Randomised controlled trial of referral to a telephone-based weight management and healthy lifestyle programme for patients with knee osteoarthritis who are overweight or obese: a study protocol

Kate M O’Brien,1,2,3 John Wiggers,1,2,3 Amanda Williams,1,2,3 Elizabeth Campbell,1,2,3 Luke Wolfenden,1,2,3 Serene Yoong,1,2,3 Emma K Robson,1 James McAuley,4,5 Robin Haskins,6 Steven J Kamper,7 Christopher Williams1,2,3,7

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Knee osteoarthritis (OA) is one of the most common chronic diseases worldwide and is associated with significant pain and disability. Clinical practice guidelines consistently recommend weight management as a core aspect of care for overweight and obese patients with knee OA; however, provision of such care is suboptimal. Telephone-based interventions offer a novel approach to delivery of weight management care in these patients. The aim of the proposed study is to assess the effectiveness of referral to a telephone-based weight management and healthy lifestyle programme, previously shown to be effective in changing weight, in improving knee pain intensity in overweight or obese patients with knee OA, compared to usual care.

Methods and analysis: A parallel, randomised controlled trial will be undertaken. Patients with OA of the knee who are waiting for an outpatient orthopaedic consultation at a tertiary referral public hospital within New South Wales, Australia, will be allocated to either an intervention or a control group (1:1 ratio). After baseline data collection, patients in the intervention group will receive a 6-month telephone-based intervention, and patients in the control group will continue with usual care. Surveys will be conducted at baseline, 6 and 26 weeks post-randomisation. The study requires 60 participants per group to detect a two-point difference in pain intensity (primary outcome) 26 weeks after baseline.

Ethics and dissemination: The study is approved by the Hunter New England Health Human Research Ethics Committee (13/12/11/5.18) and the University of Newcastle Human Research Ethics Committee (H-2015-0043). The results will be disseminated in peer-reviewed journals and at scientific conferences.

Trial registration number: ACTRN12615000490572, Pre-results.
There are many risk factors for knee OA, including non-modifiable factors such as being female, or aged over 45 years, and advancing age, and modifiable behavioural factors such as excess weight, inactivity and joint injury. Being overweight or obese is the single most important modifiable behavioural risk factor for the onset and progression of knee OA. Increased mechanical load on joints, increased inflammatory mediators contributing to joint degradation and other systemic metabolic effects are suggested as underlying mechanisms for the relationship between excess weight and OA. Importantly, weight loss interventions reduce pain and disability in overweight or obese patients with knee OA. A systematic review and meta-analysis of four randomised controlled trials (RCT) reported that behavioural weight loss interventions lead to moderate improvements in pain and physical function (pooled effect sizes 0.2 and 0.23, respectively) for adults with knee OA who are overweight or obese. Further analysis showed that achieving at least 5% weight loss was a precursor to symptom improvement.

Clinical practice guidelines consistently recommend several core treatments for patients with knee OA including routine provision of weight loss care; advice and education about the condition; and advice on general low-impact aerobic fitness and muscle strengthening exercises. Guidelines recommend that these treatments be provided to all patients with knee OA irrespective of age, comorbidity, stage or severity of the condition or the setting of care, and prior to surgical interventions. However, the provision of such care across all healthcare settings is suboptimal. Data from the Australian Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health Study reveals, on average, that only 18 in 100 people with knee OA attending a general practitioner (GP) were provided with lifestyle management (including weight management), while 12 in 100 were referred for orthopaedic consultation. A recent Australian study of patients with hip or knee OA awaiting orthopaedic consultation found that only 20% felt they had received education about their condition, prognosis and treatment options. Although 89% of patients were overweight or obese, only 22% reported that they engaged in weight loss strategies, and <25% had been supported to undertake physical activity. These results indicate that the majority of patients are referred for orthopaedic consultation without having previously attempted any lifestyle modification, and in particular, weight loss interventions.

