BMJ Open Peer-Assisted Lifestyle (PAL) intervention: a protocol of a clusterrandomised controlled trial of a healthcoaching intervention delivered by veteran peers to improve obesity treatment in primary care

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Among US veterans, more than 78% have a body mass index (BMI) in the overweight (≥25 kg/ m²) or obese range (≥30 kg/m²). Clinical guidelines recommend multicomponent lifestyle programmes to promote modest, clinically significant body mass (BM) loss. Primary care providers (PCPs) often lack time to counsel and refer patients to intensive programmes (≥6 sessions over 3 months). Using peer coaches to deliver obesity counselling in primary care may increase patient motivation, promote behavioural change and address the specific needs of veterans. We describe the rationale and design of a cluster-randomised controlled trial to test the efficacy of the Peer-Assisted Lifestyle (PAL) intervention compared with enhanced usual care (EUC) to improve BM loss, clinical and behavioural outcomes (aim 1); identify BM-loss predictors (aim 2); and increase PCP counselling (aim 3).

Methods and analysis We are recruiting 461 veterans aged 18-69 years with obesity or overweight with an obesity-associated condition under the care of a PCP at the Brooklyn campus of the Veterans Affairs NY Harbor Healthcare System. To deliver counselling, PAL uses in-person and telephone-based peer support, a tabletdelivered goal-setting tool and PCP training. Patients in the EUC arm receive non-tailored healthy living handouts. In-person data collection occurs at baseline, month 6 and month 12 for patients in both arms. Repeated measures modelling based on mixed models will compare mean BM loss (primary outcome) between study arms.

Ethics and dissemination The protocol has been approved by the Institutional Review Board and the Research and Development Committee at the VA NY Harbor Health Systems (#01607). We will disseminate the results via peer-reviewed publications, conference presentations and meetings with stakeholders.

Trial registration number NCT03163264; Pre-results.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- ► The Peer-Assisted Lifestyle (PAL) intervention was developed through rigorous formative work to provide evidence-based 5As (Assess, Advise, Agree, Assist, Arrange) counselling delivered by peer coaches in combination with brief counselling by primary care providers (PCPs).
- PAL was designed to serve as an adjunct or standalone intervention, providing more moderate intensity systematic obesity counselling, appealing to patients who do not have the time, ability or motivation to attend an intensive programme.
- ► The evidence gained from this study will inform a broader model for integrating peer-supported counselling within private and public healthcare settings.
- Assessment accuracy could be reduced because some of the study measures rely on self-report, which can be affected by recall and social desirability biases.
- Difficulties might arise regarding implementing a rigorous study protocol in a real-world setting due to factors such as PCP and peer coach turnover, which may affect counselling quality and frequency.

INTRODUCTION

The burden of obesity is substantial. In 2014, more than 78% of US veterans had a body mass index (BMI) in the overweight (≥25 kg/m²) or obese range (≥30 kg/m²)¹⁻⁵ despite their access to care through the Veterans Health Administration (VHA), America's largest integrated healthcare system. Primary care providers' (PCP) obesity counselling can help promote behavioural changes and modest body mass (BM) loss.^{6–8} PCPs, however, often



do not counsel patients $^{9\,10}$ due to competing demands 11 and lack of training. $^{11\,12}$ The average number of PCP visits (3.6 visits/year) is too few to provide an intensive intervention as per clinical guidelines (\geq 6 sessions over 3 months 13 or \geq 12 sessions/year). $^{14-16}$ Intensive lifestyle programmes such as the MOVE! programme offered through VHA can produce modest BM loss and decrease cardiovascular risk. 17 Although the VHA provides access to obesity treatment through systematic screening and referral, in reality, fewer than 8% of eligible veterans attend MOVE!. $^{18\,19}$

Peer coaching has the potential to improve obesity treatment for veterans. In other populations and settings, including primary care, peer coaches effectively delivered obesity interventions to support health behaviour change. 20-27 The peer coaching approach may be appropriate for veterans given the strong communal identity and the camaraderie felt by those with shared military experience.^{28–30} Because peer coaches share a similar background, they can understand and help address barriers specific to veterans such as the change from leaving the highly structured military environment.³¹ Among female veterans, support from military friends after separation from service has been associated with better health outcomes.²⁸ Further, peer-led interventions among veterans with diabetes improved glucose $control.^{32\,33}$

We developed a novel technology-assisted peer coaching intervention, called the Peer-Assisted Lifestyle (PAL) intervention, that uses the 5As (Assess, Advise, Agree, Assist, Arrange) counselling framework³⁴ and was adapted from our Goals for Eating and Moving (GEM) study.³⁵ A pilot study of the GEM intervention (n=22) showed modest BM loss when compared with control (n=23) for 6 months (-1.5±3.1 kg vs 0.2±3.6 kg, p=0.08).³⁶ The PAL intervention builds on our experience with GEM,³⁵ with the added focus on peer coaches to address the specific needs of veterans. The PAL study's aims are to (1) determine the impact of PAL on BM, clinical and behavioural outcomes; (2) identify predictors of BM loss related to PAL intervention components and goal-setting

processes; and (3) evaluate PAL's impact on PCP obesity-related counselling attitudes and practices.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS Study design and overview

This cluster-randomised controlled study compares the PAL intervention to enhanced usual care (EUC). PAL includes an in-person peer coaching session, 12 peer coaching phone calls over 1 year and brief PCP obesity counselling during routine medical visits. In-person data collection occurs at baseline, month 6 and month 12 (figure 1).

Setting and participants

At the Brooklyn campus of the Veterans Affairs New York Harbor Healthcare System (Brooklyn VA), primary care teams have one to five PCP among other medical staff (eg, registered nurses). The Brooklyn VA has a diverse patient population. Patients enrolled in our study (n=251, as of 31 December 2019) were identified as African–American (59.5%), white (22.8%) and Hispanic/Latinx (79.3%).

PCP participants

We enrol PCP, including residents, with a panel of at least 250 primary care patients.

Veteran participants

Eligible patients are between the ages of 18 and 69 years (MOVE! eligibility criteria), ¹⁸ under the care of a PCP with at least one prior visit in the past 2 years, have a BMI of ≥30 kg/m² or a BMI of ≥25 kg/m² with an obesity-associated condition (ie, hypertension, high cholesterol, sleep apnoea, osteoarthritis, metabolic syndrome or prediabetes), ¹⁴ have access to a telephone and have the ability to travel to the Brooklyn VA. We exclude patients who are non-veterans, have a documented history of active psychosis or other cognitive issues via ICD-10 codes, have participated in more than four sessions of MOVE! in the past year, are pregnant, have a PCP stating that the patient should not participate, or have a self-reported

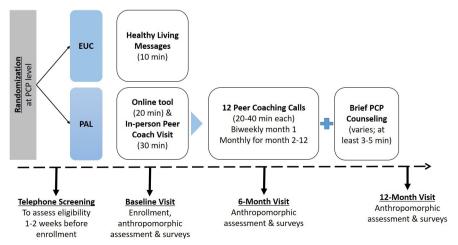


Figure 1 The Peer-Assisted Lifestyle (PAL) study design. EUC, enhanced usual care; PCP, primary care provider.



inability to read at a fifth grade level due to literacy skills or vision problems.

Recruitment and screening

Potentially eligible patients are identified using the Veterans Health Information Systems and Technology Architecture (VistA). PCP review patient lists to identify other contraindications to participating. Patients receive an invitation letter about the study. Research staff then calls patients to recruit, screen for eligibility and schedule the baseline visit. Enrolment began in January 2018 and has been suspended since March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Randomisation and blinding

In 2017, PCPs (n=17), along with their eligible patients, were initially randomised to either PAL (n=8) or EUC (n=9) using a random number generator. In 2018, five PCP left the VA, and in 2019, two new PCP joined the VA and were randomised so that 14 PCPs are currently active in the study (PAL=6; EUC=8). Patients of PCP that left were assigned new PCP by VHA. Those patients remained in the same study arm assigned at the time of enrolment due to the intention-to-treat methodology. As in other behavioural interventions, patients, peer coaches and PCP cannot be blinded to group assignment. We anticipate that the majority of research assistants (RAs) will not be blinded. While we take care not to divulge study arm assignment during measurement visits, our pilot study revealed that patients frequently reported health coach interactions to the RAs conducting outcome assessments. Thus, to minimise assessment bias, we use rigorous training protocols for RAs to standardise the collection of anthropomorphic measures and survey administration. Lastly, the data analyst is blinded to group assignment.

PAL intervention description

Peer coach training

Peer coaches have at least a bachelor's degree but no clinical degree or license and had to have served in one of five branches of the US military with honourable discharge. They receive a minimum of 20 hours of training delivered by the principal investigator (PI) and/or senior coaches based on a prior intervention.³⁷ Peer coaches learn techniques based on motivational interviewing (MI)³⁸ including brief action planning, review coaching manuals and use role-playing and audiotape review to practise counselling skills. MI materials are adapted from the Centre for Collaboration, Motivation, and Innovation (CCMI).³⁹ Peer coaches learn to promote small lifestyle changes, provide empathic care to minimise perceived obesity stigma, identify red flags and barriers (eg, binge eating, hypoglycaemic, untreated depression or pain). To ensure ongoing training, peer coaches meet biweekly with other coaches, the study coordinator and/or PI to discuss cases and share best practices.

Fidelity

We use a modified version of the VA ASPIRE health coach fidelity checklist⁴⁰ to monitor skill acquisition and quality of counselling. A random subset (minimum 10%) of peer coach sessions are audiotaped and reviewed by research staff using the fidelity checklist. Refresher training will occur periodically as needed. We also document reasons for missed sessions.

PCP training

PCP receive training during year 1 of the study (approximately 45 min) with at least one follow-up training by the PI. Similar to the peer coach training, this session is based on previously developed MI training protocols, 37 and other adapted MI materials through CCMI. 39 We educate PCP about the various MOVE! programmes (eg, in-person MOVE! or TeleMOVE!) and receive contact information for referrals. We provide an overview of the 5As, the intervention components, and practice brief MI (through role-play) to support patients' goals and address barriers to change. We scheduled either one-on-one or in small groups so as not to interfere with clinical or administrative duties.

