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systematic review The properties and content of health professionals — A patient centeredness scales for



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PS.

- Few reliable and valid tools for measurement of patient involvement in healthcare have been developed in the preceding 10 years
- O Patient involvement is an important part of patient centeredness, and the concepts are often used interchangeably





(Philips et al., 2015; Castro et al., 2016; Scholl et al., 2014)



Introduction



Background

- Patient centeredness is important in patient care and healthcare quality
- Several instruments exist to measure patient centeredness and previous literature provides a critical appraisal of their measurement properties
- O However, there is limited knowledge regarding the content of the various scales in terms, i.e.,:
- What type of patient centeredness do they represent?
- How can they be used for quality improvement?



(Edvardsson et al., 2010; Köberich & Farin, 2015; Wilberforce et al., 2016)



Patient involvement

- O Patient involvement is a key component of high-quality
- O Patient involvement is an important part
- of patient centeredness and are described both as: A strategy to achieve a patient-centered care (Castro et al., 2016)
- A dimension of patient centeredness (Scholl et al., 2014)



(Scholl et al., 2014; Philips et al., 2015)



Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) (Tritter, 2009)

"The ways in which patients can draw on their experience and members of the public can apply their priorities to the health services" evaluation, development, organization and delivery of

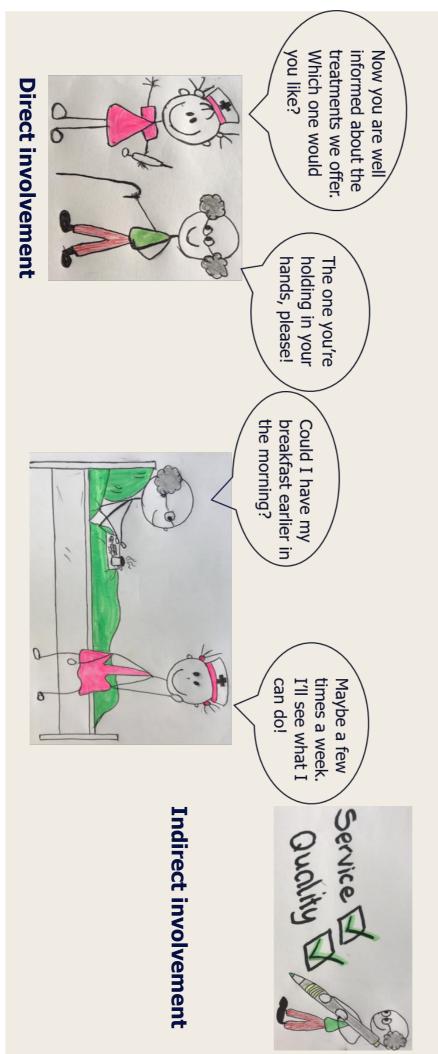
O Three dimensions of involvement:

- Direct or indirect
- Individual or collective
- Reactive or proactive



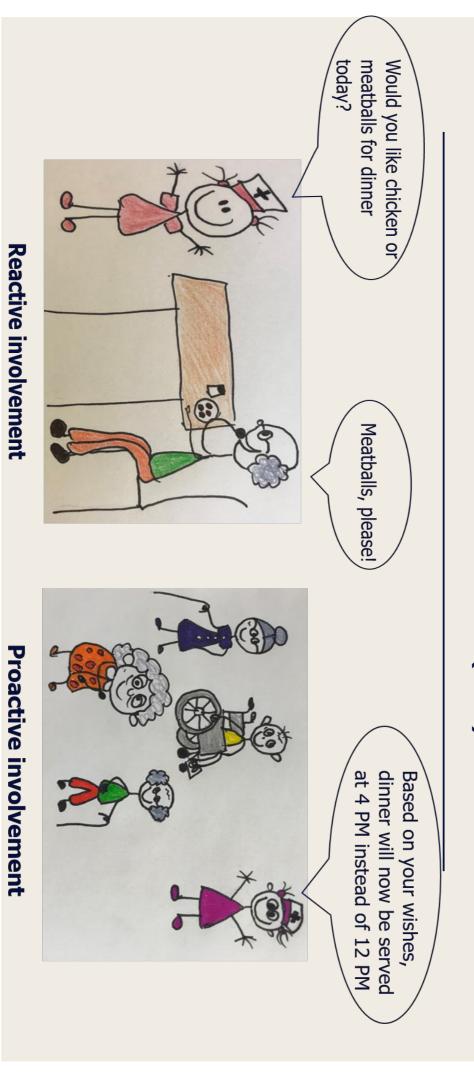


Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) (Tritter, 2009)





