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Challenges and Lessons Learned in the Development and Implementation of a Couples-Focused Telephone Intervention for Adults with Type 2 Diabetes: The Diabetes Support Project

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Abstract

Background—Type 2 diabetes (T2DM) studies report that marital/family support relates to glycemic control, adherence and quality-of-life. Yet, there are few reports of couples-focused interventions.

Purpose—To describe the challenges faced and lessons learned in the implementation of a theoretically-based, couples intervention.

Methods—350 couples (one partner has T2DM in poor glycemic control) are randomized to a couples intervention, individual intervention, or enhanced usual care. All contacts are by telephone, to increase reach. Outcomes: medical (e.g. glycemic control), psychosocial (e.g. diabetes distress), and behavioral (e.g. regimen adherence). Challenges in recruitment, assessment and intervention with couples are described, with suggestions about how to address them.

Results—Findings concerning the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of the couples intervention, its effect on partners, and possible mechanisms of demonstrated changes, are anticipated in 2013.

Conclusions—Interventionists need specific skills to work with couples to promote communal coping and increase the likelihood of an efficacious couples intervention.

Keywords

Type 2 diabetes; glycemic control; marital interaction; telephone intervention

It is estimated that 25.8 million Americans have diabetes with 1.5 million adults diagnosed in 2010. Complications (e.g. blindness, amputations) are life-threatening and disabling [1]. Studies have sought to identify factors that might impact health outcomes, and the importance of family, and especially partner, support has been noted [2–5]. Further, research suggests that marital interaction, i.e., how the support is given/received, impacts both marital quality and health functioning. Negative marital functioning can negatively affect health habits and depression [6] and directly influence endocrine, cardiovascular, immune, and neurosensory systems [7]. While Fisher and colleagues eloquently argued for a “family-focused” approach to disease management [8], most chronic illness interventions target the individual patient. The few studies that suggest models for intervention provide limited, and disappointing, data [9]. A recent cross-disease meta-analysis of 25 studies that specifically assessed the efficacy of couple-oriented interventions found significant, albeit small, improvements in depressive symptoms, pain and marital functioning [10]. A meta-analysis of couples vs. individual weight loss interventions also found a significant, albeit small and short-lived, benefit of interventions that included partners [11]. However, a study of

fibromyalgia patients [12] and several of behavioral smoking cessation interventions [13, 14] do not show benefits attributed to spousal support.

Type 2 Diabetes and Family/Couples Interventions

Type 2 diabetes (T2DM) typically begins in adulthood and affects 90% of those with diabetes. T2DM outcomes are heavily determined by patient behavior, which may be affected by relationship factors. Correlational studies report that family support relates to better illness adaptation [15], treatment adherence [16, 17] and glycemic control [18, 19]. Also, marital adjustment, stress and intimacy relate to glycemic control, quality of life and adherence [16, 20, 21] and prospectively predict aspects of diabetes-related quality of life [20]. Yet, scant attention has been paid to family or couples interventions for adults with T2DM. Some have warned of potential negative effects of marital support, when the spouse functions like, what is commonly called, the “diabetes police” [22] and “Spouses’ investment of time and effort in attempting to influence patients’ treatment behavior may create marital friction without any improvement” (p.373) [23]. A few studies have explored whether having the spouse be part of a diabetes intervention enhances its efficacy. With elderly diabetes patients in a diabetes education program, those whose spouses participated showed greater improvements in knowledge, metabolic control and stress level than those who participated alone [24], and obese diabetic women, but not men, lost more weight if they participated with their obese spouses than if they participated alone [25].

Conceptual Approaches to Couples Interventions

These interventions assume that including partners leads to greater spousal support, which leads to better patient health outcomes. Lewis and colleagues conclude this model is overly simplistic and reliance on spouse participation may explain why couples interventions have not demonstrated better efficacy [26]. They argue that interventions should adopt a “dyad-level” model, i.e., address the behaviors, feelings, and thoughts of both partners. This approach recognizes the “interdependence” of partners, and that their interaction affects them both, not simply the behavior of one affecting the other. Interdependence Theory, which provides our theoretical base [27, 28], states that partners must cope communally, agree that collaboration is helpful, communicate effectively, and talk about problems as they arise. Thus, if either feels that the patient should do it alone, then spousal involvement will be irrelevant. Or, if their efforts result in greater conflict, spousal involvement will be ineffective. This theory is supported by research showing that couples with conflictual communication patterns are at greater risk for cardiovascular problems, and experience immune and endocrine system suppression during conflict [7, 29].

