



Efficacy of an mHealth intervention to stimulate physical activity in COPD patients after pulmonary rehabilitation

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ABSTRACT Physical inactivity in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is associated with poor health status and increased disease burden. The present study aims to test the efficacy of a previously developed mobile (m)Health intervention to improve or maintain physical activity in patients with COPD after pulmonary rehabilitation.

A randomised controlled trial was performed in 32 physiotherapy practices in the Netherlands. COPD patients were randomised into intervention or usual care groups. The intervention consisted of a smartphone application for the patients and a monitoring website for the physiotherapists. Measurements were performed at 0, 3, 6 and 12 months. Physical activity, functional exercise capacity, lung function, health-related quality of life and body mass index were assessed.

157 patients started the study and 121 completed it. There were no significant positive effects of the intervention on physical activity (at 0 months: intervention 5824±3418 steps per weekday, usual care 5717±2870 steps per weekday; at 12 months: intervention 4819±2526 steps per weekday, usual care 4950±2634 steps per weekday; $p=0.811$) or on the secondary end-points. There was a significant decrease over time in physical activity ($p<0.001$), lung function ($p<0.001$) and mastery ($p=0.017$), but not in functional exercise capacity ($p=0.585$).

Although functional exercise capacity did not deteriorate, our mHealth intervention did not improve or maintain physical activity in patients with COPD after a period of pulmonary rehabilitation.



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Introduction

Patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) demonstrate reduced daily physical activity compared to healthy age-matched controls [1]. Both the amount and intensity of physical activity is reduced [2] and data suggest that the physical activity of patients is reduced early in the course of the disease [3]. Physical inactivity worsens over time [4], has important clinical consequences and undoubtedly complicates the course of the disease [3, 5].

Functional exercise capacity is known to improve in COPD patients during a pulmonary rehabilitation programme [6], but this effect declines over time [7] when patients do not continue to exercise after completing the programme [8].

The effect of pulmonary rehabilitation on physical activity yields inconsistent results [3, 6]. A 24-week course of pulmonary rehabilitation seems beneficial compared with 12 weeks, and an exercise programme lasting 18 months resulted in greater improvements than a 12-week programme [9, 10]. However, most pulmonary rehabilitation programmes only last for 8–12 weeks [11] and structured aftercare programmes are often lacking [5]. Hence there is a need for effective interventions aiming to improve, and subsequently maintain, physical activity in patients with COPD during, and particularly after, pulmonary rehabilitation [12]. Of the various interventions aimed to prolong the beneficial effects of pulmonary rehabilitation none have unequivocally been shown to work [13]. There is some evidence that health technology can help to facilitate change in physical activity behaviour [14]. It is expected that the developments in information and communication technology and the proficiency of future patients will have a significant impact [5], making mobile (m)Health support programmes accessible to patients. The inclusion of accelerometers in mobile phones and the increasing availability of mobile technology further facilitates such developments.

This study aims to test the efficacy of a previously developed mHealth intervention [15] in a randomised controlled trial. The primary aim is to study whether this mHealth intervention, started after discharge from a 12-week pulmonary rehabilitation programme, will enhance or maintain physical activity compared to usual care in patients with COPD. The secondary aim is to study whether these improvements would affect functional exercise capacity, health-related quality of life (HRQoL) and body mass index (BMI).

Methods

Design

This was a multicentre, investigator-blinded, randomised controlled trial with an intervention duration of 6 months. Participants were randomised into an intervention or usual care group. All participants gave written informed consent and continued to receive usual care according to the guidelines of the Dutch College of General Practitioners [16]. The study was approved by the Utrecht medical ethical research board (research protocol 11/279).

Participants

Physiotherapists in primary care physiotherapy practices with expertise in COPD were recruited at random throughout the Netherlands *via* the Utrecht network for COPD physiotherapists and an advertisement in a national physiotherapy journal (*FysioPraxis*). The physiotherapists subsequently recruited patients from their practice that were diagnosed with COPD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) stage 2 or 3 (forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV₁) 30–<80%, FEV₁/forced vital capacity (FVC) <70% after bronchodilatation), aged ≥40 years, who had completed a pulmonary rehabilitation programme of 3 months within the past 6 months and lived independently. Patients were not included in the trial if they were suffering from a comorbidity that greatly influences physical activity, using an assistive device for physical activity (*e.g.* walker or mobility scooter), intermittently ceased the pulmonary rehabilitation programme and/or experienced an exacerbation resulting in a hospital admission in the 6 months prior to the commencement of the study.

