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## **Acceptability, Feasibility and Preliminary Evaluation of a Novel, Personalised, Home-based Physical Activity Intervention for Chronic Heart Failure (Active-at-Home-HF): A Pilot Study**

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** Less than 10% of heart failure patients in the UK participate in cardiac rehabilitation programmes. The present pilot study evaluated feasibility, acceptability and physiological effects of a novel, personalised, home-based physical activity intervention in chronic heart failure.

**Methods:** Twenty patients ( $68\pm 7$  years old, 20% females) with stable chronic heart failure due to reduced left ventricular ejection fraction ( $31\pm 8\%$ ) participated in a single group, pilot study assessing the feasibility and acceptability of a 12-week personalised home-based physical activity intervention aiming to increase daily number of steps by 2000 from baseline (Active-at-Home-HF). Patients completed cardiopulmonary exercise testing with non-invasive gas exchange and haemodynamic measurements and quality of life questionnaire pre- and post-intervention. Patients were supported weekly via telephone and average weekly step count data collected using pedometers.

**Results:** 43 patients were screened and 20 recruited into the study. Seventeen patients (85%) completed the intervention, and 15 (75%) achieved the target step count. Average step count per day increased significantly from baseline to 3 weeks by 2546 ( $5108\pm 3064$  to  $7654\pm 3849$ ,  $P=0.03$ ,  $n=17$ ), and was maintained until week 12 ( $9022\pm 3942$ ). Following completion of the intervention, no adverse events were recorded, quality of life improved by 4 points ( $26\pm 18$  vs.  $22\pm 19$ ). Peak exercise stroke volume increased by 19% ( $127\pm 34$  vs  $151\pm 34$  m/beat,  $P=0.05$ ), while cardiac index increased by 12% ( $6.8\pm 1.5$  vs.  $7.6\pm 2.0$  L/min/m<sup>2</sup>,  $P=0.19$ ). Workload and oxygen consumption at anaerobic threshold also increased by 16% ( $49\pm 16$  vs.  $59\pm 14$  watts,  $P=0.01$ ) and 10% ( $11.5\pm 2.9$  vs.  $12.8\pm 2.2$  ml/kg/min,  $P=0.39$ )

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**Conclusion:** The Active-at-Home-HF intervention is feasible, acceptable and effective for increasing physical activity in CHF. It may lead to improvements in quality of life, exercise tolerance and haemodynamic function.

**Keywords:** Physical Activity, Chronic Heart failure, Home-based intervention, Behavioural Change

**Key Points:**

- A personalized, home-based physical activity intervention is acceptable, feasible and could lead to improvement in exercise tolerance and quality of life in chronic heart failure patients.
- Increasing step count by at least 2000 steps per day may be a realistic goal for chronic heart failure patients.

**Trial Registration:** [www.clinicaltrials.gov](http://www.clinicaltrials.gov) - NCT0367727. Retrospectively registered on 17th September 2018.

**Background**

The benefits of cardiac rehabilitation in chronic heart failure (CHF) have been well documented (1). Evidence-based clinical guidelines recommend that physical activity is integrated into cardiac rehabilitation as a cornerstone of clinical management of CHF (2). Meta-analyses have demonstrated that increased physical activity can improve functional capacity, quality of life, reduce symptom burden, likelihood of hospitalisation and can improve cardiac function (3,4). Consequently, current guidelines now emphasize physical activity as an important component of cardiac rehabilitation in addition to patient education, psychological support and drug therapy (2,5,6).

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Despite numerous benefits, participation of heart failure patients in cardiac rehabilitation is low. In the United Kingdom (UK), less than 10% of patients with CHF participate in cardiac rehabilitation (7). Potential explanations include exclusion of cardiac rehabilitation programmes from local commissioning agreements due to limited funds, lack of capacity for supervised programmes, and inadequate social support for patients (8). Other patient factors include unwillingness to participate in cardiac rehabilitation due to difficulties in attending hospitals, work or domestic commitments and reluctance to attend group-based classes (9).

