



# EUPAP GUIDE

Guidance for prescribing physical activity –  
lessons learned from the EUPAP project

**WP 5. EUPAP Guideline in English**



Co-funded by  
the Health Programme  
of the European Union

This EUPAP guide was funded by the European Union's Health Programme (2014-2020).  
Grant Agreement number: 847174 – EUPAP – HP-PJ-02-2018

This EUPAP guide is part of the project "847174 / EUPAP" which has received funding from the European Union's Health Programme (2014-2020). The content of this publication represents the views of the authors only and is their sole responsibility; it cannot be considered to reflect the views of the European Commission and/or the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA) or any other body of the European Union. The European Commission and the Agency do not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

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## About the EUPAP guide

EUPAP (A European Physical Activity on Prescription model). The EUPAP guide describes the transfer, adaptation and implementation of the Swedish Physical Activity on Prescription (PAP-S) method to other member states in EU.

Organisations from eight member states (Belgium, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Romania and Spain) were involved in the EUPAP project. These organisations included national public health agencies, local health services and universities. The EUPAP guide contain three parts; 1) the PAP-S methodology; 2) application and adaption of EUPAP models in partner countries; and 3) implementation and results. The guide provides guidance for prescribing physical activity within the healthcare system and forms the basis regarding responsibilities and roles.

In 2018, the European Commission, Steering group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non Communicable diseases (SGPP) selected the Swedish PAP method as best practice model for physical activity on prescription. The EUPAP project has facilitate the transfer of this method to other member states during 2019-2023.

The Public Health Agency of Sweden would like to thank the Professional Associations for Physical Activity in Sweden (YFA) and all EUPAP partners for their valuable feedback, ideas and contributions to the development of the EUPAP guide. Organizations responsible for implementation of EUPAP models:

- DIREÇÃO GERAL DE SAUDE, PORTUGAL
- INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE SANATATE PUBLICA, ROMANIA
- VIEŠOJI ĮSTAIGA CENTRO POLIKLINIKA, LITHUANIA,
- INSTITUT NACIONAL D'EDUCACIO FISICA DE CATALUNYA, SPAIN
- GOETHE - UNIVERSITÄT FRANKFURT, GERMANY
- VLAAMS INSTITUUT GEZOND LEVEN VZW, BELGIUM
- AZIENDA UNITA LOCALE SOCIO SANITARIA N 2 MARCA TREVIGIANA, ITALY
- MINISTRY FOR HEALTH - GOVERNMENT OF MALTA, MALTA

Solna, February 2023

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# Summary

## Guiding points – based on lessons learned from the EUPAP project 2019–2023:

- Systematic work with counselling and prescription of physical activity can greatly prevent diseases, lessen the risk of complication with diseases, and reduce the health gap in the population. This might lead to a healthier population, which in turn might lead to reduced need for healthcare and pharmaceutical products.
- The organisational level has an important impact on sustainability and effectiveness of a PAP model. The management of the health services needs to be aware of the importance of physical activity in treatment and prevention of diseases.
- It is important to measure and investigate the readiness for implementation of a PAP model, both at the policy level and within the healthcare setting.
- Implementing PAP in a healthcare setting requires a dynamic and flexible approach, tailored to the specific context. Furthermore, implementation of physical activity in treatment of diseases needs to be interdisciplinary and cannot solely rely on the prescriber.
- Lessons learned from the EUPAP implementation can form the basis for the introduction or development of PAP models in other countries or regions.

# Introduction

The EUPAP project – a European Physical Activity on Prescription model – aims to transfer the Swedish Physical Activity on Prescription method (PAP-S) to eight European regions as well as to support its continuing development in Sweden. Despite the relatively large variations in health services, as well as social, economic and cultural contexts between the countries, the project has not only faced inevitable important challenges, but also seen good opportunities for learning and sharing experience. Thus, the European model is not a “one-size fits all” approach, but rather represents a customised PAP approach. This guide consists of three major parts: the methodology, the application and adaption, and the results of implementation.

A starting point for physical activity on prescription is the increasing number of people who suffer from lifestyle-related diseases and the growing social inequalities in health (both of which can be addressed by prescribing physical activity). Internationally, various methods include written prescriptions of physical activity within the healthcare setting. Characteristics of the Swedish physical activity on prescription method (PAP-S) are the individualised counselling and prescription based on the patient’s circumstances; and that all licensed healthcare professionals with adequate expertise may prescribe physical activity (1). Furthermore, a central component in PAP-S is that the patients participate in activities outside the direction of healthcare services with the aim to integrate physical activity into a regular routine in everyday life (1, 2). This can be compared to exercise referral methods, which usually implicates that the patient is being referred to take part in group activities at specific exercise facilities for a set period of time.

Several different physical activity prescription methods have been developed with the same aim, namely to increase physical activity among adults with a sedentary lifestyle [for reviews see (3-8)]. In Europe, prescription of physical activity was first introduced at the national level in the UK during the 1990s (3). This was followed by Sweden (9-11), Denmark (12), Norway (13), and Finland (14, 15) where similar methods were developed. Later methods appeared in the Netherlands (16), Italy (17), Belgium (18), Spain (19), Portugal, and France (20). Outside Europe, methods to prescribe physical activity exist in the USA (21), Canada (22), New Zealand (23), and Australia (24). The methods are known as *physical activity on prescription*, but also as *exercise on prescription*, *exercise referral schemes*, *exercise is medicine*, or *green prescriptions* (25). Nowadays, researchers use these terms interchangeably (5, 26, 27). The PAP-S method is usually referred to as *physical activity on prescription (in Swedish FaR)*.

Most of the methods have been studied scientifically and have been shown to increase the physical activity of the patients, but with mixed results for longer follow-ups. PAP-S has shown positive effects on physical activity levels as well as

health outcomes for longer periods in both clinical follow-up studies and randomised controlled trials. The implementation and maintenance of the methods in different countries might differ depending on several facilitating factors and barriers. The common denominator in the various methods for prescribing physical activity is that the physicians or other licensed healthcare professionals discuss the prescription with the patient and give a written prescription for physical activity. One method that is effective under certain conditions might not necessarily be directly transferrable to work in other countries due to differences in the contexts, the healthcare systems, important stakeholders, et cetera. Thus, each country needs to adapt their methods to local conditions in each region and healthcare delivery organisation.

## Part 1:

# The PAP-S Methodology

PAP-S entails issuing a formal individualised prescription of physical activity. It should be used with patients considered to need increased physical activity to prevent or treat disease. A prescription can be issued as prevention, as first treatment or as a complement to other pharmaceutical or rehabilitation treatments. A prescription can also be used at the end of rehabilitation for specific training. This section describes the most relevant aspects of the method, its theoretical foundation, and its core components.

### Theoretical framework

There are several theory-based behavioural models that have been used in research on physical activity (28), and the different models have several common components and overlap to some extent. PAP-S is mainly based on two theories – *the social cognitive theory* and *the trans-theoretical model*. Important factors in these theories are confidence in one's own abilities (self-efficacy) and the individual's own goal setting and ambition to increase their physical activity. Counselling with motivational techniques to evaluate readiness to change behaviour is closely related to the *self-determination theory* (29). The theory emphasize that inner motivation is strengthened when the individual is involved in making decisions. The theory is based on three basic psychological needs - autonomy, competence, and relatedness.

### SOCIAL COGNITIVE THEORY

Social cognitive theory emphasises that there is an interaction between the individual, their environment, and their behaviour (30, 31). Three factors have been shown to be important to work with in regard to behavioural change leading to a more physically active lifestyle:

- confidence in one's own ability (self-efficacy),
- goal setting to increase physical activity,
- self-monitoring of physical activity and reflecting on it.

Self-efficacy in performing physical activity is associated with the individual's current and future physical activity level (31, 32) and is influenced by their thoughts and beliefs about physical activity. The individual's self-efficacy is strongly situational. An individual can have a very high confidence in their ability

to be physically active in one situation, but can at the same time have a very low confidence in another situation. Past experiences of physical activity or other behaviour changes are important in order to strengthen the individual's self-efficacy. Setting realistic goals and gradually increasing activity are therefore essential, so that the individual can reach their goals.

## TRANS-THEORETICAL MODEL

This model explains the individual's readiness for change and the stage of change that the individual is in, in order to design a strategy that can best give rise to a behavioural change (28, 31, 33, 34). An individual can go straight through these stages to maintenance, but often the process occurs cyclically, and it might take several attempts before the new behaviour is maintained (34). The behavioural change is seen as a process that gradually develops in the following stages:

- precontemplation – this describes individuals who are not even considering changing their physical activity behaviour, as well as those who are consciously intending not to change;
- contemplation – the stage at which a person considers making a change to a specific physical activity behaviour (ambivalent);
- preparation or determination – the stage at which a person makes a serious commitment to change physical activity behaviour and takes some steps in this direction;
- action – the stage at which behaviour change is initiated and physical activity behaviour is changed for less than 6 months; and
- maintenance - the stage of sustaining the change (changed physical activity behaviour for more than 6 months) and of the achievement of predictable health gains.

## Core components of PAP-S method

The PAP-S method is composed of five core components, which should be included in EUPAP implementation models (Figure 1). The specialness is the interplay between the five components. The person-centred approach is central in the PAP-S method. Person-centred individualised counselling using diagnosis-specific and evidence-based recommendations of physical activity results in an individualised written prescription that should be accompanied by a follow-up. Furthermore, the healthcare services collaborate with various activity organisers in the local community to help individuals both increase and maintain their activity level. PAP-S has been shown to be an effective method in healthcare to increase physical activity, and the adherence is as good as to other long-term treatments.

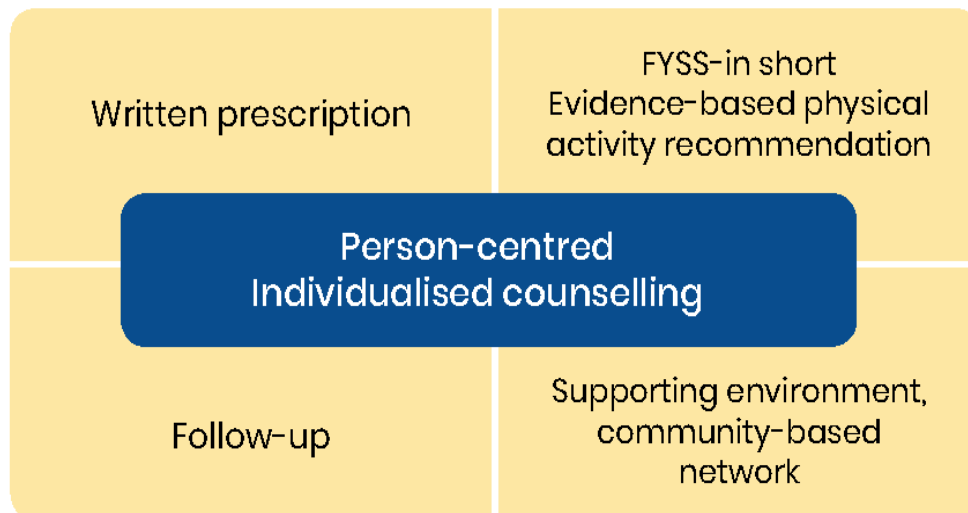


Figure 1. The five core components of the method. Adopted from Kallings 2008 (1).

