Shared decision making to promote high-quality primary care management of musculoskeletal disorders: protocol for a user-centred design and mixed methods pilot trial

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BACKGROUND

- Primary care for musculoskeletal disorders (MSKD) includes rehabilitation and education to relieve pain and improve function¹.
- Fewer then 20% of patients are informed of this high-quality option, while overuse of imaging tests, surgery and opioids can harm chances of recovery.
- Shared decision making (SDM) training and tools are effective for informing patients of the pros and cons of tests and treatments and clarifying values and preferences².

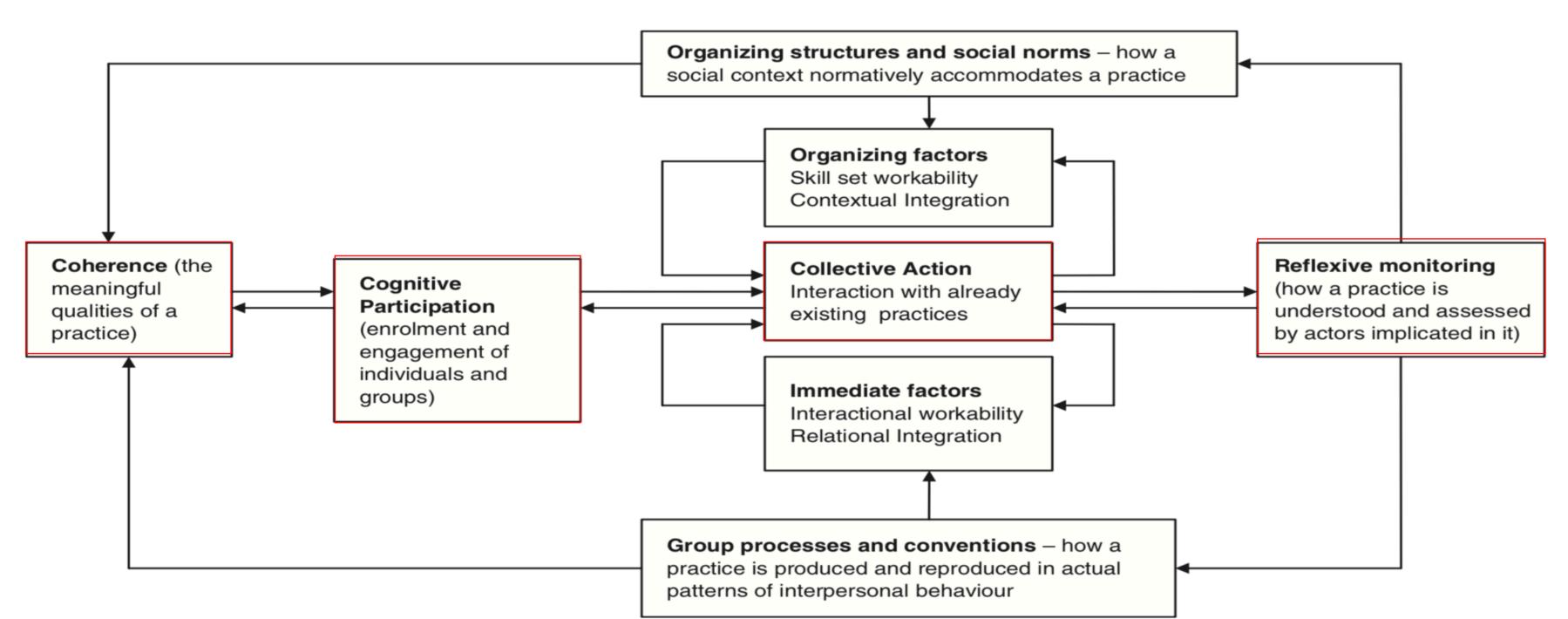
AIMS

Long-term aim: Implementation of SDM to promote high-quality primary care management of MSKD.

