Shared Decision Making, Ethics, and Shared Responsibility

FOUNDATION FOR
INFORMED MEDICAL
DECISION MAKING

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Shared Decision Making (SDM)

"the process of **interacting** with patients who **wish** to be involved in arriving at an **informed**, **values-based** choice among two or more medically reasonable alternatives"[1]

INFORMED

There is a choice
The options
The benefits and harms of the options

VALUES-BASED

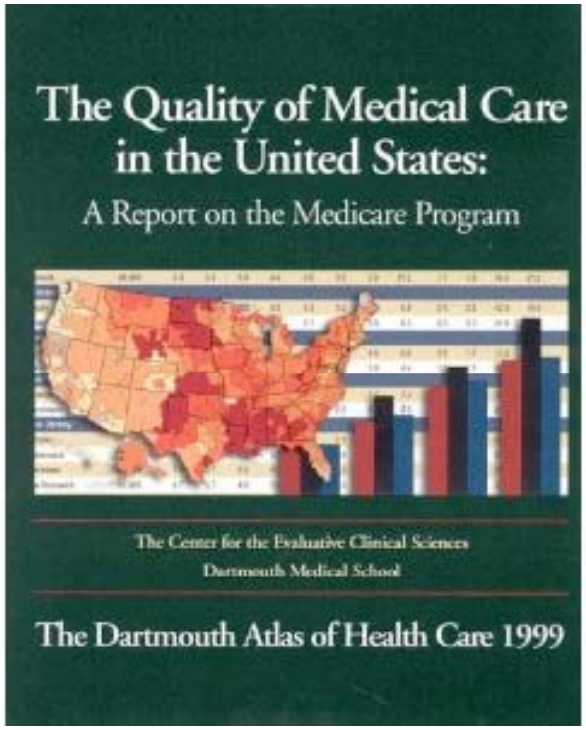
What's important to the patient

Information

The Clinician ⟷ The Patient

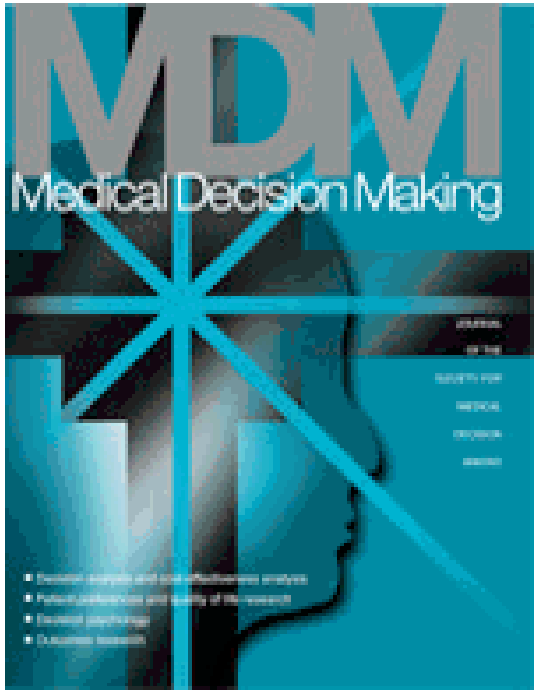
[1]A.M. O'Connor et al, "Modifying Unwarranted Variations In Health Care: Shared Decision Making Using Patient Decision Aids" *Health Affairs,* 7 October, 2004