Randomisation and intervention

The patients included in the study were randomly assigned to the intervention or usual care group, independent of physiotherapy practice, based on a random number sequence generated in Excel (Microsoft, Redmond, WA, USA) before enrolment. These numbers ranged between 0 and 1. The values were categorised into 0 (usual care) and 1 (intervention), based on a ≥0.5 threshold. Subsequently, each newly recruited participant was given the first available number and enrolled in the corresponding group. Patients with and without long-term physiotherapy after pulmonary rehabilitation (some form of continued, though significantly reduced, supervised exercise training for 1–2 sessions a week *versus* no physiotherapy continuance) were separately randomised *via* stratification, because this was seen as a confounder.

All subjects received individual face-to-face (and written) instructions on the design of the study. Subjects in the usual care group solely performed the assessments at the four measurement time points.

The intervention consisted of two components: 1) a smartphone application (online supplementary figure S1) and 2) a website for the physiotherapists (online supplementary figure S2) [15]. The application showed physical activity in real time in quantitative and qualitative form, measured by the accelerometer embedded in the smartphone (HTC desire A8181; HTC, Taoyuan, Taiwan). Subjects were persuaded to achieve their personalised physical activity goal by automated persuasive messages and an emoticon (pictorial representation of an emotion). The physiotherapists could monitor their patients *via* the (secure) website, which showed both the physical activity data from all the participants from their practice and a more detailed view of individual patients. The physiotherapist was able to adjust each patient's physical activity goal and send group or individual text messages. No automated adjustments of the physical activity goal were performed. Physiotherapists received individual face-to-face (and written) instruction on the functionalities of the website.

The intervention group received a smartphone, a phone/internet contract and an individual face-to-face (and written) instruction on the use of the smartphone and the application. The subjects in the intervention group were instructed to wear the smartphone in a pouch on their belt and use it as their usual phone. Those subjects in the possession of mobile phones were asked to transfer their SIM (subscriber identification module) card into the study smartphone. For the first week of the study, physical activity goals were not set, and subjects were instructed to perform their day-to-day activities as usual. Afterwards, initial personal physical activity goals were calculated using data from this baseline week as follows. 1) Average steps per day +20% as daily step goal; 2) daily, the number of steps during the 30 most intensive minutes were counted and averaged into a value for a week. This latter value +20% was set as the minimum required number of steps in 1 min to account for an intensive minute of physical activity; and 3) 30 intensive minutes performed per day, according to the Dutch healthy exercise norm [17]. After this initial physical activity goal setting, physiotherapists were given responsibility for physical activity goal adjustment. They could reduce or increase the amount and intensity of the physical activity goal *via* the website, based on the individual ability of their patient over time.

Assessments

Measurement time points were at 0, 3, 6 and 12 months (T0, T3, T6 and T12, respectively). Assessments were performed by two researchers that were blinded to the group allocation.

Lung function

FEV₁ and FVC were measured using a Spiromed 2000 (Medikro, Finland). Spirometry was performed according to American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society guidelines [18], and the results were compared to normal values of QUANJER *et al.* [19].

Functional exercise capacity

The modified 6-min walk test (6MWT) was performed on a 10-m course using methodology suggested for primary care [20]. 6MWTs were performed twice at each measurement time point (with a period of rest in between), and the best score was used for analysis. The results were expressed as percentage of the predicted normal values for the Dutch population [21].

HRQoL

Subjects completed the self-administered standardised chronic respiratory questionnaire (CRQ-SAS). The questionnaire has been found to be a reproducible, reliable and stable measure of health status [22]. In addition, it has been found to be reliable and valid in the Dutch language [23].

Physical activity

Each subject was provided with an accelerometer validated in patients with COPD (SenseWear PRO or MF-SW mini armband; Body Media, Pittsburgh, USA) [24]. This device was worn according to the manufacturer's instructions. Subjects were asked to wear the armband during waking hours (except for water-related activities) for seven successive days after each measurement time point.

Physical activity was analysed using proprietary software (SenseWear version 7.1).

BMI

Height was measured only at baseline. Weight was measured at all visits.

