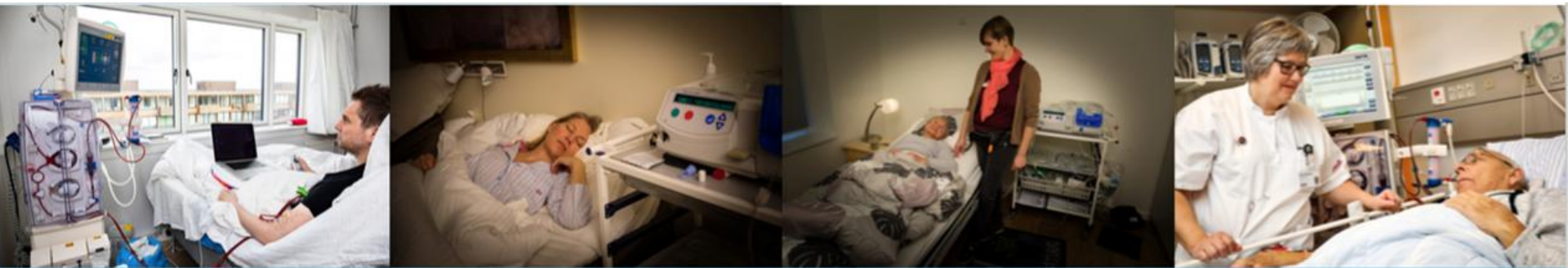




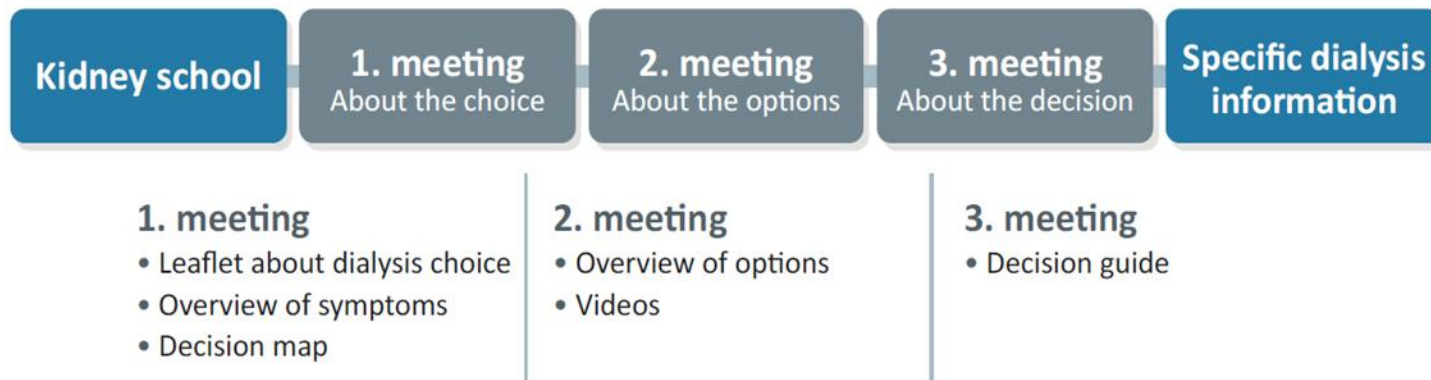
# Post test evaluation of a patient decision aid and decision coaching for dialysis choice