Fidelity

We assess the quality of PCP counselling with patient surveys during in-person study visits (see the Aim 3: PCP counselling section and table 1 for timing). Also, we use a chart abstraction tool to monitor how often PCP see patients and document goal-setting discussions during visits after enrolment. We evaluate the percentage of clinical reminders completed in the EHR to document counselling or reasons for not counselling.

PAL intervention arm

To deliver 5As-based obesity counselling, PAL uses in-person and telephone-based peer support, a tablet-delivered goal-setting tool and PCP training. Figure 2 describes how the PAL intervention elements fit into the 5As model. Patients in the PAL intervention complete the following items. The estimated time to complete each step stem from pilot testing.

Online tool (20 min, baseline visit)

The development of the tool is described elsewhere.⁴¹ The tool is delivered via a tablet computer. It assesses healthy behaviours, barriers and facilitators related to BM loss (see online supplemental file A for questions), provides tailored advice and guides patients to set BM loss (5%–10%), diet and physical activity (PA) goals. It advises about intensive programmes and self-monitoring options. The tool generates an individualised patient report summary and tailored educational materials based on the patient's answers that are assembled into a personalised binder.

Computerised patient record system notes and clinical reminders

The online tool also creates a report that the peer coach enters into Computerised patient record system (CPRS,



Table 1 Study measures and assessment points				
	Baseline	6 months	12 months	
Aim 1: Anthropomorphic r	neasures			
Stature (cm)	Χ			
Body mass (kg)	X	Χ	X	
Waist circumference (inch)	Χ	Χ	Χ	
Blood pressure	Χ	Χ	Χ	
Aim 1: Behavioural outcor	nes			
Intensive programme attendance	Χ	X	Χ	
Physical activity	Χ	Χ	Χ	
Dietary changes	Χ	Χ	Χ	
Self-monitoring and lifestyle behaviours	Χ	Χ	Χ	
Aim 2: BM-loss predictors				
Motivational factors	Χ	Χ	Χ	
Use of PAL intervention		Χ	Χ	
Aim 3: PCP counselling				
Quality and frequency	Χ	Χ	Χ	
Competency and attitudes (PCP report)	Χ		Χ	
Other measures				
Sociodemographics	Χ			
Technology use	Χ			
Health literacy	Χ			
Neighbourhood walkability	Χ			
Discrimination due to race	Х			
Discrimination due to weight	Χ		Χ	
Alcohol (AUDIT-C) ⁷⁰	Х		Χ	
Food security	Χ		Χ	
Social support	Х	Х	Х	
Quality of life (PROMIS-29) ⁷¹	Χ	Χ	Χ	
Depression (CES-D-SF) ⁷²	Χ	Х	Χ	
BM-loss surgeries	Χ	Χ	Χ	

AUDIT-C, The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test Consumption; BM, body mass; BMI, body mass index; CES-D-SF, Centre for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale Short Form; PCP, primary care provider; PROMIS-29, Patient Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System-29.

the VA's Electronic Health Record (EHR). This clinical note summarises information about the peer coach session for the PCP and generates a clinical reminder. During the next visit, the reminder facilitates documentation about whether the PCP discussed goals and provided further counselling.

In-person peer coach visit (40 min, baseline visit)

After the patients complete the online tool, they meet with a non-clinician, peer coach. The peer coach works with patients to achieve health-related goals using MI³⁸ and SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Timely) goal setting. ⁴² The peer coach performs the following tasks:

- ▶ Use worksheets to turn goals into SMART goals ⁴² and encourage participation in MOVE!, MOVE!TLC, or other programmes by providing brief MI with SMART Action Planning ⁴³ to address barriers (20 min).
- ► Teach self-monitoring of BM, diet and PA behaviours via pedometer, food log and/or apps (eg, MOVE! Coach, 44 My Fitness Pal) 45 (10 min).
- ► Enter a report for the PCP into CPRS summarising the encounter to communicate patients' progress to the PCP (10 min).

Twelve telephone coaching calls (30–40 min each)

To achieve sufficient intensity according to clinical guidelines, ¹⁵ PAL incorporates 12 telephone coaching calls by the peer coach over 1 year. Scheduled calls occur every 2 weeks (biweekly) for the first month and monthly for the remainder of the intervention. Patients receive a reminder call from the peer coach to self-monitor their BM, food intake and PA for at least 3 days before the coaching call. Studies suggest that episodes of short, consistent self-monitoring (for 3 days) lead to BM loss and may promote better adherence. ⁴⁶ Peer coaches use self-monitoring data to determine goal adherence, counsel patients and encourage small changes. ⁴⁷ They help patients create new goals when appropriate and use MI techniques to address barriers to behaviour change.

PCP counselling (3-5 min)

PCP in the PAL intervention arm are encouraged to provide brief MI to address barriers and discuss lifestyle goals, as needed, during regular medical visits. They document counselling with CPRS reminders (figure 3) and collaborate with peer coaches to discuss the patients' progress.

EUC control arm

Veteran patients in the EUC arm receive non-tailored healthy living handouts by RAs as well as information about the MOVE! programme including contact information to enrol. Patients follow up with their PCP for usual care.

Retention

Follow-up visits are scheduled at the baseline visit. One month prior to study visits, patients receive a reminder flyer in the mail. Additionally, 1 week and 1 day before their visits patients receive reminder phone calls from the RA. We also ask patients to provide contact information of a friend or family member to facilitate retention. To compensate for travel and time spent completing study measurements, veteran patients receive \$60 for the

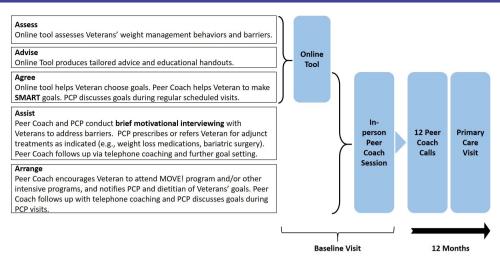


Figure 2 Integration of the Peer-Assisted Lifestyle (PAL) intervention components and the 5As (Assess, Advise, Agree, Assist, Arrange) counselling framework. PCP, primary care provider; SMART, Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Timely.

baseline visit, \$45 for the 6-month visit and \$50 for the 12-month visit.

Quality control

The study team meets weekly to monitor recruitment, data collection procedures and unanticipated adverse events. Any serious adverse events are reported to the Institutional Review Board. A data safety monitoring board (composed of VA leaders from ambulatory care, biostatistics and health services research) meets every 6 months to evaluate the data quality and timeliness, recruitment, accrual and retention, and participant risk versus benefit. The board has the authority to halt the trial if it perceives that harm is occurring due to the intervention.

Study measures

In-person study visits to collect data occur in a private research office or clinic room at the Brooklyn VA at baseline, 6 months and 12 months (table 1). During each in-person study visit, an RA administers a survey and collects anthropometric measures.

Aim 1: anthropometric measures

Participants remove their shoes, heavy clothing, empty their pockets and undo interfering hairstyles. Participants

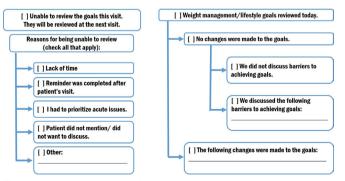


Figure 3 Logic model of the clinical reminder to facilitate weight management counselling.

stand with heels, buttocks, shoulder blades and back of head positioned against the ruler. Stature is measured once, rounded up to the nearest 0.5 cm, using a SECA 213 Portable Stadiometer. BM is measured at least twice using a HealthOMeter 349KLX Digital Medical Scale and rounded to the nearest 0.1 pounds. If the first two measures differ by 0.5 pounds or more, RAs take a third measure, averaging the two closest values for data analysis.

Waist circumference

RAs measure at the high point of the iliac crest on bare skin at minimal respiration, rounding down to the nearest 0.25 inch. If the first two measures differ by 0.5 inches or more, RAs take a third measure, averaging the two closest values for data analysis.

Blood pressure

Using an automated sphygmomanometer (Omron HEM-907XL), RAs measure blood pressure at least 30 min into the survey administration. This delay ensures that the patient has not consumed any caffeine or participated in PA during this time. If the first two systolic or diastolic values differ by 5.0 mm Hg or more, RAs repeat the two measures, and take the average of the two closest values for data analysis.

Aim 1: behavioural outcomes

Intensive lifestyle programme attendance

To evaluate the attendance (number of sessions) to MOVE! programmes, we use electronic chart review. We also assess the self-reported use of intensive programmes via survey items.

Physical activity

The International Physical Activity Questionnaire-Short Form (IPAQ-SF)⁴⁸ is used to measure the intensity, frequency and duration of PA and walking. Participants also wear Actigraph Link accelerometers (model GT9X-BT) on the non-dominant wrist for 7 days after all in-person visits (figure 1). The data from the ActiGraph



monitor will be processed using ActiLife software. PA behaviour characterised will include total PA expressed as average daily vector magnitude units, time spent sedentary, and in light and moderate to vigorous intensity.

Dietary changes

We assess fruit and vegetable intake using a seven-item subscale of the validated Food Behaviour Checklist (FBC), ⁴⁹ sweet and salty snack consumption using two items adapted from the Rapid Eating Assessment–Shortened Version (REAP-S), ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ and dietary changes including portion sizes for processed foods and sugar-sweetened beverages using six items from the Latino Dietary Behaviours Questionnaire (LDBQ). ⁵²

Self-monitoring and lifestyle behaviours

Patients report on how many days (scale: 0–7) during a typical week in the previous 6 months they have performed the following behaviours: weighing themselves, tracking their diet and PA, cooking a healthy meal at home and working out.⁵³

Aim 2: BM-loss predictors

Motivational factors

We assess self-efficacy for exercise⁵⁴ and for resisting overeating using the Weight Efficacy Lifestyle Questionnaire Short Form.⁵⁵ We also assess the stage of change for healthy diet⁵⁶ and exercise,⁵⁸ and outcome expectations for changes due to participation in exercise.⁵⁹ To assess intrinsic motivation for BM loss and self-monitoring, we use a subscale from the Treatment Self-Regulation Questionnaire⁶¹ (see online supplemental file B for questions).