Weather

For each assessment, humidity, atmospheric pressure and temperature of a meteorological point nearest to the location of the physiotherapy practice were noted from a Dutch meteorological website (<http://archive-nl.com/page/1421607/2013-02-17/http://www.meteo24.nl/nl/index.php?go=6,1>).

Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics include the mean \pm SD or frequency, where appropriate. Power calculations revealed the need for 70–80 subjects per group to be sufficient to achieve satisfactory power (online supplementary material A).

Average steps per weekday was the main outcome measure and was computed as suggested by DEMEYER *et al.* [25]. Using repeated measures linear mixed modelling (LMM), we assessed the differences between groups, the effects of measurement time points and whether group differences were dependent on measurement time points (group by time interaction). If this latter group by time interaction is not significant, then the development of the outcome measure over time is similar in both groups, and there is no effect of the intervention. The chosen approach was a random intercept, random slope method with an unstructured covariance matrix. The primary explanatory parameters were the measurement time points (T0–12) and the group allocation (intervention/usual care). These two parameters constitute the basic model. Subsequently, other parameters were added to see if they improved the model. Online supplementary material B describes the LMM analysis in more detail. This analysis process was repeated with the 6-min walking distance (6MWD), average metabolic equivalent of task (METs), CRQ-SAS outcomes and BMI as outcome measures.

Adherence to the intervention was measured as the percentage of days the intervention was used, and as percentage of days the physical activity goal was obtained. Analyses were performed using SPSS for Windows (IBM, PASW Statistics, version 23.0, Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

157 subjects started the study, and 121 subjects completed all four measurements (figure 1). Subjects were recruited from 32 physiotherapy practices throughout the Netherlands; 14 within and 18 outside the province of Utrecht. Baseline characteristics of the subjects in the intervention and usual care groups are presented in table 1. Results on weather are presented in online supplementary material C.

The average personal physical activity goal was 6124 \pm 2819 steps per day at the start of the study and 5968 \pm 2442 steps per day at the end of the intervention period. The intervention was used on 89 \pm 18.5% of the study days. The personal physical activity goal was obtained on 34 \pm 16% of these days (figure 2). On average, subjects achieved 10 \pm 25% steps per day less than indicated in their physical activity goal. Physiotherapists sent 362 personal and 10 group messages to their patients. The patients returned 162 messages to the physiotherapists. In the intervention group, FEV₁ decreased at an average of 56 mL over the 1-year follow-up period ($p=0.162$) and 98 mL in the usual care group ($p=0.001$). There was no group by time interaction ($p=0.508$), meaning that the decline in FEV₁ over time was not significantly different between the groups.

The effect sizes of the measurement time points and added parameters that significantly improved the models are presented in online supplementary material C. Table 2 shows the results of the LMM analyses for the outcome measures (additional information on the outcomes is shown in online supplementary table S11).

Primary outcome

On average, subjects wore the armband for 6.6 \pm 0.76 days per week. Overall, physical activity as assessed by steps per weekday decreased over time ($p<0.001$), but no group by time interaction ($p=0.811$) nor group effect was observed ($p=0.934$). These data show that both groups declined over time in a similar way (figure 3). There was no group by time interaction between subjects receiving long-term physiotherapy after pulmonary rehabilitation and those subjects without long-term physiotherapy ($p=0.266$), meaning that this did not have any effect on the results in this study.

There was no significant decrease in average METs over time ($p=0.07$) and no differences between the groups ($p=0.22$). The group by time interaction was also nonsignificant ($p=0.36$).

Secondary outcomes

Functional exercise capacity

The 6MWD did not show a significant group by time interaction ($p=0.585$), significant decrease over time ($p=0.53$), nor group effect ($p=0.485$).

HRQoL

Only fatigue showed a significant group by time interaction, whereas the other variables did not. However, this was probably caused by great variability in the data rather than the intervention (figure 4). No significant differences were found between the groups at each individual measurement time point for

