Weak	Strong	Strong	Weak
Mujika <i>et al</i> ¹⁵	Weak	Strong	Moderate	Strong	Strong	Strong	Moderate
Saadat <i>et al</i> ¹⁷	Moderate	Moderate	Strong	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Moderate
Sampson <i>et al</i> ¹⁶	Strong	Moderate	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong
Suni <i>et al</i> ¹⁸	Strong	Strong	Strong	Moderate	Strong	Strong	Strong
Thorndike <i>et al</i> ¹¹	Strong	Strong	Strong	Weak	Strong	Strong	Moderate
Thorndike <i>et al</i> ¹²	Strong	Strong	Strong	Weak	Strong	Strong	Moderate

*Overall rating based on Strong=0 weak scores, Moderate=1 weak score, Weak= ≥2 weak scores.

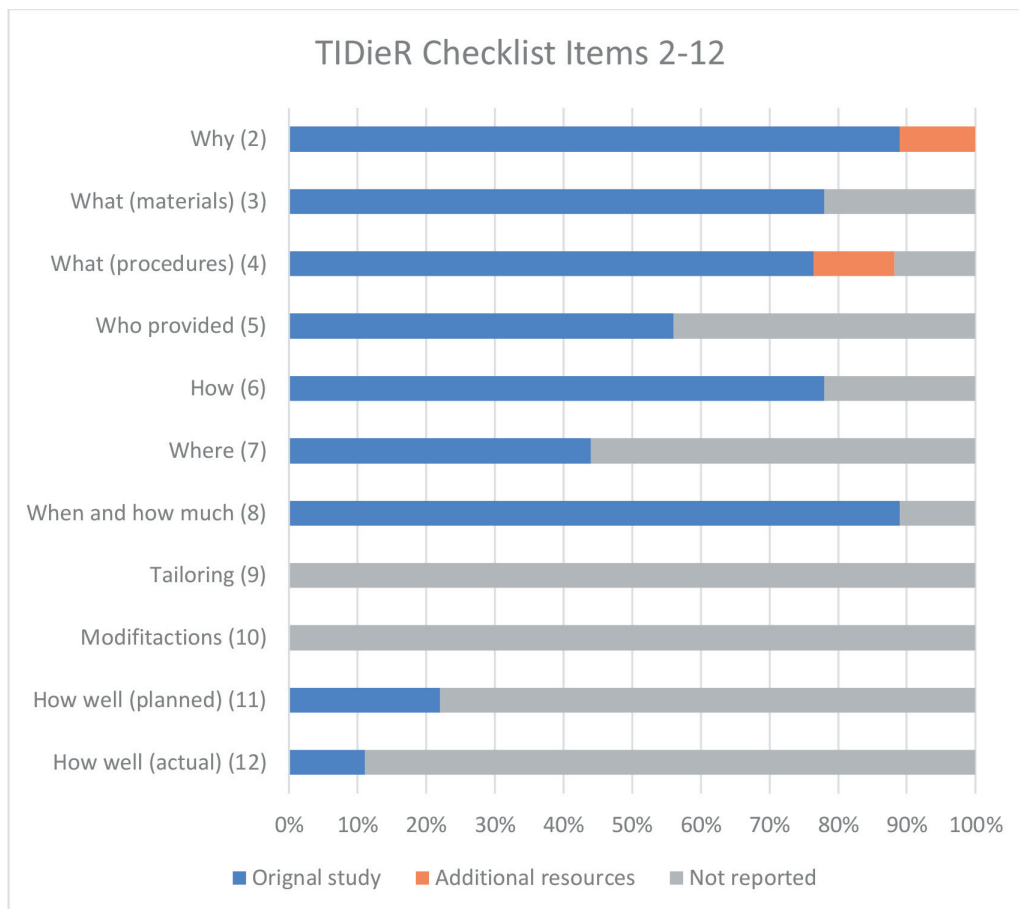


Figure 2 Percentage of randomised controlled trial (n=9) with adequate Template for Intervention Description and Replication items (2–12) reported in the original study, additional sources or not reported.

most interventions. These items related to reporting on tailoring, modification, how well planned the interventions were, and how they were implemented. No interventions reported tailoring or modifications, two interventions^{11 15} reported intended plans to check how well the intervention delivery adhered to plan, while only one study measured and reported how well the intervention was delivered.¹¹ Overall, information for 49.5% of 11 of the checklist items (items 2–12) was provided on the primary paper.

