

CBT for MS Fatigue in Occupational Therapy Practice: Development Module Insights

needed.



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Context and Key findings (1-4)

1

- ➤ Application of professional development activity to occupational therapy (OT) practice.
- MS Trust Development Module
 20 credit Level 7 award accredited
 by Birmingham City University
- Funded via MS Trust education grant and CLCH external learning process.
- ➤ Assignment: synthesise recent evidence on topic (CBT for MS Fatigue) and develop action plan.

2

- ✓ Fatigue in MS is prevalent and is independent of disease severity or time since diagnosis (Kobelt et al 2017).
- ✓ Research highlights MS fatigue as a key area of intervention for OT (Quinn and Hynes 2021; Salome et al 2019; Van Denend et al 2023).
- ✓ Fatigue management is the primary reason People with MS (PwMS) are referred to OT in the author's service.

3

- ✓ Cognitive behavioural techniques for MS Fatigue are evidence based and recommended by NICE to support the day-to-day activities of PwMS (NICE 2022).
- ✓ The model of CBT for MS Fatigue
 theorises that disease-specific
 factors like axonal demyelination
 and inflammation trigger primary
 fatigue symptoms (van Kessel and
 Moss-Morris 2006).
- ✓ Behavioural patterns like under, and over-activity discussed in the model could have significant impact on daily living.
- ✓ CBT for MS Fatigue is specifically targeted to unhelpful cognitive and behavioural responses associated with primary fatigue symptoms (Harrison et al 2021).
- ✓ CBT for common mental illnesses
 like anxiety and depression target
 different cognitive and behavioural
 responses than CBT for MS Fatigue
 (Moss-Morris et al 2019).

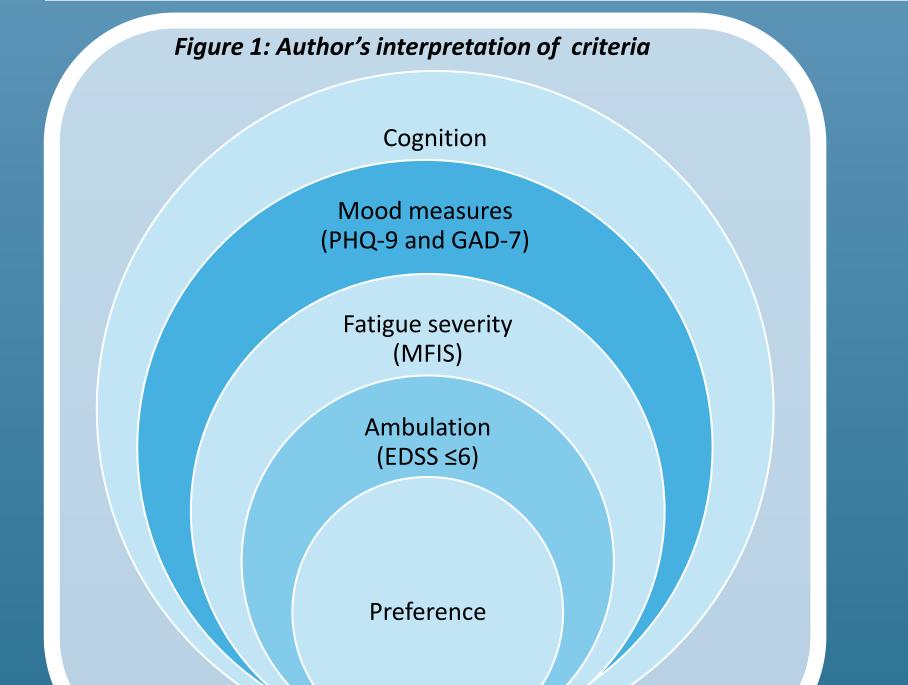
4

- Systematic review: CBT most effective in behavioural category based on post-treatment effect sizes (Harrison et al 2021).
- ➤ Trial underway blended app method (CBT and exercise) completion 2028 (NIHR 2022).
- ➤ Recent RCTs of CBT for MS

 Fatigue: moderate effect sizes,
 evidence for longer-term effect
 (12 months+) stronger in group
 studies (Thomas et al 2013;
 Thomas et al 2014; Gay et al 2024)
 than individual studies (Van den
 Akker et al 2017; De Gier et al
 2023; De Gier et al 2024).
- Individual studies psychology professionals, FACETS group studies multi-professional.
- ➤ Blended non-inferior to face to face role for healthcare professionals to support navigation (de Gier et al 2023).
- FACETS remains pragmatic and evidence-based (online self-study course available via MS society).