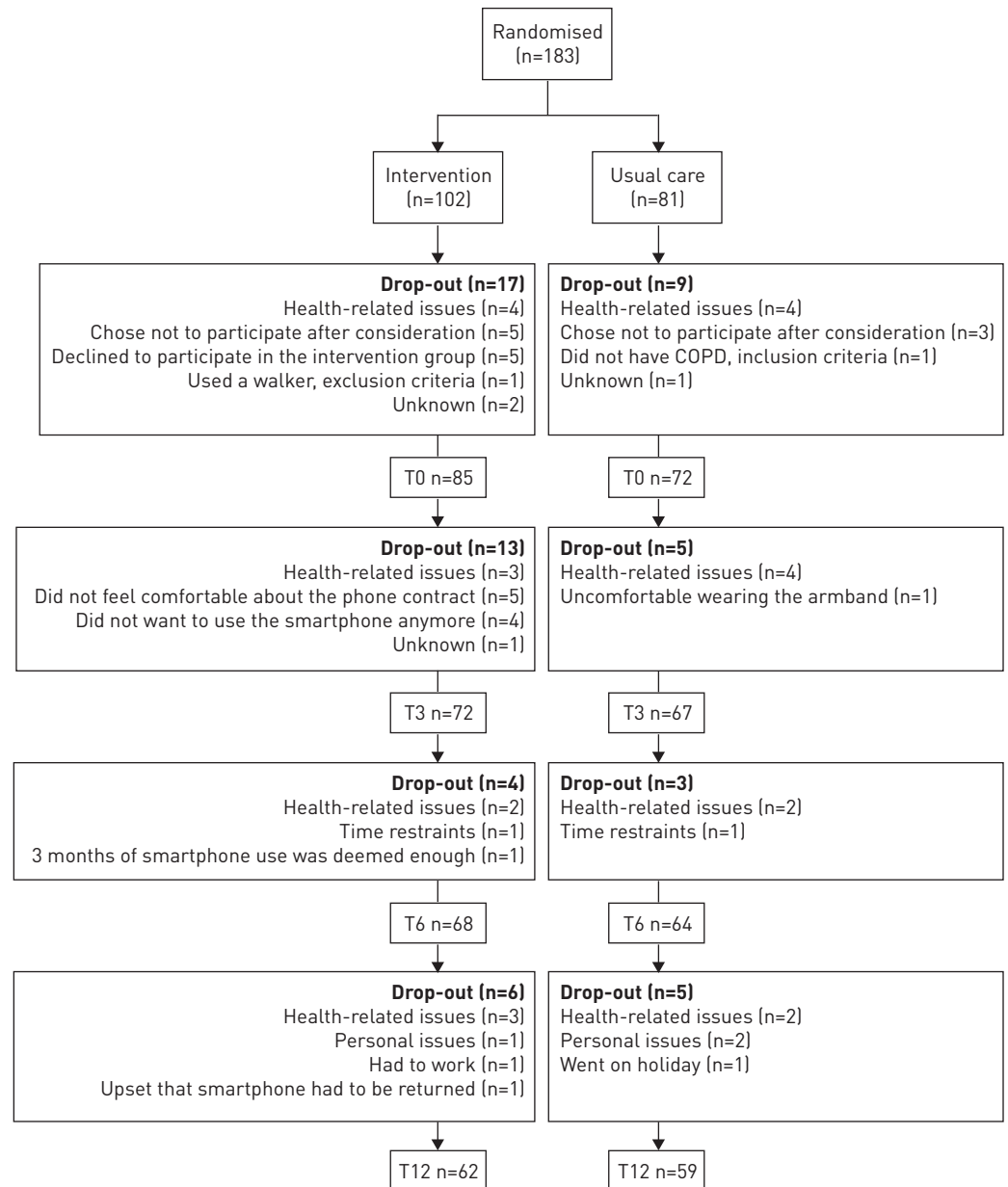


FIGURE 1 Consort diagram for patient retention in the study. COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; T0: 0 months; T3: 3 months; T6: 6 months; T12: 12 months.

fatigue. There was significantly less dyspnoea at T3 ($p=0.01$), and a lower emotional function at T0 ($p=0.04$) and T6 ($p=0.02$) compared with T12. Mastery significantly diminished over time ($p=0.017$), but fatigue did not. There were no significant group differences for all CRQ-SAS outcomes.

BMI

The group by time interaction of BMI was not significant. BMI was significantly higher at T6 ($p=0.02$), but this was not clinically relevant. There were no differences between the groups.