Traditionally, behavioural interventions targeting weight and activity have been provided to patients in clinical face-to-face programmes. While such face-to-face interventions have achieved weight loss between 5% and 12% when targeting behaviour changes including diet and exercise in people with knee OA, these modes of delivery have limited accessibility and reach due to the lack of availability of clinicians to provide interventions, their high cost, and the time and travel requirements for patients. The development of more accessible modes of care could improve the delivery of care to support behaviour change, weight loss and increased physical activity for patients with knee OA. Encouragingly, behavioural interventions for physical activity, diet and weight loss delivered by telephone have been shown to be just as effective as face-to-face interventions in the general population, yet their reach is far greater. Systematic reviews have found strong evidence to support the efficacy of telephone-delivered interventions for improving the behavioural determinants of weight, diet and physical activity in both healthy participants and those with chronic disease.

Four RCTs using telephone-based coaching interventions to reduce pain in adults with knee OA have been conducted. These multicomponent interventions targeted several patient behaviours such as mobility, medication compliance, stress control, weight management, improved sleep quality and increased communication with healthcare providers with the goal to improve overall self-management. These previous studies provide evidence to support telephone as an effective and acceptable modality for care delivery among this patient group. While weight loss is a core recommendation for patients with knee OA, and was included in one of the prior studies as a small subcomponent, none of these previous studies primarily focused on weight loss. We have chosen to test this in a pragmatic trial by referring patients to an existing telephone-based weight loss intervention.

The primary objective of this trial is to assess the effectiveness of referral to a telephone-based weight management and healthy lifestyle programme in reducing the intensity of knee pain in overweight or obese patients with knee OA who are referred for outpatient orthopaedic consultation, compared with usual care. Secondary objectives are to assess if the intervention improves disability and function, anthropometry (weight, body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference), quality of life, diet, physical activity and healthcare usage compared with usual care at 26 weeks.

METHODS
Study design and setting
The study will employ a parallel group randomised controlled design (figure 1). The trial is part of a cohort multiple RCT, which has been embedded into routine service. This pragmatic design uses participants from our existing cohort of patients waiting for orthopaedic consultation; patients are randomised to be offered a new clinical intervention (intervention group), or to remain part of the cohort (control group). As the trial is presented as routine service, only the patients randomised to the intervention group are made aware of the intervention components. The control group is unaware of the intervention group and is asked to participate in routine follow-up for the cohort, and is informed that a clinical
appointment will be available in the next 6 months. The design and conduct of this trial will adhere to the requirements of the Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trials (SPIRIT).³⁶

Participants and recruitment

The trial will involve 120 patients with OA of the knee who are waiting for an outpatient orthopaedic consultation at a tertiary referral public hospital within New South Wales (NSW), Australia. In Australia, patients referred for orthopaedic consultation are categorised according to urgency of consultation: urgent—to be seen within 30 days; semi-urgent—to be seen within 90 days; and non-urgent—to be seen within 12 months.³⁷

All patients over 18 years of age who are overweight or obese, waiting for an outpatient orthopaedic consultation for knee OA will be sent a letter inviting them to take part in a telephone survey as part of the ongoing cohort study. Patients will be provided a telephone number to contact if they do not wish to take part in the survey, or can refuse on receipt of the telephone call. Patients consenting to the telephone survey will be
screened for eligibility for the study by trained interviewers. If eligible, patients will be asked to complete the baseline survey at the time of the call.

Patients triaged as either semi-urgent or non-urgent will be screened for eligibility. Eligible patients will be those who meet the following criteria:

- Complaint of pain in the knee due to knee OA (as per referral) lasting longer than 3 months;
- Aged 18 years or older;
- Classified as overweight or obese with a self-reported BMI between ≥27 and <40 kg/m²;
- Have access to and can use a telephone;
- Knee pain from OA severe enough to cause at least average knee pain intensity of ≥3 of 10 on a 0–10 numerical rating scale (NRS) over the past week, or moderate level of interference in activities of daily living (adaptation of item 8 of the 36-item Short Form Health Survey (SF36))

Patients will be excluded if they:

- Have a known or suspected serious pathology as the underlying cause of their knee pain (eg, fracture, cancer, inflammatory arthritis such as rheumatoid arthritis, gout or infection);
- Have a previous history of obesity surgery;
- Are currently participating in any prescribed, medically supervised or commercial weight loss programme;
- Have had knee surgery in the past 6 months, or planned surgery in the next 6 months;
- Are unable to walk unaided;
- Are unable to comply with the study protocol that requires them to, adapt meals or exercise, due to non-independent living arrangements;
- Any medical or physical impairment, apart from knee pain, precluding safe participation in exercise such as uncontrolled hypertension, or morbid obesity (BMI>40);
- Cannot speak or read English sufficiently to complete the study procedures.