Evidence of the Problem



Medical Practice Variation

40 Years of Research Documenting Inconsistent Care



The DECISIONS Study

A Portrait of How Americans Make Common Medical Decisions

Patients:
Making Decisions in the Face of Avoidable Ignorance

Clinicians:
Poorly "Diagnosing" Patients' Preferences

Poor Decision Quality

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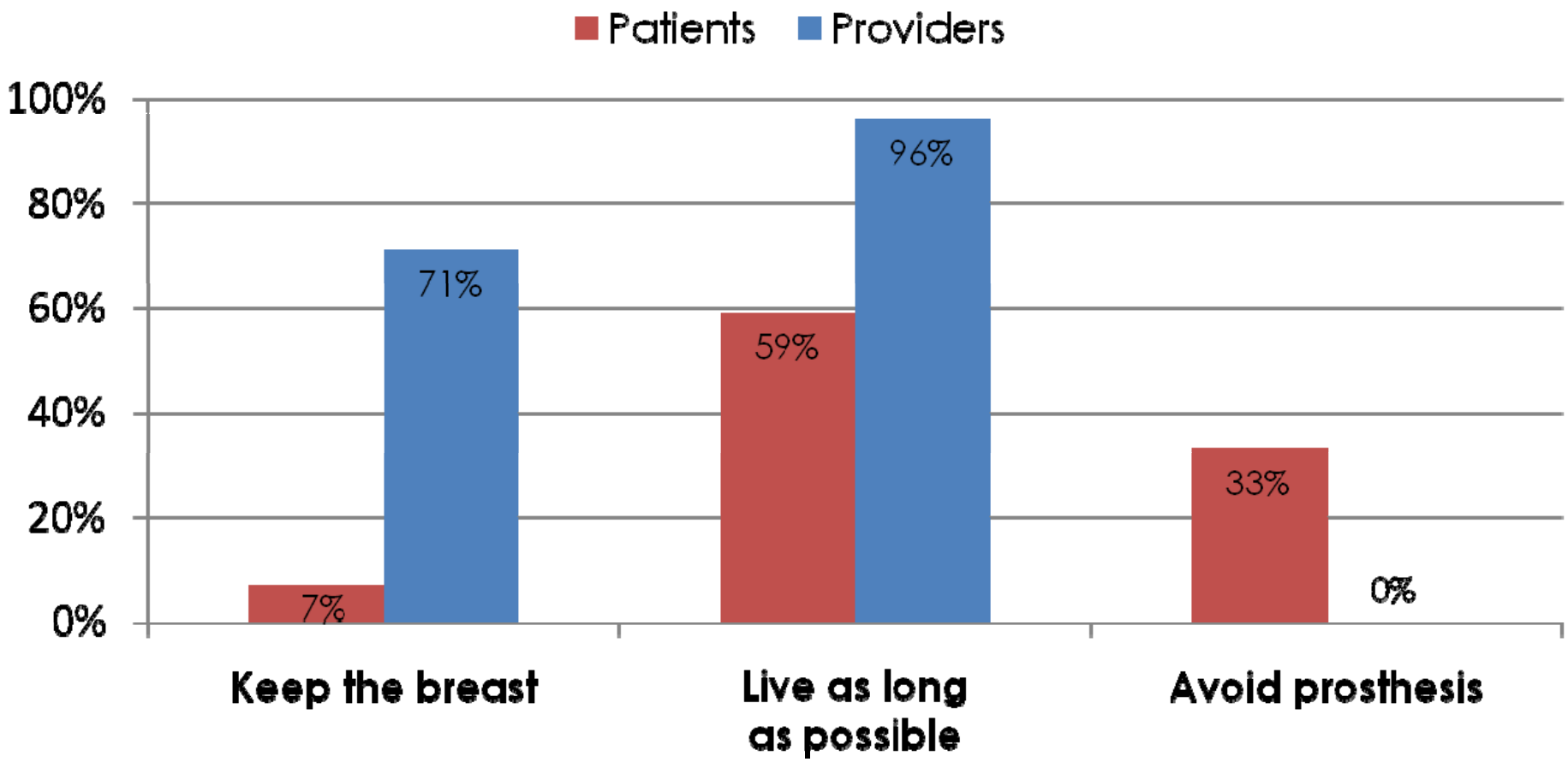
How Well Do Providers Predict Patient Preferences?



Lee CN, Dominik R, Levin CA, Barry MJ, Cosenza C, O'Connor AM, Mulley AG Jr, Sepucha KR. Development of instruments to measure the quality of breast cancer treatment decisions. *Health Expect*. 2010 Sep 1;13(3):258-72. Epub 2010 Jun 9.

Rhode Island Hospital Performed Surgery on Wrong Body Part for Fifth Time

The Rhode Island Department of Health is investigating Rhode Island Hospital in Providence after the hospital admitted to operating on the wrong body part for another patient, marking at least the fifth wrong-site surgery at the hospital since 2007.

Published: October 30th, 2009
AboutLawsuits.com

Patient Safety

Wrong Site Surgery

Wrong Patient Surgery

How do we describe operating on a patient who would say NO to surgery if alternatives, risks, and benefits were well understood?

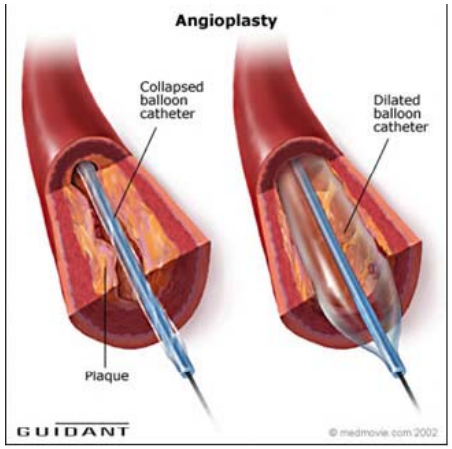
Is Informed Consent "Real"?

- In a survey of consecutive patients scheduled for an elective coronary revascularization procedure (PCI) at Yale New Haven Hospital in 1997-1998:
  - 75% believed PCI would help prevent a myocardial infarction
  - 71% believed PCI would help them live longer
  - Less than half could name even one possible complication of PCI
  - 85% were "consented" just before the procedure (by a fellow or a nurse practitioner)

(Holmboe ES. JGIM 2000; 15:632)

Is Informed Consent "Real"? (2)

- From the latest meta-analysis in 2009 (61 trials, 25,388 patients):
  - "Sequential innovations in catheter-based treatment for non-acute coronary artery disease showed no evidence of an effect on death or myocardial infarction when compared to medical therapy."