Finderup J; Lomborg K; Jensen JD; Stacey D

# Dialysis treatment



# The intervention: Shared decision-making & dialysis choice (SDM-DC)



## **Aim & objectives**

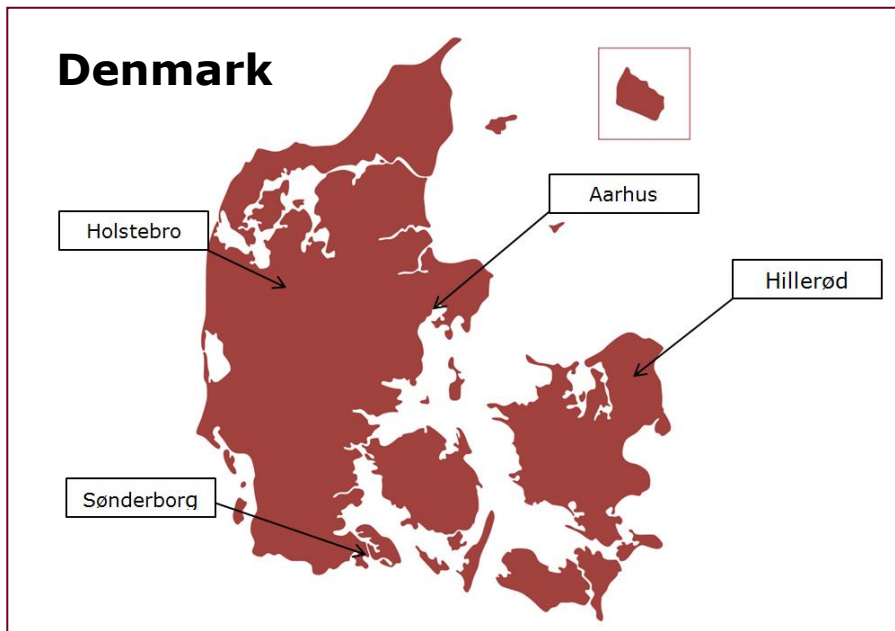
### **Aim**

to evaluate an intervention designed to achieve shared decision-making for dialysis choice

### **Specific objectives**

- 1) to determine if patients experienced shared decision-making
- 2) to measure decision quality by use of indicators including knowledge, readiness and preferences.

## Setting & Participants



### Inclusion criteria

- eGFR < 20 ml/min
- Clinical judgement made by the contact nurse and the contact physician

### Exclusion criteria

- Conservative care
- A set date for a transplantation with a living donor
- Not able to participate due to cognitive impairment

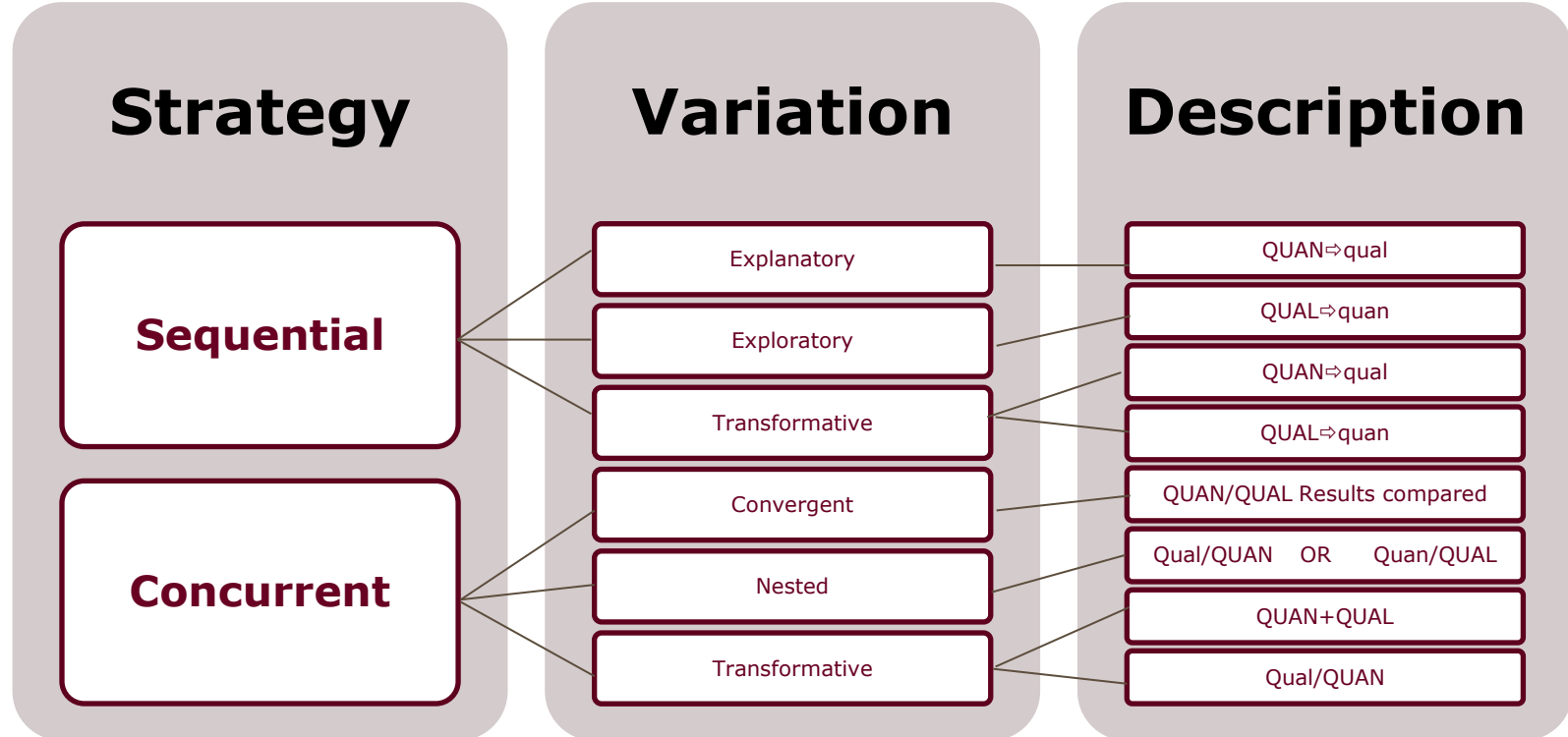
[1<sup>st</sup> October 2016 – 31<sup>st</sup> May 2018]

