

2. Tag der psychosozialen Gesundheit

Shared decision-making

**Wie funktioniert partizipatorische
Entscheidungsfindung**

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Modelle medizinischer Entscheidungsfindung

		Paternalistisches Modell	Partizipative Entscheidungsfindung	Informationsmodell
Informationsaustausch	Richtung des Informationsflusses	vom Arzt zum Patienten	vom Arzt zum Patienten und vom Patienten zum Arzt	vom Arzt zum Patienten
	Art der Information	medizinisch	medizinisch und persönlich	medizinisch
	Ausmaß der Information	entsprechend der gesetzlichen Anforderungen	alles für die Entscheidung Relevante	alles für die Entscheidung Relevante
Wer wägt die unterschiedlichen Behandlungen gegeneinander ab?		Arzt alleine	Arzt und Patient	Patient alleine
Wer entscheidet, welche Behandlung durchgeführt wird?		Arzt	Arzt und Patient	Patient

Schritte des Shared-decision-makings

Abbildung 2: Prozessschritte im Rahmen der Partizipativen Entscheidungsfindung

1. mitteilen, dass eine Entscheidung ansteht
2. Gleichberechtigung der Partner formulieren
3. über Wahlmöglichkeiten informieren (Equipoise)
4. über Vor- und Nachteile der Optionen informieren
5. Verständnis, Gedanken und Erwartungen erfragen
6. Präferenzen ermitteln
7. aushandeln
8. gemeinsame Entscheidung herbeiführen
9. Vereinbarung zur Umsetzung der Entscheidung treffen

Quelle: Härter 2004

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For numbered affiliations see end of article.

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Shared decision making in patients with low risk chest pain: prospective randomized pragmatic trial

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE

To compare the effectiveness of shared decision making with usual care in choice of admission for observation and further cardiac testing or for referral for outpatient evaluation in patients with possible acute coronary syndrome.

DESIGN

Multicenter pragmatic parallel randomized controlled trial.

SETTING

Six emergency departments in the United States.

PARTICIPANTS

898 adults (aged >17 years) with a primary complaint of chest pain who were being considered for admission to an observation unit for cardiac testing (451 were allocated to the decision aid and 447 to usual care), and 361 emergency clinicians (emergency physicians, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants) caring for patients with chest pain.

INTERVENTIONS

Patients were randomly assigned (1:1) by an electronic, web based system to shared decision making facilitated by a decision aid or to usual care. The primary outcome, selected by patient and caregiver advisers, was patient knowledge of their risk for acute

RESULTS

Compared with the usual care arm, patients in the decision aid arm had greater knowledge of their risk for acute coronary syndrome and options for care (questions correct: decision aid, 4.2 v usual care, 3.6; mean difference 0.66, 95% confidence interval 0.46 to 0.86), were more involved in the decision (observing patient involvement scores: decision aid, 18.3 v usual care, 7.9; 10.3, 9.1 to 11.5), and less frequently decided with their clinician to be admitted for cardiac testing (decision aid, 37% v usual care, 52%; absolute difference 15%; $P<0.001$). There were no major adverse cardiac events due to the intervention.

CONCLUSIONS

Use of a decision aid in patients at low risk for acute coronary syndrome increased patient knowledge about their risk, increased engagement, and safely decreased the rate of admission to an observation unit for cardiac testing.

TRIAL REGISTRATION

ClinicalTrials.gov NCT01969240.

Introduction

Chest pain is the second most common reason people visit emergency departments for evaluation, accounting for over eight million visits annually in the United States.¹

Präferenz des Patienten in der Entscheidungsfindung

Patientenentscheid

Arztentscheid



Shared decision-making/ kollaborativ

Welche der drei Optionen wünschen die meisten Patienten?

Präferenz des Patienten in der Entscheidungsfindung (Fragebogen)

Patient *:	
1. Ich entscheide mich lieber selbständig .	} aktiv
2. Ich entscheide mich lieber selbständig, nachdem ich die Meinung meines Arztes gehört habe .	
3. Ich entscheide mich lieber zusammen mit meinem Arzt .	} kollaborativ
4. Mir ist lieber, der Arzt entscheidet für mich, nachdem er mit mir geredet hat .	} passiv
5. Mir ist lieber, der Arzt entscheidet für mich .	