The barriers highlighted above could be potentially overcome by promoting increased physical activity at home. Daily habitual physical activity (i.e. number of steps and active energy expenditure) is inversely related to patients' symptoms (10). Walking is an independent predictor of outcomes in patients with advanced CHF (11). Current physical activity recommendations for adults is 150 to 300 minutes per week of moderate-intensity activity, or 75 minutes to 150 minutes per week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic activity while incorporating muscle-strengthening activities if tolerated (6). For adults who are unable to meet these guidelines due to chronic conditions or disabilities, regular physical activity according to their ability is recommended (6). As such, it may be challenging to identify a standardised daily physical activity routine appropriate for all heart failure patients' accounting for individual differences. Pedometer based interventions have demonstrated that increasing steps per day by approximately 2000-2500 steps leads to improvements in blood pressure (12,13) and insulin sensitivity (14). Furthermore, a large cohort study involving 9306 participants reported a 10% risk reduction of cardiovascular events in individuals at high risk of developing type 2 diabetes for every 2000 steps/day increment in daily physical activity observed (15). Considering these findings, we developed a novel, personalised, home-based (Active-at-Home-HF) physical activity intervention aiming to increase daily physical activity by 2000 steps in patients with

1 CHF. The aim of the present pilot study was to assess feasibility, acceptability and preliminary  
2 efficacy of the Active-at-Home-HF intervention.  
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## 5 **Methods**

### 6 *Study design*

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11 A single group, pilot study assessed the feasibility, acceptability and preliminary efficacy of a  
12 home-based physical activity intervention in adults with CHF with reduced left ventricular  
13 ejection fraction. Eligible participants attended the Clinical Research Facility of the Royal  
14 Victoria Infirmery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne UK for two separate visits (i.e. before and after the  
15 12-week intervention). Participants were contacted via email, telephone or spoken to in person  
16 to discuss the study and given an opportunity to ask questions to ensure they understood the  
17 procedure.  
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### 29 *Participants*

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32 Potentially eligible patients were identified by cardiologists via medical records from heart  
33 failure clinics at the Royal Victoria Infirmery and Freeman Hospital in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
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35 These patients were subsequently screened by the same cardiologists using the study eligibility  
36 criteria. Once eligibility was confirmed, patients were recruited by a member of the research  
37 team (NO, SC) by telephone contact. The study included patients with a left ventricular ejection  
38 fraction  $\leq 40\%$ , diagnosed for at least three months, classified according to the New York Heart  
39 Association (NYHA) class II – III, clinically stable and receiving an optimal medical treatment.  
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41 Patients were required to have no contraindications to physical activity and had to be capable  
42 of performing activities of daily living independently. Patients were excluded during screening  
43 or contact if they had uncontrolled cardiac arrhythmias, myocardial infarction, percutaneous  
44 coronary intervention and/or bypass graft surgery up to 3 months previously, severe obesity  
45 (i.e. body mass index  $>40$ ), implantation with left ventricular assist device, were currently  
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1 participating in a cardiac rehabilitation programme, if they already met physical activity  
2 recommendations (6) or were unable to provide informed written consent.  
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#### 4 5 *Clinical assessments* 6

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8 During baseline and 12-week follow-up visits, patients underwent clinical assessments  
9 including quality of life using the Minnesota Living with Heart Failure questionnaire, blood  
10 sampling for N-Terminal pro b-type Natriuretic Peptide (NTproBNP), cardiopulmonary  
11 pulmonary exercise stress testing on a semi-recumbent cycle ergometer (Corival, Lode &  
12 Groningen, Netherlands) coupled with non-invasive haemodynamic monitoring (NICOM®,  
13 Cheetah Medical, Delaware, USA). A graded exercise test protocol was used for  
14 cardiopulmonary exercise testing. This involved maintaining a pedal frequency of 60-70  
15 revolutions per minute with workload increasing at the rate of 10 watts per minute. The test  
16 was terminated when maximal exertion was achieved, or when the patient was unable to  
17 maintain the required cycling cadence, or if the patient desired to stop. Physical activity (step  
18 count) was measured continuously using a pedometer (Omron Health care, Model no: HJ-321-  
19 E, Japan). Patients recorded daily step counts at the end of each day using a paper-based activity  
20 tracker and results were communicated weekly to a member of the study team.  
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#### 41 *The home-based physical activity programme (Active-at-Home-HF)* 42