DISCUSSION

Summary of evidence

This systematic review has identified a modest collection of heterogeneous studies that show strong promise in enabling improvements in health professionals' personal health behaviours. The professions included trainee physicians, nurses, physiotherapists, and midwives, targeting behaviours related to physical activity, nutrition, stress management, and coping strategies to improve anxiety and depression. Overall, most studies demonstrated significant improvements in health behaviours, which is encouraging and worthy of further investigation through health workforce policy given the considerable cost related to poor health of health professionals.⁶

Despite the heterogeneity of studies, significant progress was found for both direct and indirect behaviour change interventions.

Intervention mode and intensity were keyways that studies were heterogeneous. The most common mode and intensity was in person contact at least once a week. Higher intensity of contact has been shown to increase effectiveness in physical activity interventions.²¹ While increased intensity of contact with participants may increase the cost of interventions,²² a cost effective approach to increase contact has been demonstrated through technology.²³ The use of technology among the reviewed studies was limited and the intensity of use was minimal at once a week and/or month,¹¹ or every 3 months.¹² Prior studies have noted^{21 24} the optimal intensity via technology is between three to five text messages a day²¹ and that technology intervention messages require extensive tailoring of content (eg, to match the stage of change etc).^{21 25} Future interventions should optimise the intensity of contact with participants to enhance intervention outcomes, such as through the use of technology.

Comparison

The included studies involved sessions to raise awareness and/or build knowledge among participants. The findings of the review suggest that the effectiveness of



interventions was enhanced when counselling or group education workshops were used in combination with activities or approaches which required participants to perform behaviours. This is consistent with previous studies in behaviour change in other populations where effectiveness was enhanced by incorporating factors that aim to promote and support the performance of behaviours and engagement in self-regulation techniques (eg, goal setting, self-monitoring).^{21 26} Future interventions should combine activities that promote action and performance of behaviours to increase the likelihood of change.

Interventions designed for health professionals need to allow for many interacting factors due to differences between work pressures, settings, access to support and resources and these factors increase the complexity of planning and tailoring of interventions to effectively promote behaviour change. The use of theory to underpin interventions can provide a practical means to approach these difficulties and evaluate outcomes.²⁷ Across the review, studies used a variety of theories and models including the stages of change model,²⁸ motivational interviewing²⁹ and cognitive behavioural therapy.³⁰ Previous studies have shown that combining theories and approaches has been effective in changing health behaviours.²⁶ Reporting on how interventions are mapped to the underpinning theory is required to improve reproducibility of successful interventions.^{26 31} Including a model to classify progress across interventions may also capture more subtle changes and improve strategies for addressing and/or measuring relapse and maintenance of changes.³² Behaviour change can be challenging to sustain with some individuals experiencing several relapses when attempting to maintain new health behaviours.^{21 26 32} Collectively, the evidence suggests that the use of a combination of theories and approaches can provide a means to design, implement and evaluate interventions to best meet the specific challenges of the health setting and facilitate sustainable change.

The follow-up activities and duration of studies varied widely. It has been suggested that a key time where individuals are likely to experience behaviour change relapse is in the first 6 months.^{32 33} The reviewed interventions may be failing to capture the patterns of behaviour maintenance and relapse occurring within the first 6 months following the intervention. Follow-up is important to establish if the intervention is effective at maintaining behaviour change beyond the life of the intervention.³³ Previous studies indicate that a minimum, collection of follow-up data at 6 months post participation is ideal to assess maintenance of behaviour change.³³ Future interventions should follow-up at 12 months and 24 months post programme to further increase understanding of programme effectiveness.^{33 34}

Limitations

This review has highlighted a number of gaps which may be addressed in future research. The reviewed interventions

were focused on a limited number or specific professional groups. Extending inclusion of intervention activities to a diverse group of health professions may increase social support and promote greater team connectedness.^{21 35} Dietary behaviour was only addressed in one intervention, and as diet has a significant influence on health, interventions to support healthy dietary behaviours may be worthy of being prioritised. Evaluation of cost effectiveness was also limited. Comparing intervention cost to improvement in quality of life and reduced staff turnover and absenteeism can make interventions more likely to be worthy of implementation. Factors which support action such as social support are important areas to be addressed to improve the effectiveness of interventions.²¹ Overall, the progress achieved across a variety of behaviours is promising and key gaps have been highlighted, although determining the future direction for interventions for health professionals may be challenging.

To advance the evidence consistent reporting methods with consensus on ideal outcomes for tracking specific health behaviours are needed. Improving the reporting of behaviour change strategies, their associated theories and models, and their outcomes will enhance future intervention design. Additionally, integrating monitoring and evaluation measures into intervention design including measures of behaviour maintenance and intervention cost effectiveness will provide a strong evidence base on which to develop future interventions.

Twitter Lauren Ball @laurenball01

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ORCID iD

Julie Hobby <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2100-8151>

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