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# Occupational therapy for rheumatoid arthritis (Review)

Steultjens EEMJ, Dekker JJ, Bouter LM, Schaardenburg DD, Kuyk MAMAH, Van den Ende ECHM



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[Intervention Review]

## Occupational therapy for rheumatoid arthritis

Esther EMJ Steultjens<sup>1</sup>, Joost J Dekker<sup>2</sup>, Lex M Bouter<sup>3</sup>, DirkJan D Schaardenburg<sup>4</sup>, Marie-Antoinette MAH Kuyk<sup>5</sup>, Els CHM Van den Ende<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ergologie, Zeist, Netherlands. <sup>2</sup>Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Institute for Research in Extramural Medicine (EMGO), VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands. <sup>3</sup>Executive Board of V U University, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, Netherlands. <sup>4</sup>Jan van Bremen Instituut, Amsterdam, Netherlands. <sup>5</sup>School of Occupational therapy, University of Professional education Arnhem Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands. <sup>6</sup>Department of Rheumatology, Sint Maartenskliniek, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Contact address: Esther EMJ Steultjens, Ergologie, Krakelingweg 73, Zeist, 3707 HS, Netherlands. [e.steultjens@ergologie.nl](mailto:e.steultjens@ergologie.nl).

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### ABSTRACT

#### Background

For persons with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) the physical, personal, familial, social and vocational consequences are extensive. Occupational therapy (OT), with the aim to facilitate task performance and to decrease the consequences of rheumatoid arthritis for daily life activities, is considered to be a cornerstone in the management of rheumatoid arthritis. Till now the efficacy of occupational therapy for patients with rheumatoid arthritis on functional performance and social participation has not been systematically reviewed.

#### Objectives

To determine whether OT interventions (classified as comprehensive therapy, training of motor function, training of skills, instruction on joint protection and energy conservation, counseling, instruction about assistive devices and provision of splints) for rheumatoid arthritis patients improve outcome on functional ability, social participation and/or health related quality of life.

#### Search methods

Relevant full length articles were identified by electronic searches in Medline, Cinahl, Embase, Amed, Scisearch and the Cochrane Musculoskeletal group Specialised Register. The reference list of identified studies and reviews were examined for additional references. Date of last search: December 2002.

#### Selection criteria

Controlled (randomized and non-randomized) and other than controlled studies (OD) addressing OT for RA patients were eligible for inclusion.

#### Data collection and analysis

The methodological quality of the included trials was independently assessed by two reviewers. Disagreements were resolved by discussion. A list proposed by Van Tulder et al. () was used to assess the methodological quality. For outcome measures, standardized mean differences were calculated. The results were analysed using a best evidence synthesis based on type of design, methodological quality and the significant findings of outcome and/or process measures.

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Occupational therapy for rheumatoid arthritis (Review)

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## **Main results**

Thirty-eight out of 58 identified occupational therapy studies fulfilled all inclusion criteria. Six controlled studies had a high methodological quality. Given the methodological constraints of uncontrolled studies, nine of these studies were judged to be of sufficient methodological quality. The results of the best evidence synthesis shows that there is strong evidence for the efficacy of “instruction on joint protection” (an absolute benefit of 17.5 to 22.5, relative benefit of 100%) and that limited evidence exists for comprehensive occupational therapy in improving functional ability (an absolute benefit of 8.7, relative benefit of 20%). Indicative findings for evidence that “provision of splints” decreases pain are found (absolute benefit of 1.0, relative benefit of 19%).

## **Authors' conclusions**

There is evidence that occupational therapy has a positive effect on functional ability in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

## **PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY**

### **Occupational therapy for rheumatoid arthritis**

#### **Does occupational therapy help people with rheumatoid arthritis?**

To answer this question, scientists analysed 38 studies. The studies tested over 1700 people who had rheumatoid arthritis. People were either counseled, trained in skills or trained to move or do daily chores with less pain, taught to protect their joints, given splints, taught to use assistive devices, or had no therapy. Not all studies were high quality but this Cochrane Review provides the best evidence about occupational therapy that we have today.

#### **What is occupational therapy and how could it help rheumatoid arthritis?**

Rheumatoid arthritis is a disease in which the body's immune system attacks its own healthy tissues. The attack happens mostly in the joints of the feet and hands and causes redness, pain, swelling and heat around the joint. People with rheumatoid arthritis can find it difficult to do daily chores such as dressing, cooking, cleaning and working. Occupational therapists can give advice on how to do every day activities with less pain or advice on how to use splints and assistive devices.

#### **How well does it work?**

A high quality study showed that people could do daily chores better after having occupational therapy with training, advice and counseling. Two high quality studies showed that people given advice about how to protect their joints could do daily chores better than people with no advice or another type of occupational therapy. But both therapies did not help overall well-being or pain.

Another high quality study showed that people trained to move or do daily activities could move just as well as and with the same amount of pain as people who did not have occupational therapy. The strength of their grip was also improved immediately after wearing a splint. But hand movement was less after wearing a splint

There was not enough information to say whether advice about using assistive devices is helpful.

#### **What is the bottom line?**

There is “gold” level evidence that occupational therapy can help people with rheumatoid arthritis to do daily chores such as dressing, cooking and cleaning and with less pain. Benefits are seen with occupational therapy that includes training, advice and counseling and also with advice on joint protection.

Splints can decrease pain and improve the strength of one's grip, but it may decrease hand movement.

## BACKGROUND

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients show a reduction in physical capacities compared to healthy persons. Symptoms such as pain, fatigue, stiffness and decreased muscle strength cause difficulties with daily activities like grooming and dressing, cooking a meal, cleaning, shopping, work- and leisure activities. The physical, personal, familial, social and vocational consequences of rheumatoid arthritis are extensive. Occupational therapy (OT) is concerned with facilitating people in performing their daily living activities, and in overcoming barriers by maintaining or improving abilities or to compensate for decreased ability in the performance of occupations (Lindquist 1999). The most important interventions in occupational therapy are training of skills, counseling, education of joint protection skills, prescription of assistive devices and the provision of splints (Melvin 1998). Advice/instruction in the use of assistive devices, training of self care activities and productivity activities are the three most often chosen interventions by occupational therapists for rheumatoid arthritis patients (Driessen 1997).

Till now, the evidence on the effects of occupational therapy for patients with rheumatoid arthritis on functional performance and social participation has not been reviewed systematically. So far, one narrative review (Clarke 1999) discussed the effectiveness of splinting, joint protection, and provision of aids/equipment for several rheumatic diseases on basis of the results of only a few studies on occupational therapy. One Cochrane review (Egan 2003) addresses the efficacy of splints and orthosis for RA patients, evaluating only a small part of OT interventions. Therefore, we conducted a systematic review of published studies evaluating occupational therapy for rheumatoid arthritis

## OBJECTIVES

To determine whether OT interventions for RA patients improve outcome on functional ability, social participation and/or health related quality of life.

## METHODS

### Criteria for considering studies for this review

#### Types of studies

Studies with one of the following designs have been entered in the review.

1) Randomised controlled clinical trial (RCT): An experiment in which investigators randomly allocate eligible people into treatment and control groups. Cross-over trials were considered

as RCTs according to the Cochrane Collaboration Guidelines (Clarke 2003).

2) Controlled clinical trial (CCT): an experiment in which eligible people are in a non-randomized way allocated to the treatment and the control groups.

3) Other than controlled designs (OD): patient series and pre-post studies. Such ODs can only contribute in a limited way to the best evidence synthesis.

#### Types of participants

Studies with patients who fulfil a clinical diagnosis (as described by the authors of the studies) of rheumatoid arthritis have been included.

#### Types of interventions

In rheumatoid arthritis occupational therapy can include a variety of interventions. OT interventions were either regarded as “comprehensive OT” (when all six intervention categories were part of the evaluated OT treatment) or were classified into six specific intervention categories: 1) training of motor function; 2) training of skills; 3) instruction on joint protection; 4) counseling; 5) advice and instruction in the use of assistive devices; and 6) provision of splints.

All studies with interventions as above specified according to a group of four experienced occupational therapists and reviewer CHME (see: Methods of the review) were eligible for inclusion in this review. All studies with a multi-disciplinary intervention were excluded.