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44 The Active-at-Home-HF intervention was designed for patients with CHF to encourage an  
45 increase in their overall daily physical activity levels by at least 2000 steps per day from  
46 baseline. This behavioural intervention was delivered by telephone to participants in the north-  
47 east of England who were patients at the Royal Victoria Infirmary or Freeman Hospital,  
48 Newcastle upon Tyne. The intervention team comprised of Cardiologists, Exercise  
49 physiologists and health psychologists. Team members (NCO and SC) involved in monitoring  
50 patients were experienced clinical exercise physiologists certified by the American College of  
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1 Sports Medicine. They also received training delivered by a Chartered health psychologist with  
2 expertise in health behaviour change (LA) who was also a member of the research team, on the  
3 delivery/use of evidence-based behaviour change techniques selected to target physical activity  
4 behaviour (e.g., physical activity goal setting, problem solving, self-monitoring) (16,17) . The  
5 same health psychologist developed the brief behavioural intervention, intended for delivery  
6 by telephone using a proforma to prompt use of the specific behaviour change techniques. This  
7 proforma also served as a record for future discussions following completion during each  
8 intervention session delivered. The intervention differed from centre-based programmes in that  
9 it focussed on free-living physical activity, did not rely on exercise equipment, was delivered  
10 by weekly telephone sessions, and focussed on providing participants with the knowledge and  
11 behavioural skills to increase and maintain physical activity levels despite the barriers they  
12 might face. Once patients enrolled in to the study, they were supported by weekly telephone  
13 calls lasting approximately 10 minutes in duration, designed to initiate, increase and maintain  
14 their activity levels. This was achieved through behavioural goal setting where the patient  
15 would set a physical activity goal with the guidance and support of a trained research team  
16 member. Barriers to reaching the goal were discussed followed by mutual identification of  
17 solutions to overcome those barriers. Patients were encouraged to consider times in the past  
18 where they had been more physically active as a means of increasing confidence and  
19 motivation. Self-monitoring was used to encourage maintenance of activity levels and patients  
20 were prompted to involve family members and friends in their attempts to increase physical  
21 activity levels as a means of social support. At the end of each day, the goal was to achieve at  
22 least 2000 steps more than the average daily number of steps obtained at baseline as indicated  
23 on the pedometer. Physical activity levels were adjusted on an individual basis as conditioning  
24 took place, with the emphasis on volume of activity i.e. duration and number of steps rather  
25 than intensity.



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3 *Outcomes*  
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6 The primary outcomes of interest were acceptability and feasibility of the intervention.  
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8 Secondary outcomes were changes in functional capacity assessed by peak exercise oxygen  
9 consumption and power output, quality of life, haemodynamic function and changes in  
10 NTproBNP. Feasibility was defined as willingness of patients to enrol on to the Active-at-  
11 Home-HF intervention and was confirmed by recruiting the targeted number of patients. The  
12 recruitment target deadline was set at nine months after recruiting first patient. Acceptability  
13 was defined as willingness to engage with and adhere to the intervention and was reported as  
14 the percentage of patients who completed intervention. The intervention was considered  
15 acceptable if  $\geq 80\%$  of patients completed it. This included weekly engagement by telephone  
16 and completion of daily physical activity records. If engagement with each of these components  
17 was recorded, the intervention was considered acceptable.  
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33 *Statistical analysis*  
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36 The primary aim of the present study was to assess acceptability and feasibility of the  
37 intervention. It is generally accepted that pilot feasibility studies do not require a formal power  
38 calculation (18). However, it was important to assess whether the Active-at-Home-HF  
39 intervention, if acceptable and feasible, was capable of improving outcomes of interest to allow  
40 a judgement to be made as to whether the intervention is comparable to a centre-based  
41 intervention. It was therefore estimated that a sample size of 20 patients would provide  
42 sufficient power to detect a clinically acceptable change/increase in peak oxygen consumption  
43 of 3 ml/min/kg post intervention, at the significance level of 5% ( $\beta=0.82$ ,  $\alpha=0.05$ ). The  
44 relationship between physical activity and physiological variables was assessed using  
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Pearson's coefficient of correlation. Statistical significance was indicated if  $P < 0.05$ . All statistical analyses were carried out using SPSS version 24.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA).

## Results

### *Acceptability and Feasibility*

Out of 43 CHF patients contacted by telephone after initials screening, 20 patients met the study inclusion criteria and were willing to take part and were subsequently recruited. Recruitment took place between December 2015 and September 2016. Patients were excluded (n=23) if they already met recommended physical activity guidelines (5)(n=4), were too ill to participate (NYHA stage IV) or recent hospitalisation (n=8). Patients were also excluded if they refused to participate for personal reasons (n=4), time commitment (n=3), 'feeling not be able to due to age' (n=1), or too nervous to participate in a physical activity intervention (n=3). Recruited patients' demographic and clinical characteristics are presented in Table 1. No adverse events occurred as a result of participating in the intervention/study. Seventeen participants completed the 12-week physical activity intervention. However, two patients were unable to meet or sustain the required minimum target of 2000 steps above baseline due to severe arthritis. The intervention was considered acceptable and feasible as the required number of patients were recruited, and the majority of patients completed the intervention (completion rate 85%; n=17) (see Figure 1).

[INSERT FIGURE 1]

In situations where patients expressed concerns about their arrhythmias or ischaemia, they were further assessed by the team's consultant cardiologist and were reassured about safety of participation in the intervention before they took part in the study.