Use of PAL intervention

We record the number and duration (in minutes) of phone coaching calls. During each telephone coaching session, patients report the attainment of their SMART goals. To assess improvement in BM loss, PA and dietary behaviours, we ask the patients about their use of pedometers and food logs (paper or via smartphone apps), and collect their recorded data. During study visits, the patients answer questions about their experience with their peer coach (eg, 'How willing would you be to go back to your peer coach for further support?' or 'My peer coach seems to know what he/she is doing.'). During exit interviews after the 12-month visit, the patients answer open-ended questions about any other health and lifestyle-related changes, and their experiences with PAL.

Aim 3: PCP counselling

Quality and frequency

To assess the use of 5As-based counselling, veteran patients report on their PCP use of 5As counselling practices (survey items that we have used previously). Adapted from previous research, the patients also report their satisfaction with their PCP treatment plan (eg, 'My doctor is making good decisions about how to help me manage my weight problems'), their perception

of fairness of decision-making and treatment (eg, 'My doctor listens to my views') and their willingness to follow their PCP recommendations (eg, 'I am trying very hard to follow my doctor's recommendations'). EHR reviews and chart abstraction provide information on the frequency of counselling (eg, completion of clinical reminders).

Competency and attitudes

We survey PCP before receiving training about obesity counselling and again after at least 12 months to measure 5As-related counselling competency and attitudes about obesity (including self-efficacy, outcome expectancy, discomfort and bias) using validated survey items ⁶⁵ (see online supplemental file C for the survey). PCP will participate in exit interviews to answer open-ended questions about their experiences with PAL.

Data analysis

Main outcomes will be analysed using intention-to-treat methodology. All the variables will be summarised using mean (SD) and median (IQR) for continuous variables and frequency tables for categorical variables overall and by study arms, respectively. Although the randomisation should balance the treatment arms, we will use Mann-Whitney tests for continuous variables and Fisher's exact tests for categorical variables to explore if both patients' and PCP baseline characteristics may differ between the two arms.

Aim 1: anthropometric measures and behavioural outcomes

The primary outcome is mean BM loss at 12 months. To compare outcomes between the two arms, we will use Mann-Whitney tests for continuous outcomes (eg, BM loss) and Fisher's exact tests for categorical outcomes (eg, number of patients achieving ≥5% BM loss). Unadjusted CIs will measure PAL's effects on the outcomes compared with EUC. Also, repeated measures modelling based on mixed models will compare outcomes between study arms, using baseline and follow-up data to adjust for characteristics (eg, diabetes, gender), considering: (1) the correlation among patients within PCP and (2) the correlation among repeated measures within patients. Model-based adjusted CIs will be provided to demonstrate PAL's effects on the outcome variables. These analyses combine the strength of both non-parametric tests, which are more powerful, and parametric tests, which are more robust, to justify our findings.

Aim 2: BM-loss predictors

Visualisation tools (eg, scatterplots) and descriptive analyses (eg, Spearman correlation coefficients) will display associations between BM change and potential BM-loss predictors (ie, motivational factors and use of PAL). Multivariate linear regression models for continuous variables and multiple logistic regression models for binary variables will further examine these predictors' associations with BM loss. We will construct classification and regression trees (CARTs) to generate the variable importance for each intervention component.



Aim 3: PCP counselling

Mann-Whitney tests for continuous provider-level outcomes and Fisher's exact tests for categorical provider-level outcomes will be used to compare the study arms at each survey. CIs of the effects will be computed as well.

Missing data analysis

Although the repeated measures modelling can address missing data automatically under the assumption of missing-at-random, we will further analyse the missing data due to loss of follow-up or non-response using an inverse-probability-weighting approach and a multiple-imputations approach. These approaches adjust for response bias based on baseline characteristics. To conduct sensitivity analyses under the practical assumption of missing not at random, multiple-imputations procedures with pattern-mixture models will examine the robustness of our findings when considering the least-favourable scenario where missing data from the PAL and EUC arms follow the same pattern.

Sample size and power analysis

We based our sample size on within-person BM change from baseline to 12 months in each arm. As similarities in BM change within clusters should only stem from PCP potentially treating their patients in their unique way, we assume a small but conservative interclass correlation coefficient of 0.0366 for patients of each PCP and a coefficient of variation of 0.25 for the cluster size, which was based on the data available at the Brooklyn VA. With eight physicians in the control group and six in the intervention group, we aim for 369 evaluable patients at 12 months to achieve 80% power and 5% type-I error for detecting a 2.4 kg (SD=6.0 kg) BM difference between the two arms. This amount of BM loss is consistent with findings from the ASPIRE VA study⁴⁷ and a systematic review of technology-assisted BM-loss interventions in primary care. 67 By incorporating a 20% dropout rate, PAL aims to recruit 461 patients.

Patient and public involvement

Feedback from patients and PCP enrolled in prior studies^{41 68} informed PAL's framework and intervention design. We assess the burden of the intervention among PAL patient and PCP participants during exit interviews (see the Study measures section). A summary of the results will be made available to the public after the study's conclusion and publication of the primary outcomes.

DISCUSSION

Developed through rigorous formative work, PAL provides comprehensive 5As counselling delivered by peer coaches in combination with brief counselling by PCP. Delivered by phone, PAL minimises patient travel and addresses logistical barriers like time and location, accommodating even hard-to-reach populations, such as those with lower income or who live in rural settings.

PAL can serve as an adjunct or stand-alone intervention, providing more moderate intensity systematic counselling, appealing to patients who do not have the time, ability or motivation to attend an intensive programme. To promote PCP counselling, PAL includes brief PCP training, peer coaching notes and clinical reminders. PAL is designed to fit into the workflow without overburdening the healthcare team, addressing important PCP barriers to counselling: lack of time and training. It requires 3–5 min of PCP time for brief counselling and documentation, which is a workload that was acceptable to most healthcare staff. It is a workload that was acceptable to most healthcare staff.

PAL may encounter challenges implementing a study protocol in a real-world setting. PCP and peer coach turnover may affect counselling quality and frequency. In anticipation of these challenges, patients are assigned a second back-up peer coach. The delivery of PAL may differ between patients as they may experience different barriers, prefer varying resources and set individualised nutrition and PA goals. To address these potential confounders, we assess these differences in implementation (eg, types of goals) as well as fidelity of counselling. These data will also help generate hypotheses about which components are most effective and fill a critical research gap; a systematic review on motivational interviewing in telehealth interventions finds that few trials (2 of 15) reported how engagement in different components and fidelity measures related to BM-loss outcomes.⁶⁹

Assessment accuracy could be reduced because some of the measures rely on self-report (eg, PA), which can be affected by recall and social desirability biases. Although RAs receive comprehensive training and follow rigorous protocols, the lack of blinding to participants' group assignment could result in measurement biases that inadvertently favour the intervention group. Lastly, while we aim to recruit a representative sample and have few exclusions for eligibility, patients who enrol in the study may feel more motivated than the average primary care patient, making the results less generalisable. Because PAL is investigated within a single VA site, future studies may test the implementation of PAL within different healthcare systems and populations.

This study emphasises the importance of incorporating obesity counselling in primary care and adds the innovation of using peer coaches, which addresses the specific needs of veteran patients and is cost-effective. The PAL intervention has the potential to improve obesity treatment within primary care and could serve as a model for integrating peer-supported evidence-based 5As obesity counselling within urban healthcare settings.

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

All study procedures have been reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board and the Research and Development Committee at the VA NY Harbor Health Systems (#01607). All participants are provided oral and written information on the study and asked to sign an



informed consent form (see online supplemental file D) and a Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) authorisation (see online supplemental file E). Only authorised study staff will have access to the study data.

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Contributors MJ initiated the collaboration, conceived of and obtained funding for the project. SES and CT contributed to the conception and design of the study. SS, SW, JMB, SLO and VS helped with developing the survey and data collection tools. YF and BW devised the statistical analysis plan and monitor data collection. AS advised on the development and implementation of the qualitative methods associated with the study and contributes to associated dissemination activities. MJ developed the conceptual model. SS and DG developed intervention materials and protocols. SS, LW and PD implement the study protocol. SS and LW manage the project day-to-day and supervise staff. All coauthors contributed to the conception of this work and critically reviewed and approved the final manuscript.

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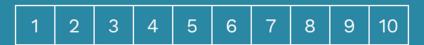
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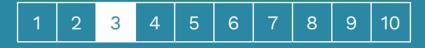
How important is controlling your weight to you?



Not Very Important Important



How important is controlling your weight to you?



Not Important Very Important BMJ Open

Managing your weight is important to you- that's great!

Let's get started.

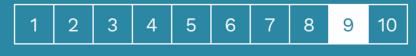
NEXT



BMJ Open

Question 1

How important is controlling your weight to you?



Not Important Very Important

Many people feel that other things are more important. We can talk about what steps are possible for you right now.

NEXT



How much can you rely on family or friends for support and encouragement?



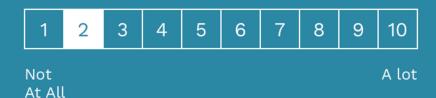
Not At All



A lot



How much can you rely on family or friends for support and encouragement?

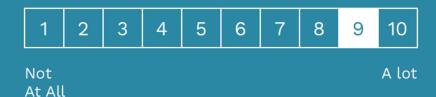


Many people like you do not get a lot of support from family and friends. We're here to help you and talk about how we can best support you.

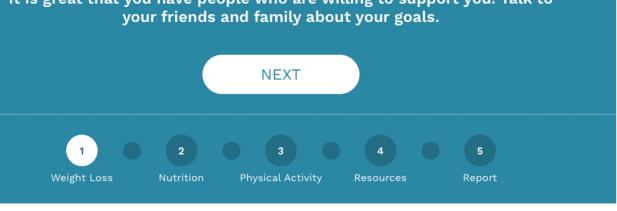




How much can you rely on family or friends for support and encouragement?



It is great that you have people who are willing to support you! Talk to your friends and family about your goals.



Which of the following make it hard to manage your weight?