Random allocation and blinding

Prior to randomisation, all patients are informed that the programme will involve regular phone calls/text messages to monitor their condition and any habits that affect their pain. Eligible patients from the cohort will be randomised to an intervention or control group (1:1 ratio). The randomisation schedule will be generated prior by an independent statistician using SAS V.9.3 through the SURVEYSELECT procedure. To randomise patients into the study, trained interviewers will open an opaque envelope containing the patient’s group allocation while the patient is still on the telephone. Participants randomised to the intervention group will be informed that they can receive a clinical intervention now and those in the control group remain part of the cohort, but be told they will be offered clinical services in 6 months’ time. Envelopes will be prepared by a staff member independent from the study. Patient progress through the study is outlined in figure 1. Patients will be informed they can discontinue at any time without implications for orthopaedic care.

All outcome assessors will be blind to group allocation.

Intervention group

Intervention participants will receive advice and education about the benefits of weight loss and physical activity for their conditions by trained interviewers as part of the baseline telephone survey. Interviewers will then refer participants to the NSW Get Healthy Information and Coaching Service within 1–2 days after completing the baseline telephone survey (GHS; www.gethealthynsw.com.au). The referral to GHS will be provided to the service by the research team on the participants’ behalf. The GHS is an existing, free, population-wide telephone-based health coaching service provided by the NSW Government to support adults in NSW to make sustained healthy lifestyle improvements including diet, physical activity and achieving or maintaining a healthy weight.

The GHS was launched in 2009 as part of the NSW response to the Australian Better Health Initiative. A pre-post study assessing the effectiveness of the GHS in the general population reported significant reductions in weight, BMI and waist circumference, and significant improvements in physical activity and nutrition-related behaviours, in those who completed the programme.

The service consists of 10 individually tailored coaching calls delivered by university qualified health coaches, including dieticians, exercise physiologists, and physiotherapists, over a 6-month period. Participants will each be assigned a personal health coach to complete the 10 coaching calls. The support provided is based on national dietary and physical activity guidelines.

Coaching calls are based on behaviour change and self-regulation principles and are designed to provide ongoing support using motivational interviewing principles, overcoming barriers, setting goals and making positive and sustainable lifestyle and behaviour changes. Coaching calls are provided on a tapered schedule, with a higher intensity of calls occurring in the first 12 weeks of the programme (6 calls) to guide, monitor and improve uptake, and the remaining calls to maintain adherence and avoid relapse. The frequency of the coaching calls is tailored to the participant’s individual needs, with each call lasting between 10 and 15 min.

Participants will also be posted printed support materials, including an information booklet and coaching journal. All participants will complete a short medical screening survey during their initial telephone call, and medical clearance from a GP will be obtained when required before commencing the programme as per existing service protocols.

To ensure that the GHS health coaching is relevant for people with knee OA, health coaches will be provided training by a study investigator (CW) in evidence-based management recommendations for OA of the knee (2 h interactive training session) and provided with
information resources to guide specific advice to be provided to study participants. The training session includes the topics of diagnosis, prognosis and evidence-based management strategies including the role of a healthy lifestyle and weight loss. The information provided is contained within international clinical practice guidelines for knee OA. Resources also detailed guideline-recommended advice about the nature of the condition, the diagnosis, prognosis and evidence-based treatments (ie, weight loss, exercise), as well as common misconceptions about OA and its management.

**Control group**
Participants allocated to the control group will continue on the usual care pathway and take part in data collection as part of the cohort study. Currently, no active management of knee OA patients waiting for an outpatient orthopaedic consultation is provided by the hospital; however, patients will be informed that a face-to-face appointment will be available in 6 months to determine the need for further care. Control group patients will also be asked to monitor their condition via phone calls during the 6 months.

