Why should we exercise when our knees hurt?
A qualitative study of primary care patients with osteoarthritis of the knee

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**Background.** Osteoarthritis (OA) of the knee is common and disabling. Exercise is effective in reducing pain and disability, but long-term adherence to exercise regimens is disappointing, and motivation to exercise in those with OA knee is poorly understood.

**Objectives.** To examine the views of primary care patients with OA knee towards exercise, explore factors that determine the acceptability and motivation to exercise, and to identify barriers that limit its use.

**Method.** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 22 primary care patients with OA knee, six of whom also participated in a focus group for triangulation. Transcripts were coded into categories and themes to develop a conceptual framework and typology of exercise behaviour.

**Results.** Exercise behaviour depended upon physical capacity to exercise; exercise beliefs and other factors such as enjoyment, social support, priority setting and context. Four types of patients were identified: ‘long-term sedentary’ who had never exercised; ‘long-term active’ who continued to exercise; ‘exercise retired’ who used to exercise, but had stopped because of their symptoms, and because they believed that exercise was damaging their joints; and ‘exercise converted’ who recently started to exercise, and preferred a gym because of the supervision and social support they received there.

**Conclusions.** Several physical, cognitive and contextual factors, and a typology of exercise behaviour were identified that could be addressed in primary care consultations. The importance of gyms and GP referral schemes for people who are exercising for the first time, and the high level of patient satisfaction associated with these were highlighted.

**Keywords.** Rheumatology, orthopaedics, qualitative research, pain.

**Background**

Osteoarthritis (OA) of the knee is common, costly and disabling, whether diagnosed by radiographic or clinical criteria.1,2 Previous knee injury, obesity and a history of regular sports participation or heavy physical activity have been identified as risk factors for OA knee,3–6 but moderate physical exercise is associated with a decreased risk.7 Although the main determinants of disability are quadriceps weakness and psychosocial factors,8–11 primary care management is mainly focused on pain relief. Systematic reviews of non-pharmacological interventions have highlighted the efficacy of exercise in reducing pain and disability.12–15 Despite these benefits, long-term adherence to exercise regimens is disappointing,16,17 and if exercise is not maintained its beneficial effects decline over time and finally disappear.18 The important
A variety of interventions have been used to promote exercise in primary care patients, including taught exercises by a physiotherapist, group education and exercise prescription schemes, but their effect on long-term exercise behaviour is uncertain. A qualitative study nested within a randomised controlled trial of physiotherapy exercises for OA knee found that long-term adherence to the exercise programme was influenced by a positive attitude to exercise in general, and the perceived effectiveness of the exercise programme in particular; participants’ ideas about the cause of arthritis, and the perceived severity of knee symptoms. It is not known if these exercise interventions are acceptable and helpful to all of those with knee arthritis or only to subgroups. The aims of this study were to examine the views of primary care patients with OA of the knee towards exercise, to explore factors that determine the acceptability and motivation to exercise and to identify barriers that limit its use that could be addressed in primary care consultations.

**Method**

A qualitative method was chosen as most appropriate for exploring experiences, opinions and feelings. Five general practices across North Wales were recruited to represent as far as possible the geographic and socio-economic diversity of the region. One practice was urban, one rural, one in an ex-mining village and two in seaside towns. The objective was to recruit a purposive sample of at least 20 patients labelled with OA knee from these practices’ disease registers (however diagnosed) in order to include those managed conservatively and those awaiting knee replacement; those with recent onset of symptoms and those with longstanding symptoms; and those who had participated in an exercise scheme and those who had not. In this manner we aimed to reflect the full range of experience and attitudes of people with OA knee. Potential participants were identified to the researchers by their GP and invited by letter to take part. As it proved difficult to identify patients who had been referred to an exercise scheme in this way, posters were used to recruit participants directly from the gyms that operated the schemes. A semi-structured interview lasting 45–60 minutes was conducted with each participant.

A topic guide was developed from a literature review and during pilot interviews and continually refined in an iterative manner throughout the interviews (Appendix 1). Participants were encouraged to express any views or ideas related to their experience of OA knee, particularly with regard to the effect of exercise on their OA symptoms and vice versa. The pilot interviews revealed widely differing views about the definition of ‘exercise’. In order to be inclusive, exercise was broadly defined to include attending a gym, brisk walking, cycling or participating in sports as well as ‘therapeutic exercises’ prescribed by a health professional. ‘Physical activity’ was defined as active work, housework, gardening or hobbies.