Discussion

The present study shows that an mHealth intervention using a smartphone with support from a primary care physiotherapist did not improve or maintain physical activity in patients with COPD following pulmonary rehabilitation. In addition, the intervention did not affect functional exercise capacity, HRQoL outcomes (dyspnoea, fatigue, mastery and emotional function) or BMI. Our hypothesis that subjects in the intervention group would improve or maintain their physical activity through the benefit of real-time physical activity biofeedback, goal setting and motivational support from their physiotherapist could not

TABLE 1 Baseline characteristics and demographics

	Intervention	Usual care
Subjects	84	73
Age years	62±9	63±8
Females/males	42/42	37/36
Body mass index[#]		
Underweight <18.5 kg·m ⁻²	1 (1)	2 (3)
Normal 18.5–24.9 kg·m ⁻²	24 (30)	27 (37)
Overweight 25–29.9 kg·m ⁻²	31 (38)	22 (30)
Obese ≥30 kg·m ⁻²	25 (31)	22 (30)
FEV₁ L	1.67±0.59 [¶]	1.48±0.43
FEV₁ % pred	59±20	53±15
FVC L	3.6±0.98	3.48±0.98
FVC % pred	101±20	99±19
6MWD m	465±87	459±73
6MWD % pred	80±15	79±12
CRQ-SAS (score 1–7)		
Dyspnoea	4.8±1.3	4.8±1.3
Fatigue	4.3±1.1	4.2±1.2
Emotional function	5.0±1.1	4.8±1.2
Mastery	5.4±1.1	5.3±1.1
Average steps per day (weekday)	5824±3418	5717±2870
Average steps per day (weekend)	5219±3696 ⁺	5328±3424 ⁺
Average METs	1.48±0.39	1.55±0.41
Long-term physiotherapy	69 (82)	58 (79)

Data are presented as n, mean±SD or n (%). FEV₁: forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC: forced vital capacity; 6MWD: 6-min walking distance; CRQ-SAS: self-administered standardised chronic respiratory questionnaire; MET: metabolic equivalent of task. [#]: three missing values for intervention; [¶]: significantly higher than usual care; ⁺: significantly lower than weekdays at p<0.001.

be confirmed. We found nine other studies that examined the effect of personalised feedback based on real-time objective data on physical activity in patients with COPD [12, 26–31]. All studies used external pedometers as a source of feedback on physical activity, and most of these studies were pilot studies with a short duration of intervention, which makes it difficult to draw any evidence-based conclusions on their long-term effectiveness. There were two larger studies with a long-term follow-up [32, 33]. Although both studies showed short-term effects, these were not maintained at the 1-year assessment. Physical activity

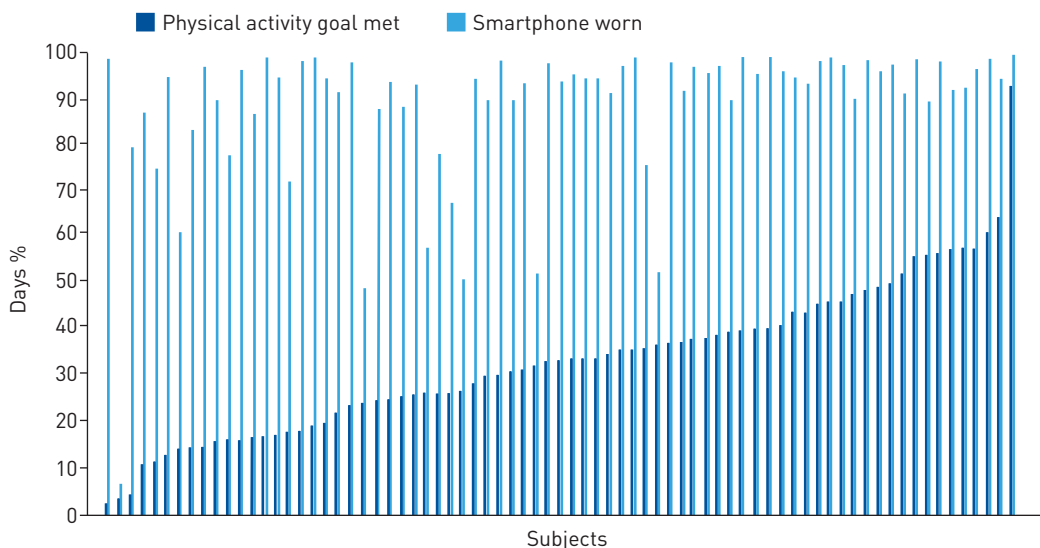


FIGURE 2 Percentage of days on which the physical activity goal was achieved, and smartphone worn per intervention group subject.