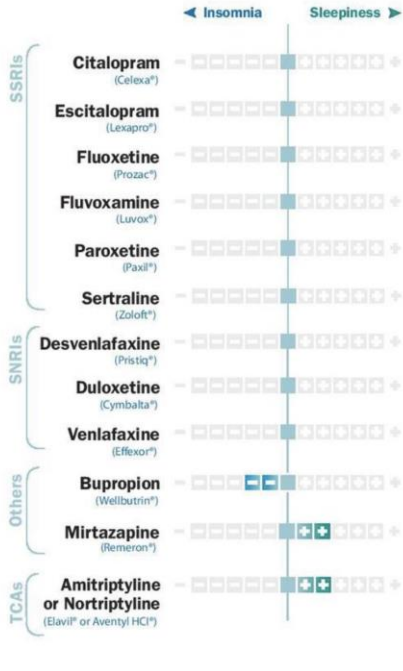
*Bruera et al. Patient preferences versus physician perceptions of treatment decisions in cancer care. Journal of Clinical Oncology, Vol 19, 2001: 2883-2885.

Results: 20% preferred an active approach, 63% preferred shared decision, 17% preferred a passive approach

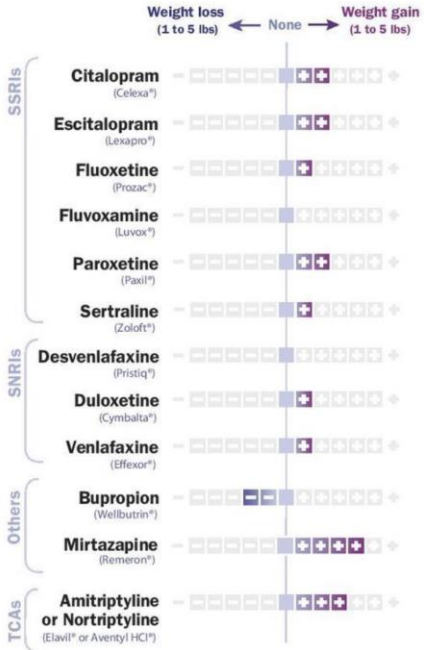
Komplexe Informationen in Vergleichen (Entscheidungshilfen)

Sleep
Weight Change

Some people may experience sleepiness or insomnia because of their antidepressant.

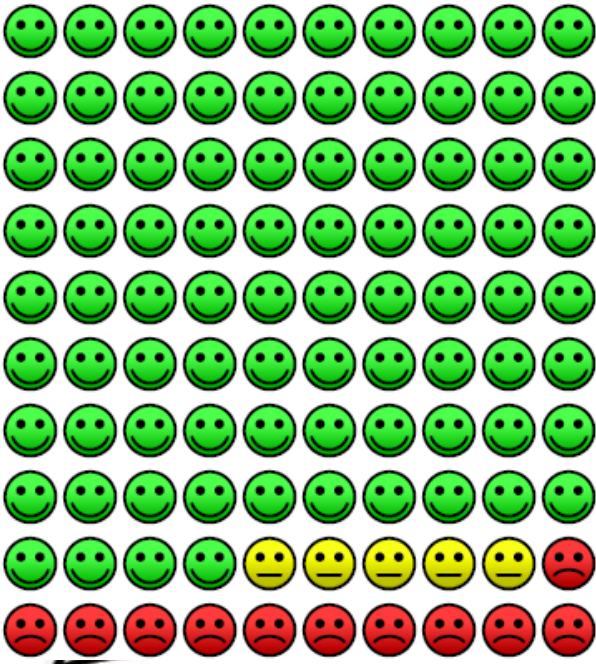


Some people may experience weight change. It is most likely to occur over six to twelve months and depends on your actual weight. The chart below is based on a 150 lb person.



Key

- Good outcome
- Bad outcome
- Better with treatment



Bildquellen: www.muenchen-heilpraktiker-psychotherapie.de/blog-2/selbstbewusstsein/entscheidung-treffen.html; Mayo Clinic, Making wiser choices about medicines