Overview of The Diabetes Support Project

The Diabetes Support Project (DSP) is designed to promote collaborative problem-solving and communal coping in couples in which one partner has type 2 diabetes and is in poor glycemic control. It is a lifestyle behavior change intervention based on social learning theory principles [30] including behavioral contracting, self-monitoring, realistic and incremental goal-setting, knowledge development, and provision of social support for change [31]. While diabetes patients can change behavior using these strategies, longer-term maintenance of change is less successful [32] and couples interventions may improve gains maintained. By promoting couples collaboration, we hypothesize that we will demonstrate improved, and better maintained, diabetes outcomes.

The primary behavior change targets are: (1) blood glucose testing; (2) dietary change, including decreased fat and calorie intake, and carbohydrate consistency; and, (3) increased

activity, including moderate physical activity (e.g. walking) and decreased sedentary behaviors. The primary outcome is glycemic control.

Study Design

The study is a two site, 3-arm, randomized, controlled trial, comparing outcomes of three groups over time. Groups are described below. N =350 couples are being recruited in Upstate NY and San Francisco/Sacramento areas of California.

Participants: Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

Patients who have T2DM and their partners are recruited through medical practices and advertising. Since hemoglobin A1c (A1c) is the primary endpoint, we enroll individuals whose A1c is $\geq 7.5\%$, allowing for possible improvement. Participants identify as being in a committed relationship for at least one year. Other inclusion criteria include: over 21 years of age; diagnosed with T2DM for ≥ 1 year; no current medical or psychiatric problems that limit function in ways that will interfere with their ability to engage; able to speak, hear and read English; access to a telephone.

Outcomes

Multiple outcome measures assess the impact of the intervention on biological, behavioral and quality of life measures. Patients and partners complete assessments at home or the institution. Medical assessments include A1c (patient only), and height, weight, waist circumference, and resting/sitting blood pressure. Well-validated psychosocial questionnaires measure self-care and medication adherence, dietary and physical activity behaviors, quality of life and relationship quality. We also measure potential mediators and moderators to refine the intervention in the future. Translation measures, per the RE-AIM model, measure reach, efficacy, implementation and maintenance [33, 34]. Cost effectiveness will be assessed per guidelines of a Public Health Service panel [35].

Study Conditions

Group 1: Couples Telephone Counseling (“Couples”)—This group is included to assess whether a couples intervention improves outcomes compared to an individual intervention (group #2) and to enhanced usual care (group #3). The partner is actively involved in all sessions and homework. The phone contact is fully interactive, and homework tasks involve both partners in goal-setting, contracting and developing skills to promote collaborative care.

Group 2: Individual Telephone Counseling (“Individual”)—This group is included to assess whether individual education, goal-setting and support improves outcomes compared to a couples intervention (group #1) and enhanced usual care (group #3). The content and homework for each session parallels that of the Couples group, but the partner is not involved and relationship-specific content is not included.

Group 3: Enhanced Usual care group (EUC)—This group is included as a control group, outcomes reflect the effect of two diabetes self-management education contacts and subsequent usual care.

Study-Developed Materials

Each patient (and partner, if in the Couples arm) has a study-designed workbook that includes the content to be discussed with the educator, material to read prior to calls, homework worksheets, and dietary/blood glucose/activity self-monitoring logs. Educators follow a specific “script” for each contact, but are encouraged to tailor the content and speed

of delivery of the information to the cultural preferences, and cognitive abilities, of the individuals.