[INSERT TABLE 1]

1 The target step count goal of 2000 steps from baseline was achieved at week three with average  
2 number of steps per day increasing significantly by 2546 from (5108±3064 to 7654±3849  
3 steps/day, p=0.03), and was maintained until week 12 (8890±3713 steps/day, Figure 2). Two  
4 patients dropped out of the study for undisclosed reasons and one participant discontinued due  
5 to implantable cardiac defibrillator malfunction.  
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11 [INSERT FIGURE 2]  
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### 13 *Metabolic changes*

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16 There was no statistically significant change in exercise tolerance with peak oxygen  
17 consumption and peak workload increasing post intervention by 4.8% and 11% respectively.  
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19 However, workload and oxygen consumption at submaximal exercise (i.e. anaerobic threshold)  
20 increased by 20% (49±16 vs 59±14 watts, P=0.01) and 11% (11.5±2.9 vs 12.8±2.2 ml/kg/min,  
21 P=0.39) post intervention (Table 2).  
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### 31 *Haemodynamic changes*

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34 The Completion of the intervention resulted in significant improvements in peak exercise  
35 stroke volume (126.5±33.8 vs 150.8±33.5 ml/beat, P= 0.05) and stroke volume index (64.6±14  
36 vs 75.2 ±17 ml/beat/m<sup>2</sup>, P=0.04). There was also a 10-15% improvement in peak exercise  
37 cardiac output and cardiac index, although these were not statistically significant (Table 2).  
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45 [INSERT TABLE2]  
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### 47 *Blood biomarkers and Quality of life*

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49 There were no statistically significant changes in metabolic biomarkers following completion  
50 of the intervention. There was a 4 point improvement in quality of life score (Table 3).  
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57 [INSERT TABLE 3]  
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Daily number of steps correlated positively with peak oxygen consumption post-intervention ( $r=0.58$ ,  $P=0.01$ ), but not pre-intervention ( $r=0.39$ ,  $P=0.08$ ). The significant correlation observed post intervention, although moderate, suggests that daily physical activity is positively associated with functional capacity (exercise tolerance) in active but not sedentary patients with chronic HF (Figure 3). This suggest that increasing daily walking improves fitness levels in heart failure patients.

[INSERT FIGURE 3]

## Discussion

The major findings of this study are that the Active-at-Home-HF intervention demonstrated to be both acceptable and feasible to patients with CHF and led to modest changes in exercise tolerance and haemodynamics. This was shown by the number of patients (85%) who engaged with and completed the intervention after enrolment. This figure is comparable to adherence rates (>75%) reported from centre based studies (19,20). Piotrowicz et al. (20), who compared a homebased tele-monitored cardiac rehabilitation to centre-based rehabilitation reported 100% adherence in the home-based group. Seventy five percent of dropouts in the centre-based group of the above study were due to inadequate funds and availability of transport while 25% dropped out due to difficulty in matching the centre based training with their daily activities. These findings are important because the intervention has shown to provide a viable and potentially low-cost (i.e. brief behavioural intervention delivered by telephone, no reliance on exercise equipment provision in clinical settings) alternative to centre-based programmes for patients not wanting to engage in group-based rehabilitation and is a solution to overcome other barriers including travel constraints.