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Aims

- O Conduct a quality appraisal of patient centeredness scales identified in the literature
- O Explore the content of patient centeredness scales for they represent according to the PPI conceptual framework healthcare professionals in terms of the type of involvement
- Individual or collective
- Direct or indirect
- Reactive or proactive
- O Explore whether the scales reflect patient involvement in quality improvement practices



Methods



Methods

- Design: Systematic literature review
- Search strategy:
 Databases: Medline, Scopus, Embase, CINAHL (last updated search: May 2017)
- Searches were structured around three main concepts
- Psychometry, patient-centeredness/involvement, and quality improvement
- A combination of keywords, mesh-terms, and subject headings was used in all searches
- Eligibility criteria:
- Development and/or validation of questionnaire-based measurement scales
- Perspective of health personnel
- Patient centeredness/involvement in healthcare settings

0 Excluded:

- Disease specific scales
- Scales that were highly consultation specific (physician-patient) Administrative checklist tools



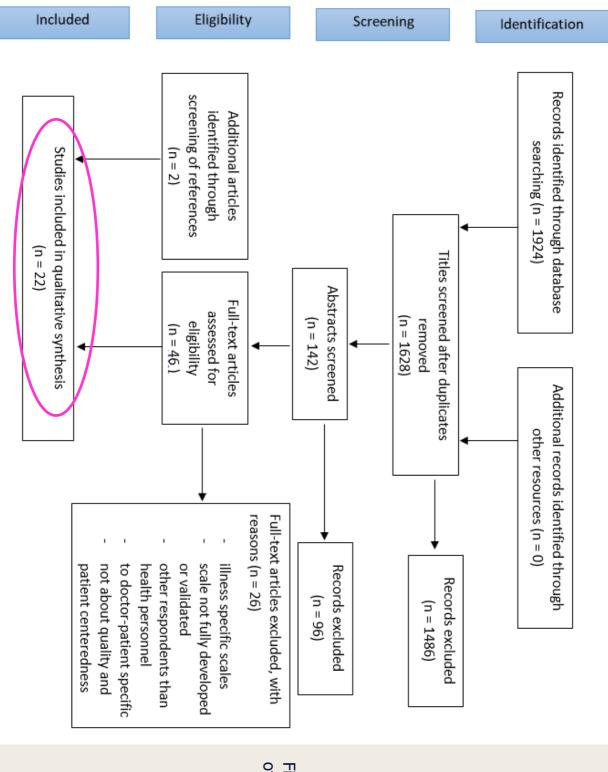


Figure 1. PRISMA flowchart of article selection

Analysis

O Directed content analysis

- O Directed content analysis (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005)
- The scales were categorized according to Tritter's conceptual framework using directed content analysis
- Direct vs. indirect involvement
- Individual vs. collective involvement
- Reactive vs. proactive involvement





Results

Results to be published - please contact Eline Ree: eline.ree@uis.no if you would like to be notified when the article has been published.



What does this study add?

- First systematic review conducting a content analysis of patient-centeredness scales
- O The study adds new knowledge concerning:
- The availability of questionnaire-based scales on patientcenteredness from the staffs' perspective
- How the scales addresses the role of patients' experiences for quality and patient safety practices
- The categorization of items according to Tritter's (2009) conceptual framework of patient and public involvement (PPC) in health services



Thank you!

It is nice to be involved, given the opportunity to choose (Patient)

(Attree et al., 2000)

A fundamental thing must be to be heard, seen, and valued. With that done I guess there are a million possible approaches. But that's the essential thing (Patient)

(Rise et al., 2011)