## Data collection & analysis

- Mixed method (concurrent convergent design)
- Questionnaires
  - Shared Decision Making questionnaire (SDM Q9)
  - Decision Quality Measurement (DQM)
  - Stata 15.0
- Semi-structured individual interviews
  - Interview guide (Kvale & Brinkmann)
  - Systematic text condensation (Malterud)
  - NVIVO 12.0

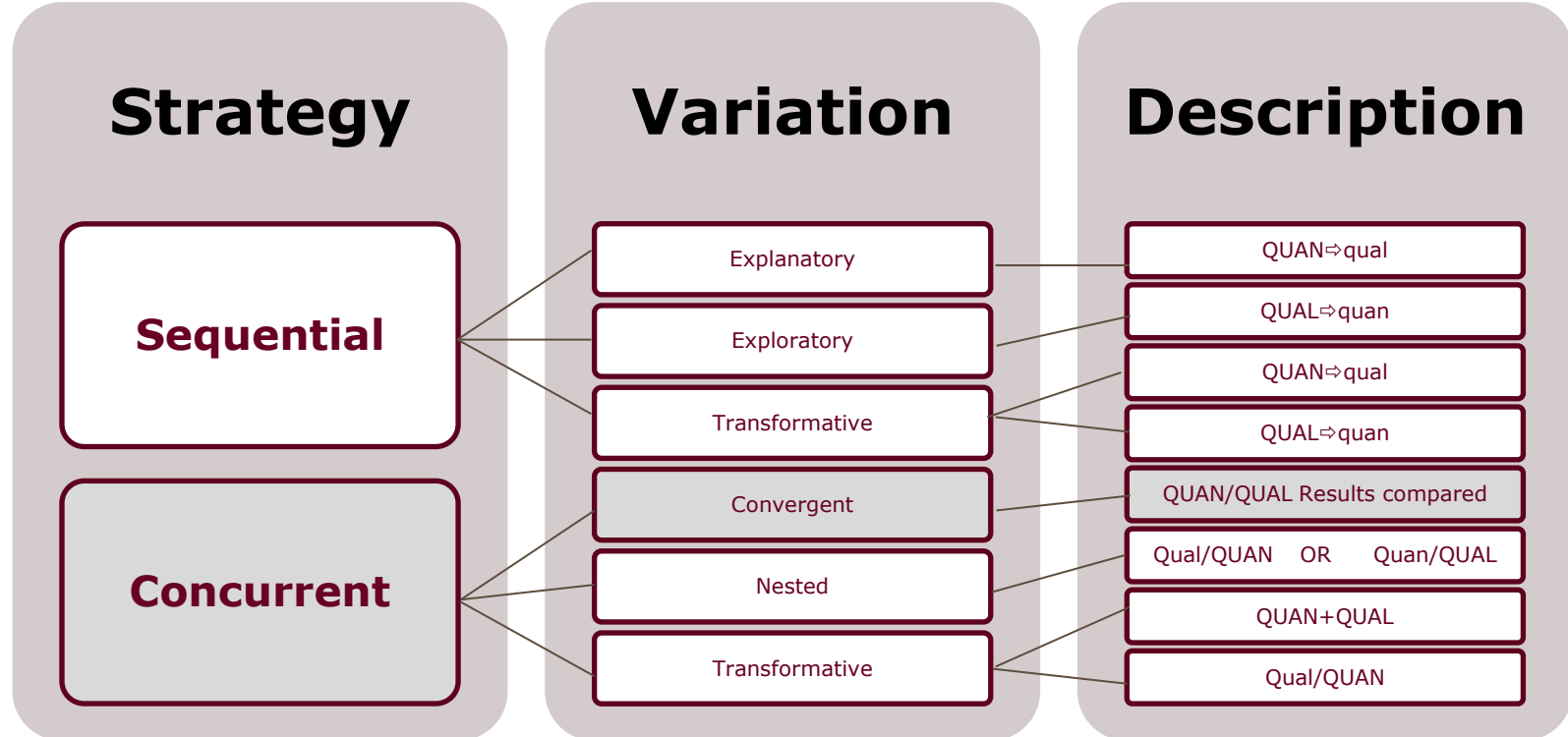
# Mixed method

[Cresswell & Plano Clark, 2017; Hayes B, Bonner A & Douglas, 2013]



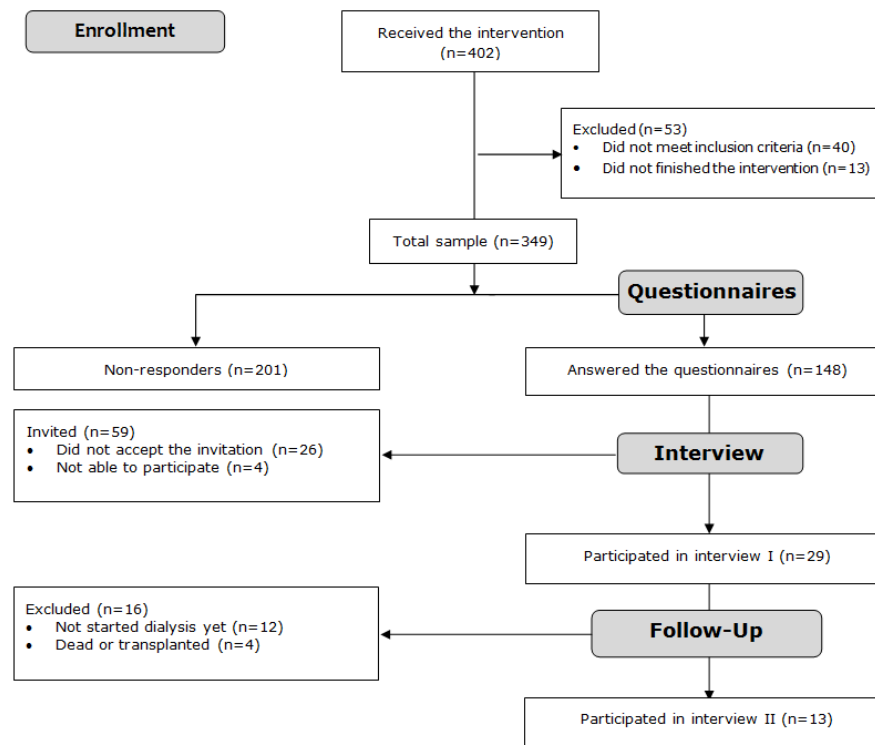
# Mixed method

[Cresswell & Plano Clark, 2017; Hayes B, Bonner A & Douglas, 2013]