## PERSON-CENTRED INDIVIDUALISED COUNSELLING

The individualised counselling is a dialogue with the patient about motivation to change physical activity habits and potential obstacles. The counselling builds on the patient's state of health (symptoms, diagnoses, and potential risk factors) and on the patient's motivation, prior experiences, preferences, and need of support for increasing their level of physical activity. A person-centred approach and counselling with motivational technique to evaluate readiness to change behaviour is therefore essential for eliciting behavioural change in physical activity. Physical activities that the patient finds fun and possible to do should be emphasised in the counselling, and the support should be adapted according to the patient's degree of motivation and self-efficacy. The counselling is concluded by writing down the prescription on the prescription form, which also can be viewed as an agreement.

## EVIDENCE-BASED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

The FYSS-short (Physical Activity in the Prevention and Treatment of Disease) is an evidence-based handbook on the effects of physical activity and includes recommendations for various diseases and diagnoses. FYSS-short is an essential tool for healthcare professionals when prescribing individualised types and doses of physical activity based on the patient's conditions. FYSS-short is also useful for physical activity organisers. The patient's own choice of activity should always guide the prescription. However, experience shows the benefits of starting with physical activity that can be carried out in everyday life, such as walking, and then eventually adding organised activities. FYSS-short was developed within the EUPAP project, and translated into seven different languages. Each version consist of a selection of diagnoses from the 32 included in the English FYSS-short.

## WRITTEN PRESCRIPTION

The individualised written prescription should state the type of physical activity (aerobic physical activity, balance, flexibility and muscle strengthening activity), dose (frequency, relative intensity, and duration), prescribed activities, contraindications, and a plan for follow-up. Current physical activity level, reason for prescription, and the patient's own goals should also be stated on the prescription form. A prescription form can be beneficial for several reasons. A written prescription can enhance patient's motivation. For prescribers the prescription form may assist in the documentation and can be used for referrals to coaches and activity providers. The prescription should always be documented in the patient's clinical record as a basis for follow-ups. Together with the written prescription, the patient might receive a physical activity diary and/or a pedometer. Various prescription forms have been developed within the EUPAP project and are available from project partners.

## FOLLOW-UP

As with any other treatment, it is important to follow up on the prescribed physical activity. The prescriber is responsible for ensuring that follow-up is done and for evaluating both the health outcome and the level of physical activity. In addition, follow-up of the prescription is important in order to adjust the dosage and/or physical activity, and/or give patients more motivation and support when necessary. The prescriber or other healthcare personnel can have renewed contact with the patient through return visits or by phone/video, letter, e-mail, or text message.

## SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY-BASED NETWORK

A basic concept of the PAP-S is that the prescribed physical activity is performed outside of the healthcare services. The prescribed physical activity can include both everyday activities and more structured exercise, which can be activities that patients either do on their own or through participation in organised groups. Thus, collaboration with a variety of physical activity organisers is important in order to provide a supportive environment and to help individuals to both increase and maintain their physical activity level. Collaborators can be NGOs such as sports associations, pensioners' associations and patient associations, or municipal facilities and private businesses such as gyms and fitness centres.

## The PAP-S process

In Sweden, all licenced health professionals can prescribe physical activity if they have relevant knowledge and are trained to prescribe physical activity to patients. Physicians, physiotherapists, and nurses issue the largest share of prescriptions. All patients in need of physical activity in the prevention or treatment of disease may receive a prescription of physical activity if their health condition allows performing the activity on their own. Prescription of physical activity can be summarised as a process that is based on a person-centred dialogue (Figure 2) and there is a sequence of steps to follow and a few factors to consider. In the assessment, the patient's levels of physical activity, physical function, and disease-specific markers are noted as well as the individual's readiness and motivation to change. The goal setting aims to provide realistic goals that are acceptable to the individual. The individually tailored choice of activity is based on the set goal, the type of activity, and the dose, which can be found in *FYSS-short*. If necessary, contraindications should be considered. The physical activity should be monitored according to the prescription and advice, and an evaluation of the progress should be made as well as any necessary modifications.

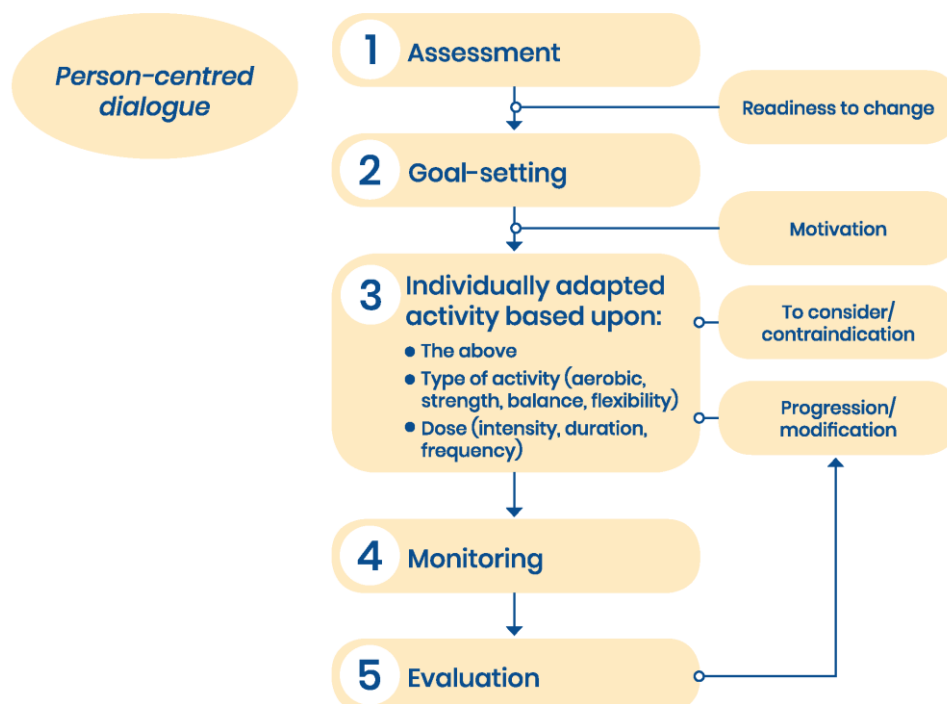


Figure 2: A flowchart of the prescription of physical activity process. Adopted from FYSS 2017 (35).

## The PAP-S models

There is a clear distinction between individualised counselling in prescribing physical activity, as in the PAP-S method and various methods to increase physical activity among patients, e.g. exercise referral schemes. A general concept in these schemes is that healthcare professionals refer patients to group activities at specific exercise facilities for a set period. Exercise coaches (mostly physiotherapists) within the healthcare setting use counselling with motivational techniques, conduct exercise tests, and have follow-ups of the physical activity. The effect of exercise referral schemes has been evaluated in systematic reviews (4, 7) in which a small or moderate increase in physical activity level has been demonstrated, but with mixed results.

In the PAP-S method, the prescription is individualised and aims to integrate physical activity into everyday life. The prescription may include activities performed by the patient alone or group activities or a combination of both. It is important that both the activity prescribed, and the support provided is adapted to the patient. The Swedish regions are self-governed with a considerable degree of autonomy and based on the basic PAP-S model there are locally modified versions adapted to the specific conditions of the region. Many regions have developed various kinds of guidance and support functions (PAP-S coaches/coordinators) within or outside the healthcare setting that they can offer to patients who need more assistance. These PAP-S coordinators can also facilitate and simplify the routines for the prescriber (36, 37). Two complementary PAP-S models have been developed, with added support from PAP-S coaches/coordinators within or outside the healthcare setting (Figure 3) (38).

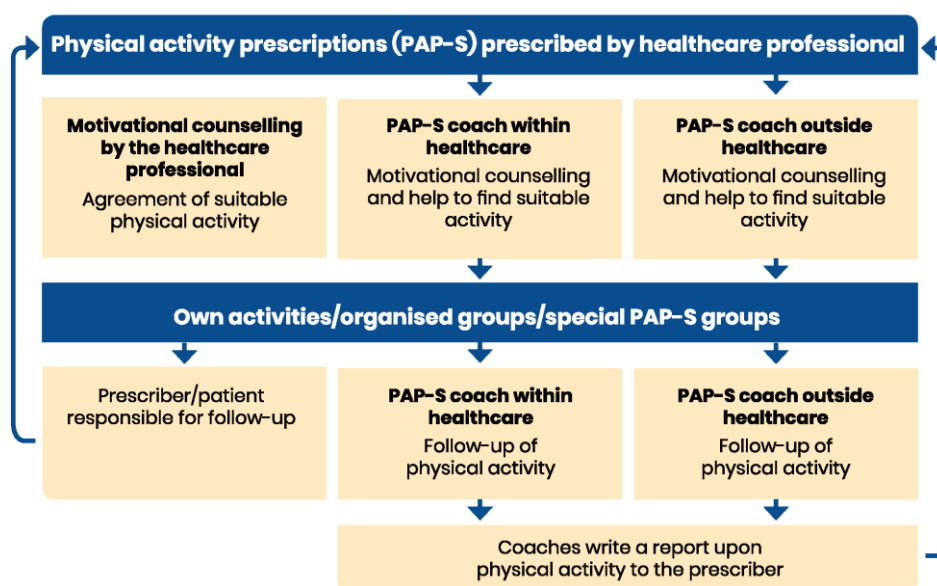


Figure 3: Organisation of PAP-S. The basic model and the two main variants of the model, with PAP-S coaches within or outside healthcare (38) .