**Data collection procedures**
Participants will be followed for 6 months and be asked to complete three self-reported questionnaires at baseline (pre-randomisation), week 6, and 26 weeks post-randomisation, to collect primary and secondary outcome data. All participants will be mailed a questionnaire 1 week prior to the 6-week and 26-week time point, and then asked to provide responses in one of two ways: via telephone or returned postal questionnaire. The baseline questionnaire will be completed via telephone only. Participants will also be asked to record the primary outcome ‘pain intensity’ at weeks 2, 10, 14, 18 and 22. Participants will be asked to provide this data via telephone or reply to text message, whichever their preference. During the 6-month telephone survey, participants will be asked to attend a face-to-face follow-up appointment (intervention group) or initial appointment (control group) with a health professional.

**Measures**

**Baseline demographic characteristics**
At baseline, participants will be asked demographic items including age, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status, employment status, country of origin, highest level of education, health insurance status, and current medical conditions. Length of time waiting for consultation (days) and triage classification will be obtained from hospital records.

**Primary outcome: pain intensity**
Participants will be asked to score their average knee pain intensity over the past week using a NRS of 0–10, where 0 represents ‘no pain’ and 10 represents ‘the worst possible pain’. Pain intensity will be collected at baseline, weeks 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22 and 26 post-randomisation (see table 1). The NRS is a valid and reliable measure of pain intensity in adults with OA.46

**Secondary outcomes**
The secondary outcomes include:
- Physical function, measured using the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC);47
- Self-reported weight (kg);
- Objective weight (kg) measured to the nearest 0.1 kg by a trained research assistant using International Society for the Advancement of Kinanthropometry (ISAK) procedures;48
- BMI calculated as weight/height squared (kg/m²);49
- Waist circumference measured by a trained research assistant using ISAK procedures taken at the level of the narrowest point between the inferior rib border and the iliac crest using a flexible tape measure to the nearest 0.1 cm;50
- Quality of life, measured using the 12-item Short Form Health Survey V.2 (SF12.v2);50
- Global perceived change in symptoms, measured using the Global Perceived Effect scale (−5 to 5 scale);51
- Emotional distress, measured using the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21;52
- Sleep quality, measured using item 6 from the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index;53
- Health behaviours: physical activity, measured using the Active Australia Survey, reported as the frequency and total minutes spent participating in physical activity; dietary intake, measured using a short food frequency questionnaire;54 alcohol consumption measured using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test;55 and self-reported current smoking status;56
- Attitudes and beliefs, measured using the Survey of Pain Attitudes;58 and the Fear Avoidance Beliefs Questionnaire;59
- Healthcare usage, including knee pain medication use (name and duration) and type of health service used for knee pain including number of sessions. See table 1 for data collection time points for secondary outcomes.

**Intervention and data integrity**
The delivery of the intervention will be assessed using data provided by the GHS including commencement, the number, length and timing of coaching calls and achievement of identified goals. Patient-reported receipt of care (as well as additional care) will be collected at all time points. Participants will be monitored for adverse events throughout the intervention period. All adverse events will be recorded and serious adverse events will be assessed and managed on a case-by-case basis according to Good Clinical Practice guidelines.60 Trial data

O’Brien KM, et al. BMJ Open 2016;6:e010203. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2015-010203
integrity will be monitored by regularly scrutinising data files for data omissions and errors. Manually entered data (ie, data not recorded directly by participant) will be double entered, and the source of any inconsistencies will be explored and resolved in consultation with the lead investigator (CW).

Sample size
Sample size was calculated using Stata sample size calculator. Using a SD of 2.7, a two-sided α of 0.025 (to account for multiple outcomes of interest—pain and weight), and allowing for 15% loss to follow-up, a sample of 60 participants per group will provide 90% power to detect a clinically meaningful difference of 2 in pain intensity (pain NRS) scores between intervention and control groups at 26 weeks. This sample also provides 80% power to detect a 6% weight reduction which is hypothesised to lead to a clinically meaningful reduction in pain. In these calculations, the increase in statistical power conferred by baseline covariates has been conservatively ignored.

Statistical analysis
The data will be analysed using an intention-to-treat principle, and by a statistician blinded to group allocation.