The interviews, conducted in participants’ homes by MH, were recorded and fully transcribed. The transcripts were transferred to the QSR NUD*IST computer programme, which aids the management and indexing of qualitative data. Transcripts were initially read and coded independently by MH and NHW into categories, themes and sub-themes after each interview had taken place. Disagreements were resolved by discussion and previously coded transcripts were reviewed in an iterative fashion as themes developed. Further analysis was conducted after the completion of all the interviews mainly by MH with regular discussion with NHW and contributions from the other authors. Subsequently, all of the interviewees were invited to participate in a focus group where emerging themes were presented using Microsoft PowerPoint, and participants were invited to give feedback. The focus group discussion was recorded, fully transcribed and coded in the same way as the interviews. The purpose of the focus group was to enhance the validity of the study by using a different method to triangulate the findings. As well as confirming the interview findings, the focus group generated additional accounts from individual perspectives within the group, thus adding to the richness of the data and extending the comprehensiveness of the study. The key points of each piece of coded data were summarised in a thematic chart, retaining the context and language in which it was expressed, according to the principles of the Framework method of qualitative analysis. The chart was then used to describe the relationship between the themes in a conceptual framework; followed by a typology of exercise behaviour.

**Results**

**Sample description**

Forty eligible patients were identified by GPs. Twenty of these agreed to participate and were interviewed; two more were recruited from gyms. Of the 22 who were interviewed, 16 were women. Their age range was 52–86 years, and the duration of symptoms between 6 months and 25 years. The severity of their...
knee problem varied from relatively mild, requiring occasional pain relief, to more severe symptoms that had led to referral for knee replacement surgery. The degree of disability varied from minor restrictions in activity to being housebound. Six agreed to participate in the focus group (Table 1).

Emerging categories and themes
Three main categories emerged that explained exercise behaviour. These were physical capacity, beliefs about exercise and motivating factors (Tables 2–4).

Perception of physical capacity (Table 2)
Participants’ ability to exercise was limited by the pain and stiffness in their knees, which restricted both the type and amount of exercise that was possible. Ability was also limited by a perceived general lack of physical fitness, sometimes attributed to old age, as well as co-morbidity including angina, lymphoedema, congenitally malformed hip and osteoporosis.

Beliefs about exercise (Table 3)
Participants’ beliefs about the role of exercise and its effect on OA knee were influenced by three main factors:

Personal experience. Some found that exercise was helpful for relieving pain; others found that pain persisted, but stiffness and mobility improved; others found no improvement in knee symptoms. Some commented on an improvement in general well-being.

“...You just feel great when you’ve done it...so this is why I persevere, painful knees or not...you know, they say exercise releases happy something in your brain and it certainly does...” (22)

### Table 1 Participants’ characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Symptom years</th>
<th>Paina</th>
<th>Disabilitya</th>
<th>For knee surgery?</th>
<th>Goes to gym?</th>
<th>Focus group</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Severe and constant</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>59</td>
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<td>Slight</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>5 or 6</td>
<td>Mild; severe in acute episodes</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>77</td>
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<td>Moderate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>77</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>M</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>6 or 7</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Several</td>
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<td>Slight to moderate</td>
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<td>Self-referral</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>89</td>
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</tr>
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<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Severe</td>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>67</td>
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<td>Moderate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Slight to moderate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>GP referral</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Slight to moderate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>GP referral</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Several</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>GP referral</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>GP referral</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>Slight</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mild; severe in acute episodes</td>
<td>slight</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Self referral</td>
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</table>

*a* Assessed from participants’ description of their symptoms.

### Table 2 Themes of the perception of physical capacity category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Element paraphrased from raw data (participant ID number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL CAPACITY</td>
<td>Knee-specific limitations to exercise</td>
<td>I can’t walk as fast or as far as I used to because my knee hurts. (2, 4, 6, 11, 12, 17, 20, 21) My knee is stiff, especially first thing in the morning or after resting. (3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 20) Going downhill or downstairs is particularly painful. (2, 6, 8, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22) Anything that would jog or jar my knee would really hurt. (1, 2) I can’t swim any more because breaststroke is bad for my knee. (3, 15) It’s hard to get going on a bike and very painful. (20, 22) It’s absolute agony in spite of painkillers, so any activity is very limited. (1, 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General limitations to exercise</td>
<td>I’ve reached an age where exercise doesn’t help, I just get tired. (4, 21) I’m not fit and agile enough to do exercises. (14, 16, 18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise advice. Advice from health professionals was mainly in favour of exercise and consisted of encouragement to exercise, advice about specific exercises, and referral to a gym. Sometimes the advice was vague or absent,

“I think they would have told me in the clinic if I should be exercising and what exercises to do.” (1)

Occasionally exercise was discouraged,

“...they [hospital doctors] said, ‘the walking’s agitating you, your joints, so stop it’.” (3)

Aetiology of arthritis. Many participants were worried that exercise was wearing out their joints. Some believed that their joint problems were a direct result of excessive sport or heavy manual work when younger. They reasoned that if OA is caused by wear and tear, then exercise would exacerbate the disease process.

