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Why is this important?

- ► Adult sexual minority women (SMW) may face challenges in improving their health.
- ► SMW are more likely to be obese compared to heterosexual women.
- ► As a result, SMW may be at increased risk for chronic disease though current research does not show increased risk (Elason, Ingarham, et al., under review)

MAR**7**1







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WHAM: Research Questions & Aims

- ▶ Is the WHAM program for LB women over 40 feasible?
- What is the impact of the WHAM program on a series of health outcomes?
 - Increased glycemic control (measured by hemoglobin A1C) and reduced cholesterol.
 - Improved nutrition: increase in adherence to Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2010.
 - Increased energy expenditure: increase in moderate-intensity physical activity per week.

MAR7 II









WHAM Program

- ▶ WHAM (Women's Health and Mindfulness)
 - provider intervention
 - group-based intervention for LB women of size ≥ age 40
- ▶ Guided by formative research as CBPR project
 - 7 focus groups with 28 LB overweight/obese women over 40
- ► 12 week health program led by clinic-based mental health professional (LCSW and/or Clinical Psychologist)
- ► Groups held at LMHS and in the East Bay from October 2013 September 2014.

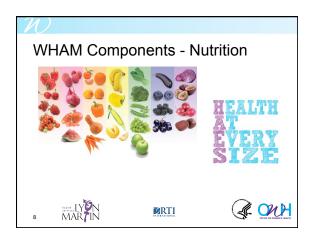




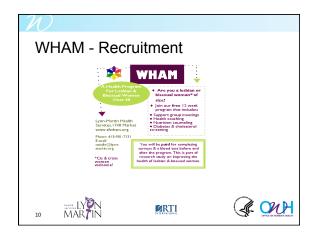


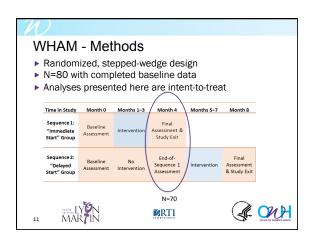


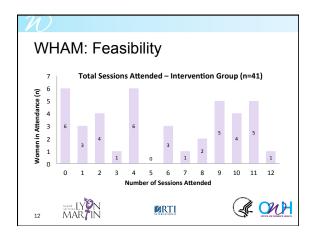


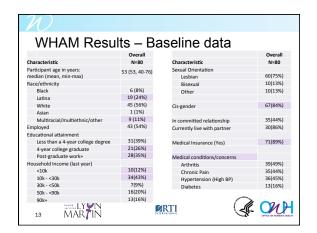


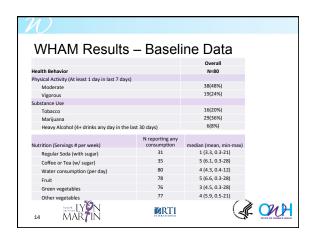


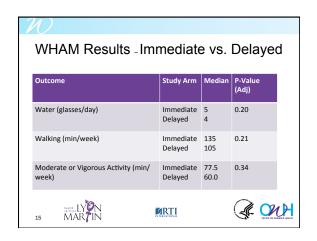












Nutrition – Fruit/Vegetable Servings	Immediate	Delayed
0 servings per day	2.9%	8.3%
1-2 per day	38.2%	50%
3-4 per day	35.3%	25%
5 or more per day	23.5%	16.7%

WHAM Results -Immediate vs. Delayed					
Outcome	Study Arm	Median	P-Value (Adj)		
Physical Health Quality of Life	Immediate Delayed	42.7 44.9	0.74		
Mental Health Quality of Life	Immediate Delayed	47.5 44.0	0.25		
Mindfulness (MAAS)	Immediate Delayed	4.0 3.7	0.10*		
Mindful Eating (emotional response)	Immediate Delayed	3.1 2.7	0.03**		
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Outcome	Range	Immediate	Delayed	P-value
.DL	Ideal/Normal (<130)	57.1%	43.8%	0.30
Cholesterol	Above Normal (130+)	42.8%	56.2%	
HDL	Low (<46)	20.7%	6.3%	0.30
Cholesterol	Normal (46+)	79.3%	93.8%	
Hemoglobin A1c	Normal (<5.7) Pre-diabetic (5.7-6.4) Diabetic (6.5+)	44.8% 37.9% 17.2%	46.8% 34.4% 18.8%	0.96

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WHAM - Limitations

- ▶ Small sample size as a pilot program
- ▶ Self-reported behavioral data
- ▶ Low attendance/dose effect for certain groups
- WHAM faced typical intervention challenges in recruitment and retention for this target population.

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WHAM - Implications

- ▶ WHAM was a feasible intervention program for the target population of LB women of size over 40.
 - Strategies to increase adherence needed.
- ► Early results suggest that WHAM is successful in helping women eat more mindfully and healthfully.
- WHAM also helped increase women's activity and mobility levels.
- WHAM helped combat social isolation with aging among LGBT adults.

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WHAM - Next Steps

- Comparison of levels of change between baseline & follow-up & between randomized groups
- Per-protocol analysis to examine dose-response for key outcomes.
- ► Seeking funding currently for full program implementation (n=200 participants) across 3 years
 - Adding sessions on menopause, cancer risks & glycemic control based on data and participant request

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Presentation Summary

- ► Overview of WHAM
- ▶ Discuss WHAM intervention program
 - Recruitment
 - Program components: mindfulness, nutrition & physical activity
 - Outcomes of interest
- ► Early data analysis exciting trends towards health!
- ► Future directions









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