Primary outcome analysis
Between-group differences in pain intensity will be assessed using linear mixed models, with random intercepts for individuals to account for correlation of repeated measures. We will obtain estimates of the effect of the intervention and 95% CIs by constructing linear contrasts to compare the adjusted mean change in outcome from baseline to each time point between the treatment and control groups. Dummy coded variables representing group allocation will be used to ensure blinding of the analyses. Missing data will be assessed for randomness if this is more than 10%.

Secondary outcomes analysis
Linear mixed models will be used to assess treatment effect on secondary outcomes as per the primary outcome. We will compare the adjusted mean change (continuous variables) or difference in proportions (dichotomous variables) in outcome from baseline to each time point between the treatment and control groups.

An economic evaluation will also be undertaken. For this, data regarding patient quality of life, healthcare and community services, including estimated out-of-pocket cost, and work absenteeism will be collected over the duration of the study, see Table 1 for details of these measures.

CONCLUSION
The present study has been designed to investigate the effectiveness of referral to a telephone-based weight management and healthy lifestyle programme to reduce pain and weight in overweight or obese patients with knee OA.

The study is a novel approach to integrating a telephone-based programme into the healthcare service.

### Table 1 Trial measures

| Domain                  | Measurement                                                                 | Time point (weeks) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Primary                 |                                                                             |                    |
| Pain intensity          | Average knee pain intensity over the past week using a numerical rating scale of 0–10 | 0, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26 |
| Secondary               |                                                                             |                    |
| Disability and function | Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index              | 0, 6, 26           |
| Subjective weight       | Self-reported weight (kg)                                                   | 0, 6, 26           |
| Objective weight        | Measured to the nearest 0.1 kg                                               | 0, 6, 26           |
| Body mass index         | Body mass index calculated as weight/height squared (kg/m²)                 | 0, 6, 26           |
| Waist circumference     | Measured to the nearest 0.1 cm                                              | 0, 6, 26           |
| Quality of life         | Short Form Health Survey V.2                                                  | 0, 6, 26           |
| Perceived change in condition | Global Perceived Effect scale (−5 to 5 scale)                           | 0, 6, 26           |
| Emotional distress      | Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21                                          | 0, 6, 26           |
| Sleep quality           | Item 6 from the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index                              | 0, 6, 26           |
| Physical activity       | The Active Australia Survey                                                  | 0, 6, 26           |
| Diet                    | Short food frequency questionnaire                                           | 0, 6, 26           |
| Alcohol consumption     | Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test                                   | 0, 6, 26           |
| Smoking status          | Self-reported current smoking status                                         | 0, 6, 26           |
| Pain attitudes          | Survey of Pain Attitudes                                                    | 0, 6, 26           |
| Fear avoidance beliefs  | Fear Avoidance Beliefs Questionnaire                                        | 0, 6, 26           |
| Health care usage       | Medication use and healthcare used                                           | 0, 6, 26           |
| Economic                | Quality of life, healthcare usage, absenteeism (days off normal work due to knee pain in the past 6 weeks) | 0, 6, 26           |

O’Brien KM, et al. BMJ Open 2016;6:e010203. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2015-010203
delivered to patients with knee OA. The findings of this trial will determine if this more accessible model of care can be used as part of routine practice, and whether it has potential to change the management of many patients with knee OA who are referred for orthopaedic consultation.

Author affiliations
1Hunter New England Population Health, Wallsend, New South Wales, Australia
2Hunter Medical Research Institute, Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia
3University of Newcastle, Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia
4Neuroscience Research Australia, University of New South Wales, Randwick, New South Wales, Australia
5Prince of Wales Clinical School, University of NSW, Randwick, New South Wales, Australia
6Ambulatory Care Centre, John Hunter Hospital, Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia
7The George Institute for Global Health, University of Sydney, Sydney New South Wales, Australia

Twitter Follow Christopher Williams at @cmwillow
Contributors KMO, CW, AW, JW, EC, LW and SY were responsible for the design of the study, CW and JW procured funding. All authors contributed to developing the intervention and data collection protocols and materials, and reviewing, editing, and approving the final version of the paper. KMO drafted the manuscript, and all authors have contributed to the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding This study is funded by Hunter New England Local Health District, and the Hunter Medical Research Institute. The project also received infrastructure support from the University of Newcastle.

Competing interests None declared.

