



# ED Physician's Perspectives on Patient Reported Outcome Measures for Emergency Department Care

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# Conflicts of Interest

- Presenter has no conflicts of interest to declare related to this work
- Research was funded by an AFP Research Grant from St. Michael's Hospital

# Background

- People seek care when they need it
- Historic dichotomy = GP or ED
- Capacity challenges have put the ED at the inpatient/outpatient interface
- Point of entry to the health care system

# Emergency Care in Ontario

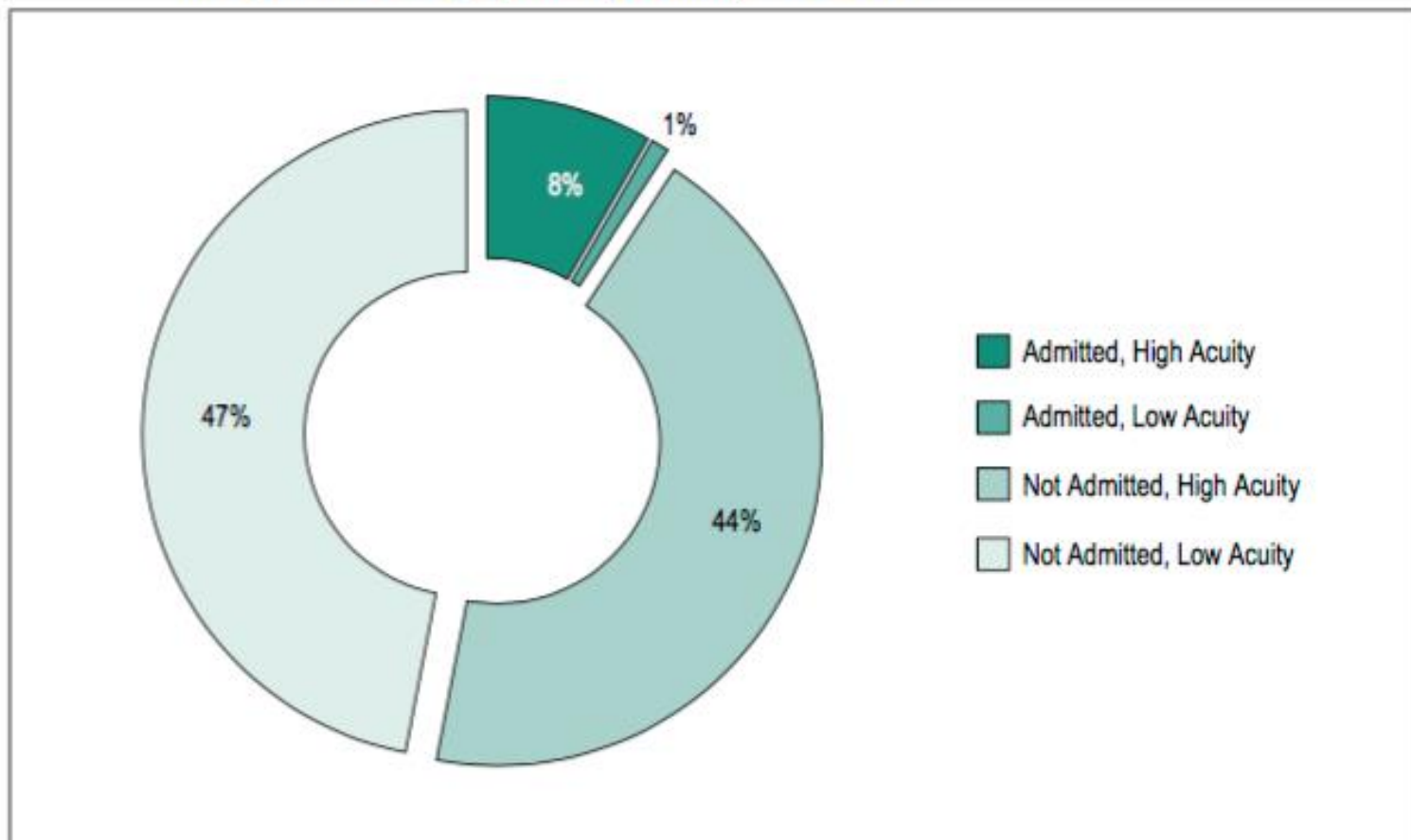
- 177 institutions provide Emergency care
- Approximately 1.9 million visits per year
- ED Physician's role = assess, diagnose, stabilize and then discharge or refer



