



Providing answers today and tomorrow



'Measuring' resilience in older people: mixed methods perspectives

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Salutogenesis An assets approach

Thriving

(Carver)

Gratitude

(McGullough)

Self-efficacy (Bandura)

Empathy (Eisenberg) Attachment

Self-efficacy

(Bowlby) (Bandura)

Hardiness (Kobasa)

Inner strength (Nygren)

Humor (Martin)

Coping (Lazarus)

Locus of control

Learned resourcefulness

(Rosenbaum)

Learned optimism

(Seligman)

Learned hopefulness

(Zimmerman)

Sense of coherence (Antonovsky)

Emotional intelligence

(Goleman, Akerjordet)

Cultural capital

(Bourdieu)

Quality of Life

(Lindström)

Connectedness

(Blum)

Social intelligence

(Goleman)

Social capital

(Putnam)

Resilience (Werner)

Flourishing

(Keyes)

Action competence

(Bruun Jensen)

Empowerment

(Freire) (Rotter)

Will to meaning Wellbeing

(Frankl)

(Diener)

Ecological system theory

(Bronfenbrenner)

Interdiciplinarity

(Klein)

Flow

(Csíkszentmihályi)





Concepts relating to resilience

- Wellness
- Normal ageing
- Identity and sense of self
- Valued activities





Change and context

- Life course perspective
- Dynamic approach shifting perspectives model
- Social connectedness
- Asset approach





58% of older people with joint pain in past year report their general health as excellent, very good or good





A salutogenic approach to chronic musculosketal pain ...

- what enables people with chronic pain to consider themselves 'well'?
- what enables some people with chronic pain to live with little interference from pain?





Preventing pain from interfering with later life: an action-oriented qualitative study



NIHR RfPB (Research for Patient Benefit)

Jane Richardson
Drew Moore
Kelvin Jordan
Julius Sim
Miriam Bernard





Methods: sample

	No Pain Male Female		Pain with Interference Male Female		Pain with no interference Male Female	
56-64	3	5	3	7	6	3
65-79	6	4	6	2	2	1
80+	1	1	1	3	3	3





Comparison of the 3 groups

Group 2: pain with no interference

Group 1: no pain

Group 3: pain with interference





'Beating the odds'



'Expecteds' vs
'Unexpecteds' in
the pain with no
interference group





We go out on a Friday morning to Morrison's. And we walk around and help one another, you know, you talk to – 'You want this, I want...'. (Murray)







And of course I go out on a Thursday night domino-ing. I play for [pub] bottom of the street there. So that's another area of social life for me" (Murray)







I think a lot depends on your, sort of, social network as well, because if you have friends who you do things with

regular, you know, that you look forward to doing things with then that gives you the incentive to want to keep doing it (Robert)







I did lots of very active things in my teens [...] when I started teaching I used to take kids caving ... outdoor activity has always been an important part of life... there is an element of you get up and get on with it, ... I suppose you become pretty selfreliant in those circumstances (Gerald)





I have to do a little bit less gardening because before now I've always set my

own seeds, raked out and done, but now I buy my seedlings from the garden centres and carry on from there (Katey)







Conclusion



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Social activity, physical activity & involvement are:

part of the **meaning** of living with minimal interference from joint pain for older people

AND

lifestyle factors that **contribute** to reducing interference from pain in later life





A salutogenic approach to chronic musculosketal pain ...

- Has resonance for people with chronic pain
- Links with self-management (but how to support people in this self-management?)
- Needs to be contextualised
- Needs to go beyond the individual





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