In all three models, the prescriber has a person-centred dialogue with the patient and together they find suitable individually tailored physical activities. All models also use a written prescription of physical activity and arrange for follow-ups for both health effects and physical activity. The physical activity is conducted outside the healthcare setting (primary care/hospitals) and is conducted by the patient on their own or in an organised physical activity group (in ordinary training groups at activity organisers or specific groups for patients with a prescription). Agreements and local rules (often at the regional level in Sweden) have been developed that outline how the collaboration between healthcare providers and the activity organisers should be arranged in order to facilitate the patient's behavioural changes and to increase their physical activity.

### BASIC MODEL OF PAP-S

- The prescription includes increased physical activity during daily life such as walking, gardening, active commuting, using stairs instead of the lift or other personal physical activities. Depending on the patient's needs and choices, organised activities might also be part of the prescription.
- The patient and the prescriber agree on the time and method for follow-up of the prescribed activities.

Swedish experience: Clinical experiences suggest that this procedure of receiving a prescription of physical activity might not be enough for all patients to initiate and maintain an active lifestyle. Some patients need more and individualised external support depending on their motivation, self-efficacy, and health. Support might be given through motivational counselling for a longer time and through assistance in identifying adequate physical activities depending on one's interests, health status, and socioeconomic status. This may be provided by the prescriber at revisits or follow-ups, especially when the prescriber is a physiotherapist or a nurse.

### PAP-S WITH A COACH WITHIN THE HEALTHCARE SETTING

- The prescriber (often a physician) sends a copy of the prescription to another health professional (often a physiotherapist or a nurse) who continues the motivational dialogue and assists in finding suitable activities. Additional physical assessments might be made.
- The prescription includes increased physical activity in daily life, and depending on the patient's needs and wishes, organised activities might also be part of the prescription.
- The coach follows up on the prescription and/or physical activity level and gives the prescriber feedback on the patient's adherence to physical activity.

- The patient and the prescriber agree on the time and method for follow-up of the prescribed activities.

Swedish experience: In some regions, patients have in addition to a prescription also received guidance from a coach within the healthcare setting (39, 40). The aim is to lessen the workload for the prescriber and to offer patients extra support when needed. The inclusion of coaches whereby physicians initiate the process resulted in one region seeing a significant increase in the number of prescriptions compared to when prescriptions were issued without support from a coach (36).

## PAP-S WITH A COACH OUTSIDE THE HEALTHCARE SETTING

- The prescriber sends a copy of the prescription to a coach outside the healthcare setting. The coach provides additional motivational counselling and assists in finding suitable activities.
- The prescription includes increased physical activity during daily life, and depending on the patient's needs and wishes organised activities might also be part of the prescription.
- The coach follows up on the physical activity and gives the prescriber feedback on the patient's adherence to physical activity.

Swedish experience: In some regions, patients have in addition to a prescription also received guidance from coaches outside of the healthcare setting (26, 27). The prescriber sends a copy of the prescription to a PAP-S coordinator, and a coach offers support through a telephone or face-to face meeting for a dialogue on the prescribed physical activity.

## Opportunities and challenges

The PAP-S method has been developed for meeting the needs of different patients to be assisted by the healthcare system in order to enhance health through increased physical activity. In order to be successful, there are several lessons learned in the Swedish work on prevention and treatment of unhealthy life habits (41):

- Long-term, strategic, and integrated work is needed as part of the prevention and treatment of diseases and risk conditions.
- Active ownership is critical, i.e. the work is prioritised by the management and backed up by economic and personnel resources and knowledge support.
- The work should be included and integrated in the regular health services.

- Structural preconditions for recognising and supporting changes to unhealthy lifestyle habits are needed, including structures and roles facilitating cooperation between different levels of healthcare.
- The documentation in IT-based records should be structured to facilitate easy access and planning and evaluation of work.
- Interprofessional collaboration is facilitated and based on the needs of the patient. Professions contribute with their special competence in a synergistic way.
- Cooperation with patients is a cornerstone, and the objective for healthcare is to enhance the capabilities of the individual to live an active and meaningful life.

## **Scientific basis for the PAP-S method**

The few studies that have compared different PAP-S models (see figure 3) have not been able to show any difference in effect in terms of physical activity level. Furthermore, there is not yet any scientifically published evaluation that has specifically investigated the effects of the PAP-S model with a coach outside of healthcare. One study indicated that there is no difference in effect on physical activity or glucose metabolism between PAP-S and PAP-S reinforced with additional long-term support in the form of group meetings (42). PAP-S with or without extra motivational support from a physiotherapist and group exercise for 4 months showed equivalent effects on physical activity level and a submaximal condition test after both 4 and 12 months (10, 43). The scientific summary below is primarily based on Swedish studies in which PAP-S has been used, i.e. individualised person-centred counselling with a written individualised prescription for physical activity supported by FYSS and follow-ups. A literature search was carried out up to 3 May 2019 using search terms in PubMed as well as in related articles on PubMed and in the reference lists in the articles identified. The PAP-S method can be used in both primary care and specialist healthcare. However, the vast majority of prescriptions are issued in primary care, and thus most of the studies have been carried out in a primary care setting (39, 40, 44). Effects of the PAP-S method have been evaluated in a systematic literature review (45). The aim was to compare PAP-S to non-PAP-S in adults under Nordic conditions in relation to mortality, health status, and health-related quality of life as well as physical activity level and physical capacity. Nine relevant articles were identified, including seven randomised controlled trials (RCTs), one cohort study, and one case series. To be included in the systematic review the intervention group had to have the three main components of PAP-S, i.e. individualised person-centred counselling, individualised written prescription of physical activity, and follow-up. Non-PAP-S components included routine care, general written information about the importance of physical activity for health, and different kinds of group sessions. Results are described more in detail below under each specific outcome heading.

## PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENTS

Studies within primary care from 2001-2010 in Sweden show that the largest share of all prescriptions is issued by physicians (35–44%), followed by physiotherapists (18–37%) and nurses (12–26%). Others are psychologists, midwives, dieticians, and occupational therapists (9, 11, 39). One study from 2010 showed that a way to increase number of prescriptions by physicians is to develop special routines to facilitate their work, for example by involving a physical therapist or a nurse to do the motivational counselling and to guide the patient to a suitable activity (36). Of those who are prescribed physical activity in primary care, the majority are women (56–75%). The average age is over 50 years and most of the patients are in the age range of 45–64 years (9, 11, 39, 40, 44). The proportion with university education varies in the studies between 25% and 41%, and the proportion who are married or cohabitating varies between 54% and 79% (11, 40, 44). The majority (84–93%) of the patients are born in Sweden (11, 44). Around a third are virtually inactive and belong to the lowest activity level when they are prescribed physical activity (9, 11, 40, 44). PAP-S patients estimate their physical health at 37–46 and their mental health at 43–45 out of a total score of 100 on the SF-36 (11, 40, 44), and women estimate their physical and mental health lower than men. The majority are overweight, and the average BMI is around 27–30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (11, 40). Men have worse metabolic health, higher diastolic blood pressure, fasting blood sugar, triglycerides, and total cholesterol and lower HDL compared to women (44). While healthcare personnel in general are positive to lifestyle counselling (46), there are large variations in attitudes among healthcare professionals. Swedish qualitative studies (46-49) have found several barriers among healthcare professionals. These include physicians who do not prescribe physical activity because of a lack of motivation, knowledge, and training in the method. They also express uncertainty regarding the evidence for the PAP-S method, and they often experience insufficient structural and logistical support. For the patient, this might lead to an unclear message and a feeling of not being listened to (46).

## DIAGNOSES AND RISK FACTORS

In clinical follow-up studies in Swedish primary care, the following diagnoses and/or risk factors are most frequent: cardiometabolic risk factors, cardiovascular diseases, metabolic diseases, pulmonary diseases, mental health problems/diseases, pain/musculoskeletal problems, and cancer diagnoses (9, 11, 40, 44). RCTs have included patients with overweight, abdominal obesity, and other cardiometabolic risk factors (50, 51); transient ischemic attack (52); and decreased insulin sensitivity (42). A register study from a region, where all first-time PAP-S patients were analysed from both primary healthcare and specialised care, found that the disease burden was much higher among patients who were prescribed physical activity compared with all patients within the same region (39). The prescribed patients had several diagnoses from different diagnosis groups, and it was most common to have 3 or 4 diagnoses (36%). The majority (55%) of the patients

receiving a prescription of physical activity had at least 11 care visits during the previous 12 months. A quarter (26%) had been admitted to hospital during the same period. It was twice as common for patients who had been prescribed physical activity to have been admitted to hospital during the previous 12 months compared to all patients (39).

## COMMONLY PRESCRIBED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Every day physical activities, such as walking, are the most common physical activities that are prescribed within PAP-S for all age groups and for both women and men (9, 11, 44). A common dose is walking for 30–45 minutes 2–5 times a week at a moderate intensity (44). Other commonly prescribed activities in Sweden are aqua aerobics (25%), strength and circuit training (19%), aerobics (13%), Nordic walking, i.e. walking with poles (10%), swimming (4%), and running (1%), and 28% are prescribed other activities (9). Structured group training such as aqua aerobics, aerobics, and group Nordic walking are more common for women, whereas aerobics, and strength and circuit training are most commonly prescribed to younger patients.

## ADHERENCE TO PAP-S AND PATIENTS' EXPERIENCES

Adherence to physical activity prescription has been evaluated in two different ways in clinical follow-up studies in Swedish primary care, either as self-estimated adherence with the prescription or as the proportion of patients who increased their activity level after the prescription. These methods showed similar results, and after 3, 6, 12, and 24 months the adherence was between 52% and 70%, which is at least as good as for other long-term treatments (40, 44, 53, 54). Adherence was higher among those who were inactive at the time of prescription, with up to 95% of inactive patients increasing their physical activity level (26, 55). A study that investigated patients' experiences of being prescribed physical activity showed that most patients had generally positive experiences, with more than 8 out of 10 thinking that it was positive. A few patients thought that it was negative, and none thought that it was very negative. Among those who adhered to the prescription after 6 months, the most common reasons were the person-centred counselling and the written prescription. Other important reasons were gaining improved knowledge and getting started with behavioural changes that the patients had already considered or being contacted after the prescription by one of the activity organisers (53).

## **Predictive factors for adherence and need for increased support**

Those with the lowest physical activity level can benefit the most from a prescription of physical activity. A prospective observational study (55) identified factors that are predictive of increased physical activity at 6 months after prescription, and these factors included high estimation regarding confidence in their ability to be physically active on a regular basis despite barriers and high self-reported preparedness to increase their activity. Other factors were having a BMI <30, low physical activity level before prescription, and high self-reported physical quality of life. The proportion of patients who maintained higher levels of physical activity at 6 months increased with an increasing number of predictors. Almost all patients (87–95%) with a low level of physical activity prior to prescription and with 1-3 of these predictors increased their physical activity level (55). According to a qualitative interview study with patients who had received physical activity prescription between 2009 and 2012 the following findings were related to patients' long-term adherence to physical activity (56).