Specific aims:

- 1) Co-design a SDM intervention, PRISM (PRImary care Shared decision making for Musculoskeletal Disorders), with knowledge users (KUs).
- 2) Assess in consultations: a) elements of the SDM process, b) choices of tests and treatments options, c) patients outcomes and d) feasibility and acceptability of PRISM.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



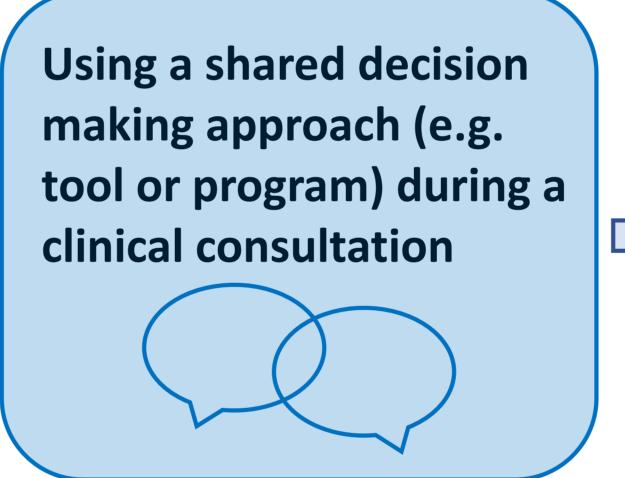
The Normalization Process Theory (NPT) focuses on actions required to ensure that an intervention become « normalized » in practice³.

PHASE 1: CO-DESIGN OF *PRISM* (USER-CENTRED)

- KUs committee: patients-partners with MSKD (n=3), family physicians (n=3), physiotherapists and occupational therapists (n=3), nurses (n=2), clinic manager (n=1)).
- Three cycles: 1- understand users, 2- prototype development, 3observe users.
- ❖ One-day workshop⁴: 1- SDM principles applied to decisions about primary care for MSKD, 2- training on using IPDAS-compliant patient decision aids, 3- role-play and feedback exercises.

PHASE 2: MIXED-METHODS STUDY AND PILOT CLUSTERED RANDOMIZED TRIAL⁵

Primary care clinics (randomization unit, n=4) SETTING Adults patients with MSKD (n=100) cared for by POPULATION clinicians (e.g. family physicians, physiotherapists) Two clinics will receive PRISM directly (exposure) INTERVENTION Two clinics will receive PRISM afterward COMPARATOR a) if and how SDM occurred (e.g. DCS, SDM-Q9, **OUTCOMES** OPTION) b) decisions made about imaging tests, speciality/surgery referrals, pain medication or rehabilitation and patients' knowledge about preferred and chosen options (with follow-up at 3 months) c) pain and quality of life (with follow-up at 3 months) d) feasibility and acceptability of PRISM: proportion of recruited clinics (50%), clinicians (75%) and patients (75%), user satisfaction and uptake of



Decision-making process outcomes

• 1 knowledge about condition

educational material

- Better informed about options
- Clearer about values and preferences
- Active role in decision making
- Appropriate risk assessment
- Value-congruent choices • 1 satisfaction about decisions
- 1 patient reported outcomes? • 1 adherence with chosen

Patient and system outcomes

options? • **\$** overuse or **1** underuse of diagnostic tests and treatments?





Categories of outcomes following SDM in clinical consultations.

* Focus groups will perform qualitative process evaluation of PRISM (NPT). All consultations will be filmed/audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim for qualitative analysis.

CONCLUSION

Integrating SDM into primary care for MSKD will support discussion of overuse and underuse of tests and treatments between clinicians and patients living with MSKD.

References

1- Babatunde et al. (2018). doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0178621. **2-** Stacey et al. (2017). doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD001431.pub5. 3- May et al. (2009). doi: 10.1177/0038038509103208. **4-** Légaré et al. (2018). doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD006732.pub4. **5-** *Eldridge et al. (2016*). doi: 10.1186/s40814-016-0105-8.