“If it’s wear and tear on the bone, is it helping to do all this exercising, walking and that?” (11)

Analgesics were used warily, as there was concern that they might disguise the warning function of pain.

“I’m not keen to take things because they’re not going to cure it, and I mean to hide it is not strictly a good idea because you do things and it makes it worse.” (4)

Excess weight not only aggravated the knee symptoms, but was partly caused by lack of exercise. A vicious circle was created, whereby exercise was restricted by the knee symptoms, which encouraged weight gain, which in turn aggravated the knee problem.

Motivational factors (Table 4) Enjoyment and social support. Not surprisingly, people who enjoyed exercising were likely to continue; those that disliked it stopped. Those that enjoyed exercise often appreciated the social benefits of companionship and meeting others whilst exercising.
Taking control of disability. Some participants were determined to take control of their disability and used exercise as a means of actively maintaining or improving their mobility. In some cases this determination was such that they continued to exercise in spite of a belief that OA was caused by ‘wear and tear’.

“So your movement is important; this is why I want to get back into a regular exercise routine, so I can do more to help myself.” (15)
However others had become resigned to their physical limitations.

“I’ve had to realise that there is a limit…you can say goodbye to sort of just going off out.” (14)

Priority setting. Prioritising exercise and making it part of a weekly routine helped some people to maintain their exercise habit.

“…I try and say, ‘OK well I’ll go there [gym], have a shower and go shopping’. I also work in a charity shop on a Saturday so I can go before I go there you know…I try to fit it in.” (25)

For others finding time to exercise was a low priority; some because they did not consider exercise to be important or appropriate, whilst others freely admitted to being lazy or lacking motivation.

Context. There was a broad range of opinion as to the appropriate level of exercise. Some felt that keeping active was sufficient; others that this was insufficient. One participant felt that it was not possible to do too much exercise, but others felt that excessive exercise would make the knee problem worse. The location of exercise was important. Some preferred exercising at home; others preferred outdoors. Some who had tried exercising at a gym did not enjoy it.

“I wasn’t keen on doing things on the machines ‘cause I think that they’re so boring.” (24)

Gyms were sometimes viewed as inappropriate places.

“They’re mostly young people that go to those aren’t they? I think I’d feel out of place… They don’t want to be dragged down by somebody that’s not up to their standard I would think.” (1)

Others found by experience that this was not the case.

“I imagined…all these fit people you know, bodies like Adonis…I thought that I would be old, that I would show myself up, but in fact it wasn’t like that at all…the people who were sort of totally 100% fit were very few and far between.” (25)

The expert advice and supervision available in gyms or from physiotherapists was valued.

“…I had to stick rigidly to what he had said, the weights that he had specified…the idea was to stretch it that little bit further than I normally would do in order to support the joint more…but too much would…cause more damage and not enough wouldn’t do any good…I was quite impressed actually by his knowledge…and I did exactly what he said and I did notice an improvement, a definite improvement.” (25)

A conceptual framework was constructed from the thematic matrix. Its elements were compared with the charted comments for each participant, confirming that the framework was grounded in the data and that its categories were linked as shown in the diagram (Fig. 1).

Exercise behaviour typology

The onset or worsening of symptoms resulted in different exercise behaviour in different participants. A typology constructed from the thematic matrix identified four groups. Two groups had unchanged behaviour and were either ‘long-term sedentary’ or

![Figure 1: Conceptual framework of the relationship between the categories and themes](https://academic.oup.com/fampra/article-abstract/23/5/558/570427)}
‘long-term active’; whilst two groups changed their behaviour in different directions, either ‘retired from exercise’ or ‘converted to exercise’ (Table 5).

**Long-term sedentary.** These individuals had never been inclined to exercise. They had not exercised in their adult lives and had no recent exercise experience. They had been given scant encouragement to exercise and were likely to believe that exercise might be harmful for OA knee. Where they expressed views on exercising in a gym, they thought that this was inappropriate or unappealing. They did little or no exercise other than the activities of daily living.

