

Comparing the Patients' and Clinicians' Perceptions of Using Patient Decision Aids in Different Treatment Decision Scenarios

Bi-Juan Wu, Ching-I Chang, Hsun-Hsiang Liao, Pa-Chun Wang
 Joint Commission of Taiwan, New Taipei City, Taiwan

Introduction

With experiences in promoting both evidence based medicine and patient safety, the Joint Commission of Taiwan has implemented a nationwide SDM program under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Welfare since 2016, incorporating multiple approaches such as developing patient decision aids (PDAs), executing the Medical Decision Aids Campaign, establishing a SDM platform, and integrating SDM in clinical practice.

We aimed to explore patients/clinicians perceptions after using Patient Decision Aids (PDAs) in different treatment decision scenarios.

Results

A total of 732 patients responded the survey including 399 for surgical decision, 179 for medication decision and 154 for multiple-options decision. Out of 101 clinicians, 36 reported with surgical decision, 31 with medication decision, and 34 with multiple-options decision.

Overall, the proportion of positive feedback was approximately 80% regarding the patients' perceptions of using PDAs. Significantly, the proportion of positive feedback was lower among patients with medication decision compared those with surgical decision, e.g. 68.2% patients facing medication decision reported that PDAs provided sufficient knowledge while 85.7% patients facing surgical decision were with positive feedback. Interesting, the patterns were similar from clinician respondents. 21(67.7%) clinicians facing medication decision agreed that PDAs clarified the most concerns from patients while 31(86.1%) clinicians facing surgical decision reported with positive feedback.

Methods

In 2016, a nationwide promotion of Shared Decision Making (SDM) via PDAs campaign was launched by Joint Commission of Taiwan (JCT) under the Ministry of Health and Welfare support in Taiwan. The campaign encourages hospitals to develop PDAs. The submitted PDAs reviewed by experts were provided to hospitals via SDM platform. The 24 PDAs were categorized into "surgery", "medication" and "multiple-options".

From September to December in 2016, we surveyed patients' and clinicians' perceptions after using these three types of PDAs regarding whether PDAs provide sufficient knowledge, PDAs help patients understand the benefits and risks, help patients/clinicians clarify the most concerns and help patients/clinicians to make the optimal choice. Each question was measured on a 5-point Likert scale. Comparisons among different groups were conducted.

Conclusion

Though the majority of both patient's and clinicians' perceptions of using PDAs were positive, the preliminary results showed that participants facing medication decision had lower satisfaction compared with their counterparts. Further studies would be explored.

Acknowledgement

This research was supported by Ministry of Health and Welfare in Taiwan, under Tender Project of Shared Decision Making (SDM).

References

- Ottawa Hospital Research Institute (OHRI). Development Methods for Ottawa Patient Decision Aids. Retrieved from <https://decisionaid.ohri.ca/methods.html>
- Graham ID, O'Connor AM "User Manual – Preparation for Decision Making Scale [document on the Internet]". (1995). [modified 2010; cited 2016 12 05]. 3 p., Retrieved from http://decisionaid.ohri.ca/docs/develop/User_Manuals/UM_PrepDM.pdf
- Bennett C, Graham ID, Kristjansson E, Kearing SA, Clay KF, O'Connor AM "Validation of a preparation for decision making scale." Patient Educ Couns 2010;78: 130-3.

Keywords: patient decision aids, patient decision tools, patients' perceptions, clinicians' perceptions, Shared Decision Making (SDM)

		survey		positive feedback								
		patients	clinicians	the PDAs provided sufficient knowledge		the PDAs help patients understand the benefits and risks of each option		The PDAs clarified the most concerns from patients		the PDAs help patients make a best decisions		
				patients	clinicians	patients	clinicians	patients	clinicians	patients	clinicians	
decision scenarios	surgical decision	N	399	36	342	32	335	32	334	31	324	33
		%	100.0%	100.0%	85.7%	88.9%	84.0%	88.9%	83.7%	86.1%	81.4%	91.7%
	medication decision	N	179	31	122	23	123	23	125	21	124	19
		%	100.0%	100.0%	68.2%	74.2%	68.7%	74.2%	69.8%	67.7%	69.7%	61.3%
	multiple-options decision	N	154	34	124	34	130	32	126	34	137	33
		%	100.0%	100.0%	80.5%	100.0%	84.4%	94.1%	81.8%	100.0%	90.1%	97.1%
total	N	732	101	588	89	588	87	585	86	585	85	
	%	100.0%	100.0%	80.3%	88.1%	80.3%	86.1%	79.9%	85.1%	80.4%	84.2%	