1 Patients with heart failure often experience a decline in health related quality of life. Following  
2 clinical presentation/diagnosis, psychological distress can limit activity and lead to a decline in  
3 quality of life (21). Exercise training has been reported to improve quality of life in CHF (22)  
4 and a reduction of 5 points or more in the Minnesota living with heart failure questionnaire is  
5 accepted as being clinically significant (23). The present pilot feasibility study reported a 15%  
6 (4 point) reduction in quality of life score (i.e. an improvement in quality of life) which is  
7 deemed clinically insignificant and as thus, contrast studies that have reported a significant  
8 improvement in quality of life following exercise intervention (24). However, a 15%  
9 improvement is positive in a group of participants who reported a higher than average quality  
10 of life score at baseline (i.e. mean values of 26 points out of a possible score of 105 points in  
11 the questionnaire). Cowie et al., (25) also reported no significant change in quality of life in  
12 CHF patients following home-based or hospital-based intervention, even though there was a  
13 significant improvement in exercise capacity. They further suggested that in older CHF  
14 patients, maintaining quality of life rather than improving it might be a realistic aim for a  
15 physical activity or rehabilitation programme.  
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37 At anaerobic threshold, participants were able to tolerate significantly greater workload (17%  
38 increase). This finding is similar to previous studies that also reported a delay in reaching  
39 anaerobic threshold (26) and a significant increase in power output at anaerobic threshold (27).  
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45 Similarly, increased daily physical activity resulted in a 19% significant increase in peak stroke  
46 volume. Our results suggest positive adaptation to the intervention and the improvement of  
47 systemic oxygen delivery. Other studies have also reported significant improvements in an  
48 echocardiogram generated stroke volume as a result of long term (>12 weeks) exercise  
49 training (28). The capacity to increase physical activity depends on the ability of the heart to  
50 generate adequate cardiac output and the ability of skeletal muscles to utilise the oxygen  
51 delivered (29). Therefore, this provides strong evidence for the assessment of cardiac  
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1 heamodynamics in response to a physical activity intervention. These findings have been  
2 extended by other studies which demonstrated that aerobic training also improves diastolic  
3 filling, myocardial contractility and left ventricular ejection fraction in individuals severe left  
4 ventricular systolic dysfunction (30,31). Based on the findings of the current study and  
5 evidence from the above-mentioned studies, it is reasonable to suggest that physical activity in  
6 CHF can improve cardiac contractility and stroke volume, potentially leading to reverse  
7 remodelling. The present study also found that increased physical activity as recorded from  
8 step counts following the Active-at-Home-HF intervention had a stronger correlation with peak  
9 oxygen consumption compared with lower step counts (sedentary behaviour) pre intervention.  
10 Jehn et al., who reported a positive correlation between the times spent in light activity/exercise  
11 ( $\leq 3$  METs) and improved peak oxygen consumption (11), had demonstrated this previously.

12 Although the use of steps per day has been criticised for not taking into account exercise  
13 intensity (32), a recent study by Tudor-Locke et al., (33) has shown that linear trends for steps  
14 per day were statistically significant for cardio-metabolic risk factors including blood pressure  
15 for men, weight, waist circumference, insulin, high density lipoprotein, triglycerides and  
16 homeostasis model assessment-estimated insulin resistance. Even at step counts of around 70  
17 steps per minute, which is below the recommended 100 steps per minute suggesting moderate  
18 intensity (32), clinically favourable values for many of the cardio-metabolic outcomes were  
19 observed. The present study provides further justification for the use of steps per day  
20 recommendations in national physical activity guidelines (34). Furthermore, the present study  
21 results are of clinical importance for the management of CHF patients, particularly older adults  
22 as most patients have concomitant exercise-limiting co-morbidities such as neuromuscular or  
23 orthopaedic problems making the traditional 10,000 step target (35) or steps per minute  
24 unrealistic and potentially harmful. As such, it may be appropriate to encourage such patients

1 to exercise at a lower intensity than has been considered necessary to increase maximal exercise  
2 capacity.  
3

#### 4 5 *Limitations* 6

7  
8 The following limitations should be considered in the present study. Firstly, it could be argued  
9 that sample size limits generalisability of findings. Of the 43 patients screened, only 20 were  
10 enrolled into the study meaning a recruitment rate of 46%. However, this was a pilot study with  
11 the primary aim of establishing acceptability and feasibility of the intervention. A further  
12 criticism could be that this study lacked a control group. However, the primary intention of this  
13 study was not to establish the effect of the intervention, instead it was to assess feasibility and  
14 acceptability with a view to informing a larger scale evaluation (i.e. controlled trial) should the  
15 intervention prove to be feasible and acceptable. Secondly, it could be argued that stroke  
16 volume was measured non-invasively which is not the gold standard. However, the  
17 reproducibility of stroke volume measurements using the NICOM have previously been  
18 reported (36). Lastly, only two female patients were recruited into the study limiting  
19 generalisability of the study findings in terms of gender. The nature of this pilot study did not  
20 necessitate the use of digital technologies. However, digital technologies which offer additional  
21 evaluation of haemodynamic function such as heart rate and blood pressure will be useful in  
22 future studies to improve safety of patients while engaging in physical activity, and would  
23 likely increase feasibility. Further evaluation of the ACTIVE-at-HOME intervention: clinical  
24 and cost-effectiveness is warranted in an adequately powered randomised controlled trial  
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#### 50 **Conclusion** 51

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53 The present study demonstrates that the novel, home-based physical activity intervention (i.e.  
54 Active-at-Home-HF) is acceptable and feasible and can provide clinical and physiological  
55 benefits to people living with CHF. The intervention is associated with increased habitual  
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1 physical activity level, functional capacity and haemodynamic response to exercise. Significant  
2 changes in response to the Active-at-Home-HF intervention were observed in submaximal  
3  
4 exercise capacity and cardiac response to exercise. The Active-at-Home-HF intervention  
5  
6 provides a viable alternative to centre-based programmes. This helps to overcome barriers  
7  
8 including travel cost, and reluctance to participate in group-based activity. A larger multicentre  
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10 study is warranted to further substantiate preliminary findings from the present study.  
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## 24 **Abbreviations**