**Long-term active.** These people had exercised throughout their adult lives. They enjoyed exercising and they had social support for it. They were more likely to have noticed beneficial effects on their OA knee, or general health and well-being as a result of exercise, and they had been encouraged to exercise by health professionals. They maintained a positive attitude and were determined not to allow OA knee to prevent them from doing the activities they enjoyed. The type or amount of exercise they did may have been modified or reduced because of limitations imposed by their OA knee but they continued to exercise regularly and their motivation was not diminished.

**Retired from exercise.** People of this type also had a history of exercise during their adult lives, but their physical capacity was adversely affected by OA knee to a degree that prevented them from exercising or at least from participating in their preferred activity. In the latter case, they had previously enjoyed a particular activity (e.g. golf) and had not found an acceptable alternative. They did not consider exercising in a gym an appropriate or appealing activity. They were not encouraged by health professionals to exercise and did not perceive any health benefit from exercising; indeed they were likely to consider exercise to be potentially harmful. They tended to do a little gentle exercise.

**Converted to exercise.** This group had limited past experience of exercise. They had started exercising more recently, either because of the onset of knee symptoms, to improve their general health, or to lose weight. They had received varying levels of encouragement to exercise from health professionals but, more importantly they had experienced improvements in their health and sense of well-being as a result of exercising; they enjoyed exercising and had social support for doing so. They had all chosen to exercise at a gym, either independently or on a GP referral programme. They had overcome any initial reservations and considered the gym to be an appropriate and appealing setting for exercise.

There was an even spread of participants throughout all four groups according to age, gender and symptom duration. However, participants with the worst pain and disability were unable to exercise and were only found in the ‘long-term sedentary’ (1, 14) and ‘retired

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**Table 5 Typology of exercise behaviour**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Exercise behaviour (ID)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term sedentary</td>
<td>No history of exercise</td>
<td>None (1, 11, 13, 18, 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Little or recent experience of exercise</td>
<td>Walks short distance to work daily (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Little or no advice about exercise</td>
<td>Gentle, non-weight bearing exercises (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Belief that exercise may be harmful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Think gym inappropriate or not appealing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term active</td>
<td>Past history of exercise</td>
<td>Quads exercises, dog walking (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive experience of exercise</td>
<td>Keep fit 3 times a week (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encouraged to exercise</td>
<td>Regular gym, dancing (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enjoyment of exercise</td>
<td>Cycling, active work, building, chopping wood etc. (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive attitude</td>
<td>Walking, cycling, gym, something every day (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social support for exercise</td>
<td>Regular gym on GP referral, swimming, quads exercises daily (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired from exercise</td>
<td>Exercised previously</td>
<td>Plays bowls weekly (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pain and disability, prevent exercise or prevent preferred activity</td>
<td>Occasional gentle swimming (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No advice to exercise</td>
<td>Bowls in summer (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative experience of exercise</td>
<td>None (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Belief that exercise doesn’t do any good or may be harmful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gym inappropriate or not appealing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converted to exercise</td>
<td>Limited previous experience of exercise</td>
<td>Gym weekly (21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive experience of exercise</td>
<td>Gym twice weekly, 2 mile walk daily (22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encouraged to exercise</td>
<td>Gym weekly on GP referral, swimming occasionally (23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enjoyment of exercise</td>
<td>Gym weekly on GP referral, walking (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social support for exercise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gym appropriate and appealing</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
from exercise’ (6) groups. One participant did not fit the typology (16); she had some of the characteristics of the retired from exercise type, as she had been active when younger but reduced the amount of exercise she did because of ill health, and at the time of the interview only performed quadriceps strengthening exercises. However, she had been advised to exercise, thought it would be beneficial, and was interested in the idea of supervised exercises at the gym. At the end of the interview she expressed an intention to contact her practice nurse to ask for a gym referral and, if this plan was carried out, she would fit more closely into the ‘converted to exercise’ type.

Discussion

Summary of results
Exercise behaviour depended upon physical capacity to exercise; exercise beliefs and motivational factors including social support, priority setting and context. Four types of exercise behaviour were identified comprising long-term sedentary, long-term active, retired from exercise and converted to exercise. Those that had stopped exercising did so because of their symptoms, because they had not adapted their exercise habit and because they believed that exercise was damaging to their joints. In contrast, those that had started to exercise did so because worsening symptoms and disability prompted positive action to improve their health. This group preferred to use a gym because they appreciated the supervision from the increasingly professionalised gym staff and the social support they found there, which differentiated it from other forms of exercise.