#### Types of outcome measures

Studies that used one or more of the following outcome measures have been included:

Primary outcome measures: pain, fatigue, functional abilities (including dexterity), physical independence, quality of life (including well-being and depression). Information about the used outcome scales can be found in the clinical relevance tables. Table 1, Table 2, Table 3

Secondary process measures (process measures are considered to be indicators of a successful treatment): knowledge about disease management, compliance, self-efficacy, range of motion, muscle strength

#### Search methods for identification of studies

Only full length articles or full written reports have been considered for inclusion in the review. The following procedures were used to identify trials:

1. A broad computerized search strategy for identifying RCTs, CCTs and OD was used built upon the following components:

- a) search strategy for controlled trials (RCTs, CCTs) as recommended by the Cochrane Collaboration (Dickersin 1994): see Appendix 1.
- b) search strategy for OD: see Appendix 2.
- c) Search strategy for rheumatoid arthritis: see Appendix 3.
- d) Search strategy for occupational therapy interventions: see Appendix 4.

The following databases were searched:

- a) MEDLINE (1966 until December 2002)
- b) CINAHL (1982 until December 2002)
- c) Embase (1974 until December 2002)
- d) SCISEARCH (1974 until December 2002)
- e) Cochrane Controlled Trials Register (issue 4 2002)
- f) The databases of the libraries of medical and rehabilitation literature of two Dutch institutes (NPI / Nivel)
- g) The database of the Rehabilitation and Related Therapies (RRT) Field of the Cochrane Collaboration
- h) The specialized trial's register of the Cochrane Musculoskeletal Group

The search strategy has been formulated in WinSpis (Medline, Cinahl) and was adapted by an experienced medical librarian to make it applicable for the other databases.

- 2) The same databases were searched to identify reviews about the efficacy of occupational therapy
- 3) The reference lists of the identified studies and reviews were scanned.
- 4) Authors of papers reporting trials about the efficacy of OT in RA were contacted by mail and asked for any published or unpublished studies relevant for this systematic review. A list with so far identified trials was enclosed.
- 5) Authors of abstracts were asked for a full written report.

## Data collection and analysis

Selection for inclusion in the review, assessment of the methodological quality and data extraction have been performed in three separate steps. Three reviewers (CHME, EMJS, MAKM) did take part in these procedures. Prior to all three steps assessment procedures were tested in a sample of three articles by two reviewers. A standard form for each step was made.

### Selection for inclusion

Because of the broad search strategy we expected to find a large number of non relevant articles. The procedure for inclusion of the studies was based on the recommendations by Van Tulder et al (Van Tulder 1997): The first selection, based on titles and abstracts, was independently performed by two reviewers (EMJS and CHME) considering the criteria for 'type of study', 'type of participants' and 'type of outcome measures'. This first selection could result in inclusion of the study, exclusion of the study, or could be indecisive. Disagreements between the two reviewers was discussed. If the first selection was indecisive or if disagreement persisted, a final decision on inclusion has been based on the full

article. The second step for inclusion was independently done by two reviewers (EMJS and MAKM), using full reports and considering the criteria stated above. Disagreements regarding inclusion status has been resolved by discussion. If no consensus was met a third reviewer (CHME) decided. Finally, a group of four occupational therapists and reviewer CHME did assess the criteria for 'types for intervention' and if appropriate classify the type of intervention into one of the six different interventions or combinations of interventions. Consensus has been reached by discussion.

### Assessment of methodological quality

The variety in study designs included in this systematic review necessitated the use of different quality assessment tools. The methodological quality of RCTs and CCTs was rated by a list recommended by Van Tulder (Van Tulder 1997). The list, containing specified criteria proposed by Jadad (Jadad 1996) and Verhagen et al (Verhagen 1998) consists of 11 criteria for internal validity, 6 descriptive criteria and 2 statistical criteria (Appendix 1). One modification was made in the specification of the criterion 'eligibility': the 'condition of interest' (the impairment or disability that indicated referral to occupational therapy) was added as an eligibility criterion, as proposed by Wells (Wells 2000). All criteria are scored as yes, no, or unclear. Studies were considered to be of 'high quality' if at least six criteria for internal validity, three descriptive criteria and one statistical criterion were scored positively.

The methodological quality of the other designs (ODs) has been rated using an adapted version of the Van Tulder list (Appendix 5). Some items (concerning randomization, similarity of patient groups, blinding of care provider, blinding of patient) were considered inapplicable to ODs and removed from the list. Some items were reformulated to make them applicable to one patient group (for instance: "were co-interventions avoided or comparable?" was reformulated into "were co-interventions avoided?" or to make the item applicable for the design of the study (for instance: "was the outcome assessor blinded to the intervention" was reformulated into: "was the care-provider not involved in the outcome assessment?"). The final list of criteria used in ODs consists of seven criteria for internal validity, four descriptive criteria and two statistical criteria (Appendix 5). All criteria were scored as yes, no, or unclear. Studies were considered to be of 'sufficient quality' if at least four out of seven criteria for internal validity, two descriptive criteria and one statistical criterion were scored positively.

The methodological quality of the included trials was independently assessed by two reviewers (EMJS, MAHK). Disagreements were resolved by discussion. If no consensus was met a third reviewer (CHME) decided.

### Data extraction

The following information was systematically extracted by EMJS

1. Study characteristics: number of participating patients, specified criteria for diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis, in and exclusion criteria, type of experimental and control interventions, co-interventions, features of interventions (duration, frequency, setting), number of drop-outs.

2. Patient characteristics: type of disease, sex, age, disease duration, disease severity.

3. Outcome and process measures assessed immediately after finishing the intervention, within six months follow up and after six or more months follow up:

Continuous variables: baseline values (mean and standard deviation), standardized mean difference with corresponding 95% confidence interval.

Dichotomous variables: odds ratio with corresponding 95% confidence interval

Analysis of the results:

In this review seven different intervention categories were distinguished: 1) Comprehensive OT, 2) training of motor function, 3) training of skills, 4) instruction on joint protection, 5) counseling, 6) advice / instruction assistive devices, and 7) provision of splints. Analyses were performed separately for each intervention category.

The results of each study were plotted, if possible, as point estimates, i.e., odds ratio with corresponding 95% confidence interval for dichotomous outcomes and standardized mean differences with corresponding 95% confidence interval for continuous outcomes.

We expected to find too much clinical heterogeneity among the studies with regard to patients (severity of the disease), interventions (duration, frequency and setting) and outcome measures (diversity, presentation of the results) to make quantitative analysis (meta-analysis) appropriate. Instead, we performed a best evidence synthesis by attributing various levels of evidence to the efficacy of OT, taking into account the design of the studies, the methodological quality and the outcome of the original studies. The best-evidence synthesis (Appendix 6) is based upon the one proposed by Van Tulder ([Van Tulder 2003](#)) and was adapted for the purpose of this review.

Additional tables

Continuous outcomes results are presented in tables showing the absolute benefit and the relative difference in the change from baseline. Absolute benefit is calculated as the improvement in the treatment group less the improvement in the control group, in the original units. Relative difference in the change from baseline is calculated as the absolute benefit divided by the baseline mean (control group). The relative difference in change is used to provide clinically meaningful information about expected improvement relative to the placebo or untreated group with each intervention. Results from individual trials are presented separately allowing the comparison of the percentage improvement in each trial or combined.

Sensitivity analyses were performed by attributing different levels of quality to the studies:

- 1) results were re-analysed excluding low quality studies.
- 2) results were re-analysed considering studies to be of "high quality" if 4 or more criteria of internal validity are met.
- 3) results were re-analysed excluding studies not reporting on the

ACR criteria for diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis ([Arnett 1988](#))  
Grading the strength of the evidence

The common system of grading the strength of scientific evidence for a therapeutic agent that is described in the CMSG module scope and in the Evidence-based Rheumatology BMJ book ([Tugwell 2003](#)) was used to rank the evidence included in this systematic review. Four categories are used to rank the evidence from research studies from highest to lowest quality: Platinum, Gold, Silver, and Bronze. The ranking is included in the synopsis of this review.

## RESULTS

### Description of studies

See: [Characteristics of included studies](#); [Characteristics of excluded studies](#).

The search strategy resulted in a list of 2694 citations. After selection on title and abstract 155 full articles were obtained. Fifty-nine publications concerned the efficacy of OT for RA, of which 43 articles, presenting 38 studies, fulfilled all inclusion criteria (16 RCTs, 6 CCTs, 16 ODs) (see characteristics of included studies). Data from four studies were presented in more than one article ([Kraaimaat 1995](#), [Huiskes 1991](#); [van Deusen 1987a](#), [van Deusen 1987b](#), [van Deusen 1988](#); [Furst 1987](#), [Gerber 1987](#), [Stern 1996a](#), [Stern 1996b](#), [Stern 1997](#)). One publication ([Neuberger 1993](#)) presented two studies. Fifteen studies ([Alderson 1999](#), [Brattström 1970](#), [Chen 1999](#), [Cytowicz 1999](#), [Gault 1969](#), [Karten 1973](#), [Kjeken 1995](#), [Löfkvist 1988](#), [Maggs 1996](#), [Mann 1995](#), [Nicholas 1982](#), [Schulte 1994](#), [Stern 1994](#), [Stern 1996c](#), [Stewart 1990](#)) were excluded: because treatment contrast was a multi disciplinary intervention, because also patients with other rheumatic diseases participated in the study, or because outcome measures were beyond the scope of our review (see characteristics of excluded studies).