1. Individualised prescription based on the patient's physical capacity and previous experience was important for their physical and mental ability to be physically active.
2. The individual's opportunities to be physically active were promoted by the person-centred counselling, written prescription (emphasising the importance of the prescription), follow-up (i.e. support on several occasions based on the individual's needs and support in the form of a diary or pedometer), collaboration between the prescriber and the PAP-S coach, accessibility of suitable physical activities (social and cultural), balanced life situation, and support from others (family and friends).
3. The motivation to be physically active was affected by the individual's desire to improve their health or avoid disease and by the individual experiencing positive health effects and stimulating and fun activities.

Those who want and use extra support in the form of a PAP-S coach are often patients with a particularly high disease burden and healthcare consumption. Endocrine diseases, mental symptoms/diseases, and chronic pain are more common among these patients (39, 49). The PAP-S coach is described as being important for achieving lasting behavioural change (56).

## **LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND PHYSICAL CAPACITY**

Several clinical follow-up studies in Swedish primary care have shown that PAP-S leads to an increased self-reported physical activity level for at least 15 months (10, 26, 40, 43, 44, 53, 57). PAP-S has positive effects on physical activity levels for those who are inactive and those who are somewhat active as well as in rather

physically active individuals (11, 26). The effect of PAP-S on physical activity behaviour seems to decline with time when there is no structural and regular follow-up or feedback to the patients after the initial counselling and prescription (40). A systematic literature review showed that PAP-S compared with no PAP-S can probably increase physical activity level, and there was a moderate certainty of evidence (GRADE ++++) for this (45). This conclusion was based on three out of five RCTs and one cohort study (58) showing significant positive effects of PAP-S (RCT with positive effects (50, 59, 60) and no difference (42, 52) between the groups). In all of the included studies and all outcome measures for physical activity, the PAP-S group increased more than the comparison group, although the increase was not always statistically significant. However, in most of the studies, the differences in physical activity level were clinically relevant. Nevertheless, because of methodological differences between the studies (e.g. different physical activity measures, different follow-up) it is hard to state any effect size of PAP-S on physical activity level (45). The fact that different measures have been used for estimating physical activity level is both a weakness and a strength. The weakness is that it is hard to compare the studies and thus no meta-analysis can be carried out. The strength is that despite different measurement methods having been used, they all show positive effects. No study has shown a negative effect on physical activity level. The outcome measures were both subjective (self-reported physical activity) and objective (pedometer, accelerometer), and included the number of training sessions per week of at least moderate intensity, the time spent in training sessions per week or per day, and the proportion in the intervention group versus control who met the activity goal (physical activity level or steps per day).

The systematic literature review states that the studies showing that PAP-S leads to increased physical activity level have included many different patient groups where physical activity was an important part of the treatment, and these results are thus applicable to most patient groups who need to increase their physical activity level (45). The review also showed that physical capacity, which can be seen as an indirect measure of increased physical activity, might be increased by PAP-S (GRADE ++) (45). This conclusion is based on one RCT that used a submaximal test (6MWT) that showed significantly increased performance in the PAP-S group compared to the control treatment after 6 months (52).

**GRADE** (*Grading of Recommendations Assessments, Development and Evaluation*)

*The GRADE approach is a system for grading the certainty of evidence for a given outcome, that is, how confident we are in the estimated effect or association.*

*The GRADE approach specifies four levels of the certainty for a body of evidence for a given outcome: high (++++) , moderate (+++), low (++) , and very low (+).*

*GRADE assessments of certainty of the body of evidence are determined through consideration of five domains: risk of bias, inconsistency, indirectness, imprecision, and publication bias. For evidence from non-randomized studies, the assessments can be upgraded through consideration of three further domains: large effects, dose-response relationship, and all plausible confounding or bias would reduce a demonstrated effect or would suggest a spurious effect if no effect was observed.*

*GRADE can give guidance to decision makers in the healthcare system. A positive effect of high or moderate certainty might qualify an intervention for use in routine medical care. If the level of evidence is of low certainty, the use may be motivated if there is an acceptable balance between benefits and risks, cost-effectiveness, and ethical considerations.*

## **Health outcomes**

The positive effects of PAP-S on health outcomes have been demonstrated in both clinical follow-up studies and controlled studies where PAP-S has been compared with usual care. PAP-S leads to statistically significant and clinically relevant improvements in several health-related outcomes for at least 24 months in clinical follow-up studies in primary care (40, 44, 54). However, there are no studies on mortality or morbidity, that is, an outcome such as being free from their diagnosis.

## **HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE**

The systematic literature review showed that PAP-S might have little or no effect on quality of life (GRADE ++) (45). This conclusion is based on two RCTs, where one did not find any difference between the groups (52) and the other found that the group prescribed PAP-S increased their mental quality of life (61). Measured with the SF-36, the sum measurement for mental health increased significantly more among those who were prescribed PAP-S (4.4 points,  $p < 0.05$ ), and a larger proportion showed clinically relevant improvements in both mental health

(difference = 18%,  $p < 0.05$ ) and the role of emotional limitations (difference = 19%,  $p < 0.05$ ). Within the PAP-S group, the sum measurements for physical health (3.8 points,  $p < 0.05$ ) and general health (10 points,  $p < 0.05$ ) also improved, but these were not significantly different from the control group (61).

## HEALTH STATUS

Among primary care patients with increased cardiovascular risk, PAP-S has been shown to lead to improvements in several cardiometabolic risk factors for at least 15 months in clinical cohort studies (44, 57). PAP-S might reduce body weight somewhat (GRADE ++) (45). The relative effect of PAP-S compared with other treatments was calculated in an analysis of two RCTs and showed a significant reduction in the standardised average difference in body weight of 0.33 kg at 6 months after PAP-S [standard mean difference (95% CI): -0.33 kg (-0.62 kg to -0.04 kg),  $p = 0.025$ ] (45). In one study, body weight decreased significantly more in the PAP-S group (-1.8 kg) (51), while in another study there was no significant reduction (50). PAP-S might also reduce waist circumference somewhat (GRADE ++) (47). The relative effect of PAP-S compared with other treatments was calculated in an analysis of two RCTs and showed a non-significant reduction in the standardised average difference in waist measurement of 0.2 cm at 6 months after PAP-S [SMD (95% CI) (-0.20 cm (-0.48 cm to +0.09 cm),  $p = 0.18$ ] (45). In both studies, waist measurement decreased significantly in the PAP-S group (just over 2 cm) but also to some degree in the control group (50, 51).

Furthermore, the systematic literature review showed that the effect of PAP-S on blood pressure is uncertain (GRADE +) (45). This is based on two RCTs investigating the effect of PAP-S on blood pressure compared with other treatment in normotensive patients (42, 51). Blood pressure was therefore not elevated at baseline, and the anticipated effect was thus not large. None of the studies showed significant differences between the groups. Only one RCT has investigated the effect of PAP-S on blood lipids compared to control treatment after 6 months (51). The effect of PAP-S on blood lipids is therefore uncertain (GRADE +) (45). Significant positive effects on total cholesterol were noted among those who were prescribed PAP-S compared with control treatment (-0.3 mmol/l compared with +0.1 mmol/l,  $p = 0.042$ ). Among the PAP-S group, triglycerides were significantly reduced without any significant difference between the groups (-0.2 mmol/l vs. 0.0 mmol/l;  $p = 0.08$ ), and the LDL/HDL ratio tended to differ between the groups (-0.1 vs. 0.1;  $p = 0.07$ ) (51). Also, PAP-S may lead to little or no difference in glucose metabolism (GRADE ++) (45). This conclusion is based on two RCTs investigating the effect of PAP-S, one among patients with reduced glucose tolerance where no significant effects were seen between the groups (42) and the other among overweight patients with abdominal obesity where a small but significant positive effect in HbA1c was noted between the groups (-0.1% vs. +0.2% of total Hb,  $p = 0.001$ ) (51).

## ADVERSE EVENTS

There are little or no differences regarding risks and side effects of PAP-S (GRADE ++++) (45). This conclusion is based on four RCTs and one case series (11, 50, 52, 59, 60). The side effect reported in one study was musculoskeletal pain, but this was the same in the group prescribed physical activity and in the control treatment. Other studies showed no side effects at all (45).

## PART 2:

# Application and adaption

Systematic work with counselling and prescription of physical activity can prevent diseases, lessen the risk of complication with diseases, and reduce the health gap in the population. There are great opportunities, but also challenges and barriers, for the implementation of PAP models. A prerequisite for successful implementation is to obtain support for the proposed PAP model both at the policy level and within the local healthcare setting. While healthcare personnel in general are positive to lifestyle counselling, there are large variations in attitudes among healthcare professionals. Some well-known challenges among healthcare professionals are lack of time, insufficient training, and lack of structural and logistical support. From the patient perspective, barriers might include motivation as well as psychological, behavioural, and environmental factors. All of these barriers might affect the implementation and the sustainability of a PAP model and should therefore be considered in the planning and preparation phase. Part 2 of this guide describes and gives guidance on how to set up a systematic approach taking feasibility, transferability, and adaptation into consideration in the implementation process. Detailed information can be found in the EUPAP Feasibility Study report.

### **Feasibility and transferability**

Transferring best practices to other contexts, different than those from where they were originated is complex. ‘Feasibility’, or applicability, can be understood as “whether the intervention process could be implemented in a setting”, whereas ‘transferability’ refers to the effectiveness of the new intervention (62). Thus, when transferring interventions to a new setting, there is a need to consider several standard attributes from the setting of which the intervention originated. These attributes are:

- the political environment,
- sound knowledge of public health interventions,
- the epidemiological situation,
- available resources,
- skills of local people,
- organisational factors,
- characteristics of the target population.

Feasibility studies assess the preparedness in health services and communities and can help implementers prepare the implementation of new methods in their regular management. The EUPAP feasibility study focused on the context readiness for

implementation in each partner region or country. Data was collected on indicators from macro- and micro-level dimensions to be considered prior transferring the Swedish PAP method. The macro level identified local, regional or national political priorities, and gave information on legal basis for implementation (competence of professionals, data protection, and liability). The micro level defined specific description of the stakeholders involved in the planned implementation (including public authorities), while considering the social, cultural and political context in which they appear. Information collected related to the macro level included context, current and past experiences, legal and financial issues. For the micro level, information on stakeholders, healthcare settings, professionals, and end-users were collected to assess preparedness for implementation.