# Flow diagram of participants



<b>Patient characteristics</b>		<b>The intervention sample (n=349) n (%)</b>
<b>Hospitals</b>	I	180 (52)
	II	53 (15)
	III	60 (17)
	IV	56 (16)
<b>Sex</b>	Female	123 (35)
	Male	226 (65)
<b>Age (years)</b>	age < 40	17 (5)
	40 ≤ age < 50	21 (6)
	50 ≤ age < 60	45 (13)
	60 ≤ age < 70	94 (27)
	70 ≤ age < 80	112 (32)
	age ≥ 80	59 (17)
<b>eGFR (ml/min)</b>	eGFR < 10	82 (23)
	10 ≤ eGFR < 20	244 (70)
	eGFR ≥ 20	23 (7)
<b>Attended Kidney School</b>	Yes	103 (30)
	No	246 (70)
<b>Number of meetings</b>	1	90 (26)
	2	215 (62)
	3	40 (11)
	4	4 (1)
<b>Chosen option</b>	Home Peritoneal dialysis	228 (65)
	Home haemodialysis	26 (8)
	Dialysis at hospital	87 (25)
	No decision	8 (2)

Before the intervention

After the intervention

Patient characteristics		The study Sample (n=148) n (%)	The non-study Sample (n=201) n (%)	Chi test or Fisher's exact test
<b>Hospitals</b>	I II III IV	61 (41) 18 (12) 49 (33) 20 (14)	119 (59) 35 (17) 11 (6) 36 (18)	<0.01
<b>Sex</b>	Female Male	53 (36) 95 (64)	70 (35) 131 (65)	0.849
<b>Age years</b>	age < 40 40 ≤ age < 50 50 ≤ age < 60 60 ≤ age < 70 70 ≤ age < 80 age ≥ 80	4 (3) 10 (7) 18 (12) 36 (24) 61 (41) 19 (13)	13 (7) 11 (6) 27 (13) 46 (23) 63 (31) 41 (20)	0.153
<b>eGFR ml/min</b>	eGFR < 10 10 < eGFR < 20 eGFR > 20	30 (20) 110 (74) 8 (6)	52 (26) 134 (67) 15 (7)	0.301
<b>Attended Kidney school</b>	Yes No	62 (42) 86 (58)	41 (20) 160 (80)	<0.01
<b>Number of meetings</b>	1 2 3 4	17 (12) 102 (69) 27 (18) 2 (1)	73 (36) 113 (56) 13 (7) 2 (1)	<0.01
<b>Chosen option</b>	Home Peritoneal dialysis Home haemodialysis Dialysis at hospital No decision	105 (71) 14 (10) 27 (18) 2 (1)	123 (61) 12 (6) 60 (30) 6 (3)	0.039

## Shared Decision Making questionnaire (SDM Q9)

Statements	Total (n=148) Mean (SD)	Home-based treatment (n=121) Mean (SD)	Hospital-based treatment (n=24) Mean (SD)
1. The dialysis coordinator made it clear that a decision needs to be made	4.16 (1.10)	4.13 (1.08)	4.21(1.22)
2. The dialysis coordinator wanted to know exactly how I want to be involved in making the decision	4.03 (1.09)	4.05 (1.06)	3.83 (1.24)
3. The dialysis coordinator told me that there are different dialysis modalities for treating my kidney failure	4.63 (0.66)	4.65 (0.67)	4.46 (0.66)
4. The dialysis coordinator precisely explained the advantages and disadvantages of the treatment	4.50 (0.72)	4.52 (0.71)	4.42 (0.83)
5. The dialysis coordinator helped me understand all the information	4.47 (0.70)	4.47 (0.71)	4.50 (0.66)
6. The dialysis coordinator asked me which dialysis treatment option I prefer	4.60 (0.70)	4.63 (0.68)	4.42 (0.78)
7. The dialysis coordinator and I thoroughly weighed the different dialysis treatment options	4.44 (0.76)	4.44 (0.76)	4.42 (0.78)
8. The dialysis coordinator and I selected a dialysis treatment option together	3.64 (1.48)	3.74 (1.36)	3.17 (1.86)
9. The dialysis coordinator and I reached an agreement on how to proceed	4.28 (1.02)	4.32 (0.91)	4.13 (1.45)
<b>Total (standardized out of 100)</b>	<b>86.10 (12.19)</b>	<b>86.57 (11.71)</b>	<b>83.43 (14.59)</b>