(Select all that apply or none)

Low self esteem/sadness	Difficulty with self-control
Stress or nervousness	Hungry all the time
Family Problems	Smoking
Boredom	Medications
No motivation	Other (enter here)
Loneliness	
NE	EXT
	3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physica	ll Activity Resources Report

Which of the following make it hard to manage your weight?

(Select all that apply or none)

Low self esteem/sadness	Difficulty with self-control
Stress or nervousness	Hungry all the time
Family Problems	Smoking
Boredom	Medications
No motivation	Other (enter here)
Loneliness	
NE	EXT
1 2 2	3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physical	l Activity Resources Report

How often do you overeat?

Never
Less than once a week
Once a week
2 - 4 times a week
5 or more times a week

1 2 3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physical Activity Resources Report

How often do you overeat?



Congratulations! Portion control is an important aspect to weight control.





How often do you overeat?

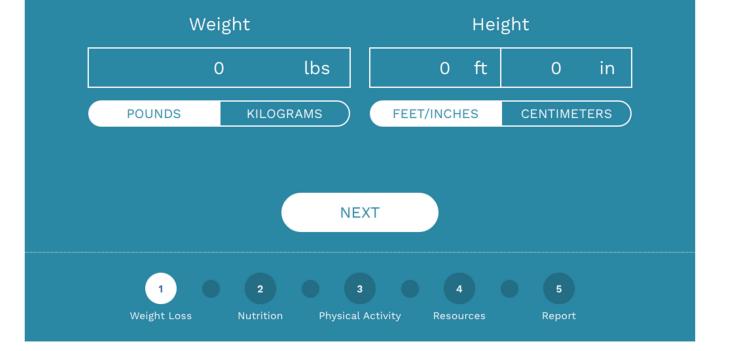
Never
Less than once a week
Once a week
2 - 4 times a week
5 or more times a week

Portion control will help you maintain a healthy weight. We can help.

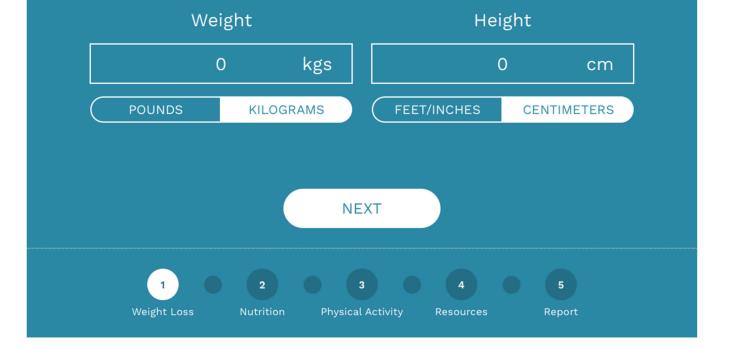




Enter your weight and height so we can calculate your risk for weight-related health problems.



Enter your weight and height so we can calculate your risk for weight-related health problems.



Your Weight-Related Risk

Based on your height and weight, you are at a normal risk for health problems. Managing your weight can reduce these risks.

Your health care team is here to support you!

CREATE WEIGHT LOSS GOAL



Your Weight-Related Risk

Based on your height and weight, you are at a high risk for health problems. Managing your weight can reduce these risks.

Your health care team is here to support you!

CREATE WEIGHT LOSS GOAL



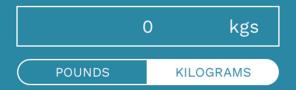
How much weight would you like to lose in the next 6 months?





NEXT

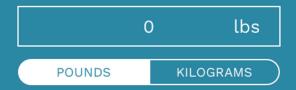
How much weight would you like to lose in the next 6 months?





1 2 3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physical Activity Resources Report

How much weight would you like to lose in the next 6 months?



We recommend starting with a weight loss goal within X - Y pounds (5-10% of your current weight)

To change your weight loss goal, enter a new weight.



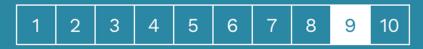
How confident are you that you can achieve this goal?

1	2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Not Very Confident Confident



How confident are you that you can achieve this goal?



Not Confident Very Confident

CONTINUE TO SUMMARY

1 2 3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physical Activity Resources Report

Step 1 Summary

Here is your weight loss goal



In the next 6 months you would like to

lose 20 pounds

We are here to support you and help you reach your goal!

Now let's move onto nutrition.



What do you think may get in the way of changing your eating habits?

(Select all that apply or none)

Eating fast food	Feeling hungry
Unmotivated	Family/friends do not eat healthy
Not enough time	Eating too much
Not enough money	Other (enter here)
	NEXT
1 2 Weight Loss Nutrition	3 4 5 Physical Activity Resources Report

What do you think may get in the way of changing your eating habits?

(Select all that apply or none)

Eating fast food	Feeling hungry
Unmotivated	Family/friends do not eat healthy
Not enough time	Eating too much
Not enough money	Other (enter here)
	NEXT
1 2 Weight Loss Nutrition	3 4 5 Physical Activity Resources Report

In an average week, how often do you eat meals from sit-down or takeout restaurants?



Supplemental material







0 - 1 times a week 2 - 3 times a week 4 - 6 times

7 or more times a week



In an average week, how often do you eat meals from sit-down or takeout restaurants?



_ _

0 - 1 times a week 2 - 3 times a week 4 - 6 times

7 or more times a week

Cooking your own food is a great way to make healthy choices.

NEXT

1 2 3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physical Activity Resources Report

In an average week, how often do you eat meals from sit-down or takeout restaurants?

0 - 1 times 2 - 3 tin

a week

Supplemental material

2 - 3 times

4 - 6 times

7 or more times a week

Restaurant foods are often unhealthy or high in calories.

NEXT

1 2 3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physical Activity Resources Report

How important is it for you to reduce the number of meals you eat from sit-down or takeout restaurants?



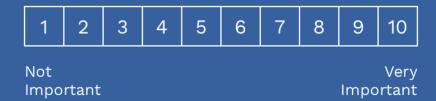




How important is it for you to reduce the number of meals you eat from sit-down or takeout restaurants?

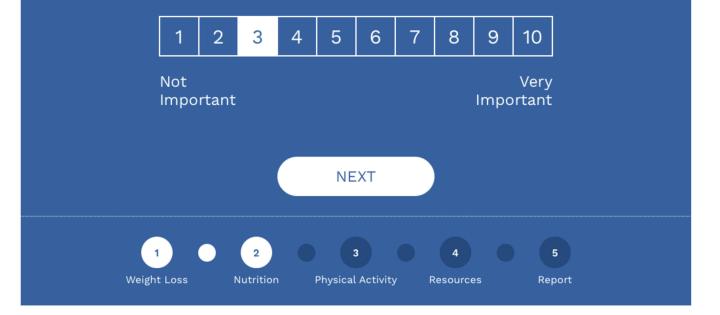


How important is it for you to choose healtier foods from sit-down or takeout restaurants?





How important is it for you to choose healtier foods from sit-down or takeout restaurants?



How many servings of fruit do you eat a day?

(Not including fruit juice or smoothies)

1 SERVING =





0 - 1 servings a day



2 - 3 servings a day



3 or more servings a day



How many servings of fruit do you eat a day?

(Not including fruit juice or smoothies)

1 SERVING =









You may not be eating enough fruit. Try to eat about 2 cups of fruit a day.





How many servings of fruit do you eat a day?

(Not including fruit juice or smoothies)

1 SERVING =









Congratulations! You eat enough fruit.

NEXT



How important is it for you to eat more servings of fruit each day?



Not Important Very Important



How important is it for you to eat more servings of fruit each day?



How many servings of vegetables do you eat a day?

1 SERVING =





a day







How many servings of vegetables do you eat a day?

1 SERVING =







a day



Vegetables are very healthy. Try to fill half of your plate with vegetables.

NEXT

1 2 3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physical Activity Resources Report

How many servings of vegetables do you eat a day?

1 SERVING =







servings a day



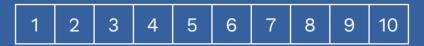
3 or more servings a day

Congratulations! You eat enough vegetables.

NEXT

Weight Loss Nutrition Physical Activity Resources Report

How important is it for you to eat more vegetables?



Not Important Very Important



How important is it for you to eat more vegetables?



Supplemental material

How many sugar-sweetened beverages like soda, juice, tea or coffee with sugar, do you drink per day?





How many sugar-sweetened beverages like soda, juice, tea or coffee with sugar, do you drink per day?



Sugary drinks have a lot of calories. Water is a healthy alternative.

NEXT



How many sugar-sweetened beverages like soda, juice, tea or coffee with sugar, do you drink per day?



Congratulations! Drinking water is a great way to avoid extra calories.

NEXT



How important is it for you to replace sugarsweetened drinks with water?



Not Important Very Important



How important is it for you to replace sugarsweetened drinks with water?



Do you drink alcoholic beverages such as beer, malt liquor, wine, etc?





Do you drink alcoholic beverages such as beer, malt liquor, wine, etc?



Alcohol is high in calories; limiting alcohol can be an important step in achieving weight loss goals.





Do you drink alcoholic beverages such as beer, malt liquor, wine, etc?

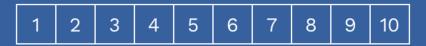


That's great. Keep it up!





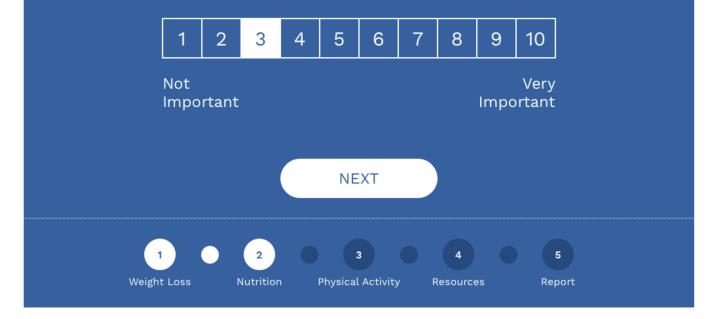
How important is it for you to reduce the amount of alcohol that you drink?



Not Important Very Important



How important is it for you to reduce the amount of alcohol that you drink?



How often do you eat sweets or unhealthy snack foods?



Supplemental material





2 - 3 times a day



a day



How often do you eat sweets or unhealthy snack foods?