Four studies (3 RCTs, [Helewa 1991](#) (compared to no treatment), [Kraaimaat 1995](#) (compared to no treatment), [Mowat 1980](#) (compared to alternative treatment)) and 1 OD, [McAlphine 1991](#)) evaluated COMPREHENSIVE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY involving 343 RA patients.

Six RCTs/CCTs ([Brighton 1993](#) (compared to no treatment), [Dellhag 1992](#) (compared to no treatment), [van Deusen 1987a](#) (compared to alternative treatment), [Hoenig 1993](#) (Compared to no treatment), [Ring 1998](#) (Compared to alternative treatment), [Wagoner 1981](#) (compared to alternative treatment)) and 1 OD ([Schauffer 1978](#)) evaluated a TRAINING OF MOTOR FUNCTION intervention involving 258 RA patients.

Five RCTs/CCTs ([Furst 1987](#) (compared to alternative treatment), [Hammond 1999a](#) (compared to no treatment), [Hammond 2001](#) (compared to alternative treatment), [Neuberger 1993](#) (two studies, compared to no intervention)) and 4 ODs ([Barry 1994](#), [Cartledge](#)



1984, Hammond 1994, Hammond 1999b) looked at the efficacy of an INSTRUCTION ON JOINT PROTECTION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION programme involving 370 RA patients.

One CCT (Hass 1997 (compared to alternative treatment)) and 1 OD (Nordenskiöld 1994) evaluated the intervention ADVICE/INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF ASSISTIVE DEVICES involving 212 RA patients.

Sixteen studies focussed on the intervention PROVISION OF SPLINTS involving 606 RA patients. The designs of these studies were seven RCTs / CCTs (Stern 1996a, Ter Schegget 2000, Tjihuis 1998, Anderson 1987, Callinan 1995, Feinberg 1992, Palchik 1990) and nine ODs (McKnight 1982, Nordenskiöld 1990, Pagnotta 1998, Rennie 1996, Agnew 1995, Feinberg 1981, Malcus 1992, McKnight 1992, Spoorenberg 1994). Within these 16 studies six different types of splints were evaluated (working splint, resting splint, three types of anti-deformity splints, air-pressure splint). Four RCTs/CCTs (Stern 1996a, Ter Schegget 2000, Tjihuis 1998, Feinberg 1992) compared two splints with each other. Three RCTs/CCTs (Anderson 1987, Callinan 1995, Palchik 1990) compared splint treatment with a non treated control group.

No studies were identified concerning the interventions TRAINING OF SKILLS and COUNSELING.

### Risk of bias in included studies

The methodological quality was assessed in 22 RCTs / CCTs and 16 ODs (Table 4). Six RCTs (Hammond 1999a, Hammond 2001, Helewa 1991, Hoenig 1993, Ter Schegget 2000, Tjihuis 1998) had a high methodological quality. All CCTs scored a low methodological quality. In particular, the following criteria were fulfilled in less than one third of the RCTs/CCTs: 'Adequate allocation concealment', 'blinded care provider', 'blinding of patients', 'information on co-interventions', 'blinded outcome assessor', 'intention to treat analysis' and 'long term follow up'. Given the methodological constraints of other designs, nine ODs (Barry 1994, Cartlidge 1984, Hammond 1994, Hammond 1999b, McKnight 1982, Nordenskiöld 1990, Nordenskiöld 1994, Pagnotta 1998, Rennie 1996) had a sufficient methodological quality. The following criteria were fulfilled in one third or less of the OD studies: 'outcome assessor not involved in treatment' and 'long term follow up'.

### Effects of interventions

Table 1, Table 2, Table 3 show the relative benefit on Pain, Functional ability and Participation

Two RCTs (Helewa 1991, Kraaimaat 1995) comparing COMPREHENSIVE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY with no treatment measured pain. No statistically significant result were found

within 6 to 10 weeks. The relative difference for the outcome pain between those who received OT treatment and those who were on the waiting list ranged from -10% to 5%. Helewa 1991 (high quality RCT) reported a statistically significant positive effect on functional ability whereas Kraaimaat 1995 (low quality RCT) showed non significant results. The relative difference for functional ability ranged from -6% to 20%. Also no significant results were found in these two studies on the outcome measure depression. The relative difference ranged from -9% to -1%. Mowat 1980 and McAlphine 1991 presented insufficient data to calculate effect sizes. Both low quality studies reported non-significant results on functional ability. The process measure knowledge was assessed in one study (Mowat 1980) with a follow up of one year. It reported no difference in gain in knowledge between the intervention and the control group who received alternative treatment. No safety/ side effects were assessed in any of the included studies.

Thus, on the basis of one RCT (Helewa 1991) there is limited evidence for the efficacy of comprehensive OT on functional ability. No evidence is found for the efficacy of comprehensive OT on the other outcome and process measures.

TRAINING OF MOTOR FUNCTION was compared to either no treatment (Brighton 1993, Dellhag 1992, Hoenig 1993) or alternative treatment (Ring 1998, van Deusen 1987a, Wagoner 1981). The outcome measures pain and functional ability were assessed in two (Hoenig 1993, Dellhag 1992) and three (Hoenig 1993, Dellhag 1992, Schaufler 1978) studies, respectively at 3 months, 4 weeks and 4 months. All these studies reported insufficient data to calculate effect sizes. The RCT with a high methodological quality (Hoenig 1993) reported no significant differences between groups on pain and functional ability after training of hand function. The low quality RCT (Dellhag 1992) presented significant results on pain but not on functional ability. For the outcome of pain the relative difference between treated groups ranged from -55% to -39%. The relative difference for functional ability ranged from 0% to 15%. All studies measured one or two process measures: compliance (van Deusen 1987a, Wagoner 1981), grip strength (Hoenig 1993, Dellhag 1992, Ring 1998, Schaufler 1978) and/or range of motion (van Deusen 1987a, Hoenig 1993, Brighton 1993, Dellhag 1992, Ring 1998, Schaufler 1978). On compliance no significant results were found. The high quality RCT (Hoenig 1993) reported no significant differences in grip strength between groups, whereas the low quality RCT (Brighton 1993), the low quality CCT (Ring 1998) and the low quality OD (Schaufler 1978) did report significant changes in grip strength after training of hand function measured after respectively 4 years, 6 months and 4 months. The relative difference on grip strength for those that received training of motor function and those that did not ranged from -40% to 76% (Table 5). The high quality RCT (Hoenig 1993) and one low quality RCT (Brighton 1993) presented non significant results on range of motion. Two low quality RCTs (Dellhag 1992, van Deusen 1987a) and one low quality CCT (Ring 1998) showed significant effect sizes who were derived

from significance tests (calculation of standardized mean difference (hedges' *g*) based on *p*, *F*, or *t*-value). The relative difference between the experimental and control group ranged from -55% to 8% (Table 6). Two studies assessed safety/side effects (Hoening 1993, Ring 1998). Hoening 1993 reported problems with the upper extremities in the patient groups that performed resistance exercises. Ring 1998 reported that the continuous passive motion machine was experienced by some patients as heavy weighted, uncomfortable and fatigue inducing.

Thus, On basis of the high methodological quality RCT (Hoening 1993) there is no evidence for the effectiveness of training of motor function on both outcome and process measures.