The feasibility study enabled partners to assess what aspects of PAP-S that are relevant and sustainable in their own region or country. Partners could identify not only what – if anything – in the method that need modification, but also how changes might occur. Preparedness for practice transfer was also analysed, which included analysing the organisation, target groups, professionals involved and collaboration with external stakeholders. Many different stakeholders were targeted for PAP transfer, that is, partners that may directly be part of the implementation or will be relevant for future sustainability.

## RESULTS FROM THE FEASIBILITY STUDY

The results from the feasibility study showed a variety in experiences and readiness to launch the EUPAP implementation among partner regions or countries (Appendix 1. Summary of the EUPAP Feasibility Study report). Partners from regions or countries with less experiences started from training, using the adapted PAP-S materials and piloting the implementation to end-users. The Feasibility Study Report includes data from the Swedish method and presents what is already existing in partner regions or countries (macro-level) and what specific decisions have initially been taken (micro-level). This comparison, along with a more detailed pre-implementation analysis, assisted partners in setting specific and realistic goals for the EUPAP implementation.

The feasibility study also supported continuing development in Sweden. Perceived obstacles for PAP-S implementation in Sweden as mentioned by the healthcare regions can be categorised into four themes – knowledge and norms, time management and resources, organisation and structure and technical solutions. The regions perceive that there are both a lack of knowledge about how to use the method and about the evidence for the method, and therefore professionals, management and decision-makers may have low trust for the method. Time constraints is also an obstacle that limits the possibility to fully use the method, both lack of time with every patient and lack of time for further education about PAP-S. Guidelines that clarify responsibilities, patient flows and collaborations

could facilitate the work further. The regions also report technical obstacles, such as lack of easy-to-use technical systems with regard to patient registers and monitoring systems. A preferred solution would be if the documentation could be coordinated nationally in order to harmonise and improve the follow-up. There is a desire for national coordination of documentation and monitoring of PAP according to the regions.

## **Implementation theory**

Several factors are important for the implementation of a new method to be sustainable in the long term. On the organisational level, the implementation can be guided by management theory and practice. It provides useful clues as to how to analyse different organisational settings and how to plan for change. It is important to recognise the different stages and matching strategies to promote change in each stage. A four-stage model has been proposed by Nutbeam (63): awareness raising, adoption, implementation and institutionalisation. The first stage is intended to stimulate interest and support for the organisational change at a senior level. The second stage, adoption, includes the planning for adoption of the innovation addressing the local situation. This stage includes the gatekeepers, who are more closely associated with the day-to-day running of the organisation. The third stage, implementation, is concerned with the technical aspects of the program delivery, including the provision of training and material support needed for introducing the innovation. The capacity building is essential for the successful introduction and maintenance of change in the organisation. The fourth stage, institutionalisation, is concerned with the long-term maintenance of an innovation once it has been successfully introduced. Decision-makers become lead players by establishing systems for monitoring and quality control as well as continued funding of resources and training.

Implementation research has resulted in a number of models and frameworks, in which the importance of preparations as well as identifying and handling factors that may obstruct and promote implementation is emphasised. A widely used method is the RE-AIM (reach, effectiveness, adoption, implementation, maintenance) framework (64). The framework was developed to enhance the impact of health promotion interventions by evaluating the dimensions considered most relevant to real-world implementation. The reach dimension of the framework refers to the percentage and characteristics of individuals receiving the intervention. Effectiveness refers to the impact of the intervention, including anticipated as well as unanticipated outcomes. Adoption concerns the percentage and representativeness of settings that adopt the intervention. Implementation refers to the consistency and cost of delivering the intervention, and maintenance refers to long-term sustainability at both the setting and individual levels.

## Part 3:

# Implementation and results

Implementation of PAP within the healthcare sector requires a flexible approach. Partners found their own solutions to implement the Swedish method and its five core components. Two levels of implementation were observed. In settings where a PAP system was already in place or under development, the Swedish method was used to leverage the quality of the existing model (Belgium/Flanders, Germany, Italy, and Spain/Catalonia). Whereas in settings where PAP was implemented for the first time the five core components were used according to feasibility in the healthcare context and health professionals system (Lithuania, Malta, Portugal and Romania). Implementation plans were developed based on the feasibility study. The initial plan was to have a period of 15 months for implementation. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, each partner had to find the suitable window to start the implementation according to their possibilities and COVID-19 restrictions in the country. As a result, implementation periods varied among partners. Detailed information on the implementation and results can be found in the EUPAP Implementation Report.

### **Monitoring of the implementation process**

With the purpose of transferring good practices, the RE-AIM framework is considered as one of the best to frame core elements for scaling up public health programmes (64-65). As an acronym, RE-AIM measures Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation and Maintenance of the programme acquired (Table 1). Indicators for the EUPAP implementation were considered in line with the five core components of the Swedish PAP method and guided by the RE-AIM elements. These indicators were revised throughout the process, taking into account the usability and alignment between partners regarding the requirements of each indicator. It was important to adapt the implementation to the reality and possibilities of each partner, and their implementation settings. Thus, each partner chose their indicators based on feasibility, in some cases, the COVID-19 pandemic and its restrictions were a barrier to collect some of the data. Due to the customised map of indicators the implementation plans were partner specific designed, and simultaneously, internally consistent (every indicator on the list had a cluster of partners implementing it). The final list of indicators that was used to guide the implementation and proceed with the implementation monitoring and evaluation is presented below (Table 2).

Table 1. Elements and definition of the RE-AIM methodology

<b>Reach</b> the target population	The absolute number, proportion, and representativeness of individuals who are willing to participate in each initiative, intervention, or program.
<b>Effectiveness</b> or efficacy	The impact of an intervention on important outcomes, including potential negative effects, quality of life, and economic outcomes.
<b>Adoption</b> by target staff, settings, systems and communities	The absolute number, proportion, and representativeness of settings and intervention agents (people who deliver the program) who are willing to initiate a program.
<b>Implementation</b> consistency, costs and adaptations made during delivery	At the setting level, implementation refers to the intervention agents' fidelity to the various elements of an intervention's protocol, including consistency of delivery as intended and the time and cost of the intervention. At the individual level, implementation refers to clients' use of the intervention strategies.
<b>Maintenance/sustainment</b> of intervention effects in individuals and settings over time	The extent to which a program or policy becomes institutionalized or part of the routine organizational practices and policies. Within the RE-AIM framework, maintenance also applies at the individual level. At the individual level, maintenance has been defined as the long-term effects of a program on outcomes after 6 or more months after the most recent intervention contact.

From <https://re-aim.org/>

## Results of the implementation

The results of the implementation can be summarized through the categories: training, healthcare settings, end-users, networks and stakeholders, and views about PAP. Of all trained professionals, about 25 per cent were general practitioners, 9 per cent physicians, 5 per cent nurses and about 2 per cent physiotherapists. Different health-allied professionals such as exercise specialists and PAP coaches made up approximately 13 per cent of those involved in training. In all healthcare settings, partners involved staff already working in the healthcare. In most partner countries, only general practitioners and medical doctors are allowed by law to prescribe. Partners therefore created different solutions for collaboration between prescribers and other health professionals within the healthcare setting, as well as with professionals from outside of the healthcare to link PAP with local community and stakeholders. Some examples are exercise specialists working in close collaboration with primary healthcare (Belgium/Flanders, Spain/Catalonia and Portugal), physiotherapists that assume an autonomous role in the process (Malta), and community nurses that support general practitioners in counselling physical activity (Romania). During the implementation process, the routines of the

healthcare settings and the professionals, and other staff involved in the PAP implementation changed as a result of the involvement of new professional profiles involvement, and/or new administrative and clinical procedures.

Overweight and obesity were the main reasons for prescribing PAP, followed by diagnoses within psychiatry and mental health. PAP was also used in prevention, shown as no disease in the graphic below (Figure 4). The measures used by partners to evaluate physical activity and sedentary habits, quality of life and disease related factors were done using different tools but consistent in terms of the measures taken. The results show that end-users (patients) change their routines during the therapeutic process, the long-term behavioural change is however unclear. Despite a short period of implementation, some changes were also observed among prescribers and other staff involved in the PAP implementation, such as a more positive view of physical activity in prevention and treatment.

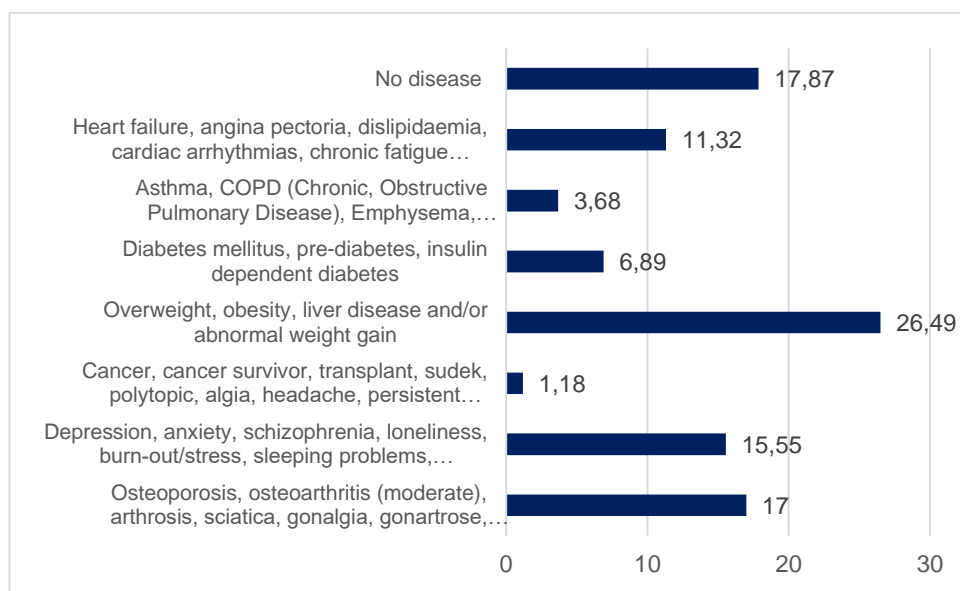


Figure 4. Main reasons for prescribing PAP

## THE IMPORTANCE OF NETWORKS AND STAKEHOLDERS

All partners highlights the importance of internal and external networks among professionals in the healthcare system and various stakeholders in the community. Implementation was made possible through established networks within the health system and with local stakeholders through whom the core elements of the PAP model was implemented through a high-quality approach. It is also vital to increase patient involvement in the process. Collaboration with stakeholders varied between partners based on implementation plans and context. Most meetings with national stakeholders included health agencies, professional unions, municipalities, and served to inform about the PAP model and engage policy makers and professionals in the process. Based on the shared experiences of implementing PAP models,

partners agreed that stakeholder commitment and involvement of professionals other than general practitioners and physicians is crucial for a successful implementation. Lessons learned from the EUPAP implementation can form the basis for the introduction or development of PAP models in other countries or regions.