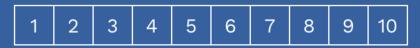


How often do you eat sweets or unhealthy snack foods?





How important is it for you to eat fewer sweets and snack foods?



Not Important Very Important



How important is it for you to eat fewer sweets and snack foods?



How important is it for you to eat smaller portions or limit second helpings?



Not Important Very Important



How important is it for you to eat smaller portions or limit second helpings?



Please select 1 or 2 nutrition goals to focus on





Weight Loss

Nutrition

Please select 1 or 2 nutrition goals to focus on

Physical Activity

	Eat less takeout			
	Order healtier at restaurants			
	Eat more fruit a day			
I	Eat more vegetables a day			
E	Drink fewer sugary drinks			
	Drink less alcohol			
	Eat less sweets and snacks			
	Eat smaller portions			
Other (Write in your own goal here)				
	NEXT			

Report

Resources

Step 2 Summary **Here is your nutrition goal**



In the next 6 months you would like to

Eat more vegetables Eat fewer sweets and snacks



What do you think may get in the way of you being more physically active?

(Select all that apply or none)

Not enough time	Not enough money	No place to be active
No transportation	Don't like to exercise	Daily habits
Pain	Back problems	Muscle/joint issues
Heart/lung disease	Too tired	Other (enter here)
	NEXT	
1	2 3	4 5
		sources Report

What do you think may get in the way of you being more physically active?

(Select all that apply or none)

Not enough time	Not enough money	No place to be active
No transportation	Don't like to exercise	Daily habits
Pain	Back problems	Muscle/joint issues
Heart/lung disease	Too tired	Other (enter here)
	NEXT	
1 Weight Loss	2 3 Nutrition Physical Activity Res	4 5 cources Report

How many days a week do you engage in moderate or vigorous activity?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Moderate Physical Activity





- · Light sweating
- · Small increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is difficult
- 150 min/week recommended

Vigorous Physical Activity





- Heavy sweating
- · Large increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is very difficult
- 75 min/week recommended



How many days a week do you engage in moderate or vigorous activity?



Moderate Physical Activity





- Light sweating
- · Small increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is difficult
- 150 min/week recommended

Vigorous Physical Activity



- · Heavy sweating
- · Large increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is very difficult
- 75 min/week recommended

NEXT

1 2 3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physical Activity Resources Report

How many minutes do you engage in physical activity per week?

15 30 45 60 7	75 150
---------------	----------

Moderate Physical Activity



- · Light sweating
- · Small increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is difficult
- 150 min/week recommended

Vigorous Physical Activity





- Heavy sweating
- · Large increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is very difficult
- 75 min/week recommended



How many minutes do you engage in physical activity per week?

15 30 45 60 75 150

Moderate Physical Activity



- · Light sweating
- Small increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is difficult
- 150 min/week recommended

Vigorous Physical Activity



- Heavy sweating
- · Large increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is very difficult
- 75 min/week recommended

NEXT

1 2 3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physical Activity Resources Report

Question 16

What kind of physical activity do you currently do?

(Select up to 3 or none)

Walking	Swimming
Running	Sports
Bicycling	Housework/Gardening
Aerobic excercise	Weightlifting
Dancing	Other (enter here)
	NEXT
1 2 eight Loss Nutrition Phy	3 4 5 vsical Activity Resources Report

The American Heart Association recommends



150 minutes of moderate exercise per week



75 minutes of vigorous exercise per week



You said you exercise

XX minutes per week

Physical activity is important for keeping your metabolism active, strengthening your heart, and decreasing pain!

CREATE A NEW PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GOAL

NEXT

1













n Dhu

Resources

Report

Weight Loss

Nutrition

Physical Activity

The American Heart Association recommends



150 minutes of moderate exercise per week



75 minutes of vigorous exercise per week



You said you exercise

XX minutes per week

Congratulations!

CREATE A NEW PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GOAL

NEXT

1



2









Weight Loss

Nutrition

Physical Activity

Resources

Report

How many days a week do you want to engage in physical activity?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Moderate Physical Activity



- Light sweating
- Small increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is difficult
- 150 min/week recommended

Vigorous Physical Activity



- · Heavy sweating
- · Large increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is very difficult
- 75 min/week recommended



How many days a week do you want to engage in physical activity?



Moderate Physical Activity



- · Light sweating
- · Small increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is difficult
- 150 min/week recommended

Vigorous Physical Activity



- · Heavy sweating
- · Large increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is very difficult
- 75 min/week recommended

NEXT

1 2 3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physical Activity Resources Report

How many minutes do you want to engage in moderate or vigorous activity?

15 30 45 60 75 150

Moderate Physical Activity



- · Light sweating
- Small increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is difficult
- 150 min/week recommended

Vigorous Physical Activity



- · Heavy sweating
- · Large increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is very difficult
- 75 min/week recommended



How many minutes do you want to engage in moderate or vigorous activity?

15 30 45 60 75 150

Moderate Physical Activity



- · Light sweating
- · Small increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is difficult
- 150 min/week recommended

Vigorous Physical Activity



- · Heavy sweating
- · Large increase in heart rate/breathing
- Talking is very difficult
- 75 min/week recommended

NEXT

1 2 3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physical Activity Resources Report

Step 3 Summary **Here is your physical activity goal**



In the next 6 months you would like to engage in moderate or vigorous physical activity

3 days per week 30 minutes per day



Which of the following are you interested in? VA MOVE! ? VA TeleMOVE! ? Weight Watchers ? VA MOVE! Coach Mobile 🕐 VA Healthy Teaching Kitchen 🔞 Gym Membership (non-VA) ? VA MOVE! Telephone Lifestyle Coaching 🕝 Shape Up NYC ? Other programs/resources (non VA) 🔞 **NEXT** Weight Loss Physical Activity Nutrition Resources Report

Which of the following are you interested in enrolling in or getting

VA MOVE!

is a program that supports Veterans to lose weight and improve health. Twelve in-person meetings provide teaching, access to dieticians, physical therapists, health psychologists, and other Veterans.



Which of the following are you interested in enrolling in or getting

VA TeleMOVE!

is a program that supports Veterans to lose weight and improve health. It is a telehealth program that lets you participate from home, when it is most convenient for you.



Which of the following are you interested in enrolling in or getting

Weight Watchers

is a program that can be helpful for weight loss. This program provides information regarding healthy eating habits, and group support. You can join online or in-person.



Which of the following are you interested in enrolling in or getting

VA MOVE! Coach Mobile

is a weight loss app for smart phones developed by the MOVE! staff at the VA Hospital. It is a 19-week program that guides participants to lose weight through education and use of interactive tools.



Which of the following are you interested in enrolling in or getting

VA Healthy Teaching Kitchen

offers in-person cooking demonstrations and healthy recipe prep for Veterans and their families.



Which of the following are you interested in enrolling in or getting

Gym Membership (non-VA)

Your Health Coach can help you locate a convenient and affordable gym for you to exercise and participate in sports.



Which of the following are you interested in enrolling in or getting

VA MOVE! Telephone Lifestyle Coaching

is a telephone-based program that supports Veterans to lose weight. The program provides pedometers and weight scales to aid you in your weight-loss journey.



Which of the following are you interested in enrolling in or getting

Shape Up NYC

offers fitness classes open to everyone in New York. The classes are free!



Which of the following are you interested in enrolling in or getting

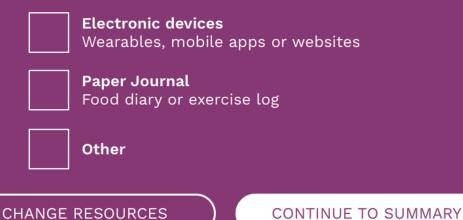
Other programs/resources (non VA)

Losing weight can be challenging. There are many options for increasing exercise and changing your eating habits. Please let us know how we can help you!



Tracking Your Progress

Keeping track of your diet and physical activity can help you reach your new goals. Would you like to track your progress by paper or with an electronic device?



1 2 3 4 5
Weight Loss Nutrition Physical Activity Resources Report

Here are additional resources to help you achieve your goals



Weight Watchers
Gym

Electronic devices
Journal

CHANGE RESOURCES

Supplemental material

FINISH



Weight Efficacy Lifestyle Questionnaire Short Form[1]

How confident are you that you can resist overeating in each of the following situations?

On a scale of 0 (not at all confident) to 10 (completely confident), choose ONE number that reflects how confident you feel now about being able to successfully resist overeating.

I am confident I can resist overeating when:

- 1. When I am anxious or nervous.
- 2. On the weekend.
- 3. When I am tired.
- 4. When I am watching TV or using the computer.
- 5. When I am depressed.
- 6. When I am in a social setting (or at a party).
- 7. When I am angry or irritable.
- 8. When others are pressuring me to eat.

Not At All Confident					Moderately Confident					Completely Confident
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Self-Efficacy For Exercise[2]

How confident are you that you can participate in regular physical activity or exercise in each of the following situations?

On a scale of 0 (not at all confident) to 10 (completely confident), choose ONE number that reflects how confident you feel now about being able to successfully participate in regular physical activity or exercise.

I am confident I can participate in regular physical activity or exercise when:

- 1. I am tired.
- 2. I am in a bad mood.
- 3. I feel I don't have the time
- 4. I am on vacation
- 5. It is raining or snowing.

Not At All Confident					Moderately Confident					Completely Confident
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

<u>Intrinsic Motivation (Subscales Of The Treatment Self-Regulation Questionnaire)</u>[3,4]

There are many reasons why people try to lose or control their weight. How true is each reason for you?

I try to lose weight or control my weight because...

- 1. I feel that it would improve my health.
- 2. Being overweight makes it difficult to do many things.
- 3. I feel that it would improve my physical appearance.
- 4. I find weight-loss to be an exciting, personal challenge.

Not True for Me	Rarely True for	Sometimes True	True for Me	Very True for
1100 1100 101 1110	Me	for Me		me
1	2	3	4	5

I do things like weigh myself and keep track of what I eat and my physical activity or exercise because...