Hammond 1999a and Neuberger 1993 compared in their studies INSTRUCTION ON JOINT PROTECTION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION with no treatment whereas Hammond 2001 and Furst 1987 compared this intervention with alternative treatment. Also four ODs (Barry 1994, Cartlidge 1984, Hammond 1994, Hammond 1999b) evaluated a joint protection instruction in a pre-post test design. Follow up was measured between 3 weeks and 6 months. Hammond 2001 measured after one year follow up. Eight studies (Furst 1987, Neuberger 1993, Hammond 1999a, Hammond 2001, Barry 1994, Hammond 1994, Hammond 1999b) assessed functional ability. The two high quality RCT (Hammond 1999a, Hammond 2001) found significant improvement on functional ability. This finding was supported by a low quality CCT (Neuberger 1993) and one OD of sufficient quality. The relative difference between experimental and control groups ranged from 6% to 187%. Five studies (Furst 1987, Neuberger 1993, Hammond 1999a, Hammond 2001, Hammond 1999b) measured pain. Both high quality RCTs (Hammond 1999a, Hammond 2001) reported no significant differences between groups. The relative difference for pain ranged from -17% to 25%. All but one study (Hammond 1994) measured one or more process measures. Of those, seven studies (Furst 1987, Neuberger 1993, Hammond 1999a, Barry 1994, Cartlidge 1984, Hammond 1999b) assessed knowledge; two RCTs/CCTs (Neuberger 1993, Hammond 1999a) presented a significant increase in knowledge after instruction on joint protection. All sufficient methodological quality ODs (Barry 1994, Cartlidge 1984, Hammond 1999b) supported these findings. Hammond 1999a was the only study that reported safety/side effects. She reported a decrease in grip strength and range of motion but questions whether this is due to improved joint protection behavior or a determinant of increased joint protection behaviour.

Thus, on the basis of the results of two high quality RCTs (Hammond 1999a, Hammond 2001) there is strong evidence that instruction on joint protection leads to an improvement of functional ability.

Hass 1997 compared two different ADVICE/INSTRUCTION ABOUT ASSISTIVE DEVICES interventions in a low quality CCT. This study did not report sufficient details to calculate effect sizes and found no significant differences between both groups at

1 year follow up. The relative difference between the experimental and control group on pain was 10%, on functional ability 23% and on participation 21%. The sufficient quality OD (Nordenskiöld 1994) evaluated the use of assistive devices on pain in a pre-post test. She reported a significant decrease of pain using assistive devices while performing kitchen tasks. No safety/side effects were assessed in the included studies.

Thus, there is insufficient data to determine the effectiveness of advice/instruction of assistive devices.

For the intervention PROVISION OF SPLINTS pain was assessed with regard to two aspects. The effect on pain immediately after provision of the splint was evaluated in three studies (Nordenskiöld 1990, Pagnotta 1998, Rennie 1996). Nordenskiöld 1990 and Pagnotta 1998 reported a significant decrease in pain while wearing working splints. The effect on pain after splinting for a period of 1 week to 1.5 year was assessed in ten studies (Stern 1996a, Ter Schegget 2000, Tjihuis 1998, McKnight 1982, Callinan 1995, Feinberg 1992, Feinberg 1981, Malcus 1992, McKnight 1992, Spoorenberg 1994). Only studies which compared splinting with no treatment (McKnight 1982, Callinan 1995) presented positive significant results. The relative difference between groups presented by the high quality RCTs (Ter Schegget 2000, Tjihuis 1998) ranged from 19% to 36%. Five studies (Stern 1996a, Ter Schegget 2000, Pagnotta 1998, Rennie 1996, Spoorenberg 1994) assessed measures of functional ability (dexterity). One low quality RCT (Stern 1996a) presented a significant decline in dexterity after one week of working-splint-wear. Fifteen studies measured one or more process measures. Compliance with splinting was assessed by five studies (Callinan 1995, Feinberg 1992, Agnew 1995, Feinberg 1981, Spoorenberg 1994), all with a low methodological quality. One RCT (Feinberg 1992) reported positive significant results on compliance. Grip strength was assessed with regard to two aspects. The effect on grip strength immediately after provision of the splint was evaluated in six studies (Stern 1996b, Ter Schegget 2000, Tjihuis 1998, Nordenskiöld 1990, Rennie 1996, Anderson 1987). Two high quality studies (Nordenskiöld 1990, Rennie 1996) presented an increase in grip strength while wearing a splint. The effect of splinting on grip strength after a period of time was measured in four RCTs/CCTs (Stern 1996b, Ter Schegget 2000, Tjihuis 1998, Callinan 1995). The two high quality RCTs (Ter Schegget 2000, Tjihuis 1998) reported no significant differences between groups. The relative difference ranged from -24% to 6% (Table 7). Four studies (Ter Schegget 2000, Tjihuis 1998, Palchik 1990, Feinberg 1981) measured range of motion. The two high quality RCTs (Ter Schegget 2000, Tjihuis 1998) reported no significant differences between groups. One low quality RCT (Palchik 1990) presented significant results after wearing an anti-boutonniere splint for 6 weeks. The relative difference between groups ranged from -75% to 7% (Table 8). Twelve studies reported on safety side effects. Callinan 1995 reported that arm and hand functions were not significantly affected by splint wear. Palchik 1990 shows that patients wearing

silver rings for a boutonniere deformity had more difficulties with active flexion following removal of the splint. Stern 1996a (Stern 1996b, Stern 1997) reported a decrease of grip strength when wearing working splints and patients in the study reported removing the splint when doing activities that required dexterity. Ter Schegget 2000 reported that wearing a splint for swan neck deformity did not effect grip strength. Tjhuis 1998 reported that a futuro working splint did not interfere with hand function. Pagnotta 1998 reports that splint wear hinders dexterity. McKnight 1982 (McKnight 1992) shows an increase of carpal tunnel syndrome symptoms when wearing an air pressure splint. Agnew 1995 and Spoorenberg 1994 both report restriction of hand movement while wearing splints. Feinberg 1981 reports no changes in range of motion after splint wear. Malcus 1992 presents a decrease in range of motion after wearing an anti-ulnar deviation splint.

Thus, there are indicative findings that splints are effective in reducing pain both immediately after provision of the splint and after splinting over a period of time. Also there are indicative findings that splinting has a negative effect on dexterity. Furthermore, indicative findings for a gain in grip strength immediately after provision of the splint have been found.

#### SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

Three sensitivity analyses were performed to check for the robustness of the outcome of the best evidence syntheses.

Considering only studies that scored a high or sufficient methodological quality, the outcome of the best evidence syntheses for all interventions, except "provision of splints" are the same as the results presented. Within the category "provision of splints" only the indicative findings for evidence of splinting on the immediate decrease of pain will hold.

Analysing the results with incorporation of studies with a score of 4 items or more on the internal validity criteria, the outcome of the best evidence synthesis are, for all interventions except "comprehensive OT", similar to the results presented. Within the category "comprehensive OT" the results of three studies (Helewa 1991, Kraaimaat 1995, Mowat 1980) instead of one contribute to the best evidence synthesis. Two studies (Kraaimaat 1995, Mowat 1980) reported no significant results on functional abilities whereas one (Helewa 1991) did. As a result the finding of 'limited evidence' changes to 'indicative findings' for the evidence of efficacy of OT on functional ability.

Nineteen studies (Callinan 1995, Feinberg 1981, Feinberg 1992, Furst 1987, Hammond 1994, Hammond 1999a, Hammond 1999b, Helewa 1991, Hoenig 1993, Kraaimaat 1995, Malcus 1992, McAlphine 1991, McKnight 1982, McKnight 1992, Nordenskiöld 1990, Pagnotta 1998, Spoorenberg 1994, Stern 1996a, Tjhuis 1998) reported the ACR criteria for diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis explicitly as inclusion criteria for the patients. Considering only those studies in the analysis results for all intervention categories except "instruction of joint protection" are the same as the results presented. Within the category "instruction of joint protection" one high quality RCT (Hammond 2001) did

not report the ACR criteria. Without the results of this study the outcome of the best evidence synthesis changes from strong to limited evidence.

## DISCUSSION

In this review the efficacy of several occupational therapy interventions for rheumatoid arthritis was explored. Seven different intervention categories were distinguished. The outcome measures were pain, fatigue, functional ability, and social participation. Process measures such as knowledge about disease management, compliance, self-efficacy, grip strength, and range of motion were also taken into account. This systematic review established limited evidence for the efficacy of comprehensive OT and strong evidence for the efficacy of the intervention "instruction on joint protection" on functional ability. For the intervention "provision of splints" indicative findings for a decrease in pain were demonstrated. Indicative findings for a negative effect of splinting on dexterity were discovered, as were indicative findings for evidence that grip strength increases after provision of splints.

Our results on the intervention category "provision of splints" are a little different from the results found in the Cochrane Review on splints for rheumatoid arthritis (Egan 2003). They conclude insufficient evidence whereas we conclude indicative findings. Our conclusions are partially based on sufficient quality ODs which were not included in the Egan 2003 review.

RCTs/CCTs and studies with other designs (ODs) were included in this review. Sixteen ODs were identified. A distinction was made between ODs with a sufficient methodological quality and ODs that lacked a sufficient methodological quality. Because of the weakness of the internal validity of ODs, sufficient methodological quality ODs could only state 'indicative findings' in the used best evidence synthesis. The incorporation of the outcomes of ODs resulted in indicative findings for a decrease in pain immediately after provision of the splint. Within the other intervention categories, results of ODs did not contribute to the outcome of the best evidence synthesis because RCTs and/or CCTs were available. However, in most categories of interventions the results of ODs supported the findings of RCTs/CCTs. So, in emerging fields of research, like occupational therapy research is, results of studies other than controlled trials may have some value in judging the effectiveness of interventions when there is a lack of RCTs and CCTs.