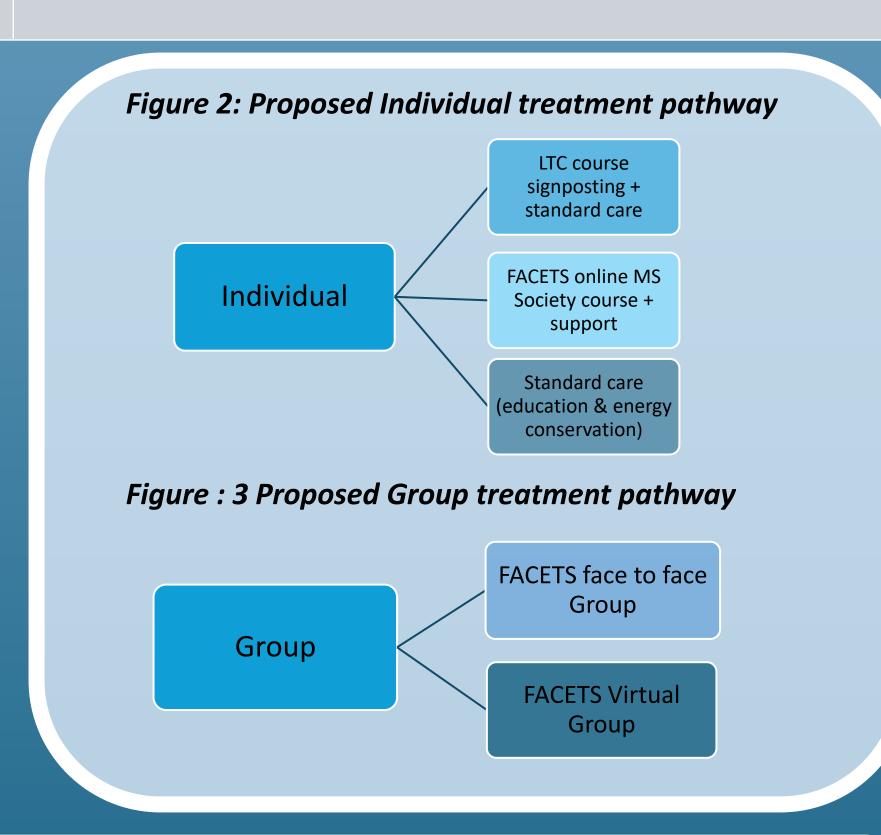
5 Application of evidence to OT practice

Evidence: Application to OT practice (Figures 1, 2 and 3 visual representations of practice change): Preference of PwMS and support from a healthcare professional to Treatment choices led by PwMS (Group or 1:1; Digital or face to navigate digital methods linked to outcomes (De Gier et al 2023; De face). Offer support to navigate digital methods in line with Gier et al 2024). preference of PwMS (email, virtual, face to face). No RCTs with PwMS with Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) ≥6 EDSS considered in screening. FACETS EDSS ≤6. Options for EDSS ≥6: standard care (education, energy (evidence gap). conservation), long-term conditions (LTC) fatigue course, explore 3rd wave CBT options with psychology team. Clinically significant fatigue inclusion criteria in all studies but Add fatigue specific measure to assessment and evaluation process: Modified Fatigue Impact Scale (MFIS) used in most recent group different measures used. study (Gay et al 2024) = Score of ≥45 required. Common mental illness (CMI) an exclusion criteria in majority of Screen using service standard mood measures (PHQ-9 and GAD-7). Clinical judgement and service CMI protocol. studies.



Cognitive changes identified as possible mediating factor for

response to CBT (van den Akker et al 2018), but more research



Clinical judgement determines suitability for intervention. Cognition

already considered as part of standard OT practice.

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