25  
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27 CHF: Chronic Heart Failure

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30 COPD:Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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33 HF: Heart Failure

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36 NTproBNP: n-Terminal pro b-type Natriuretic Peptide

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39 NYHA: New York Heart Association

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42 UK: United Kingdom

## 43 **Declarations**

### 44 **Ethics approval and consent to participate**

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46  
47 The Health Research Authority- North East Tyne and Wear South Research Ethics Committee  
48  
49 approved the study protocol (REC reference: 15/NE/0190). Informed consent was obtained  
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51 from all individual participants included in the study in accordance with Declaration of  
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53 Helsinki.  
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## Consent for Publication

“Not applicable”

## Availability of data and material

The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

## Competing Interests

All authors report no conflict of interest.

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## Authors contributions

DGJ, GAM, NO, LA, KB, IO, and LV designed the study. NCO, SC, SJC, LA and DGJ performed the study and collected the data. NCO and DGJ analysed the data and drafted the manuscript. GAM, KB, IO, LV and PB reviewed the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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## List of Figures

Figure 1 Flow diagram showing patient screening and recruitment into Active-at-home HF intervention

1 Figure 2 Mean (+SD) number of steps achieved at baseline and at the end of weeks 3 and 12  
2 of physical activity intervention  
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5 Figure 3 Relationship between number of steps and peak oxygen consumption pre and post  
6 intervention.  
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Table 1. Mean and SD ( $\pm$ ) patients' demographic and clinical characteristics

<b><i>Parameter</i></b>	
Age (years)	68 $\pm$ 7
Men/women	18/2
Weight (kg)	84 $\pm$ 15
Height (cm)	1.72 $\pm$ 0.1
Aetiology of HF (IHD/DCM)	10/10
LVEF (%)	31 $\pm$ 8
<b><i>Medication</i></b>	
ACE inhibitors	15
B- blockers	20
ARBs	5
Diuretics	13
Anti-arrhythmic	3
NSAIDs/Pain Killers	6
Warfarin	5
ICD/Pacemakers	13
<b><i>Comorbidities</i></b>	
COPD	1
Type 2 Diabetes	5
Obesity	6
Hypertension	20
Depression	2
Arthritis	1
ACE, angiotensin converting enzyme; ARB, angiotensin receptor blockers; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; NSAID, non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs; IHD, ischaemic heart disease; DCM, dilated cardiomyopathy; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ICD, Implantable cardioverter defibrillator	



Table 2. Cardio-metabolic changes (mean ± SD) following 12 weeks of Active-at-Home-HF intervention

	Pre intervention	Post intervention	P Value	% Change
<b><i>Measurements at Rest</i></b>				
Oxygen Consumption (ml/kg/min)	3.8±1.0	4.1±0.8	0.36	7.9
Respiratory Exchange Ratio	0.85±0.1	0.85±0.1	0.92	0
Heart Rate (beats/min)	67±7	70±7	0.24	4.5
Stroke Volume Index (ml/beat)	48±9	49±8	0.75	2.0
Cardiac Output (l/min)	6.1±1	6.6±1	0.14	8.2
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	118±18	124±18	0.41	4.0
Diastolic Blood pressure (mmHg)	74±8	76±12	0.74	2.6
Mean Arterial Pressure (mmHg)	90±9	92±13	0.66	2.2
<b><i>Measurements at Peak Exercise</i></b>				
Oxygen Consumption (ml/kg/min)	16.8±3.8	17.6±4.2	0.54	4.8
Respiratory Exchange Ratio	1.05±0.1	1.07±0.1	0.62	1.9
Heart Rate (beats/min)	106±19	107±16	0.92	1.0
Stroke Volume (ml/beat)	127±34	151±34	0.05*	18.9
Stroke Volume Index (ml/beat/m <sup>2</sup> )	64±14	75±17	0.04*	17.2
Cardiac Output (l/min)	13.4±4	15.3±4.9	0.19	14.2
Cardiac Index (l/min/m <sup>2</sup> )	6.8±1.5	7.6±2.0	0.19	11.7
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	155±30	150±30	0.62	3.2
Diastolic Blood pressure (mmHg)	80±8	79±8	0.72	1.3
Mean Arterial Pressure (mmHg)	103±13	102±13	0.87	1.0
Peak exercise workload (watts)	82±10	91±19	0.21	11
Exercise workload at anaerobic threshold (watts)	49±16	59±14	0.01*	20
Oxygen consumption at anaerobic threshold (ml/kg/min)	11.5±2.9	12.8±2.2	0.39	11.3
Rate of perceived exertion	16±2.4	17±2.3	0.22	6.3