Overall, the methodological quality of the studies was rather poor. Only six of the sixteen RCTs had a high methodological quality. No CCTs with a high methodological quality were identified and only half of the sixteen ODs, given the methodological constraints of ODs, were considered of sufficient methodological quality. Bias was possible since most studies did not report on blinding of patients, blinding of care providers and blinded outcome assessors.

Since blinding of patients and care providers is rather difficult in allied health interventions, especially the blinding of the outcome assessor is of paramount importance to avert detection bias (Siemonsma 1997, Day 2000)

The nature of the occupational therapy interventions varied widely, even within intervention categories, large differences in interventions with regard to type of treatment, duration, and setting precluded comparing results. Furthermore, poor data presentation impeded the comparisons of results among studies. Only six RCTs presented sufficient data to compute effect sizes. In future research, special attention should be given to the presentation of study results according international standards (Begg 1996). Finally, outcome measures were very heterogeneous: for each outcome and process measure several measurement instruments were used. To overcome this problem international consensus about a 'core set' of outcome measures for the outcome of occupational therapy in rheumatoid arthritis is needed. The first question to be addressed should be which outcomes are most important for occupational therapy. The second question concerns which outcome instruments are most reliable, valid, responsive and easy to obtain.

The power of the studies included in this review was rather poor. To detect a medium effect size of 0.5 (with  $\alpha=0.05$ , and power at 80%), the sample size per group needs to be at least 50 (Cohen 1988). Only three controlled studies had a sample size with 50 or more participants per group (Hammond 2001, Hass 1997, Helewa 1991). The findings of this review could be an underestimation of the real evidence for the efficacy of occupational therapy due to the limited power of the studies. On the other hand, the results of this review could also be an overestimation because of publication bias by unpublished small negative studies.

Several items should be considered in future research about the efficacy of occupational therapy. To improve the methodological quality of studies proper randomization procedures should be performed after baseline assessment with special attention to the concealment of allocation. Another important issue is the blinding of the outcome assessor. Since blinding of patients and care providers is almost impossible for OT interventions, procedures to guarantee the blinding of the outcome assessors are needed to prevent bias. Statistical significant differences are more likely to occur in studies with sufficient power. This means that large groups of rather homogenous participants should be included in trials that compare the experimental intervention with no treatment or, if not possible, with a treatment with a clear contrast. Furthermore, outcome measures should be carefully chosen with regard to the aim of the intervention. Studies in which outcome measures are applied that are relevant and responsive are more likely to result in statistically significant differences between groups.

The inventory of studies in this review reveals important gaps in occupational therapy research. No studies were found for the cat-

egory "Training of skills" and only two studies were found for the intervention "Instruction / advice assistive devices". This is remarkable because "Training of skills" and "Instruction / advice assistive devices" are very common occupational therapy interventions (3). Another finding is the lack of data on the outcome measure social participation. The ultimate goal of occupational therapy is to restore / maintain full participation in all social activities: outcome measures should reflect this aim.

In conclusion, we found strong evidence for the efficacy of instruction of joint protection on functional ability. Studies that evaluated comprehensive OT showed limited evidence for the effectiveness on functional ability. Studies that evaluated splint interventions reported indicative findings for the effectiveness on pain. These results are encouraging for the occupational therapy practice as an important part in the treatment of patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Also, this review revealed that important fields of occupational therapy, like "training of skills" and "advice in the use of assistive devices", are under researched and should get more attention. On the basis of this review we recommend that further clinical trials are necessary for each category of interventions. In future studies special attention should be given to the design of trials, the use of responsive, reliable and valid outcome measures, the inclusion of a sufficient number of patients to create statistical power and the presentation of trial results according international standards.

## AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

### Implications for practice

This review has shown positive effect of comprehensive occupational therapy and instruction on joint protection on the important outcome functional ability. It also revealed an indication of efficacy for splinting on pain and grip strength. Provision of splints may have a decrease of dexterity as a side effect. The reviewers conclude that occupational therapy can help patients with rheumatoid arthritis to overcome problems in performing daily live activities.

### Implications for research

A 'core set' of outcome measures for the outcome of occupational therapy, reflecting the ultimate aim to restore or maintain full participation in all social and daily activities, for rheumatoid arthritis patients is needed. To state the efficacy of occupational therapy interventions, research in specific categories such as training of skills and advice/instruction of assistive devices should be extended. More high quality RCTs are needed.

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\* Indicates the major publication for the study



## CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

### Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

#### Agnew 1995

Methods	OD, retrospective	
Participants	RA, new wrist working splint < 12 months, outpatients N = 130	
Interventions	Wrist working splint with instruction in education class	
Outcomes	Compliance	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

#### Anderson 1987

Methods	RCT	
Participants	RA, outpatients N = 92	
Interventions	4 types working splints compared to no treatment	
Outcomes	Grip strength	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Barry 1994**

Methods	OD	
Participants	RA, no OT before, outpatients N = 55	
Interventions	Individual OT session 1 hr	
Outcomes	Functional ability	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Brighton 1993**

Methods	RCT	
Participants	RA, sero-positive rheumatoid factor > 1 yr, erosion in MCP/PIP, in community N = 44	
Interventions	Hand exercise at home + therapist reinforcement each 3 months versus no treatment	
Outcomes	Grip strength Range of Motion	
Notes	discrepancy in presentation of number of subjects in text 44 in table 55	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Callinan 1995**

Methods	RCT, cross-over design	
Participants	RA, presence of hand pain/ morning stiffness, outpatients N = 45	
Interventions	soft resting splint or hard resting splint versus no treatment	

**Callinan 1995** (Continued)

Outcomes	Pain Functional ability Compliance Grip strength	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Cartlidge 1984**

Methods	OD	
Participants	RA, comprehend English, outpatients N = 22	
Interventions	four films shown about RA, joint protection, coping with ADL problems	
Outcomes	Participation Knowledge	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Dellhag 1992**

Methods	CCT	
Participants	RA, < 70 yrs, disease duration >6<10 yrs, class 1-2, decreased ROM / gripstrength N =52	
Interventions	Wax bath and hand exercise 3 x wk - 4 weeks versus no treatment	
Outcomes	Pain Dexterity Grip strength Range of motion	

**Dellhag 1992** (Continued)

Notes	Other groups received only wax or hand exercise	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Feinberg 1981**

Methods	OD	
Participants	RA, provided with resting splint, outpatients N = 50	
Interventions	resting splint +sufficient information for use	
Outcomes	Pain Compliance	
Notes		
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Feinberg 1992**

Methods	CCT	
Participants	RA, class 1-2, outpatients N = 46	
Interventions	Resting splint + extensive compliance enhancement versus resting splint + sufficient information for use	
Outcomes	Pain Compliance	
Notes		
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>

**Feinberg 1992** (Continued)

Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used
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**Furst 1987**

Methods	CCT
Participants	RA > 1 yr, no energy conservation training received > 18 yrs, in- and outpatients N = 28
Interventions	Group/individual OT education program using specific didactic format versus individual routine OT treatment
Outcomes	Pain Fatigue Functional ability Participation Knowledge Grip strength
Notes	same study as Gerber 1987

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Gerber 1987**

Methods	CCT
Participants	RA > 1 yr, no energy conservation training received > 18 yrs, in- and outpatients N = 28
Interventions	Group/individual OT education program using specific didactic format versus individual routine OT treatment
Outcomes	Pain Fatigue Functional ability Participation Knowledge Grip strength
Notes	same study as Furst 1987

***Risk of bias***

**Gerber 1987** (Continued)

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Hammond 1994**

Methods	OD	
Participants	RA, wrist/hand involvement, problems with kitchen task, outpatients N = 11	
Interventions	Group OT education 3,5 hours - 2 sessions	
Outcomes	Functional ability	
Notes	Study used other measures to establish relationship with joint protection behavior	

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Hammond 1999a**

Methods	RCT	
Participants	RA, class 3, wrist-hand involvement, outpatients N = 35	
Interventions	Group OT education based on health belief model / self efficacy theory versus no treatment	
Outcomes	Pain Functional ability Knowledge Self-efficacy Grip strength Range of motion	
Notes		