Ethics approval The trial will be conducted in the Hunter New England region in NSW, Australia and has been approved by the Hunter New England Health Human Research Ethics Committee (13/12/11/5.18), and the University of Newcastle Human Research Ethics Committee (H-20-0043). The trial has been prospectively registered with the Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry (ACTRN12615000490572). The results will be disseminated in peer-reviewed journals and at scientific conferences.

Ethics approval The Hunter New England Health Human Research Ethics Committee, and the University of Newcastle Human Research Ethics Committee.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

REFERENCES
1. Murray CJ, Vos T, Lozano R, et al. Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for 291 diseases and injuries in 21 regions, 1990-2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. Lancet 2012;380:2197–223.
2. Vos T, Flaxman AD, Naghavi M, et al. Years lived with disability (YLDs) for 1160 sequelae of 289 diseases and injuries 1990-2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. Lancet 2012;380:2163–96.
3. Felson DT, Lawrence RC, Dieppe PA, et al. Osteoarthritis: new insights. Part 1: the disease and its risk factors. Ann Intern Med 2000;133:635–46.
4. GBD 2013 Mortality and Causes of Death Collaborators. Global, regional, and national age-sex specific all-cause and cause-specific mortality for 240 causes of death, 1990-2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Lancet 2015;385:117–71.
5. Access Economics (Firm) & Diabetes Australia. The economic costs of obesity. Canberra, Australia: Diabetes Australia; Access Economics, 2006.
6. Arthritis and Osteoporosis Victoria. A problem worth solving. Elsternwick: Arthritis and Osteoporosis Victoria, 2013.
7. March ML, Bachmeier CJ. Economics of osteoarthritis: a global perspective. Baillieres Clin Rheumatol 1997;11:817–34.
8. Johnson VL, Hunter DJ. The epidemiology of osteoarthritis. Best Pract Res Clin Rheumatol 2014;28:5–15.
9. Anandacoomarasamy A, Caterson I, Sambrook P, et al. The impact of obesity on the musculoskeletal system. Int J Obes 2008;32:211–22.
10. Blagojevic M, Jinks C, Jeffery A, et al. Risk factors for onset of osteoarthritides of the knee in older adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Osteoarthritis Cartilage 2010;18:24–33.
11. Felson DT, Zhang Y. An update on the epidemiology of knee and hip osteoarthritis with a view to prevention. Arthritis Rheum 1998;41:1498–505.
12. Sowers MR, Karvonen-Gutierrez CA. The evolving role of obesity in knee osteoarthritis. Curr Opin Rheumatol 2010;22:533–7.
13. Bliddal H, Leeds AR, Stigsgaard L, et al. Weight loss as treatment for knee osteoarthritides symptoms in obese patients: 1-year results from a randomised controlled trial. J Rheumatol 2005;32:803–8.
14. Christensen R, Bartels EM, Astrup A, et al. Effect of weight reduction in obese patients diagnosed with knee osteoarthritis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Ann Rheum Dis 2007;66:433–9.
15. Richmond J, Hunter D, Irgang J, et al. Treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee (nonarthroplasty). J Am Acad Orthop Surg 2009;17:591–600.
16. Hochberg MC, Altman RD, April KT, et al. Guidelines of the American College of Rheumatology: 2011 Evidence-Based Guidelines for the Treatment of Osteoarthritis of the Hand, Hip, and Knee. Arthritis Care Res 2012;64:465–74.
17. McAlindon TE, Bannuru RR, Sullivan MC, et al. OARSI guidelines for the non-surgical management of knee osteoarthritis. Osteoarthritis Cartilage 2014;22:382–98.
18. National Clinical Guideline Centre (NICE). Osteoarthritis: care and management in adults. London, UK: NICE, 2014.
19. Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP). Guideline for the non-surgical management of hip and knee osteoarthritis. Melbourne, VIC: RACGP, 2009.
20. Bopf D, McAuliffe M, Shillington M, et al. Knee osteoarthritis: use of investigations and nonoperative management in The Australian primary care setting. Australas Med J 2010;1:194–7.
21. Brand C, Harrison C, Tropea J, et al. Management of osteoarthritis in general practice in Australia. Aust J Prim Health 2010;16:439–43.
22. Haskins R, Henderson JM, Bogduk N. Health professional consultation and use of conservative management strategies in patients with knee or hip osteoarthritis awaiting orthopaedic consultation. Aust J Prim Health 2014;20:305–10.
23. Hunter DJ. Lower extremity osteoarthritis management needs a paradigm shift. Br J Sports Med 2011;45:283–8.
24. MacKay C, Davis AM, Mahomed N, et al. Expanding roles in orthopaedic care: a comparison of physiotherapist and orthopaedic surgeon recommendations for triage. J Eval Clin Pract 2009;15:176–83.
25. Shaw K, O’Rourke P, Del Mar C, et al. Psychological interventions for overweight or obesity. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2005;(2):CD003818. pub2
26. Messier SP, Milhausk SL, Legault C, et al. Effects of intensive diet and exercise on knee joint loads, inflammation, and clinical outcomes among overweight and obese adults with knee osteoarthritis: the IDEA randomized clinical trial. JAMA 2013;310:1263–73.
27. Appel LJ, Clark JM, Yeh HC, et al. Comparative effectiveness of weight-loss interventions in clinical practice. N Engl J Med 2011;365:1959–68.
28. March L, Amatya B, Osborne RH, et al. Developing a minimum standard of care for treating people with osteoarthritis of the hip and knee. Best Pract Res Clin Rheumatol 2010;24:121–45.
29. Maisiak R, Austin J, Heck L. Health outcomes of two telephone interventions for patients with rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis. Arthritis Rheum 1996;39:1391–9.
30. Eakin EG, Lawler SP, Vandelanotte C, et al. Telephone interventions for physical activity and dietary behavior change: a systematic review. Am J Prev Med 2007;32:419–34.
31. Goode AD, Reeves MM, Eakin EG. Telephone-delivered interventions for physical activity and dietary behavior change: an updated systematic review. Am J Prev Med 2012;42:81–8.
32. Allen KD, Oddone EZ, Coffman CJ, et al. Telephone-based self-management of osteoarthritis: a randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med* 2010;153:570–9.