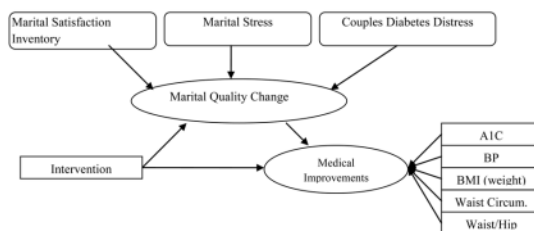
Intervention

Educators, trained and supervised for the study, are dietitians, and either certified diabetes educators (CDEs) or with significant experience working with diabetes patients. The specific topics for each session are listed in Table 1. Calls 1–2 provide solid diabetes self-management education (DSME) for all groups. The EUC group’s intervention ends here. For the two intervention groups, beginning with call #3, each session begins with a review of the participant’s progress in achieving goals set on the prior call. Homework includes dietary/activity self-monitoring (fat grams, carbohydrates, steps/minutes) and goal-setting, and participants establish specific, achievable behavior change goals. For example, they may “choose a low fat food at dinner 2 days per week”, or, “decrease the portion size of my (problem food) each day”, thus promoting incremental goal setting and opportunities for success. Homework also includes BG testing “experiments”, i.e., participants keep track of BG levels before, and 2–3 hours after, a meal or activity, or a stressful event. They are taught to examine the data to learn from any patterns, and experience how making a behavioral change (e.g. eating fewer carbs) affects their BG level.

In the Couples arm, homework actively involves the partner and how (s)he can support the patient to successfully change the targeted behavior. To promote communal coping, they also discuss how the patient can support the partner, who has identified his/her own challenges in coping with the patient’s diabetes. During session #4, they learn the “Speaker-Listener Technique”, a way to improve listening and communication, and practice it in a discussion of a diabetes-related area of conflict. In session #5 they reflect on positive and negative ways they communicate. Thus, we not only educate about these issues, but, via homework and interaction on the calls, encourage patients and partners to actively engage in reflection and communication exercises to promote shared problem-solving. At times, conflict emerges, especially if the partner is perceived as nagging. The educators address this directly, and encourage discussion of differing expectations, goals, and/or behaviors; encourage them to use the speaker-listener technique to discuss the issue effectively; and at times, help them accept each other’s limitations.

We hypothesize that the interventions, both individual and couples, will have direct effects on outcomes, by helping patients work toward their goals more effectively. For the participants in the couples arm we also hypothesize that this collaborative intervention will result in improved couples communication and marital quality and that the couples intervention will have indirect effects mediated by change in marital quality, i.e., less stress and distress, greater satisfaction. This model is depicted below.

MEDIATION MODEL



Challenges in Clinical Intervention Research with Couples

Recruitment

Definition of a “couple”—We have defined a couple as partners, together at least 1 year, who self-identify as being committed to each other. In modern times, a focus on only married couples would be too limiting. And, some couples are committed though may not live together. Thus, this definition includes partners who may not live together who attest to their mutual commitment, and homosexual couples. This does not include other support figures in the patient’s life, e.g. siblings, who could be included in a clinical program for partners.

Both partners want to participate—Patients may resist randomization because they prefer the Couples arm. This may be because both partners have T2DM or, as a committed couple, they want to participate together. We cannot ethically prohibit the partner from reading the materials or listening to the calls if randomized to an individual intervention and include a questionnaire to assess actual partner involvement.

Patient does not want partner involved—Patients may resist randomization because they prefer the Individual arm. They may value independence (“I should know how to handle this on my own”), fear the partner’s criticism (“He ‘ll just get annoyed at me”) or, don’t want to add to their partner’s burdens (“She has too much to deal with already”).

One partner is more interested than the other—The patient may be motivated to join, while the partner is not, or vice versa. Differing levels of motivation are acceptable, as long as there is sufficient motivation to participate. The educator may address this if it becomes apparent that it is a problem during the calls.

These issues are specific to a research protocol. We address them by explaining the rationale for research and randomization. We explain that randomization is key to achieving reliable results. Also, we ensure that the consent process for each person is independent, and the research assistant pre-screens them separately. For a clinical program these issues are less salient, as one might advertise as a program for couples, but could decide to accept individual patients or partners alone.

Assessment

The key assessment issue is ensuring that the data provided are independent. Most of the questionnaires are completed by both patient and partner and some ask sensitive questions about relationship satisfaction. Partners may try to talk to each other to see how satisfied their partner is, e.g. “Sweetheart, what did you put down about how happy you are in our marriage?” They may also check in about more benign topics, e.g. “Honey, how often did we eat meat?” It’s important therefore that the RA explain the rationale for independent assessments by stating that, for research purposes, it’s important that we know what each of them believes independent of the other’s beliefs. Also, the RA should be present during the assessment or can even put them in different rooms to ensure that these discussions do not occur.