(Trikalinos TA. Lancet 2009; 373:911)

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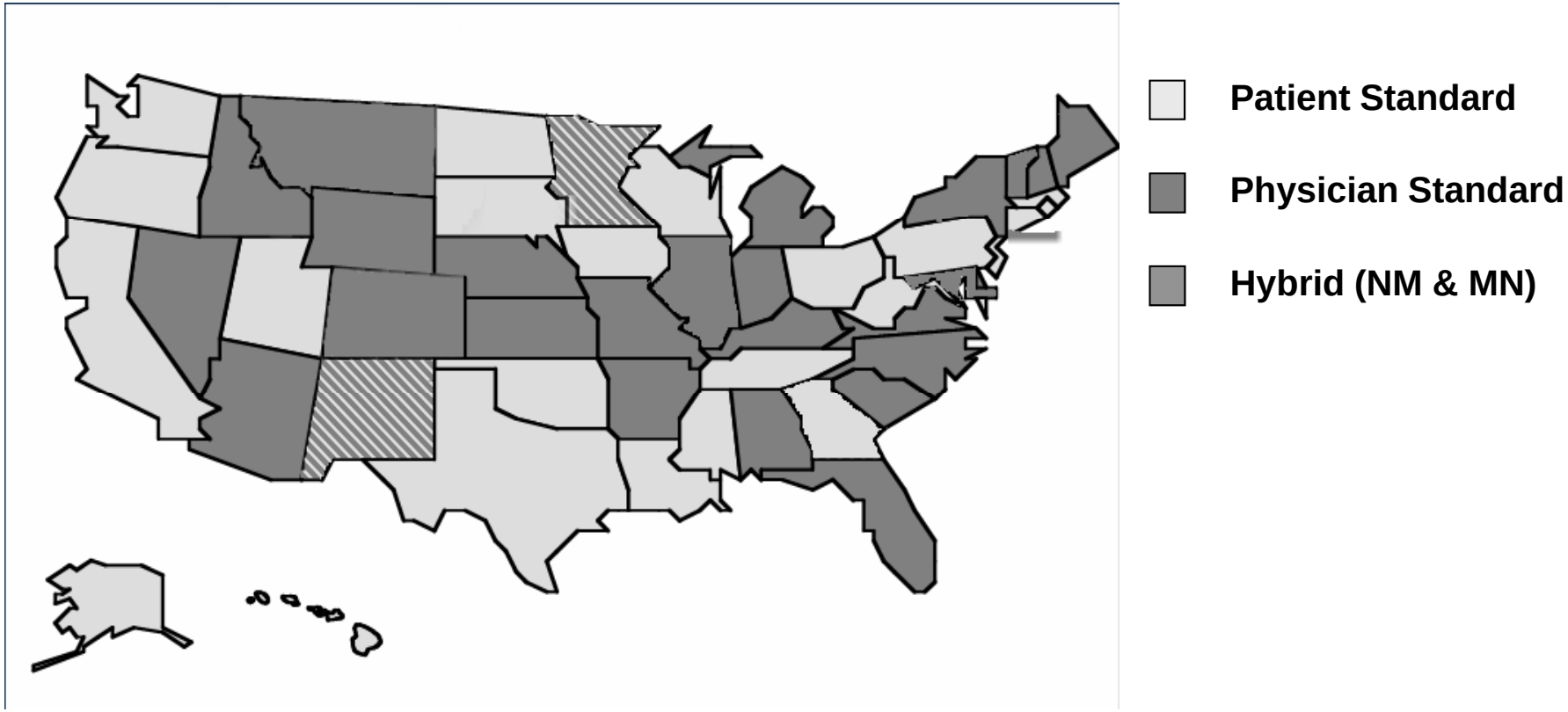

Cochrane Review of Decision Aids

- In 55 trials of decision aids addressing 23 different screening or treatment decisions, use has led to:
  - Greater knowledge
  - More accurate risk perceptions
  - Greater comfort with decisions
  - Greater participation in decision-making
  - Fewer people remaining undecided
  - Fewer patients choosing major surgery, prostate cancer screening tests

(O'Connor et al. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2009, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD001431)

Health Policy Reasons for Adoption of SDM on Large Scale

- Ethical imperative to do the right thing
- Increased alignment of individual preferences, values, and lifestyle with clinical decisions
- Bridging health disparities
- Conservative utilization of surgical interventions

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Did the patient know a decision was being made?
Did the patient know the pros and cons of the treatment options?
Did the provider elicit the patient's preferences?

Involvement

Values Concordance

Did the decision reflect the patient's goals and concerns?

Knowledge

Did the patient know what he or she needed to know?

Sepucha KR, et al. Policy support for patient-centered care: the need for measurable improvements in decision quality. *Health Affairs*, (Millwood). 2004; Suppl Web Exclusives:VAR54-62.