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Hammond 1999b**

Methods	OD	
Participants	RA, wrist-hand involvement, problems with kitchen task, outpatients N = 25	
Interventions	Group OT education 2 hours-2 sessions	
Outcomes	Pain Functional ability Knowledge	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Hammond 2001**

Methods	RCT	
Participants	< 5 years RA in hand or wrist , referred for joint protection outpatients N=127	
Interventions	small group OT versus standard education group 4 x 2 hours	
Outcomes	Pain Functional ability Quality of Life Self-efficacy Grip strength Range of motion	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Yes	A - Adequate

**Hass 1997**

Methods	CCT
Participants	RA, in community N = 190
Interventions	Group OT session with improved user information and altered selection process for assistive devices versus routine prescription of devices
Outcomes	Pain Functional ability Participation
Notes	

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Helewa 1991**

Methods	RCT
Participants	RA, limitation in physical function, clinical stable, in community N = 105
Interventions	Individual OT for 6 weeks versus no treatment
Outcomes	Pain Functional ability Depression:
Notes	between 6-12 weeks controls received OT treatment

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Hoenig 1993**

Methods	RCT
Participants	RA, Class 2-3, in community N = 57
Interventions	ROM tendon gliding exercises + resistive therapy 85 versus no treatment



**Hoenig 1993** (Continued)

Outcomes	Pain Dexterity Grip strength Range of Motion	
Notes	other groups received ROM exercise of resistive therapy	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Huiskes 1991**

Methods	RCT	
Participants	RA, class 1-3, minimal age 20, duration of illness > 1 year, outpatients N = 77	
Interventions	Group OT for 2 hrs/10 weeks versus no treatment	
Outcomes	Pain Functional ability Anxiety Knowledge	
Notes	Same study as Kraaimaat 1995	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Kraaimaat 1995**

Methods	RCT	
Participants	RA, class 1-3, minimal age 20, duration of illness > 1 year, outpatients N = 77	
Interventions	Group OT for 2 hrs/10 weeks versus no treatment	
Outcomes	Pain Functional ability Anxiety	

**Kraaimaat 1995** (Continued)

	Knowledge	
Notes	Trial designed to test hypothesis on cognitive behavior therapy	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Malcus 1992**

Methods	OD	
Participants	RA, bilateral ulnar deviation, correction to normal position possible, outpatients N = 7	
Interventions	Anti-ulnar resting splint at night for 1 year	
Outcomes	Pain Grip strength	
Notes		
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**McAlphine 1991**

Methods	OD	
Participants	RA, 1 previous OT assessment N = 24	
Interventions	1 OT session in hospital follow up if needed in community	
Outcomes	Functional ability	
Notes		
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>

**McAlphine 1991** (Continued)

Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used
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**McKnight 1982**

Methods	OD
Participants	RA, bilateral synovitis MCP, PIP, DIP, wrist swelling, joint pain and stiffness, inpatients
Interventions	Air compression splint 10 minutes fingers in extension, 10 minutes in flexion for 5 days
Outcomes	Pain Grip strength
Notes	

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**McKnight 1992**

Methods	OD
Participants	RA, bilateral synovitis MCP, PIP, DIP, wrist, inpatients
Interventions	Isotoner glove 7 nights other hand had Futuro glove
Outcomes	Pain Grip strength
Notes	

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Mowat 1980**

Methods	RCT
Participants	Definite RA, treated at RA-unit minimal 14 days outpatients N = 137
Interventions	individual OT in community versus follow up general practitioner
Outcomes	Functional ability Participation Knowledge
Notes	third group had follow up by routine hospital care

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Neuberger 1993**

Methods	RCT (pilot) CCT (follow-up)
Participants	RA, outpatients N = 45 (pilot) N = 98 (follow-up)
Interventions	Individual self instructional OT education with feedback versus placebo
Outcomes	Pain (follow-up) Functional ability Participation (follow-up) Knowledge
Notes	Follow up study had inadequate randomization procedure

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Nordenskiöld 1990**

Methods	OD
Participants	RA, class 2-3, only NSAID use, outpatients N = 22
Interventions	Soft volar working splint during performance of activities
Outcomes	Pain, immediate effect Grip strength
Notes	

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Nordenskiöld 1994**

Methods	OD
Participants	RA, class 1-3 attended joint protection course, outpatients N = 22
Interventions	Use of assistive devices while performing functional task
Outcomes	Pain, immediate effect
Notes	

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Pagnotta 1998**

Methods	OD
Participants	RA, pain in hand, inpatients N = 40
Interventions	Soft volar working splint
Outcomes	Pain Dexterity

**Pagnotta 1998** (Continued)

Notes	
<b>Risk of bias</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b> <b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear D - Not used

**Palchik 1990**

Methods	RCT
Participants	Boutonniere deformity of rheumatic origin, complete passive correctable, outpatients N = 7
Interventions	Gutter splint for boutonniere finger 24 hours for 6 weeks versus no intervention
Outcomes	Range of Motion
Notes	
<b>Risk of bias</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b> <b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear B - Unclear

**Rennie 1996**

Methods	OD
Participants	RA, outpatients N = 27
Interventions	anti-ulnar deviation splint whole day for 12 weeks
Outcomes	Pain Dexterity Grip strength
Notes	
<b>Risk of bias</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b> <b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear D - Not used

**Ring 1998**

Methods	CCT	
Participants	RA, MCP silicone rubber interposition arthroplasty for all fingers, outpatients N = 24	
Interventions	Continuous passive motion machine as tolerated for 6 weeks versus 10 repetitions extension/flexion	
Outcomes	Grip strength Range of motion	
Notes	both after arthroplasty of MCP	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Schauffler 1978**

Methods	OD	
Participants	RA, hand involvement, outpatients N = 18	
Interventions	instruction exercises with hand gym apparatus + instruction booklet	
Outcomes	Hand function Grip strength Range of motion	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Spoorenberg 1994**

Methods	OD retrospective	
Participants	RA, provided with resting / working splint, outpatients N = 32	
Interventions	Prescription of resting or working splint	

**Spoorenberg 1994** (Continued)

Outcomes	Pain Functional ability	
Notes		
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	D - Not used

**Stern 1996a**

Methods	RCT, cross over trial with wash out period	
Participants	RA, Class 2-3, wrist involvement of dominant hand, outpatients N = 42	
Interventions	Alimed working splint or Rolyan working splint or Futuro working splint for 4 hours5-7 days	
Outcomes	Pain Dexterity Grip strength	
Notes	Same study as Stern 1996 b and Stern 1997	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Stern 1996b**

Methods	RCT, cross over trial with wash out period	
Participants	RA, Class 2-3, wrist involvement of dominant hand, outpatients N = 42	
Interventions	Alimed working splint or Rolyan working splint or Futuro working splint for 4 hours5-7 days	
Outcomes	Pain Dexterity Grip strength	
Notes	Same study as Stern 1996 a and Stern 1997	



**Stern 1996b** (Continued)

<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Stern 1997**

Methods	RCT, cross over trial with wash out period	
Participants	RA, Class 2-3, wrist involvement of dominant hand, outpatients N = 42	
Interventions	Alimed working splint or Rolyan working splint or Futuro working splint for 4 hours 5-7 days	
Outcomes	Pain Dexterity Grip strength	
Notes	Same study as Stern 1996 a and Stern 1996b	

*Risk of bias*

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Ter Schegget 2000**

Methods	RCT	
Participants	Swanneck deformity, no souter class 4, outpatients N = 18	
Interventions	SRS orthosis each day for 6 months versus custom made orthosis	
Outcomes	Pain Dexterity Grip strength Range of motion	
Notes		

*Risk of bias*

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
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**Ter Schegget 2000** (Continued)

Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear
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**Tijhuis 1998**

Methods	RCT
Participants	RA, swollen/ painfull wrist dominant hand, outpatients N = 10
Interventions	Thermolynn orthosis as much as possible for 2 weeks versus Futuro orthosis
Outcomes	Pain Grip strength Range of Motion
Notes	

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**van Deusen 1987a**

Methods	RCT
Participants	RA, ambulatory, recommendation for home rest + exercise, outpatients N = 46
Interventions	Group instruction expressive dance + discussion versus traditional treatment
Outcomes	Compliance Range of motion
Notes	study same as Van Deusen 1987 b and 1988

***Risk of bias***

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**van Deusen 1987b**

Methods	RCT	
Participants	RA, ambulatory, recommendation for home rest + exercise, outpatients N = 46	
Interventions	Group instruction expressive dance + discussion versus traditional treatment	
Outcomes	Compliance Range of motion	
Notes	study same as Van Deusen 1987 a and 1988	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**van Deusen 1988**