Intervention lessons learned and examples from our Couples arm participants
—(names changed for confidentiality)

Is a telephone couples intervention feasible and acceptable to patients and their partners?—Thus far, our evidence is that it is both feasible and acceptable. As of 6/1/11, 689 couples were pre-screened, 162 were eligible based on pre-screening, 143 were

consented and 96 have been randomized. (A1c is measured at the assessment visit, after consent is obtained. Therefore, 47 patients were either excluded for normal A1c or eligibility issues discovered after consent, or are awaiting randomization.) Of the 67 who have completed the intervention phase, retention has been excellent, with only two subject withdrawals. Anecdotal reports of a high level of satisfaction support its acceptability.

The quiet partner—In many pairs, there is a dominant and a less active partner. The discussions and homework aim to engage both partners, and educators strive to hear from both partners using several techniques. They may use open-ended questions, e.g. “Bob, what are your thoughts about this issue?” They may direct questions specifically to the quiet partner, e.g. “Sally, you’ve been quiet, and we want to hear what you think too, so please share your thoughts about what Jim has said.” They may even make direct requests to the dominant partner to be less talkative, e.g. “Carl, you’ve made a lot of good points, but now it’s time to hear from Joan. Joan, what do you think?” This is an ongoing process of establishing the expectation that both partners will participate and be heard, of setting boundaries, and of making sure the individual speaks for him/herself. We note, however, that, the educator also must respect differences in communication style and know when to push and when to back off, allowing the quiet one to be as engaged as (s)he wishes, since we know that people learn from listening too.

Example: The “Stars”- Bob and Nancy - Early ‘60s, Caucasian. Nancy has T2DM. Nancy works hard to change behavior, i.e., she keeps good logs, has changed her eating habits and started walking. Initially, Bob had little knowledge about T2DM, but was eager to learn and help Nancy. Although Bob was quiet during the sessions, and let Nancy take the lead, in terms of behavior change Bob was right at her side. He walked with her regularly; he reviewed her BG logs to better understand her numbers; he reminded her to take her medications. He slowly opened up and they report that they both felt good about sharing their fears about future complications, something they had never discussed. Both also liked the speaker-listener technique and reported using it to discuss other difficult issues.

Dealing with negative pre-existing couple dynamics—Couples, often together for many years, have established ways of relating to one another. When partners communicate effectively, and are receptive, the DSP intervention builds on these strengths. They both gain knowledge, hear each other’s concerns and feelings, and problem solve together. However, when they do not communicate well, conflict may emerge. One partner may use the intervention to criticize the other, and resist exploring his/her own role in interactions. For example, Stan repeatedly points out that Marge doesn’t follow her meal plan, e.g. “I don’t know why you signed up for this program, you’re not going to change and we both know it.” We don’t believe that the contact causes this hostility and criticism, but it can be another forum for it to emerge, and if it does it is unlikely it will be beneficial, and may even be detrimental by increasing partner distress. We address this in the script by including specific prompts to engage both partners positively. For example, we ask the partner to identify one behavior change (s)he’s noticed that his/her partner has made and to tell him/her (s)he’s proud of him/her. We also train and supervise the educators in simple techniques to engage both partners described above. They are also trained to attend to and praise even the smallest positive interactions (e.g. “Bob, you really listened well to Marcia today. That’s what we’re working towards.”). Despite these efforts, sometimes significant dysfunction is evident. In this case we help the educators to have realistic goals for a behavioral intervention, and to know when, and how, to refer to couples therapy. Thus far, we have raised the possibility of couples therapy referral with two pairs, but they have not been receptive and the educator has been able to continue with the intervention.

Example: The “Strugglers”- James and Diane- Early ‘60s, African-American. Diane has T2DM. Diane’s personality is “very strong”, James is very quiet. Diane blames James for not considering her feelings and needs enough, during the calls their conversations are one-sided and accusatory. The speaker-listener technique took 45 minutes! However, with gentle guidance through communication, Diane was able to recognize how supportive James is and admit that she hadn’t thought about all he does for her. The educator says: “I learned how important it is to acknowledge her frustration, but to not engage in or encourage it.”

