

<b>Titre</b>	<b>MOCAM Study (Non-specific Mechanisms in Orthodox and Complementary Alternative Medicine management of back pain) – Effets non-spécifiques en thérapie manuelle (2015-2018)</b>
<b>Acronyme</b>	MOCAM
<b>Statut (dates début-fin)</b>	En cours
<b>Requérant-e principal-e (site)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dawn Carnes (steering committee) (HES-SO – Haute école de santé Fribourg, <a href="http://www.heds-fr.ch">http://www.heds-fr.ch</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Co-requérant-e-s (site)</b>	
<b>Collaborateur-trice(s)</b>	
<b>Source de financement (partenaire financier)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arthritis Research UK (<a href="http://www.arthritisresearchuk.org/">http://www.arthritisresearchuk.org/</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Résumé</b>	<p>Cette étude à méthodologie mixte vise à mieux comprendre les composantes d'une prise en charge en thérapie manuelle et les effets non-spécifiques qui pourraient en résulter.</p> <p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Components other than the active ingredients of treatment can have substantial effects on pain and disability. There are five domains of "non-specific" components: the therapeutic relationship, the healthcare environment, superficial treatment characteristics, patients' beliefs, and practitioners' beliefs. Complementary and alternative medicines like acupuncture have particularly powerful non-specific components. However, existing evidence is based primarily on studies of single components, in single treatments, in isolation from pain theories. This project investigates multiple non-specific components in three treatments and relates them to pain theories.</p> <p>We aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the most powerful non-specific treatment components.</li> <li>Compare their effects on patient outcomes across three treatments.</li> <li>Develop a deeper understanding of the pathways through which they generate positive patient outcomes.</li> </ul> <p>We will recruit a cohort of 1548 adults with back pain attending acupuncturists, physiotherapists, and osteopaths in private and NHS clinics. A quantitative longitudinal questionnaire-based study will use advanced statistical techniques (multi-level modelling) to test hypothesised relationships between five domains of non-specific components, key theoretically-derived mediators (e.g. behaviour change, self-efficacy), and patient outcomes (e.g. disability). A randomised sample of 63 consultations (21 per treatment) will be audio-recorded and analysed using the quantitative Roter Interactional Analysis System and inductive qualitative analysis, to identify treatment-enhancing communication practices.</p>
<b>Partenaire(s) de terrain / académique</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Council for Osteopathic Research (NCOR, <a href="http://www.ncor.org.uk/">http://www.ncor.org.uk/</a>)</li> <li>Southampton University (<a href="http://www.southampton.ac.uk/">http://www.southampton.ac.uk/</a>)</li> </ul>
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<b>Valorisation (publications, conférences, congrès)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study Protocol : <a href="http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/6/5/e012209.full">http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/6/5/e012209.full</a></li> </ul>