Table 3. Blood biomarkers and quality of life (mean  $\pm$  SD) following 12 weeks of Active-at-Home-HF

	Pre Intervention	Post Intervention	P Value	% Change
Cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.0 $\pm$ 0.9	3.9 $\pm$ 0.9	0.59	2.5
Triglyceride (mmol/L)	1.5 $\pm$ 0.7	1.8 $\pm$ 0.9	0.45	20
HDL (mmol/L)	1.2 $\pm$ 0.3	1.1 $\pm$ 0.3	0.67	8.3
LDL (mmol/L)	2.1 $\pm$ 0.7	1.9 $\pm$ 0.7	0.46	9.5
HbA1c (mmol/mol)	49.2 $\pm$ 17.3	47.5 $\pm$ 12	0.77	3.5
FBG (mmol/L)	6.2 $\pm$ 2.9	7.0 $\pm$ 3.8	0.56	12.9
NT proBNP (pg/ml)	823 $\pm$ 1085	876 $\pm$ 1114	0.89	6.4
Renal function eGFR	65.4 $\pm$ 18.6	61.4 $\pm$ 17.4	0.61	6.1
QoL	26 $\pm$ 18	22 $\pm$ 23	0.50	15.4

HDL, high density lipoprotein; LDL, low density lipoprotein; HbA1c, glycated Haemoglobin; FBG, fasting blood glucose; NT proBNP, N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide; QoL, quality of life; eGFR, glomerular filtration rate

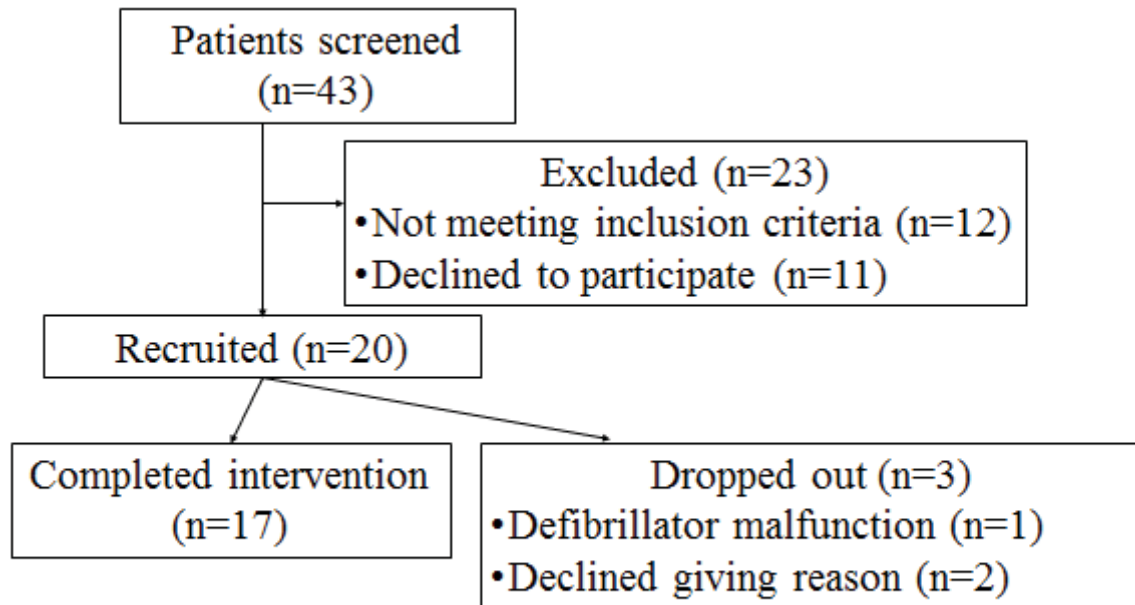


Figure 1 Flow diagram showing patient screening and recruitment into Active-at-home HF intervention