One partner wants to continue, one wants to drop out—As part of a research study, both partners must participate. If they are in the Couples arm and one partner wants to drop out, then the couple has to drop out. To our knowledge, this has not happened yet, but we anticipate it might and it’s possible that this was the unstated issue in the two withdrawals. Should it occur, we would explore their reasons and try to address them. For example, if the time required is a barrier we would be more flexible in scheduling sessions. Some patients don’t want to do the required logging, and we will work with that. Finally, we would ask them both to reflect on why they joined the program in the beginning, to build on those initial motivations. Should this occur in a clinical program one might allow the motivated partner to continue if (s)he feels there’s benefit.

Example: The unique outcome couple- Joe and Laura- mid ‘40s, Caucasian. Laura has T2DM, she always wanted Joe to be more involved and was thrilled he agreed to participate. But, he didn’t “get it”, despite listening and participating he seemed unable to understand her feelings or provide the type of support she needed. She planned to drop out. Joe insisted they continue, which meant a lot to Laura, and they did. At the end, Laura said “I was always frustrated that he didn’t care about my diabetes. Now I see that he does care, but he just can’t give me what I need. I’ve accepted it and let my resentment go. He’s a great guy and I love him. I’ll just have to get this type of support from others. I’m OK with that.”

Conclusion

Partners do have an effect on patients, sometimes good, sometimes bad. We are studying an innovative, theoretically-based, telephone-administered behavior change intervention that promotes couples collaboration. The study includes the recommended elements, i.e., is theoretically grounded, includes a comparison to a patient-only intervention, evaluates change in relationship factors, and assesses partner outcomes too [10]. We have learned a lot about how to deal with the unique challenges of studying and working with couples. It is key to clarify what one means by a “couple” to define your target group. One must identify ways to engage both partners during recruitment, if the intervention requires them both to be involved, despite potential differences in interest level. Assessments must be arranged to ensure that the data are independent. Finally, the interventionists need skills to engage both partners, and to respect their communication styles while helping them grow in their interactions.

If our intervention is efficacious, other interventions may be tailored to include partners and to promote couples collaboration. Findings may clarify which couples benefit most from a couples intervention. Perhaps couples with a higher level of conflict are more responsive, as suggested by others [36]. Finally, since the intervention is telephone-delivered, time-limited, and delivered by CDEs, it should be able to be disseminated to clinical practitioners. Results are anticipated in 2013.

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IMPLICATIONS

1. Researchers will learn about the unique challenges of recruiting, assessing and intervening with couples.
2. Practitioners will learn about the theoretical basis and key elements of an intervention that targets couples in which one partner has type 2 diabetes.
3. Policy makers will better understand the potential benefit of instituting policies that encourage couples collaboration in behavioral interventions.

Table 1

DSP – Call Content

Call Number	Couples	Individual	Enhanced Usual Care
1	Basic DSME 1 *	Same	Same
2	Basic DSME 2 **	Same	Same
3	Healthy Eating 1: fat gram goal behavior change contract BG testing	Same	——
4	Emotions and DM: anxiety, depression, stress relationships and DM practice Speaker-Listener Technique	Emotions and DM: anxiety, depression stress	——
5	Healthy Eating 2: problem dietary situations carbohydrate consistency	Same	——
6	Healthy Eating 3: behavior change strategies (what works, what doesn't)	Same	——
7	Couples Communication Styles (what works, what doesn't)	6 step problem-solving process	——
8	DM and Activity 1: benefits of walking activity contract	Same	——
9	DM and Activity 2: barriers to behavior change	Same	——
10	DM medications medication adherence plan	Same	——
11	Review: of goals/of barriers/of accomplishments	Same	——
12	The Future Ahead: New action plans to achieve goals and maintain gains	Same	——

* Biology & T2DM; BG monitoring; HbA1c; meds; insulin; hypoglycemia; sick days; complications

** T2DM and diet; healthy eating; carbohydrate consistency; physical activity