- 1. I feel it helps me stay motivated.
- 2. I believe that it helps me stay focused on my weight-loss efforts.
- 3. I find that it helps me stay under my calorie goal and exercise more.
- 4. I find it rewarding to track and view my personal progress.

Not True for Me	Rarely True for	Sometimes True	True for Me	Very True for
Not True for Me	Me	for Me	True for ivie	me
1	2	3	4	5

Stage Of Change For Healthy Diet[5,6]

Each of these statements represents where various people are in their thinking about changing their eating or eating more healthily. Which statement best indicates where you are now? Have you made changes to your eating habits?

Yes, I have been	Yes, I have been	No, but I intend	No, but I intend	No, and I do not
for more than 6	but for less than	to in the next 30	to in the next 6	intend to in the
months	6 months	days	months	next 6 months
5	4	3	2	1

Stage Of Change For Exercise[7]

Each statement represents where various people are in their thinking about changing or increasing their physical activity. Have you made changes to or increased your physical activity?

Yes, I have been	Yes, I have been	No, but I intend	No, but I intend	No, and I do not
for more than 6	but for less than	to in the next 30	to in the next 6	intend to in the
months	6 months	days	months	next 6 months
5	4	3	2	1

Outcome Expectations For Changes Due To Participation In Exercise [8,9]

We would like to know how the following factors have changed, if at all, over the past 6 months due to participation in physical activity or exercise?

- 1. Physical Shape and Appearance
- 2. Quality of Sleep
- 3. Body Weight
- 4. Physical Fitness
- 5. Mood
- 6. Confidence and Well-being
- 7. Stress

Not At All or N/A					Moderate Improvement					Extreme Improvement
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

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- [9] A.C. King, C.B. Taylor, W.L. Haskell, R.F. DeBusk, Influence of regular aerobic exercise on psychological health: a randomized, controlled trial of healthy middle-aged adults., Health Psychol. 8 (1989) 305–324. https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-6133.8.3.305.

PAL – Peer Assisted Lifestyle



PAL – The Peer Assisted Lifestyle Intervention is a VA-funded and IRB-approved research study (MIRB #1607) to assess the effectiveness of a technology-assisted intervention to promote weight loss, behavior change, and participation in intensive weight management programs among our patients. We also hope to learn whether the program promotes primary care provider weight counseling for patients to make healthier lifestyle choices.

The purpose of this before and after survey is to assess the impact of the intervention so research staff can understand implementation issues. We will follow up with you in 1 year with a similar survey. Your survey participation is entirely voluntary; you can choose not to complete this survey or participate in the trainings if you are invited. Your decision will not impact your employment or status at the Department of Veterans Affairs in any way. Completing the survey implies your consent to allow us to use your responses in this study. If you participate now, you can choose to withdraw your participation at any time.

Your decision to participate and your individual responses will not be viewed by anyone other than the PAL Study staff. The main risk of participating is a slight chance of the loss of confidentiality; however, we take steps such as storing files in locked cabinets and using password-protected computers, to minimize this risk. Once your responses are entered into a study table, we will replace your name with a study ID number. Only one PAL Study staff member will retain access to the file linking your study ID number and your name. Your data will only be reported in the aggregate, without any personally identifying information. If you have any questions about this survey, please contact Laura Wong at laura.wong1@va.gov or 212-686-7500 x5098 or the New York Harbor VA Research Compliance Officer, Marna Abarientos at marna.abarientos@va.gov or 212-686-7500 x7443.

We know how busy you are and we appreciate you taking the time to complete this questionnaire. Thank you in advance for your participation and valuable insight.

Melanie Jay, MD, Principal Investigator

Melanie.Jay@va.gov

Part I

Please choose the response that best characterizes your CURRENT ABILITYTO PERFORM (OR TEACH) each of the following 5A recommended tasks.

	Know very little about it and NOT ABLE TO PERFORM IT AT ALL	Know something about it and SOMEWHAT ABLE TO PERFORM IT	ABLE TO PERFORM IT WELL	ABLE TO TEACH OTHERS HOW TO DO IT	Decline to Answer
Obtain diet history (e.g., 24-hour recall, food record, or food frequency).					
Assess and interpret body mass index (BMI) from weight and height measurements.					
Assess diet for common unhealthy behaviors associated with obesity (e.g., sweetened beverages, nutritional quality of snacks, frequent meals from fast food restaurants, etc.).					
Assess current level of physical activity.					
Assess each patient's readiness and ability to work on weight loss according to health beliefs and stage of change.					
Discuss the effect of obesity on present and future health and personalize risk to each patient.					
Advise patients on ways to improve diet.					
Advise patients on ways to improve physical activity.					
Address patients' concerns and answer questions regarding treatment options for obesity including medications and bariatric surgery.					
Describe the MOVE! Program to my patients and answer questions.					

	Know very little about it and NOT ABLE TO PERFORM IT AT ALL	Know something about it and SOMEWHAT ABLE TO PERFORM IT	ABLE TO PERFORM IT WELL	ABLE TO TEACH OTHERS HOW TO DO IT	Decline to Answer
Assist patients in setting realistic goals for weight loss.					
Work with patients to agree on sustainable behavioral / lifestyle goals (e.g., diet and physical activity).					
Work with patients to agree on goals for health outcomes (e.g., improve mood).					
Help make patients' weight management goals into SMART goals (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and timely).					
Use motivational interviewing skills to activate patients to change behavior.					
Provide brief counseling intervention to help patient lose weight.					
Address patient barriers to weight management.					
Prescribe medications for weight loss.					
Choose medications that are less likely to cause weight gain in individuals at risk for obesity or who are already obese.					
Recognize which patients should be sent for a bariatric surgery evaluation based on the NIH Conference Criteria.					
Counsel patients about the risks and benefits of the different procedures for weight loss surgery.					
Refer to clinic-based weight management programs (e.g., MOVE! Program).					

	Know very little about it and NOT ABLE TO PERFORM IT AT ALL	Know something about it and SOMEWHAT ABLE TO PERFORM IT	ABLE TO PERFORM IT WELL	ABLE TO TEACH OTHERS HOW TO DO IT	Decline to Answer
Refer patients to community- based weight management programs and weight management resources.					
Refer patients with obesity to the appropriate ancillary healthcare provider for care (e.g., mental health worker, dietician, exercise specialist, bariatric specialist).					
Collaborate with registered dieticians and other providers to support weight management.					
Monitor patient's progress with regards to weight management.					

Part II

	T	1	ī		
	Disagree Strongly	Disagree Somewhat	Agree Somewhat	Agree Strongly	Decline to Answer
I feel uncomfortable when examining a patient with obesity.					
It is difficult for me to feel empathy for a patient with obesity.					
I have negative reactions towards the appearance of patients with obesity.					
I feel qualified to treat patients with obesity.					
I have been successful in treating patients for obesity.					
The best role for a physician in weight management is to provide treatment rather than referral.					
Most obese patients could reach a normal weight (for height) if motivated.					

	Disagree Strongly	Disagree Somewhat	Agree Somewhat	Agree Strongly	Decline to Answer
Obesity is primarily caused by behavioral factors.					
Obesity is a treatable condition.					
Most patients with obesity will not lose a significant amount of weight.					
Treating patients with obesity is very frustrating.					
Most patients with obesity are well aware of the health risks of obesity.					
Bariatric surgery is a SAFE option for weight loss in patients with class III (extreme) obesity.					
I feel comfortable referring patients for bariatric surgery.					
When there are alternatives available, it is important to choose medications that are less likely to cause further weight gain in individuals with obesity.					
Medications can play a significant role in a patient's risk of developing obesity.					
Providing weight management counseling is a priority when I am caring for a patient with obesity.					
I receive adequate support from other members of the Primary care team (e.g. nurses, dietitians, health coaches) to provide weight management to patients.					
I have a personal desire to counsel patients about weight management.					
If a patient is overweight/obese, I feel awkward discussing his/her weight.					
I feel confident treating overweight/obese patients.					

		Disagree Strongly	Disagree Somewhat	Agree Somewhat	Agree Strongly	Decline to Answer
I feel effective in helpin overweight/obese patie manage their weight.	_					
I have a personal desire counsel patients about						
I have a personal desire counsel patients about						
I find it rewarding to tal someone about nutritic						
Counseling about nutrit not change behavior.	ion does					
Your Name: Do you identify as: female male other						
 □ decline to answer What is your degree: □ MD □ NP □ RN □ LPN □ decline to answer How many years have you been practicing at this site?						
How many years have y						



Please type or print legibly:

Last name,

First name

M.I.

Subject Name:

Study Title: The Peer Assisted Lifestyle (PAL) intervention protocol: A technology-assisted weight-loss

intervention within Patient Aligned Care Teams at the VA

Principal Investigator: Melanie Jay, MD MS

Version Date: 07/29/2019

Participants full SSN:

INTRODUCTION

You are being asked to volunteer to participate in a VA-approved research study at **the VA New York Harbor Healthcare System** (VA NYHHS). It is important that you read and understand the information on this form and discuss it with family and friends if you wish. Ask one of the study staff if there is anything that is not clear or if you would like more details. Take your time to decide.

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

<u>Purpose of the study:</u> To pilot test a weight management intervention among Veterans in order to improve weight management counseling within VA primary care.

Expected enrollment: Up to 520 VA patients and 30 VA health providers/staff are expected to enroll. You are being asked to participate in this study because you have been identified as a patient who could gain a health benefit from personalized behavior change information in the area of diet and exercise to lose weight.

<u>Study conducted by Principal Investigator</u>: Melanie Jay, MD MS (VA New York Harbor Healthcare System, NYU Langone Medical Center) as part of a VA-funded grant to explore feasibility of a cluster randomized controlled trial at the VA New York Harbor Healthcare System.

DURATION OF THE RESEARCH

Expected research study length: 1 year (with potential monitoring of weight for an additional year)

Your individual participation requires 3 in-person study visits:

- Baseline study visit (~1-3 hours), Follow-up study visits at 6 and 12 months (1-2 hours)

Your individual participation may require additional participation in 10-12 brief (<30 minutes) phone conversations with a health coach over 1 year as part of the intervention study. To be eligible to participate, you need to have a cellular or traditional telephone.