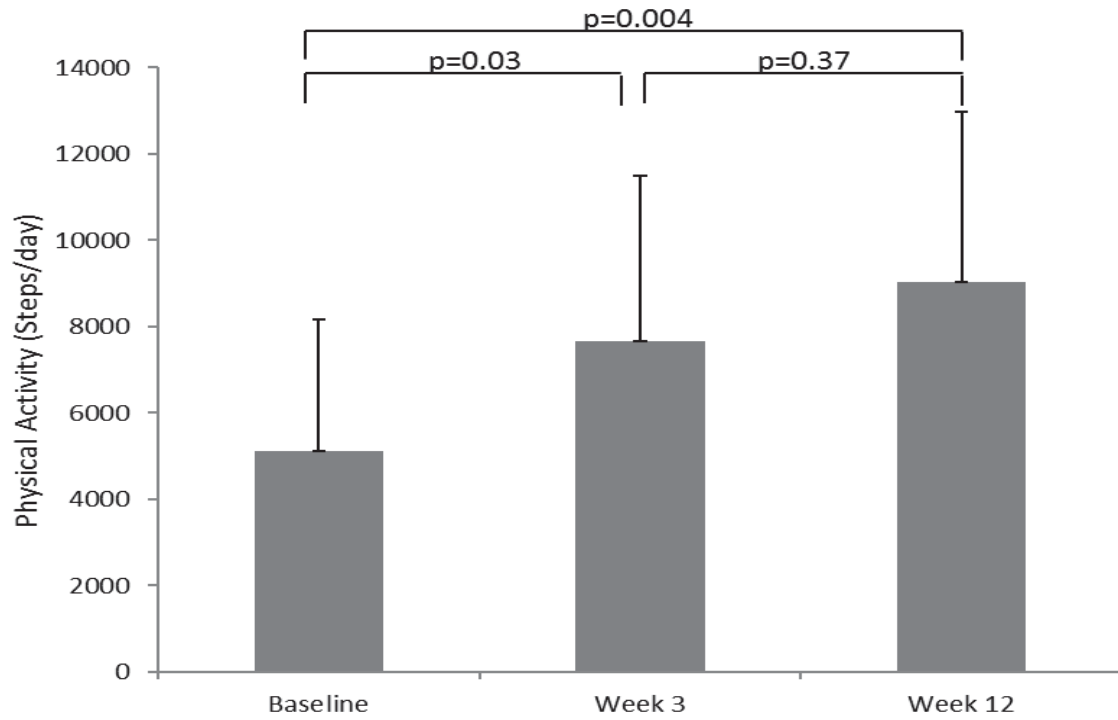


Figure 2. Mean (+SD) number of steps achieved at baseline and at the end of weeks 3 and 12 of physical activity intervention

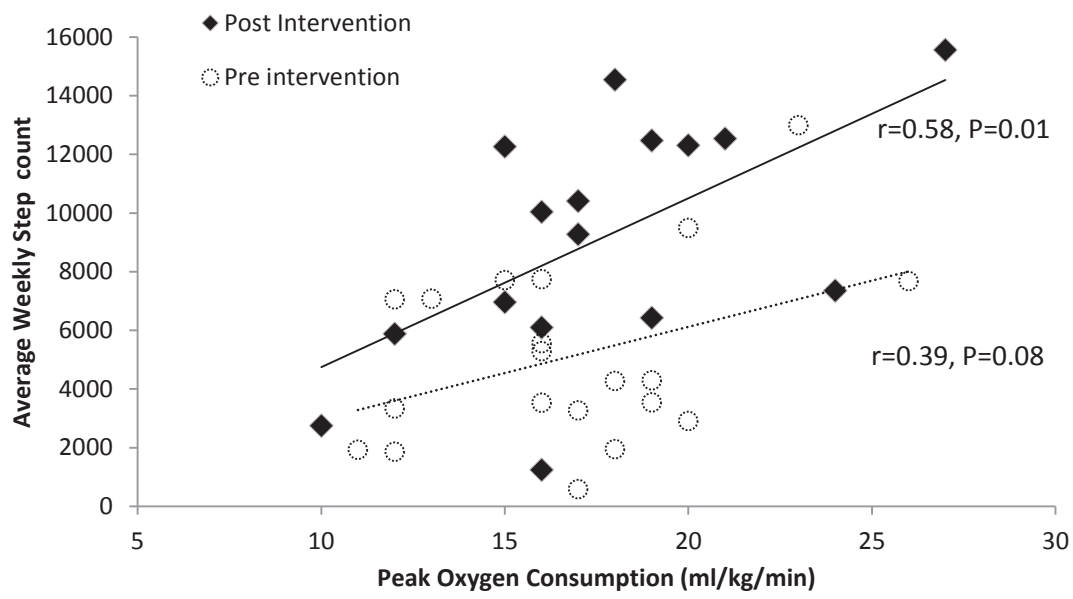


Figure 3. Relationship between number of steps and peak oxygen consumption pre and post intervention.