Table 2. Map of indicators used by every partner during the process of PAP implementation in their own settings

		BE	GE	IT	LT	MT	PT	RO	ES
<b>Reach</b>	R.1. End-user diagnosis and other conditions according to each country (e.g. demographic characterization of the end-users)	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red
	R.2. Total number of potential end-users (i.e. people who were in a consultation)	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red
	R.3. Total number of end-users who received PA prescription (i.e. people that start the PAP process)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	R.4. Total number of PAP's per end-user profile (i.e. according to the profiles defined in the feasibility study / e.g. people with diabetes)	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
	R.5. The way it was done the identification of end-users to be involved in EUPAP is being/was done? (i.e. how people were directed to the PAP)	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green
	R.6. Barriers and facilitators found in identifying end-users	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green
<b>Effectiveness</b>	E.1. Physical activity and sedentary habits of the participants	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
	E.2. Quality of life	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
	E.3. Disease related factors (i.e. blood pressure, body-mass index, waist circumference, physical fitness)	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	E.4. Report of adverse events	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green
<b>Adoption</b>	A.1. Number of healthcare settings in the region/area/institution of implementation	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green
	A.2. Number of healthcare settings invited to participate	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green
	A.3. Number of healthcare settings involved (e.g. that will participate in the EUPAP)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	A.4. The way it was done the recruitment of staff (i.e. how to be involved in the EUPAP)	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green
	A.5. Barriers and facilitators found in recruiting staff	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green
	A.6. Number of professionals staffed by the healthcare settings (i.e. all profiles that can be directly and indirectly involved in the PAP)	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
	A.7. Number of prescribers staffed by the healthcare settings (i.e. number of existent prescribers in the healthcare setting)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green
	A.8. Number of professionals staffed by the healthcare settings invited to participate (e.g. number of different professionals directly and indirectly that will be involved in the PAP)	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green

Implementation	A.9. Number of prescribers staffed by the healthcare settings invited to participate (i.e. number of prescribers involved in EUPAP)	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	A.10. Number of professionals involved from outside the healthcare settings (through local stakeholders) (e.g. exercise scientists, community professionals, coaches, officers, ...)	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red
	A.11. Demographic characterization of the professionals staffed (e.g. age, gender, academic background, profession situation, years of experience)	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green
	A.12. Total number of professionals trained (i.e. independently of the profile)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	A.13. Number of professionals trained (per profession)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	A.14. Number of trained professionals directly involved in the PAP process (i.e. have participated in the EUPAP)	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	A.15. Did the healthcare settings changed their routines after experiencing PAP (i.e. regarding the inclusion of PAP workflow)	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red
	A.16. Did the prescribers changed their routines after experiencing PAP (i.e. regarding the inclusion of PAP workflow)	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red
	A.17. Did the end-users changed their routines after experiencing PAP (i.e. regarding physical activity habit and sedentary behaviour)	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red
Implementation	I.1. Number of meetings with national stakeholders	Red	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Red
	I.2. Number of meetings with healthcare settings	Red	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red
	I.3. Number of meetings with local-community stakeholders (of each healthcare setting)	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
	I.4. Number of trainings provided (i.e. total number of trainings provided)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	I.5. Total number of participants who received PA prescription with follow-up	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	I.6. Total number of PAP's with follow-up per end-user profile (according to the profiles defined in the feasibility study)	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green
	I.7. Dropout rate (prior to follow-up)	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red
	I.8. Swedish-PAP model implementation fidelity (i.e. considering the application of each of its 5 core-elements all together)	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red
	I.9. Use of EUPAP tools (i.e. did they improve the quality of the intervention)	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red
Maintenance	M.1. Number of healthcare settings who will continue to work with the EUPAP procedure in the future (i.e. including PAP process in their workflow)	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red
	M.2. Total number of professionals who will adopt the EUPAP procedure in the future (i.e. including PAP process in their workflow)	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red
	M.3. Number of professionals who will adopt the EUPAP procedure in the future (per professional profile)	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red

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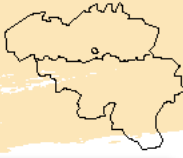
# Appendix 1

## Summary of results from the EUPAP Feasibility Study report



EU  
PHYSICAL  
ACTIVITY ON  
PRESCRIPTION

VLAAMS INSTITUUT  
**GEZOND  
LEVEN**



# Flanders Belgium


**Macro level – Scope of the Feasibility Study**

Region of Flanders and the Bilingual region of Brussels Capital.


**EUPAP-relevant policy documents**

- ✓ Governmental decisions to subsidise the Flemish Institute of Healthy Living, PAP-coaches and quality requirements of HEPA programmes.
- ✓ Recommendations for PA and sedentary behaviour.


**Professional profiles for PAP**




Most relevant profiles



GPs in primary healthcare

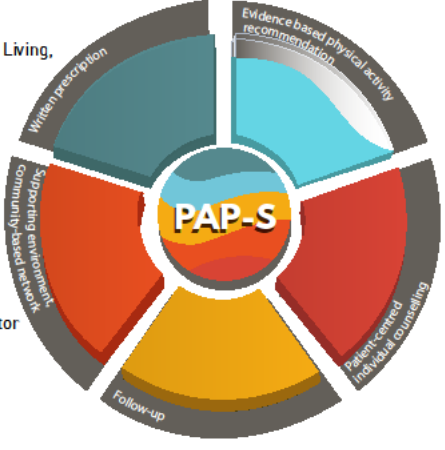


Exercise Scientists in community




Physiotherapists in and out the health sector

**Regional situation in relation to five core components of PAP-S**



**Past and current programmes, education and materials on HEPA or Physical activity prescription**

- ✓ 'Physical Activity on Referral', similar to PAP-S.
- GP prescribes PA → Patients contact PAR-coach → Person centred counselling + follow-up + links with the community.
- ✓ PAR-training for local conductors.
- ✓ Workshop for GPs.
- ✓ Software solutions for PAR-coaches.
- ✓ Referral tools for GPs.



**Relevant findings**

There is a solid background for EUPAP transfer and implementation in Flanders and the Bilingual region of Brussels Capital Region. The region has experience in PAP and in networking between the health and the community sector. There are available resources for prescription and follow-up.

The translation of the FYSS handbook will complete available resources needed.

Source: Mas-Alós, S., et al. (2020). EUPAP Feasibility Study. Final Report. Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya. Generalitat de Catalunya. [https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4\\_Feasibility\\_Study.pdf](https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4_Feasibility_Study.pdf)

**Micro level – Ground prior implementation**

**Stakeholders**



Regional partners from all over Flanders: local governments, representatives of GPs, organisations related to physical activity from the community, health promotion organisations.

**Healthcare settings**

**300** cities **5 270 000** inhabitants.

**Practitioners / Agents**

**6 000** PAP-Prescribers  
**120** PAP-coaches  
2 coordinators (1 GP + 1 Exercise scientist)

**End-users / Patients**

Physically inactive adults and/or with a sedentary behaviour.



# Germany

## Macro level – Scope of the Feasibility Study

## Regional situation in relation to five core components of PAP-S

The Federal State of Hesse

### EUPAP-relevant policy documents

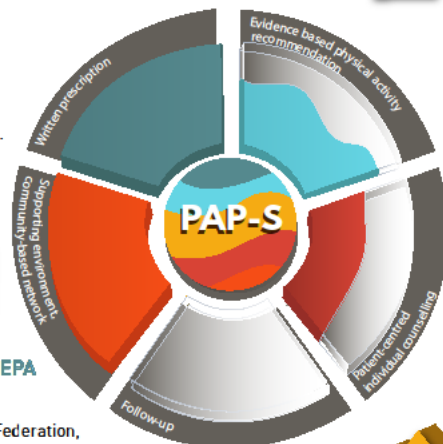
- ✓ Book IX of the Code of Social Law.
- ✓ The Federal Law to Strengthen Health Promotion and Prevention.
- ✓ Medical Guidelines.

### Professional profiles for PAP



### Past and current programmes, education and materials on HEPA or Physical activity prescription

- ✓ 'Exercise on Prescription' programme (German Olympic Sports Federation, Federal Medical Chamber, Society of Sports Medicine and Prevention).
- ✓ Prescription form.
- ✓ Database quality assured exercise.
- ✓ MA/MSc in Sport Sciences.



## Micro level – Ground prior implementation

### Stakeholders

Academic Training and Research Physicians' Offices.  
Centre of Excellence Continuing Education in Hesse.

### Healthcare settings

40 Outpatient health care.

### Practitioners / Agents

Medical Doctors in outpatient health care.

### End-users / Patients

Adults being physically inactive and with a sedentary behaviour.



## Relevant findings

There are programmes where MD refer patients to exercise scientists with the participation of relevant stakeholders. There is a highly specialised education and continuing education plans. Materials such a prescription and referral forms are available.

Challenges to implementation include barriers such as lack of time, lack of funding and variety of HEPA prescription experience and less than optimal exchange between the health and the sport sector.

Source: Mas-Abiós, S., et al. (2020). EUPAP Feasibility Study. Final Report. Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya. Generalitat de Catalunya. [https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4\\_Feasibility\\_Study.pdf](https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4_Feasibility_Study.pdf)

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101019719. The content of the publication reflects the views only of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the European Union. The European Commission is not responsible for any use of the information contained herein.



ULSS2  
MARCA TREVIGIANA



# Italy

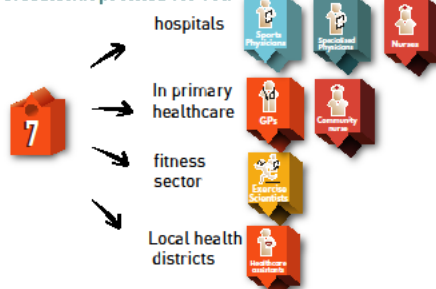
## Macro level – Scope of the Feasibility Study

The Veneto region (Treviso city and surrounding municipalities).  
University Hospital in Padova.