Methods	RCT	
Participants	RA, ambulatory, recommendation for home rest + exercise, outpatients N = 46	
Interventions	Group instruction expressive dance + discussion versus traditional treatment	
Outcomes	Compliance Range of motion	
Notes	study same as Van Deusen 1987 a and 1987 b	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

**Wagoner 1981**

Methods	RCT	
Participants	RA, hand involvement, outpatients N = 12	
Interventions	10 squeezes hand helper with visual feedback versus 10 squeezes hand helper without feedback	

**Wagoner 1981** (Continued)

Outcomes	Compliance Grip strength Range of motion	
Notes		
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	B - Unclear

RCT: Randomized Clinical Trial, CCT: Controlled Clinical Trial, OD: Other than controlled design, OT: Occupational Therapy, RA: Rheumatoid Arthritis, MCP: Metacarpal Phalangeal, PIP: Proximal interphalangeal, DIP: Distal interphalangeal, Class 1-2-3: American Rheumatism Association (ARA) functional classification, ROM: Range of Motion

**Characteristics of excluded studies** [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Alderson 1999	Multi-discipline intervention
Brattström 1970	Participants with RA and other diseases, multi-discipline intervention
Chen 1999	Participants with RA and other diseases
Cytowicz 1999	Outcome measures not in scope of our review
Gault 1969	Outcome measures grip strength and range of motion only measured as adverse effects of immobilisation intervention
Karten 1973	Multi-discipline intervention
Kjeken 1995	Participants with RA and other diseases
Löfkvist 1988	Outcome measures not in scope of our review
Maggs 1996	Participants with RA and other diseases
Mann 1995	Participants with RA and other diseases
Nicholas 1982	Outcome measures not in scope of our review

*(Continued)*

Schulte 1994	Participants with RA and other diseases, multi-discipline intervention
Stern 1994	Participants in study are well-able bodied women
Stern 1996c	Participants in study are well-able bodied women
Stewart 1990	Outcome measure not in scope of our review

## DATA AND ANALYSES

### Comparison 1. Comprehensive Occupational therapy vs control

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Pain	1		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2 Functional ability	2		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3 Depression	2		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected

### Comparison 2. Training of motor functions vs control

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Grip strength	2		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected

### Comparison 3. Joint protection vs control

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Pain	3		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2 Functional ability	4		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3 Knowledge	3		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected

### Comparison 4. Provision of splints vs control

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Pain, long term effect	2		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2 Dexterity	1		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3 Grip strength long term effect	3		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
4 Range of motion	1		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected

## ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Clinical relevance Table: Pain at follow up

Intervention	Study	Treatment group	Outcome scale	N of patients	Baseline mean	End study of	Absolute benefit	Relative benefit
Comprehensive OT	Helewa 1991	individual OT	VAS (0-100)	52	51.6	49.8	-5.6	-10%
		waiting list		50	56	55.4		
	Kraaimaat 1995	group OT	IRGL	28	16.6	15.4	0.8	5%
		waiting list		19	16.6	14.6		
Training of motor function	Dellhag 1992	wax bath + exercise	VAS (0-100)	13	29.3	22.1	-11	-39%
		no treatment		13	27.7	33.1		
	Hoenig 1993	tendon gliding exercise and therapy putty	articular index (painful joints)	10	9.9	10.1	-6.5	-55%
		no intervention		11	13.5	16.6		
Joint protection	Hammond 1999	group intervention	VAS (0-100)	17	41.0	37.0	9	25%
		no intervention		18	30.0	28.0		
	Hammond 2001	group instruction	VAS (0-100)	65	39.3	34.7	-4.8	-12%
		multi disciplinary group instruction		62	42.7	39.5		
	Neuberger 1993	self instruction + practice	VAS (0-10)	14	5.6	4.1	-0.9	-17%
		no intervention		11	4.6	5.0		

**Table 1. Clinical relevance Table: Pain at follow up** (Continued)

Assistive devices	Hass 1997	special selection proces	FSI	25	2.0	1.9	0.2	10%
		routine care		16	1.8	1.7		
Splints	Ter Schegget 2000	SRS splint	VAS (0-10)	9	2.7	2.7	0.7	36%
		custom made splint		9	1.1	2.0		
	Tijhuis 1998	Thermolynn orthosis	VAS (0-10)	10	5.4	4.7	1.0	19%
		Futuro orthosis		10	5.4	3.7		

**Table 2. Clinical relevance Table: Functional ability at follow up**

Intervention	Study	Treatment group	Outcome (scale)	N of patients	Baseline mean	End study	of absolute benefit	Relative benefit
Comprehensive OT	Helewa 1991	individual OT	questionnaire	52	42.8	52.2	8.7	20%
		waiting list		50	42.3	43.5		
	Kraaimaat 1995	group OT	IRGL self care	28	25.4	24.5	-1.7	-6%
		waiting list		19	25.9	26.2		
Training of motor function	Dellhag 1992	wax bath + exercise	Sollerman-test (dexterity)	13	72.3	74.8	-0.2	0%
		no treatment		13	75.2	75.0		
	Hoenig 1993	tendon gliding exercise and therapy putty	9 hole peg test (dexterity)	10	26.4	28.8	3.8	15%
		no intervention		11	24.3	25.0		



**Table 2. Clinical relevance Table: Functional ability at follow up** (Continued)

Joint protection	Furst 1987	group treatment	HAQ	18	1.7	1.8	0.1	6%
		self instruction + practice		10	1.4	1.7		
	Hammond 1999	group intervention	JPBA observation	17	15.0	32.5	22.5	187%
		no intervention		18	8.8	10.0		
	Hammond 2001	group OT instruction	JPBA observation	65	16.2	35.5	17.5	112%
		routine treatment		62	15.0	18.0		
	Neuberger 1993	self instruction + practice	observation	13	2.7	5.2	1.8	66%
		no intervention		14	2.7	3.4		
Assistive devices	Hass 1997	special selection process	FSI	25	1.4	1.6	0.3	23%
		routine care		16	1.2	1.3		

**Table 3. Clinical relevance Table: Quality of life and participation at follow-up**

Intervention	study	Treatment group	Outcome scale	N of patients	Baseline mean	End study	of	Absolute benefit	Relative benefit
Comprehensive OT	Helewa 1991	individual OT	Beck scale (depression)	50	13.1	11.1		-0.1	-1%
		waiting list		46	12.4	11.2			
	Kraaimaat 1995	group OT	IRGL (depression)	28	3.4	2.2		-0.3	-9%

**Table 3. Clinical relevance Table: Quality of life and participation at follow-up** (Continued)

		waiting list		19	3.2	2.5		
Joint protection	Furst 1987	group treatment	PAIS	18	43.2	44.7	6.5	15%
		self instruction + practice		10	39.4	38.2		
	Hammond 2001	group instruction	AIMS2	65	3.4	3.2	0.1	2%
		routine instruction		62	3.4	3.1		
	Neuberger 1993	self instruction + practice	CES-D (depression)	13	12.5	12.8	0.8	5%
		no intervention		14	14.5	12.0		
Assistive devices	Hass	special selection process	SIP	29	11.4	8.0	2.1	21%
		routine care		18	6.6	5.9		

**Table 4. Assessed methodological quality for RCT's, CCT's and OD's**

Study design	Study ID	Internal validity	Descriptive	Statistical	total score	meth. quality
RCT	Anderson 1987	b1, f, g, n (see appendix 1 for items)	c, d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	4, 3, 2	low
RCT	Brighton 1993	b1, g, i, n (see appendix 1 for items)	d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	4, 2, 1	low
RCT	Callinan 1995	b1, g, j, l, n (see appendix 1 for items)	a, d, k, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	5, 4, 1	low
RCT	Hammond 1999a	b1, g, i, j, n, p (see appendix 1 for items)	a, c, d, k, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	6, 5, 2	high