TABLE 2 Results of the outcome measures

	T0	Change [#] at T3	Change [#] at T6	Change [#] at T12	Subjects with ≥20% improvement at T3/T6/T12	Subjects with ≥20% worsening at T3/T6/T12	p-value [¶]
Average steps per weekday							0.811
Intervention	5717±418	-512 (-1003--21)	-593 (-1058--128)	-1225 (-1712--738)	18/16/8 (25/24/13)	24/22/28 (34/33/45)	
Usual care	6011±402	-635 (-1074--156)	-833 (-1315--352)	-1148 (-1651--644)	9/12/12 (13/19/20)	22/23/27 (32/35/45)	
Average METs							0.364
Intervention	1.5±0.05	-0.061 (-0.15-0.03)	-0.057 (-0.15-0.04)	-0.055 (-0.15-0.04)	8/9/4 (11/13/7)	8/10/5 (11/15/8)	
Usual care	1.57±0.05	-0.061 (-0.15-0.03)	0.021 (-0.09-0.13)	-0.105 (-0.22-0.01)	5/6/5 (7/9/8)	6/3/5 (9/5/8)	
6MWD m							0.585
Intervention	456±14	4.1 (-2.8-11.1)	4.8 (-3.9-13.5)	0.8 (-8.8-10.3)	2/2/3 (2.8/3/4.8)	0/0/1 (0/0/1.6)	
Usual care	461±8	1.9 (-4.1-7.9)	3.3 (-2.9-9.6)	4 (-2.4-10.3)		0/0/1 (0/0/1.7)	
Dyspnoea (score 1-7)							0.179
Intervention	4.84±0.15	0.17 (-0.45-0.38)	0.11 (-0.14-0.35)	-0.17 (-0.44-0.09)	11/14/12 (16/21/19)	5/10/17 (7/15/27)	
Usual care	4.79±0.15	0.01 (-0.21-0.23)	-0.13 (-0.33-0.08)	-0.08 (-0.3-0.14)	16/7/9 (24/11/15)	9/7/6 (13/11/10)	
Fatigue (score 1-7)							0.018
Intervention	4.35±0.1	0.05 (-0.15-0.26)	-0.19 (-0.39-0.01)	-0.14 (-0.35-0.07)	14/10/7 (20/15/11)	7/13/14 (10/19/22)	
Usual care	4.2±0.13	-0.06 (-0.28-0.17)	0.13 (-0.12-0.37)	-0.12 (-0.37-0.13)	10/12/13 (15/19/22)	8/11/12 (12/17/20)	
Emotional function (score 1-7)							0.590
Intervention	4.93±0.09	0.01 (-0.14-0.16)	-0.03 (-0.18-0.12)	0.09 (-0.07-0.24)	9/8/7 (13/12/11)	4/10/8 (6/15/13)	
Usual care	4.76±0.13	0.11 (-0.04-0.27)	0.04 (-0.11-0.19)	0.19 (0.04-0.34)	10/12/10 (15/19/17)	5/8/5 (7/12/8)	
Mastery (score 1-7)							0.154
Intervention	5.42±0.09	-0.03 (-0.22-0.16)	-0.14 (-0.32-0.06)	-0.1 (-0.31-0.11)	7/9/7 (10/13/11)	5/13/9 (7/19/15)	
Usual care	5.35±0.09	-0.06 (-0.21-0.08)	0.03 (-0.13-0.19)	-0.23 (-0.39--0.06)	6/8/6 (9/12/10)	5/3/8 (7/5/1)	
BMI kg·m⁻²							0.458
Intervention	27.7±0.58	0.08 (-0.11-0.26)	0.12 (-0.14-0.37)	-0.05 (-0.37-0.27)			
Usual care	26.7±0.6	0.06 (-0.13-0.26)	0.32 (0.07-0.57)	0.09 (-0.2-0.39)			

Data are presented as n, mean±SE, change with baseline values or n (%), unless otherwise stated. T0: 0 months; T3: 3 months; T6: 6 months; T12: 12 months; MET: metabolic equivalent of task; 6MWD: 6-min walking distance; BMI: body mass index. [#]: change refers to difference compared with T0; [¶]: group by time interaction refers to effect of the intervention.