FOR IRB USE ONLY:

IRB Approval Date: 11/04/19

VA NYHHS IRB-APPROVED INFORMED CONSENT DOCUMENT

VA Form **10-1086**As modified on 02/05/15

Page 1 of 8

MIRB ID:

1607



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Principal Investigator: Melanie Jay, MD MS

Version Date: 07/29/2019

STUDY PROCEDURES

Baseline study visit: You will be asked to come to the Brooklyn VA for 1-3 hours and you will be randomly assigned to one of two intervention groups. You will complete a questionnaire with several questions to provide information about your dietary and exercise habits, your attitudes about your health, and your experiences with the healthcare system. Basic physical measurements (i.e. height, weight, waist circumference, blood pressure) will also be taken. You may also be asked to complete a routine blood draw at the Diagnostics Center to measure HbA1c and lipid levels. Depending on your group assignment, you may have the opportunity to use an online weight management and goal-setting tool to discuss these topics more in detail with a research team member and set behavior change goals and/or receive educational materials. Afterwards, you may be asked to complete an exit questionnaire.

<u>Follow-up study visits</u>: You will be asked to come back to the Brooklyn VA for 2 follow-up study visits at 6 and 12 months after the Baseline study visit. Each follow-up study visit (1-2 hours), you will be asked to complete follow-up questionnaires, basic physical measurements, and a routine blood draw at the Diagnostic Center.

<u>Data Collection</u>: Your interactions with research staff and health providers may be recorded for research purposes. In addition, research staff may share important information related to your care with your primary care provider. Additional data will be collected via paper/online guestionnaires and study visits notes.

If you decide to take part in this study, you will also need to do the following to the best of your ability:

- Keep your study visit appointments. If it is necessary to miss an appointment, please contact the investigator or research study staff to reschedule as soon as you know you will miss the appointment.
- Complete your questionnaires as instructed.
- Ask questions as you think of them.
- Tell the investigator or research staff if you change your mind about staying in the study.
- Tell the investigator or research staff about anything that may affect your participation in the study.

FOR IRB USE ONLY:

IRB Approval Date: 11/04/19

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MIRB ID: 1607

VA Form **10-1086** As modified on 02/05/15

VA NYHHS IRB-APPROVED INFORMED CONSENT DOCUMENT

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Please type or print legibly:

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Principal Investigator: Melanie Jay, MD MS

Version Date: 07/29/2019

POSSIBLE RISKS OR DISCOMFORTS

Any intervention has possible risks and discomforts and rare, unknown, or unforeseeable (unanticipated) risks also may occur. However, there are no more than minimal risks to your health or well-being from participation in this study.

For Participants with Diabetes Only: If you have diabetes, increasing physical activity and changing your diet can cause hypoglycemia (low sugar). While the risks of hypoglycemia happening as a result of this study are small, hypoglycemia can be life threatening. By agreeing to participate in this study, you accept this risk. You must be familiar with the symptoms of hypoglycemia and how to manage it. Symptoms of hypoglycemia include sweating, confusion, irritability, headaches, feeling shaky, and/or heart palpitations. Having sugar (glucose tablets or juice) immediately will improve the symptoms. If you experience an episode of hypoglycemia, you must notify your doctor and our study team. Also, if you are prescribed insulin during the study period, please let the study team know since this could increase the risks of hypoglycemia.

The researchers understand that exploration of these topics and a persons' individual struggle with their weight can be emotionally charged for many people, particularly considering the stigma placed on obesity in our society. The researchers have been trained in order to effectively facilitate conversations on this sensitive topic and will seek to minimize any emotional discomfort you may feel during the study. Additionally, any potential behavior changes related to diet or exercise will be assessed and approved by properly trained individuals including select research staff, the Primary Investigator, and health professionals. All research study procedures will be completed in a private setting.

Risks of the usual care you receive are not risks of the research and are not included in this consent form. You should talk with your health care providers about risks of usual care.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

By participating in this intervention study, you will have the opportunity to receive weight management information. Talking about these topics with trained researchers could serve as support or motivation for the difficult task of diet and exercise behavior change. In addition, you may also be able to discuss weight management behaviors and use individualized techniques to improve diet and exercise and set health behavior change goals. This could help you with motivation and give you tangible methods for weight loss.

FOR IRB USE ONLY:

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VA NYHHS IRB-APPROVED INFORMED CONSENT DOCUMENT

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ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES

Your participation in this weight management intervention study is voluntary and completely optional. You may choose not to participate in this study. A decision to not participate in this study will not impact your normal medical care. You may discuss other weight management options with your doctor.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Taking part in this intervention study will involve collecting some private data about you via questionnaires, discussions, research notes, and a review of your medical record.

This data will be protected in the following ways:

- All written data will be kept in locked filing cabinets and electronic data (including survey responses, audio files, and responses to online tool) on secure VA servers and only accessible on VA password protected computers. Original audio files will be removed from recorders.
- Data will be accessed by research team members.
- For transcription of audio files, files will be sent as encrypted files through the secure server to the VA-contracted transcription company, Transcription Outsourcing, LLC. Transcripts will be de-identified by leaving all identifiable information out of the transcript and using only a unique coded identifier generated by the Principal Investigator. This unique identifier will not use any identifying information (i.e. it will not be generated using the subject's social security number, name, etc.) Recorded information will be transferred to Transcription Outsourcing via a HIPAA-compliant web portal using a VA computer. The transcripts will then be stored and analyzed on a VA secure server.
- The online weight management and goal-setting tool uses a web-interface to ask health questions and collect the data in order to deliver tailored advice. This website will be hosted on an NYU server. Data Use Agreements have been setup with both parties and the VA to protect ownership and use of collected coded data. Data will be regularly migrated from NYU's server to the VA server via encrypted USB drive.
- Other persons and organizations, including co-investigators, federal and state regulatory agencies, and the IRB(s) overseeing the research may receive your information during the course of this study.
- Except when required by law, study information shared with persons and organizations outside of the VA will not identify you by name, social security number, address, telephone number, or any other direct personal identifier.

FOR IRB USE ONLY:

IRB Approval Date: 11/04/19

MIRB ID:

1607

VA Form **10-1086**As modified on 02/05/15

VA NYHHS IRB-APPROVED INFORMED CONSENT DOCUMENT

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Principal Investigator: Melanie Jay, MD MS

Version Date: 07/29/2019

- When your study information will be disclosed outside of the VA as part of the research, the information
 that can identify you as listed above will be removed and your records will be assigned a unique code
 number. The VA will not disclose the code key, except as required by law.
- Your data will be combined with data from other people taking part in the study. We will write about the
 combined data we have gathered. Any talks or papers about this study will not identify you. We will not
 share your records or identify you unless we have to by law.

COSTS TO PARTICIPANTS AND PAYMENT

Costs to Participants: There will be no costs to you for any of the treatment or testing done as part of this research. However, medical care and services provided by the VA that are not part of this study (e.g. normal hospital and prescription expenses which are not part of the research study) may require co-payments if your VA-eligibility category requires co-payment for VA services. There will be no cost to you to be involved in this study other than transportation costs you may incur in getting to the Brooklyn VA.

Payment Offered for Participation:

For time and inconvenience to complete study-related questionnaires, you will be given:

- \$60 cash voucher at the end of the Baseline study visit
- \$45 cash voucher at the end of the 6 month study visit
- \$50 cash voucher at the end of the 12 month study visit

MEDICAL TREATMENT AND COMPENSATION FOR INJURY

We do not expect there will be a risk of injury, but all forms of medical (or mental health) discussion – whether routine or experimental – involves some risk. In addition, there may be risks associated with this study that we do not know about.

Every reasonable safety measure will be used to protect your well-being. If you are injured as a result of taking part in this study, the VA will provide necessary medical treatment at no cost to you.

If you should have a medical concern or get hurt or sick as a result of taking part in this study, call:

- DURING THE DAY or AFTER HOURS
 - Dr. Melanie Jay at 212-263-4169 or 212-686-7500 x5097
 - Laura Wong, Research Coordinator at 212-686-7500 x5098 or 718-836-6600 x1304

Emergency and ongoing medical treatment will be provided as needed.

You do not give up any of your legal rights and you do not release the VA from any liability by signing this form.

FOR IRB USE ONLY:

IRB Approval Date: 11/04/19

MIRB ID:

1607

VA Form **10-1086**As modified on 02/05/15

VA NYHHS IRB-APPROVED INFORMED CONSENT DOCUMENT

Page 5 of 8



Please type or print legibly:

Last name,

First name

M.I.

Subject Name:

Study Title: The Peer Assisted Lifestyle (PAL) intervention protocol: A technology-assisted weight-loss

intervention within Patient Aligned Care Teams at the VA

Principal Investigator: Melanie Jay, MD MS

Version Date: 07/29/2019

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION

It is up to you to decide whether or not to take part in this study: If you decide to take part you may still withdraw at any time. If you do not wish to be in this study or leave the study early, you will not lose any benefits to which you are otherwise entitled. If you don't take part, you can still receive all usual care that is available to you. Your decision not to take part will not affect the relationship you have with your doctor or other staff and it will not affect the usual care that you receive as a patient.

If you do decide to withdraw your consent: please contact Dr. Melanie Jay and let her know that you are withdrawing from the study. Written requests to withdraw must be sent to her mailing address at VA New York Harbor Healthcare System, 423 East 23rd Street, 15 North, New York, NY 10010. Remember that withdrawing your authorization only affects the uses and sharing of information after your written request has been received, and you may not withdraw your authorization for uses or disclosures that we have previously made or must continue to make to complete analyses or report data from the research. The Principal Investigator or another research team member will discuss with you any considerations involved in discontinuing your participation in the study. You will be told how to withdraw from the study and may be asked to return for a final check-up.

RIGHT OF INVESTIGATOR TO TERMINATE PARTICIPATION

The Principal Investigator may decide to withdraw you from the study for certain reasons, including:	
□ worsening health or other conditions that might make it harmful for you to continue participal	ting
☐ failure to keep appointments or follow directions as instructed	_
☐ termination or cancellation of the study by the VA	

FOR IRB USE ONLY:

IRB Approval Date: 11/04/19

VA Form **10-1086**

As modified on 02/05/15

VA NYHHS IRB-APPROVED INFORMED CONSENT DOCUMENT

MIRB ID: 1607

Page 6 of 8



Please type or print legibly:

Last name.