**Table 4. Assessed methodological quality for RCT's, CCT's and OD's** (Continued)

RCT	Hammond 2001	b1, b2, g, i, j, l, n, p (see appendix 1 for items)	a, c, d, m1, m2 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	8, 5, 2	high
RCT	Helewa 1991	b1, e, f, i, j, l, n, p (see appendix 1 for items)	a, c, d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	8, 4, 2	high
RCT	Hoenig 1993	b1, e, f, g, i, j, n (see appendix 1 for items)	c, d, k, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	7, 4, 1	high
RCT	Kraaimaat 1995	b1, g, j, l, n (see appendix 1 for items)	c, d, m1, m2 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	5, 4, 2	low
RCT	Mowat 1980	b1, f, i, j, l, n (see appendix 1 for items)	a, c, d, m1, m2 (see appendix 1 for items)	-	6, 5, 0	low
RCT	Neuberger 1993p	b1, j (see appendix 1 for items)	d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	2, 2, 1	low
RCT	Palchik 1990	b1, l (see appendix 1 for items)	a, k, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	2, 3, 1	low
RCT	Stern 1996a	b1, g, j (see appendix 1 for items)	a, c, d, k, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	3, 5, 2	low
RCT	Ter Schegget 1997	b1, g, j, l, n, p (see appendix 1 for items)	d, k, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	6, 3, 2	high
RCT	Tijhuis 1998	b1, g, j, l, n, p (see appendix 1 for items)	a, c, d, k, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	6, 5, 2	high
RCT	Van Deusen 1987a	b1, l, n (see appendix 1 for items)	m1, m2 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	3, 2, 1	low
RCT	Wagoner 1981	b1, g, j, l, n (see appendix 1 for items)	d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	5, 2, 1	low

**Table 4. Assessed methodological quality for RCT's, CCT's and OD's** (Continued)

CCT	Dellhag 1992	f, j, n (see appendix 1 for items)	c, d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	-	3, 3, 0	low
CCT	Feinberg 1992	h, j, l, n (see appendix 1 for items)	a, c, d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	4, 4, 2	low
CCT	Furst 1987	j, n, p (see appendix 1 for items)	a, c, d, m1, m2 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	3, 5, 2	low
CCT	Hass 1997	j (see appendix 1 for items)	d, m2 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	1, 2, 1	low
CCT	Neuberger 1993f	j (see appendix 1 for items)	c, d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	1, 3, 2	low
CCT	Ring 1998	i, l (see appendix 1 for items)	d, k, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	2, 3, 2	low
OD	Agnew 1995	l, p (see appendix 1 for items)	k, m2 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	2, 2, 2	low
OD	Barry 1994	g, i, l, n (see appendix 1 for items)	m1, m2 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	4, 2, 2	high
OD	Cartlidge 1984	f, j, l, n, p (see appendix 1 for items)	a, d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	5, 3, 1	high
OD	Feinberg 1981	j (see appendix 1 for items)	a, d, k, m2 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	1, 4, 1	low
OD	Hammond 1994	g, i, j, l, n (see appendix 1 for items)	a, d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	5, 3, 2	high
OD	Hammond 1999b	g, j, l, n (see appendix 1 for items)	a, d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	4, 3, 2	high

**Table 4. Assessed methodological quality for RCT's, CCT's and OD's** (Continued)

OD	Malcus 1992	f, j, l (see appendix 1 for items)	a, d, k, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	3, 4, 1	low
OD	McAlphine 1991	j, n (see appendix 1 for items)	m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	2, 1, 2	low
OD	McNight 1982	f, j, l, n (see appendix 1 for items)	a, d, k, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	4, 4, 1	high
OD	McNight 1992	f, j, n (see appendix 1 for items)	a, d, k, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	3, 4, 2	low
OD	Nordenskiold 1990	f, g, j, l, n, p (see appendix 1 for items)	d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	6, 2, 2	high
OD	Nordenskiold 1994	f, g, j, n (see appendix 1 for items)	d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	4, 2, 1	high
OD	Pagnotta 1998	f, g, j, l, n, p (see appendix 1 for items)	a, d, k, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	6, 4, 2	high
OD	Rennie 1996	g, j, l, n, p (see appendix 1 for items)	d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	5, 2, 2	high
OD	Schaufler 1978	j, n, p (see appendix 1 for items)	d, m1 (see appendix 1 for items)	o (see appendix 1 for items)	3, 2, 1	low
OD	Spoorenberg 1994	j (see appendix 1 for items)	a, d, k (see appendix 1 for items)	o, q (see appendix 1 for items)	1, 3, 2	low

**Table 5. Clinical relevance Table: Training of motor functions; grip strength**

Study	Treatment group	Outcome scale	N of patients	Baseline mean	End of study	Absolute benefit	Relative benefit
Brighton 1993	Daily hand exercise	sphygmomanometer	25	84.6	105.7	61.6	76%

**Table 5. Clinical relevance Table: Training of motor functions; grip strength** (Continued)

	No treatment		30	77.5	44.1		
Dellhag 1992	Wax bath + exercise	Grippit	13	72.4	79.2	-6.2	-8%
	No treatment		12	82.6	85.4		
Hoening 1993	Tendon gliding exercise +therapy putty	modified aneroid manometer	10	84.2	97.6	16.5	22%
	No treatment		11	68.2	81.1		
Ring	Continuous passive motion	Jamar dynamometer	10	3.2	2.3	-1.4	-40%
	Routine treatment		12	3.8	3.7		

**Table 6. Clinical Relevance Table: Training of Motor functions; range of motion**

Study	Treatment group	Outcome scale	N of patients	Baseline mean	End of study	Absolute benefit	Relative benefit
Brighton 1993	Daily hand exercise	Goniometer Meta Phalangea Flexion	25	76.7	79.0	6.3	8%
	No treatment		30	80.4	72.7		
Dellhag 1992	Wax bath + exercise	Goniometer Flexion dominant hand	13	62.3	52.1	-9.9	-16%
	No treatment		13	59.4	62.0		
Hoening 1993	Tendon gliding exercise +therapy putty	Goniometer metacarpa phalangea extension	10	9.9	10.1	-6.5	-55%
	No treatment		11	13.5	16.6		

**Table 6. Clinical Relevance Table: Training of Motor functions; range of motion** (Continued)

Ring 1998	Continuous passive motion	Goniometer mean of all digits	10	34	39	-8	-27%
	Routine treatment		12	25	47		

**Table 7. Clinical relevance Table: Provision of splints; grip strength**

Study	Treatment group	Outcome scale	N of patient	Baseline mean	End of study	Absolute benefit	Relative benefit
Anderson 1987	Palmar working splint	sphygmo-manometer	19	92.5	103.5	6	6%
	no splint		19	92.5	97.5		
Anderson 1987	Dorsal working splint	sphygmo-manometer	18	92.5	97.9	0.4	0%
	no splint		19	92.5	97.5		
Anderson 1987	Gauntlet working splint	sphygmo-manometer	17	92.5	76.8	-20.7	-22%
	no splint		19	92.5	97.5		
Anderson 1987	Fabric ready-made working splint	sphygmo-manometer	19	92.5	75.3	-22.3	-24%
	no splint		19	92.5	97.5		
Tijhuis 1998	Thermolynn working splint	martin vigorimeter	10	31.0	30.0	-3	-9%
	Futuro working splint		10	35.0	33.0		

**Table 8. Clinical relevance Table: Provision of splints; range of motion**

Study	Treatment group	Outcome scale	N of patients	Baseline mean	End of study	Absolute benefit	Relative benefit
Palchik 1990	Gutter splint boutonniere finger	goniometer	3	14.3	6.3	-10.4	-75%
	no splint		5	13.3	16.7		
Tijhuis 1998	Thermo lynn working splint	goniometer	10	255	255	-18	-7%
	Futuro working splint		10	257	273		

## WHAT'S NEW

Last assessed as up-to-date: 17 November 2003.

Date	Event	Description
8 July 2008	Amended	Converted to new review format. CMSG ID: C058-R

## HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 2, 2001

Review first published: Issue 1, 2004

Date	Event	Description
18 November 2003	New citation required and conclusions have changed	Substantive amendment



## CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

EMJ Steultjens is the researcher on this project and author of the review. J Dekker, LM Bouter and Mrs CHM van den Ende are her supervisors and discussed the protocol, the data collection, all results and the conclusions. EMJS and CHME took part in the inclusion procedure. Mrs MAH van Kuyk, occupational therapist, discussed occupational therapy issues and took part with EMJS and CHME in the rating of the methodological quality. D van Schaardenburg, rheumatologist, checked the review on medical relevant issues. All authors approved the final version of this review.

## DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No potential conflicts of interest are known to the authors.

## NOTES

For information concerning the multi-disciplinary education of rheumatoid arthritis patients we refer to the review "Patient Education for rheumatoid arthritis" by Riemsma RP, Kirwan JR, Taal E, Rasker JJ.

This review is an update of the publication:

Steultjens EMJ, Dekker J, Bouter LM, Van Schaardenburg D, Van Kuyk MAH, Van den Ende CHM. Occupational therapy for rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic review. *Arthritis and Rheumatism, Arthritis Care and Research*. 2002; 47:672-685

## INDEX TERMS

### Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Arthritis, Rheumatoid [\*rehabilitation]; Controlled Clinical Trials as Topic; Occupational Therapy [\*methods]; Quality of Life; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

### MeSH check words

Humans