33. Ozole AC, Ojo OD. A Telephone-based physiotherapy intervention for patients with osteoarthritis of the knee. *Int J Telerehabilitation* 2013;5:11–20.

34. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

35. O’Hara BJ, Phongsavan P, Venugopal K, et al. Effectiveness of Australia’s Get Healthy Information and Coaching Service®: Translational research with population wide impact. *Prev Med* 2012;55:292–8.

36. Chan AW, Tetzlaff JM, Altman DG, et al. SPIRIT 2013 statement: defining standard protocol items for clinical trials. *Ann Intern Med* 2013;158:200–7.

37. MyHospitals.gov.au. About the data—Eelective surgery waiting times. http://www.myhospitals.gov.au/about-the-data/elective-surgery-waiting-times (accessed 15 Sep 2015).

38. Ware J, Snow K, Kosinski M, et al. SF-36 Health Survey: manual and interpretation guide. Boston, MA: The Health Institute, 1993.

39. O’Hara BJ, Phongsavan P, Venugopal K, et al. Effectiveness of Australia’s Get Healthy Information and Coaching Service®: Translational research with population wide impact. *Prev Med* 2012;55:292–8.

40. Council of Australian Governments (COAG). COAG Communiqué: 10th February 2006. Canberra, Australia: Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, 2006.

41. National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC). *Australian dietary guidelines*. Canberra: NHMRC, 2013.

42. Brown W, Bauman A, Bull F, et al. Physical activity recommendations for adults (18-64 years) goals. *Int J Health Promot Educ* 1999;23:151–6.

43. Bellamy N, WOMAC user guide IX. Brisbane, QLD: Nicholas Bellamy, 2009.

44. Larimer ME, Palmer RS, Marlatt GA. Relapse prevention. *Ann Intern Med* 2013;158:200–7.

45. Bellamy N, WOMAC user guide IX. Brisbane, QLD: Nicholas Bellamy, 2009.

46. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

47. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

48. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

49. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

50. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

51. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

52. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

53. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

54. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

55. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

56. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

57. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

58. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

59. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.

60. Weinberger M, Tierney WM, Booher P, et al. Can the provision of information to patients with osteoarthritis improve functional status? A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1577–83.