Individualised placement and support programme for people unemployed because of chronic pain: a feasibility study and the InSTEP pilot RCT

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Declared competing interests of authors: Simon Fraser is consultant advisor to the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Evaluations Trials and Studies Coordinating Centre (2016–present). Paul Little was director of the NIHR Programme Grants for Applied Research programme from 2012 to 2018, and the NIHR Influenza Board from 2012 to 2018. Ira Madan was a member, and then chairperson, of the NIHR Health Technology Assessment Committee that prioritised occupational health research (member 2014–17; chairperson 2018–20). Rafael Pinedo-Villanueva reports personal fees from Mereo BioPharma (London, UK), grants and personal fees from Kiowa Kirin International (Galashiels, UK) and personal fees from UCB Pharma (Brussels, Belgium), all outside the submitted work. David Coggon reports grants from the NIHR in relation to Health Technology Assessment programme 'Ways back to Work Study' (project reference 15/107/02) during the conduct of this study. Cyrus Cooper reports personal fees from Alliance for Better Bone Health (Darnestown, MD, USA), Amgen Inc. (Thousand Oaks, CA, USA), Eli Lilly and Company (Indianapolis, IN, USA), GlaxoSmithKline plc (Brentford, UK), Medtronic plc (Dublin, Ireland), Merck (Darmstadt, Germany), Novartis (Basel, Switzerland), Pfizer Inc. (New York, NY, USA), F. Hoffman-La Roche Ltd (Basel, Switzerland), Servier (Suresnes, France), Takeda (Tokyo, Japan) and UCB Pharma, outside the submitted work.

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Published January 2021 DOI: 10.3310/hta25050

Plain English summary

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Health Technology Assessment 2021; Vol. 25: No. 5

DOI: 10.3310/hta25050

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hronic pain is a common cause of disability and unemployment. Individualised placement and support is a package of care that aims to rehabilitate people and get them back into paid employment. It is effective for people with severe mental health conditions, but no one knows if it works for patients with chronic pain. This research aimed to determine the feasibility of a future randomised trial to test if individualised placement and support improves quality of life or other health outcomes in this group.

We conducted in-depth interviews with patients, doctors, nurses, employment support workers and employers, as well as a small-scale pilot trial. All of the groups interviewed supported the value of the intervention and the pilot trial. The Patient Advisory Group helped review trial documentation and produced a standardised treatment-as-usual booklet for comparison with individualised placement and support.

However, despite experimenting with a range of methods, recruiting patients proved challenging, particularly from general practices, where employment status is not recorded systematically. More efficient recruitment was achieved through pain services. Overall, we recruited and randomised 50 participants, 22 of whom received individualised placement and support and 28 of whom received treatment as usual. There were no adverse events and both groups found their 'intervention' acceptable. Returned questionnaires were completed well by all participants; however, we experienced significant levels of non-returns, particularly among those receiving the individualised placement and support, possibly related to starting work.

Overall, we believe that a trial would not be feasible if recruiting through general practices, but may be feasible via pain services. Challenges would be complex clients, retention over 12 months in both arms, integrating individualised placement and support with pain services and ensuring that the intervention was delivered as intended across multiple sites. The full report comments on how such challenges might be addressed.

Health Technology Assessment

ISSN 1366-5278 (Print)

ISSN 2046-4924 (Online)

Impact factor: 3.370

Health Technology Assessment is indexed in MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library and Clarivate Analytics Science Citation Index.

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The research reported in this issue of the journal was funded by the HTA programme as project number 15/108/02. The contractual start date was in January 2017. The draft report began editorial review in January 2020 and was accepted for publication in July 2020. The authors have been wholly responsible for all data collection, analysis and interpretation, and for writing up their work. The HTA editors and publisher have tried to ensure the accuracy of the authors' report and would like to thank the reviewers for their constructive comments on the draft document. However, they do not accept liability for damages or losses arising from material published in this report.

This report presents independent research funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR). The views and opinions expressed by authors in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the NHS, the NIHR, NETSCC, the HTA programme or the Department of Health and Social Care. If there are verbatim quotations included in this publication the views and opinions expressed by the interviewees are those of the interviewees and do not necessarily reflect those of the authors, those of the NHS, the NIHR, NETSCC, the HTA programme or the Department of Health and Social Care.

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