First name

M.I.

Subject Name:

Study Title: The Peer Assisted Lifestyle (PAL) intervention protocol: A technology-assisted weight-loss

intervention within Patient Aligned Care Teams at the VA

Principal Investigator: Melanie Jay, MD MS

Version Date: 07/29/2019

PERSONS TO CONTACT

If you have any questions or sustain any injury during the course of the research or experience any adverse reaction to a study drug or procedure, please contact the Principal Investigator Dr. Melanie Jay at 212-263-4169 or 212-686-7500 x5097.

If you have questions about your rights as a study participant, or you want to make sure this is a valid VA study, you may contact the VA NYHHS IRB Office at 212-686-7500 Ext. 4455. This is the Board that is responsible for overseeing the safety of human participants in this study. You may call the VA Research Administrative Officer if you have questions, complaints or concerns about the study or if you would like to obtain information or offer input. At the NY campus call 212-686-7500 x 7474. At the BK campus call 718-836-6600 x 3838. Or you may contact the Research Compliance Officer at 212-686-7500 x 7443.

SIGNIFICANT NEW FINDINGS

You will be told of any significant new findings developed during the course of the research that may influence your willingness to continue to participate in the research.

If this happens, your research doctor will tell you about it and discuss with you whether you want to continue in the study. If you decide to withdraw from the study, your research doctor will arrange for your medical care to continue. If you decide to continue in the study, you might be asked to sign an updated informed consent form. Your research doctor could also decide it to be in your best interests to withdraw you from the study. If so, he or she will explain the reasons and arrange for your usual medical care to continue.

FOR IRB USE ONLY:

As modified on 02/05/15

IRB Approval Date: 11/04/19

VA Form **10-1086**

VA NYHHS IRB-APPROVED INFORMED CONSENT DOCUMENT

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1607

MIRB ID:

Department of Veterans Affairs VA New York Harbor Healthcare System	RESEARCH CONSENT FORM
Please type or print legibly: Last name, Subject Name:	First name M.I.
intervention within Patient Aligned Care Tea	
Principal Investigator: Melanie Jay, MD M Version Date: 07/29/2019	<u>10</u>
Care Weight Management in Veterans pro record and that the principal investigator and If I agree, then someone from Dr. Jay's reseabout a research study. At that time, I can de	co-investigators to contact me about future research on Primary wided that this future research is approved by the original IRB of a co-investigator are affiliated with the research protocol. arch staff might contact me in the future and he or she will tell me ecide whether or not I am interested in participating in a particular tact the researcher to schedule an appointment to be fully informed
	oal Investigator or Co-Investigators for Principal Investigator or Co-Investigator

AGREEMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE RESEARCH STUDY

Signature of participant or legal representative

The research study has been explained to you. You have been told of the risks or discomforts and possible benefits of the study. You have been told of other choices of treatment available to you. You have been given the chance to ask questions and obtain answers.

Date

You voluntarily consent to participate in this study. You also confirm that you have read this consent, or it has been read to you. You will receive a copy of this consent after you sign it. A copy of this signed consent will also be put in your medical record if applicable.

I agree to participate in this research study as has been explained in this document.

ragios to participate in tino recoursi etady de não been explained in tino decament				
SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	DATE SIGNED		
Subject:				
D. OH.: O. I				
Person Obtaining Consent:				

FOR IRB USE ONLY:	
IRB Approval Date: 11/04/19	MIRB ID: 1607

VA Form **10-1086**As modified on 02/05/15

VA NYHHS IRB-APPROVED INFORMED CONSENT DOCUMENT

Page 8 of 8

Department of Veterans Affairs		Release of Individually Idens Health Administration (\	
Subject Name (Last, First, Middle Initia	l):	Subject SSN (last 4 only):	Date of Birth:
VA Facility (Name and Address):			
NY Harbor Healthcare System - Brookly 800 Poly Place, Brooklyn, NY 11209	n Campus		
VA Principal Investigator (PI):		PI Contact Information:	
Melanie Jay, MD MS		Melanie.Jay@va.gov	
Study Title:		1	
The Peer Assisted Lifestyle (PAL) intervintervention within Patient Aligned Care		y-assisted weight-loss	
Purpose of Study: The purpose of this study is to test the imparent enrolled. The PAL intervention is a technology VA campus. The study lasts 12 months, and	gy <mark>-</mark> assisted, weight manageme		
Your individually identifiable health infor information that would identify you such you to allow the VA Principal Investigate or present health information in addition investigators of this study are committed your health care. Signing this authorization is completely participate in this study. Your treatment,	mation is information about as your name, date of birth, or (PI) and /or the VA researd to new health information th d to protecting your privacy a	you that contains your health or other individual identifiers ch team members to access a ney may collect for the study r and the confidentiality of infor	named above. The mation related to
whether or not you sign this authorization	on.		
Your individually identifiable health infor			
Information from your VA Health Recifindings, etc.	ords such as diagnoses, pro	gress notes, medications, lab	orradiology
☐ Specific information concerning:			
☐ alcohol abuse ☐ dru	g abuse 🔲 sickle cell	anemia 🔲 HIV	
☑ Demographic Information such as na	me, age, race, etc.		
☐ Billing or Financial Records			
│ ☑ Photographs, Videotapes, and/or Aud	diotapes of you		
Questionnaire, Survey, and/or Subjec	et Diary		
☐ Other, as immediately described belo	•		
WA FORM MAY 2014 10-0493 Version Date	e: 12/30/2016		Page 1

Authorization for Use & Release of Individually Identifiable Health Information for Veterans Health Administration (VHA) Research			
Subject Name (Last, First, Middle Initial):	Subject SSN (last 4 only):	Date of Birth:	
USE OF YOUR DATA OR SPECIMENS FOR OTHER RESEARCH: banking is a required component of this study. When banking is an o of this form in lieu of this section.)	`	•	
☑ Not Applicable - No Data or Specimen Banking for Other Reserved.	earch		
An important part of this research is to save your			
☐ Data			
☐ Specimen			
in a secure repository/bank for other research studies in the future. If and/or specimen for future studies approved by the required committed will not be able to participate in this study.			
DISCLOSURE: The VA research team may need to disclose the infoinstitutions that are not part of VA. VA/VHA complies with the require Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), Privacy Act of 1974 and all other protect your privacy. The VHA Notice of Privacy Practices (a separate we protect your information. If you do not have a copy of the Notice, t Giving your permission by signing this authorization allows us to discl persons outside the VA/VHA as noted below. Once your information longer be protected by federal laws and regulations and might be rectine information. These non-VA/VHA institutions or persons include the	ments of the Health Insurance applicable federal laws and reduced document) provides more in the research team will provide ose your information to other has been disclosed outside disclosed by the persons or in	ce Portability and regulations that information on how e one to you. Institutions or VA/VHA, it may no	
□ Non-VA Institutional Review Board (IRB) at who will monitor the study			
☐ Study Sponsor (name):			
Person or entity who takes responsibility for and initiates a clinical	investigation		
Academic Affiliate (institution/name/employee/department): A relationship with VA in the performance of this study			
☐ Compliance and Safety Monitors:			
Advises the Sponsor or PI regarding the continuing safety of this	study		
Other Federal agencies required to monitor or oversee research (s	such as FDA, OHRP, GAO):		
☐ A Non-Profit Corporation (name and specific purpose):			
Other (e.g. name of contractor and specific purpose):			
VA FORM MAY 2014 10-0493 Version Date: 12/30/2016		Page 2	

Authorization for Use & Release of Individually Ide Veterans Health Administration (V		ı for
Subject Name (Last, First, Middle Initial):	Subject SSN (last 4 only):	Date of Birth:
Note: Offices within VA/VHA that are responsible for oversight of VA Oversight (ORO), the Office of Research and Development (ORD), the Office of General Counsel, the VA IRB and Research and Development information in the performance of their VA/VHA job duties.	e VA Office of Inspector Gei	neral, the VA
Access to your Individually Identifiable Health Information create While this study is being conducted, you	ed or obtained in the cours	e of this research:
$\hfill \square$ will have access to your research related health records		
☑ will not have access to your research related health records		
This will not affect your VA healthcare including your doctor's ability to and will not affect your right to have access to the research records a		your normal care
REVOCATION: If you sign this authorization you may change your many time. You must do this in writing and must send your written require following address:		
Melanie Jay, MD MS 423 East 23rd Street, Room 15161N New York, NY 10010		
If you revoke (take back) your permission, you will no longer be able to which you are entitled will NOT be affected. If you revoke (take back) continue to use or disclose the information that it has already collected permission which the research team has relied upon for the research, it is received by the study's Principal Investigator.	your permission, the resear d before you revoked (took b	rch team may back) your
EXPIRATION: Unless you revoke (take back) your permission, your a your information will:	authorization to allow us to u	se and/or disclose
☐ Expire at the end of this research study		
☐ Expire on the following date or event:		
Not expire ■		
Expires at the end of this research study unless you have: (1) provand/or biological specimens in a research data repository or (2)wh has been completed	•	-

VA FORM 10-0493

Version Date: 12/30/2016

Authorization for Use & Release of Individually Identifiable Health Information for Veterans Health Administration (VHA) Research				
Subject Name (Last, First, Middle Initial):	Subject SSN (last 4 only):	Date of Birth:		
TO BE FILLED OUT BY THE S	SUBJECT			
Research Subject Signature. This permission (authorization) has been explained to me and I have been given the opportunity to ask questions. If I believe that my privacy rights have been compromised, I may contact the VHA facility Privacy Officer to file a verbal or written complaint. I give my authorization (permission) for the use and disclosure of my individually identifiable health information as described in this form. I will be given a signed copy of this form for my records.				
Signature of Research Subject	Date			
Signature of Legal Representative (if applicable)	 Date			
To Sign for Research Subject (Attach authority to sign: Health Care P or Next of Kin if authorized by State Law)	ower of Attorney, Legal Gua	ardian appointment,		
Name of Legal Representative (please print)	Date			

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