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## Shared Decision Making questionnaire (SDM Q9)

*I: You disagreed, that the dialysis coordinator and you selected a dialysis treatment option together.*

*P16: No, that's my own decision*

*I: You agreed, that the dialysis coordinator and you selected a dialysis treatment option together.*

*P7: Yes and no, I both agree and disagree. It was my own choice, but the dialysis coordinator also confirmed my choice and contributed to the decision.*

# Decision Quality Measurement (DQM)

	Statements	Total (n=148)	Home-based treatment (n=121)	Hospital-based treatment (n=24)
Knowledge items	1. Peritoneal dialysis is a treatment that takes 30 minutes once a day	82%	86%	75%
	2. You need a specific room for dialysis	78%	81%	63%
	3. I can eat and drink whatever I like when I am on any type of dialysis	68%	69%	58%
	4. I can go on holiday if I am on dialysis	96%	97%	96%
	5. Dialysis is usually only needed for a few months	95%	96%	92%
	6. Home haemodialysis is suitable for people who want to take responsibility for their own treatment	74%	75%	67%
	<b>Total Knowledge Score</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>75%</b>
Readiness items	7. I know the options available to me	97%	98%	96%
	8. I understand the options available to me	99%	99%	100%
	9. I am aware of the advantages of each option	93%	95%	88%
	10. I am aware of the disadvantages of each option	88%	88%	83%
	11. I know how I feel about each option	73%	75%	67%
	12. I can imagine what it would be like to live with each option	68%	69%	71%
	<b>Total Readiness Score</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>84%</b>

## Decision Quality Measurement (DQM)

P3: *I am not able to remember that. I have for sure heard that peritoneal dialysis is at night. But I have forgotten all about it. I have totally forgotten it.*

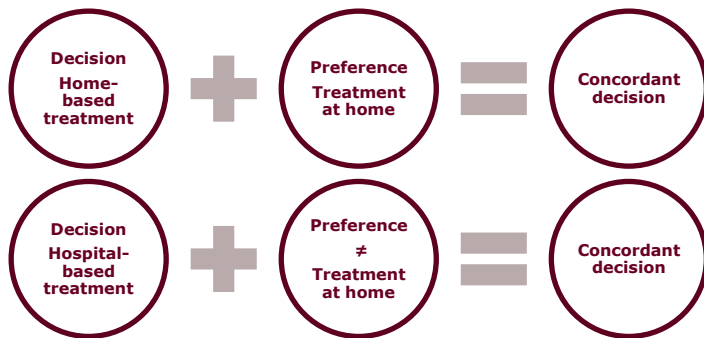
I: *You have trouble to remember and you bring your husband to help you to remember?*

P3: *Yes I have trouble to remember.*



## Concordance score

“An association between a specific choice and a specific preference”  
[Sepucha et al 2011]



**89 % of the patients had made a concordant decision**

## Decision quality score

“An association between a high knowledge score and a concordance score”  
[Stacey et al 2016]



**83 % of the patients had made a quality decision**

## Strengths

- Implemented at four different hospitals in Denmark
- Mixed methods design
- Using patient and public involvement in the research process

## Weaknesses

- No comparator
- Low response rate for the questionnaires
- DQM has a lack of validation
- SDM Q9 measured the SDM-process only partly

## Conclusion

- > 80% of participants experienced shared decision-making and reached a 'high-quality' decision
- No differences between participants who chose home- and hospital-based treatment
- Qualitative findings supported the quantitative results