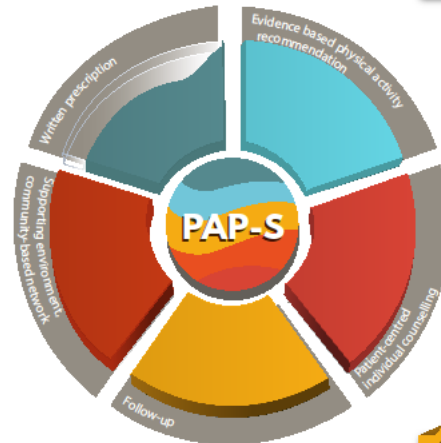
### EUPAP-relevant policy documents

- ✓ National Prevention Plan.
- ✓ Definition and update of the essential levels of care.
- ✓ Regional Prevention Plan.
- ✓ Regional Law No. 8/2015 ("Gyms of Health")

### Professional profiles for PAP



## Regional situation in relation to five core components of PAP-S



## Past and current programmes, education and materials on HEPA or Physical activity prescription

- High relevant programmes**
  - ✓ Physical Exercise on Prescription
  - ✓ Exercise is Medicine Italy.
  - ✓ Cardiovascular screening programme (Cardio 50).
- Lower programmes**
  - ✓ List of accredited Gyms of Health.
  - ✓ 'Physical Exercise on Prescription' with a budget of 150 000€.

## Micro level – Ground prior implementation

### Stakeholders

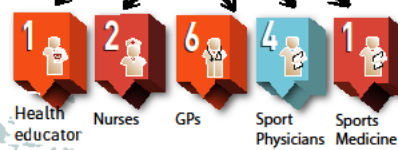
- Ministry of Health.
- The Directorate for Prevention.
- Food Safety and Animal Health.
- Local health authorities.
- University of Padova.
- The National Institute of Health.

### Healthcare settings

- Sport and Exercise Medicine Departments.
- Diabetology Services.
- Primary Healthcare.
- Service of Hygiene, preventive medicine and public health.

11 500 patients

14 Practitioners / Agents



### End-users / Patients

- Diabetes,
- Metabolic Syndrome,
- physically inactive
- and/or with sedentary behaviour.

## Relevant findings

There is a clear environment for EUPAP transfer and implementation in Treviso and surrounding area.  
Treviso city has links with community settings to participate in the process.  
There is a budget for Sports Medicine Units as well as for specific actions in primary care involving healthy behaviour (including PA) Stakeholders include public bodies from the health and governmental sector and one from education.

Source: Mas-Alòs, S., et al. (2020). EUPAP Feasibility Study. Final Report. Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya. Generalitat de Catalunya. [https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4\\_Feasibility\\_Study.pdf](https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4_Feasibility_Study.pdf)

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# Lithuania

## Macro level – Scope of the Feasibility Study

Vilnius city.

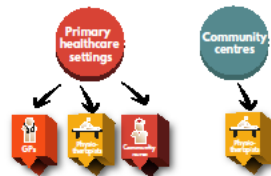
## Regional situation in relation to five core components of PAP-S

### EUPAP-relevant policy documents



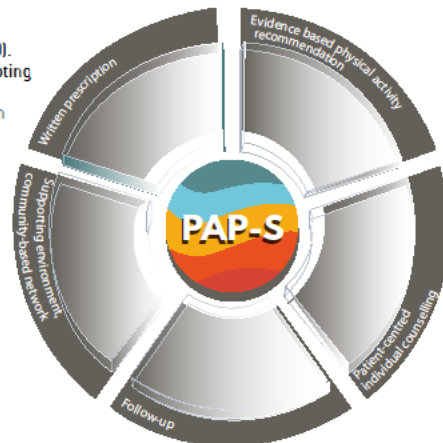
- ✓ The Lithuanian health program strategy (2014-2025).
- ✓ The National Sports Development Strategy (2011-2020).
- ✓ Procedure for Recognition of Schools as Health Promoting and Active Schools.
- ✓ The programme of promoting physical activity between residents of Lithuania.

### Professional profiles for PAP



### Past and current programmes, education and materials on HEPA or Physical activity prescription

- ✓ The National Sports Development Strategy (2011-2020). It promotes Sports-for-all including the promotion of HEPA and targets ethnic minorities and people with disabilities.



## Micro level – Ground prior implementation



**Stakeholders**  
**5** → 4 Governmental  
 1 University  
**Healthcare settings**  
 1 Public setting for primary and secondary healthcare  
**200** agents  
**150 000** patients  
**5 000** are potential end-users

### Practitioners / Agents



→ Experience in the 'Cardiovascular Disease Prevention Programme' but no specific education in HEPA

### End-users / Patients

Anxiety, chronic back and neck pain, coronary artery disease, depression, DM 1 and 2, chronic heart failure, hypertension, lipid disorders, metabolic syndrome, migraine, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, overweight and obesity, PCOS.



### Relevant findings

There is little resources and experience on HEPA and Physical activity programmes.  
 Most relevant policies are related to sports promotion not specifically addressing health benefits of physical activity.  
 The translation and adoption of PAP-S materials (FYSS manual, prescription form) and taking part of EUPAP Education and Training courses seems to be highly relevant in the Lithuanian context.

Source: Mas-Alós, S., et al. [2020]. EUPAP Feasibility Study. Final Report. Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya. Generalitat de Catalunya. [https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4\\_Feasibility\\_Study.pdf](https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4_Feasibility_Study.pdf)

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GOVERNMENT OF MALTA  
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTRY FOR HEALTH



# Malta

## Macro level – Scope of the Feasibility Study

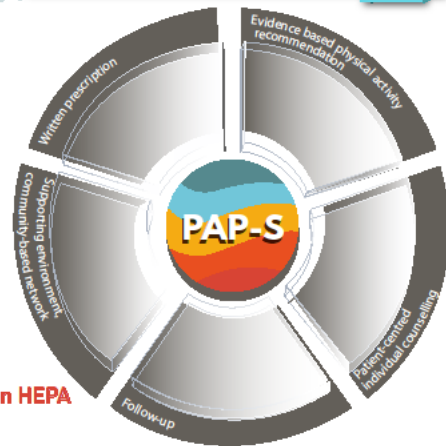
## Regional situation in relation to five core components of PAP-S

All country of Malta.

### EUPAP-relevant policy documents

- ✓ The HEPA strategy and Action Plan for Malta (2016–2026) 'Active living for All'.
- ✓ National strategies for obesity and weight management and prevention for NCDs.

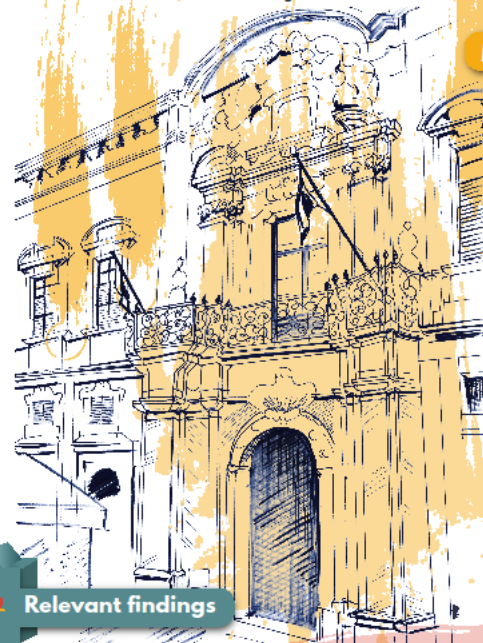
### Professional profiles for PAP



### Past and current programmes, education and materials on HEPA or Physical activity prescription

- ✓ "Healthy weight for life" Strategy.
- ✓ PA recommendations for adults aged 18-65 and older adults.

## Micro level – Ground prior implementation



### Stakeholders

- The Ministry for Health.
- The Physiotherapy Services.
- Sport Malta.
- The Malta College of Family Doctors.
- The Association of Private Family Doctors.
- A non-profit Malta Association for Physiotherapists.

### Healthcare settings

TBD.

### End-users / Patients

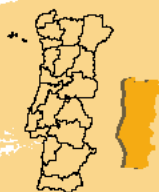
TBD.

## Relevant findings

There are few resources and experience on HEPA and Physical activity programmes. The most relevant policy is being drafted and existing policies address HEPA promotion rather than prescription. The translation and adoption of PAP-S materials (FYSS manual, prescription form) and taking part in EUPAP Education and Training courses seems to be highly relevant in the Maltese context.

Source: Mas-Alós, S., et al. (2020). EUPAP Feasibility Study. Final Report. Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya. Generalitat de Catalunya. [https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4\\_Feasibility\\_Study.pdf](https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4_Feasibility_Study.pdf)

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101019717. The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union. The European Commission is not responsible for any use of the information contained therein.



# Portugal

## Macro level – Scope of the Feasibility Study

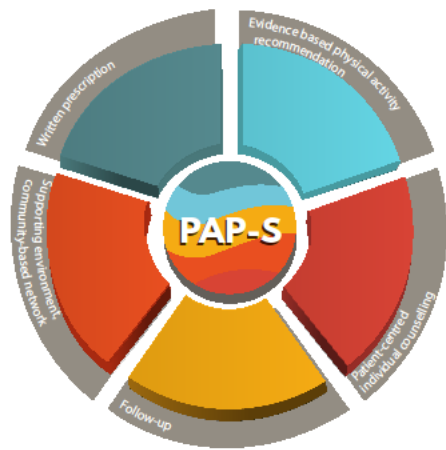
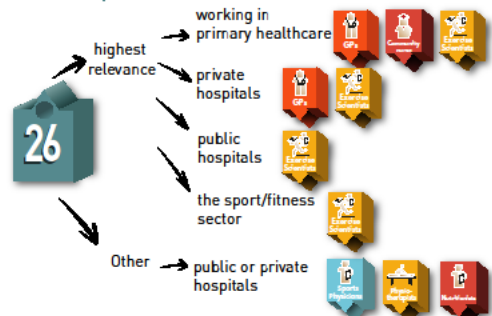
## Regional situation in relation to five core components of PAP-S

Continental Portugal (excluding Azores and Madeira).

### EUPAP-relevant policy documents

- ✓ National Strategy for the Promotion of Physical Activity, Health and Well-being (2016-2025).
- ✓ National Programme for the Promotion of Physical Activity (a priority programme of the National Health Plan).