Strengths and weaknesses
The purposive sample was successful in achieving diversity of age, gender, duration of symptoms, disease severity and exercise experience; however participating general practices were unable to identify patients referred to a gym specifically for OA knee. There was potentially a missed group who might have been referred for OA knee but had not attended the gym. Participants on GP referral schemes were recruited from the gyms but had been referred, often at their own request, for other health problems. Although we did not purposively sample a specific group who had been referred for physiotherapy, physiotherapists had prescribed and supervised therapeutic exercise for five of the participants.

The focus group permitted a degree of respondent validation of the emerging themes, as well as clarifying and adding depth. The participants agreed with the emerging themes and were able to illustrate them with further examples from their own experiences.

Three of the authors were clinicians (NHW, CW and PM) and one was a sports psychologist (DM), who were all in favour of exercise provision for this patient group. The clinicians frequently refer such patients to exercise referral schemes as part of their usual practice. We were aware of this potential for investigator bias and actively sought any negative comments about such schemes.

Comparison with other studies
These findings agree with those from a previous qualitative study examining adherence to an exercise programme, but this study adds a typology of exercise behaviour that sheds light on patients’ reasons for giving up or starting exercise. A notable finding is the importance of gyms for some people who are starting to exercise for the first time in later life, and the high level of satisfaction found with these.

Both aerobic and quadriceps strengthening exercises are effective in OA knee and have been included in management guidelines. The finding that many patients consulting a primary care clinician did not receive advice about exercise has been described previously, and blamed on lack of time, negative practitioner attitudes towards exercise, more emphasis on other health promotion issues such as smoking and diet, perceived poor compliance by patients and lack of confidence in counselling skills. The most effective strategy for promoting exercise in this group is not known, but according to the more developed literature for lower back pain, it could include individually designed exercise programmes with a supervised format that encourage adherence to achieve a high dosage.

The importance of exercise beliefs as determinants of exercise behaviour has been found previously in a survey of outpatients with arthritis, where perceived benefits of exercise were a significant predictor of exercise participation. Fear avoidance beliefs are important in patients with low back pain, and advice to keep active has been shown to augment the effectiveness of exercise programmes in chronic low back pain.

Conclusions
In this study several physical, cognitive and contextual factors, and a typology of exercise behaviour, were identified that could be addressed in primary care consultations. The converts to exercise could provide a model for those prematurely retired from exercise. In particular, more patients in the sedentary and retired from exercise groups could be advised that exercise would benefit OA knee. Primary care clinicians need to engage more with these groups, and training should be directed towards this. Training should emphasise the importance of word-labels, such as ‘wear and tear’, in shaping patients’ understanding of the aetiology...
of OA and decreasing their motivation to exercise. Further research is needed of primary care interventions that aim to increase uptake of exercise in this group and in those with OA of other joints. In particular, studies are needed to examine whether ‘exercise prescription’ schemes and gym referral are the best interventions for the ‘long-term sedentary’ and ‘retired from exercise’ groups, resulting in long-term change in exercise behaviour.

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Competing Interests: none

Ethical Approval

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References


23. QSR NUD*IST 6. Qualitative Solutions and Research Pty Ltd.


Appendix 1 Topic Guide

- How long have you had arthritis?
- How did it start?
- What do you think caused or triggered your arthritis?
- Can you describe how it feels to have arthritis?
  What are the symptoms?
- What do you think makes it better?
- What do you think makes it worse?
- What treatments have you had for your arthritis?
  How useful were they? How do you think they work? (e.g. if rubbing in the cream, is it the cream or the massage?)
- Is there any other kind of treatment or therapy you have heard of or would like to try?
- Where do you get information/ideas about arthritis? (doctor, family, books, self-help group etc.)
- Can you describe how arthritis affects your life?—Physical, mental, emotional
- What would you say is the worst thing about having arthritis?
- What are your views on activity? (Including, work, housework, gardening, hobbies)
- Is it good/bad for your arthritis?
- Are you less active now than you used to be?
- Is there any particular activity that you’ve given up/think you shouldn’t do?
- What about rest—is it good/bad for your arthritis?
- What do you think about exercise? (Including gym, walking, cycling, sports etc.)
- Did your GP refer you to the gym? Why?
- Had you been to a gym before? If not, what did you expect?
- Did this gym match your expectations—if not, what was different?
- What do you do at the gym? Do you enjoy it? Have there been any noticeable effects? If so, what? What is good/bad about it?
- How do you see the future?