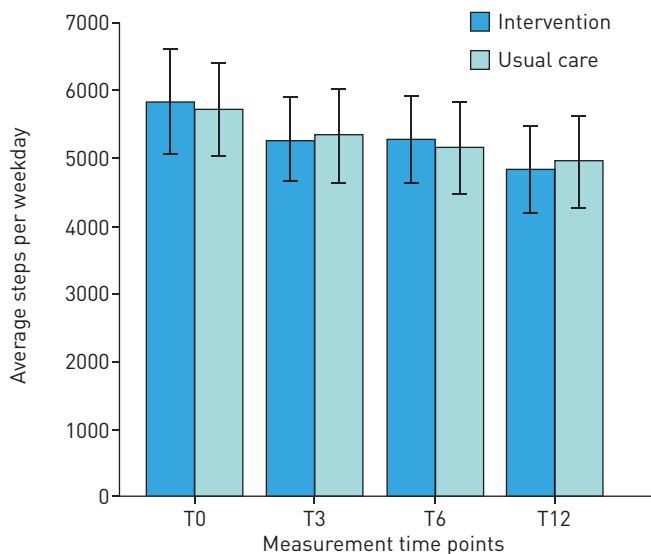


FIGURE 3 Average steps per weekday at the four measurement time points for the intervention and usual care groups. Data are presented as mean (95% CI). T0: 0 months; T3: 3 months; T6: 6 months; T12: 12 months.

level in COPD is consistently associated with mortality and exacerbations [34], stressing the importance of continuation of studies that are finding ways to improve or maintain physical activity in this patient group.

Potential reasons for ineffectiveness of the intervention

Smartphone as an interface and as a pedometer

Adherence in wearing the smartphone was high, at 89%. However, on average, subjects only obtained their physical activity goal on 34% of the days they wore the smartphone and came 10% short of their physical activity goal throughout the intervention period. The interface of the smartphone to provide feedback intermediately on the actual physical activity level may not have been optimal, or its accuracy may have been insufficient. This could have reduced the motivation of subjects to adhere to the physical activity goal. Other forms of eHealth, such as telehealthcare, might offer better results with respect to physical activity. However, this remains unclear, as the heterogeneity of studies is high and only few report on physical activity outcomes [35].

Involvement of physiotherapists

Physiotherapists were instructed to monitor patients, send stimulating text messages or adjust physical activity goals when necessary. However, patients might have received insufficient support from their physiotherapists to adhere to the personalised physical activity goals. For example, physiotherapists did not send a lot of stimulating text messages. However, when indicators of website usage and physiotherapist characteristics were added to the LMM analyses, the model did not improve significantly (online

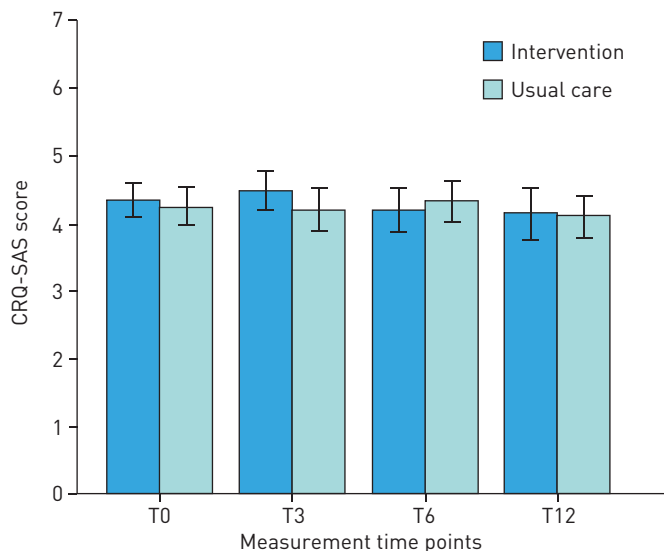


FIGURE 4 Group by time interaction for fatigue. Data are presented as mean (95% CI). CRQ-SAS: self-administered standardised chronic respiratory questionnaire; T0: 0 months; T3: 3 months; T6: 6 months; T12: 12 months.

supplementary material B). Furthermore, there was no difference in steps per weekday between subjects with long-term physiotherapy after pulmonary rehabilitation, thus receiving more attention from their physiotherapist, and those without long-term physiotherapy.