### Professional profiles for PAP



### Past and current programmes, education and materials on HEPA or Physical activity prescription

- ✓ "Physical Activity on Prescription" programme.
- ✓ "Diabetes on the move" programme.
- ✓ "Sweet-football" programme.
- ✓ Physical Activity on Prescription support manual.
- ✓ MSc in Sport Sciences (specific contents and skills in HEPA prescription).

## Micro level – Ground prior implementation

**6** national stakeholders → one from the health sector, five from sport and exercise.  
 The GPs Portuguese Association.  
 The Portuguese Association of Exercise Physiologists.  
 Association of Health Clubs.  
 Institute of Sport and Youth.  
 The Sport-Friendly Municipality Programme.

### Healthcare settings

**15** Primary healthcare  
**12** Cities  
**223 000** Total population  
**390** Agents

### Practitioners / Agents



### End-users / Patients

Adults with diabetes or depression.

### Relevant findings

There is a solid background for EUPAP transfer and implementation in Portugal. Past and existing HEPA programmes, with the involvement of licensed health professionals (namely, GPs and community nurses) and exercise scientists have been done in several cities in the country. There is a high specialised education (MSc programmes for exercise scientists) and continuing education for medical doctors. Materials on behaviour counselling are available.

Source: Mas-Alòs, S., et al. (2020). EUPAP Feasibility Study. Final Report. Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya. Generalitat de Catalunya. [https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4\\_Feasibility\\_Study.pdf](https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4_Feasibility_Study.pdf)

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# Romania

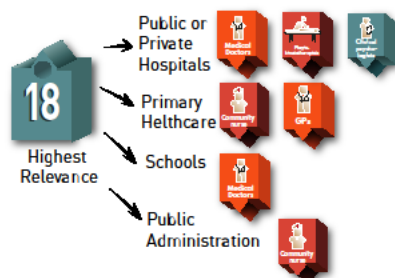
## Macro level – Scope of the Feasibility Study

Two cities – Sibiu and Arad.

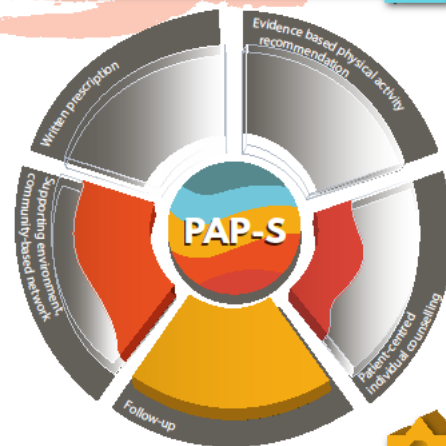
### EUPAP-relevant policy documents

- ✓ National Health Strategy 2014-2020 "Health for Prosperity".
- ✓ National Program of Health Promotion and Evaluation and Education for Health.
- ✓ National Strategy for Sport 2016-2032.

### Professional profiles for PAP



## Regional situation in relation to five core components of PAP-S



## Micro level – Ground prior implementation

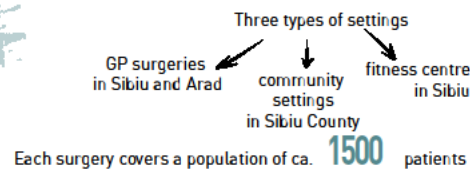
### Past and current programmes, education and materials on HEPA or Physical activity prescription

- ✓ 'Physical activity and healthy nutrition' programme.
- ✓ 'Prevention Guide', which addresses PA and includes a software for health-risk assessment.

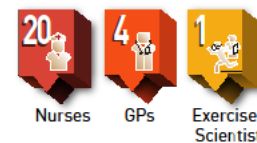
### Stakeholders

- The Ministry of Health.
- The Sibiu County Directorate of Public Health.
- The National Health Insurance House.
- The National Society of Family Medicine.
- The Specialised Commission on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation.

### Healthcare settings



### Practitioners / Agents



### End-users / Patients

- High blood pressure,
- overweight / obesity,
- diabetes,
- osteoporosis,
- depression,
- anxiety or cancer.

### Relevant findings

There is little resources and experience on HEPA and Physical activity programmes. Most relevant policies are related to organisation of health responsibilities and health promotion with little detail on PA. The translation and adoption of PAP-S materials (FYSS manual, prescription form) and taking part of EUPAP Education and Training courses seems to be highly relevant in the Romanian context.

Source: Mas-Alós, S., et al. (2020). EUPAP Feasibility Study. Final Report. Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya. Generalitat de Catalunya. [https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4\\_Feasibility\\_Study.pdf](https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4_Feasibility_Study.pdf)

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# Catalonia Spain

## Macro level – Scope of the Feasibility Study

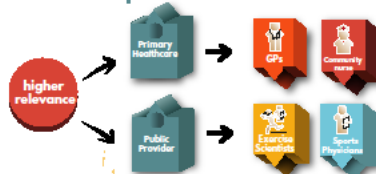
## Regional situation in relation to five core components of PAP-S

Lleida Region and Tarragona Region (counties).

### EUPAP-relevant policy documents

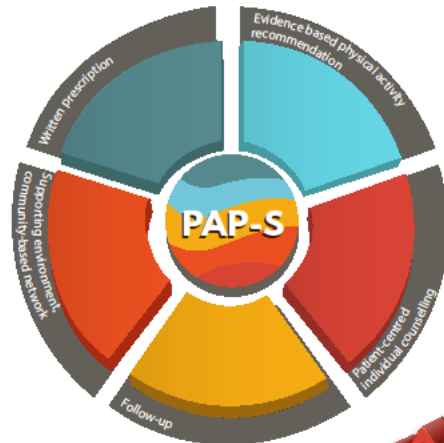
Catalan-wide health plan;  
WHO's report on the Catalan Health Plan;  
Plan on Physical Activity, Sport and Health;  
Health Plan for Lleida.

### Professional profiles for PAP



### Past and current programmes, education and materials on HEPA or Physical activity prescription

- ✓ The 'Let's Walk Programme', an adaptation of the Swedish PAP was implemented in the city of Lleida (2010-2012).
- ✓ Catalan Guidelines on Exercise Prescription
- ✓ MSc Degree Programmes in Exercise and Health.
- ✓ Sport equipment for active ageing (build environment).



## Micro level – Ground prior implementation

### Stakeholders

**Health sector:** Ministry of Health + the largest health providers in Lleida and Tarragona regions.  
**Sport sector:** Catalan Secretariat of Sport and Physical Activity + Professional Association of Physical Activity and Sport + Sports Councils.  
**Other:** Lleida Region Council, Lleida City Council.

### Healthcare settings

4 primary healthcare settings  
1 city & 24 towns/villages.  
60 900 inhabitants. 48 000 potential end-users.  
98 licensed health agents.  
Links with community organisations.

### Practitioners / Agents



### End-users / Patients

25 Target groups - priorities from the Health Plans and the specific settings.

### Relevant findings

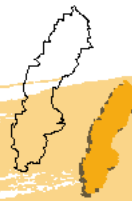
There is a solid background for EUPAP transfer and implementation in Catalonia. Past and existing HEPA programmes, materials and education plans addresses a common barrier of 'don't know what to do and how'. An integration of existing Catalan materials and those from the PAP-S is recommended to not overlap existing resources.

Source: Mas-Aïós, S., et al. (2020). EUPAP Feasibility Study. Final Report. Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya. Generalitat de Catalunya. [https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4\\_Feasibility\\_Study.pdf](https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4_Feasibility_Study.pdf)

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Folkhälsomyndigheten  
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY OF SWEDEN



# Sweden

## Macro level – Scope of the Feasibility Study

The Swedish method on Physical Activity on Prescription is to be transferred to the nine partner countries. However, challenges still exist to improve the method as suggested previously, such as increasing follow-up of the prescriptions and ascertain quality in documentation and follow up.

### EUPAP-relevant policy documents

- ✓ Good and equal health - a developed public health policy. Governmental proposition 2017/18:249.
- ✓ National guidelines for prevention of NCDs focusing on methods to change lifestyle habits.
- ✓ The Sports movement's change development work. Strategy 2025.
- ✓ Guidelines for PAP in Stockholm.
- ✓ Regional guidelines for prescribing physical activity, Norrbotten.
- ✓ Norrbotten Public Health Strategy 2018-2026.
- ✓ Regional health care programme - unhealthy living habits.
- ✓ Essential treatments/drugs in 2019.
- ✓ Regional medical guideline – physical activity.

### Past and current programmes, education and materials on HEPA or Physical activity prescription

- ✓ Physical Activity on Prescription (PAP-S).
- ✓ Materials developed by professional associations.
- ✓ Training courses on PAP-S.



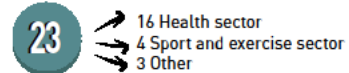
## Relevant findings

Swedish relevant policies for PAP-S and EUPAP implementation addresses not only the Health sector from national and regional perspectives, but also cross-sectional sectors with health: sport and exercise, environment/urban planning, children and young people. The professional background and profile of physical activity prescribers and allied professionals is broad; hence the training courses and materials address the whole possibilities of PAP-prescribers and PAP-coaches, and relevant stakeholders include organisations linked with potential agents of implementation. A challenge to address is the decline of physical activity behaviour when there is no structural and regular follow-up or feedback to the end-users after the initial counselling and prescription.

Source: Mas-Alòs, S., et al. (2020). EUPAP Feasibility Study. Final Report. Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya. Generalitat de Catalunya. [https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4\\_Feasibility\\_Study.pdf](https://www.eupap.org/storage/app/media/WP4_Feasibility_Study.pdf)

## Micro level – Ground prior implementation

### Stakeholders



### Healthcare settings

No specific healthcare settings have been identified for specific actions in PAP-S / EUPAP implementation.

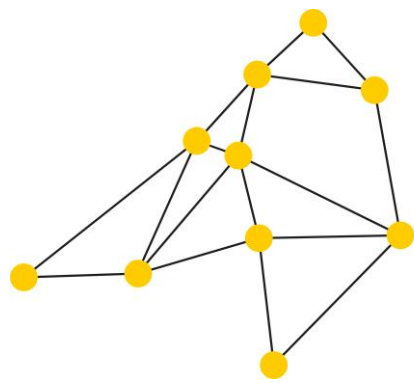
### Practitioners / Agents

No specific agents have been identified for specific actions in PAP-S / EUPAP implementation.

### End-users / Patients

No specific end-users have been identified for specific actions in PAP-S / EUPAP implementation.





**EU**  
PHYSICAL  
ACTIVITY ON  
PRESCRIPTION