Digital and self-management skills

With a complex disease such as COPD, mHealth interventions could be a valuable addition to the multidisciplinary care offered to patients. Strong self-management skills, including the ability to act on incentives, could improve the efficacy of these interventions. Digital skills and the aid of healthcare practitioners would also help in this regard. It is possible that a large number of subjects in this study might have lacked the skill-set needed to fully benefit from our mHealth intervention. It might be interesting to see if these skill-sets can be measured in individual patients and taught in a personally tailored form. Learning self-management skills only during pulmonary rehabilitation does not seem to be sufficient [6], thus we should pay attention to how these skills can be maintained in the long-term. It is nevertheless plausible that during the pulmonary rehabilitation programme, time could be set aside to learn how to use the mHealth application and take appropriate actions when prompted. This was not done in the present study.

Subject selection

The intervention might have yielded different results in patients that did not complete a pulmonary rehabilitation programme. As there could be more room for improvement, physical activity levels could have increased. This has been shown in previous pedometer studies [12, 31]. Nevertheless, as the intervention was not successful in maintaining physical activity in patients after pulmonary rehabilitation, the question remains whether it is capable of improving physical activity in patients without pulmonary rehabilitation.

Physical activity decreased significantly over time, as did lung function and mastery. Physical activity decreased on average by 889 steps per weekday over the 1-year duration of the study, which is more than double what was found in previous reports [4]. It is possible that patients had increased their physical activity by the end of the 3-month outpatient rehabilitation programme preceding the study [25] and subsequently decreased their activity back to their pre-rehabilitation physical activity. In any case, our intervention could not prevent this from happening. A study that followed patients over 12 months after a pulmonary rehabilitation programme showed that, as in our study, physical activity declined. Past exercise habits, 6MWD and barriers to exercise were determinants that discriminated between patients that declined significantly during follow-up, and those that remained at a high or a low activity level [36]. These outcomes might be able to discriminate between patients that are in need of additional attention from a physiotherapist and patients that are able to maintain their physical activity with less support.

Surprisingly, functional exercise capacity remained unchanged over the study duration of 1 year. This is in contrast to other studies where the 6MWD deteriorated over time in post-rehabilitation COPD patients [37–39]. Our results indicate that subjects remained at the same capacity level, but became less active during daily life; this holds true for patients with and without long-term physiotherapy after pulmonary rehabilitation.

eHealth is a relatively new area in healthcare, and it has many potential benefits. Nonetheless, this study shows that in a population of patients with COPD, mHealth interventions are not always effective and expectations have to be adjusted. Future studies should try to identify those factors that influence the usability and efficacy of mHealth interventions. It is not only important to look at disease-specific factors, but also at individual factors, as the population of COPD patients comprises a wide variety of persons with varying needs, abilities and wishes.

Limitations

Subjects

Drop-out in the intervention group was higher (39% in the intervention group *versus* 27% in the usual care group), and it was also higher among females. Initial worries about the telephone contract (linked to a personal bank account) and fear of losing the device were reasons for patients to drop out of the study. After the consent form was adjusted to state explicitly that there would not be any financial ramifications, the drop-out rate decreased.

There were patients who still had trouble using the smartphone, even after the individual face-to-face (and written) instructions and the availability of a helpdesk. Because smartphones are becoming more common, this will probably be less of a problem in the future.

Patients with GOLD stage 4 disease were not included in the study, resulting in a sample not fully similar to other pulmonary rehabilitation studies. This was because their low physical activity level renders an intervention effect improbable.

Physiotherapists

After initial instruction, the physiotherapists were no longer prompted to use the mHealth intervention (they did have access to a help centre). This was by design to see how the intervention would work in practice. As an indication, physiotherapists were told to monitor the website at least once a week. Multiple instructions/more prompting might have increased monitoring/stimulation from physiotherapists and, subsequently, positively influenced patient outcomes.

The present study was set up in primary care and did not measure outcomes at the start of the pulmonary rehabilitation programme. This makes it difficult to compare the decline in physical activity with the potentially beneficial effects of the preceding pulmonary rehabilitation programme.

Conclusion

Compared to usual care, no differences were observed in physical activity, functional exercise capacity, HRQoL outcomes or BMI in patients with COPD using a consumer smartphone-based mHealth intervention geared to enhance physical activity with support from a primary care physiotherapist following pulmonary rehabilitation. There was a significant decrease over time in physical activity, mastery and lung function, but not in functional exercise capacity. Our mHealth intervention did not succeed in enabling patients with COPD to prevent a decrease in physical activity.

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