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**Figure 8: Relative Percentages of ED Patients Who Were Admitted or Not Admitted to Inpatient Care, by Acuity Level**



**Source**

National Ambulatory Care Reporting System, 2010–2011, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

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# Typical ED Outcome Measures



- Length of Stay (LOS)/Wait times
- Patient Left Before Being Seen
- Door to Diagnostic Evaluation by a QMP
- Median Times
  - Door to treatment time (life-threatening)
  - ED Arrival to ED Departure (Discharged Pts)
  - ED Arrival to ED Departure (Admitted Pts)
  - Admit Decision to ED Departure (Admitted Pts)

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# Patient Reported EXPERIENCE measures

- Satisfaction Measures (eg. NRC Picker)
- Validated Patient Reported Experience Measures
- weak positive association between experience and effectiveness (Black 2014)

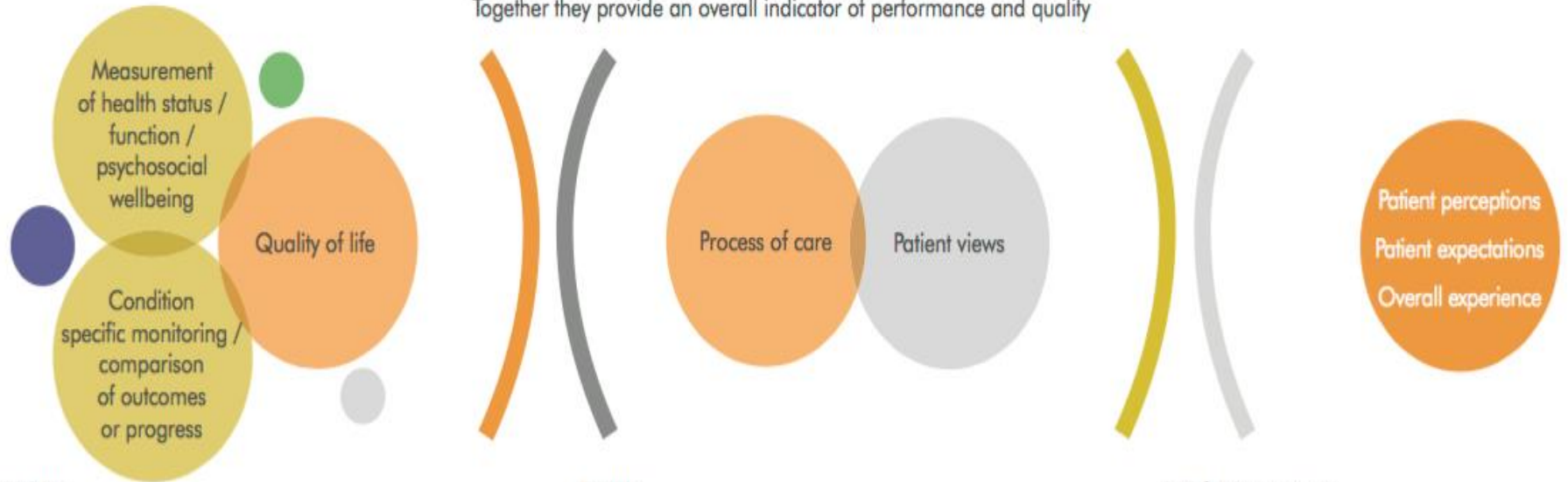
# Patient Reported OUTCOME Measures (PROMs)

- “standardized validated instruments (question sets) to measure patients’ perceptions of [factors such as] their health status (impairment), their functional status (disability), and their health-related quality of life (well-being)”



**Figure 1: Differentiating between PROMs, PREMs and satisfaction measures**

Together they provide an overall indicator of performance and quality



**PROMs:**

Usually designed to compare health status / outcomes pre and post intervention

Used to inform clinical management of patients.

**PREMs:**

Measure the patient's views and experience while receiving care.

Focus on the process of care and how it impacted the patient experience.

**Satisfaction surveys:**

Measures patient experience and satisfaction of care received.

Provide insight into patient's perception of services against their expectations

<http://www.monmouthpartners.com/assets/pdf/A%20Guide%20to%20Patient%20Reported%20Measures.pdf>

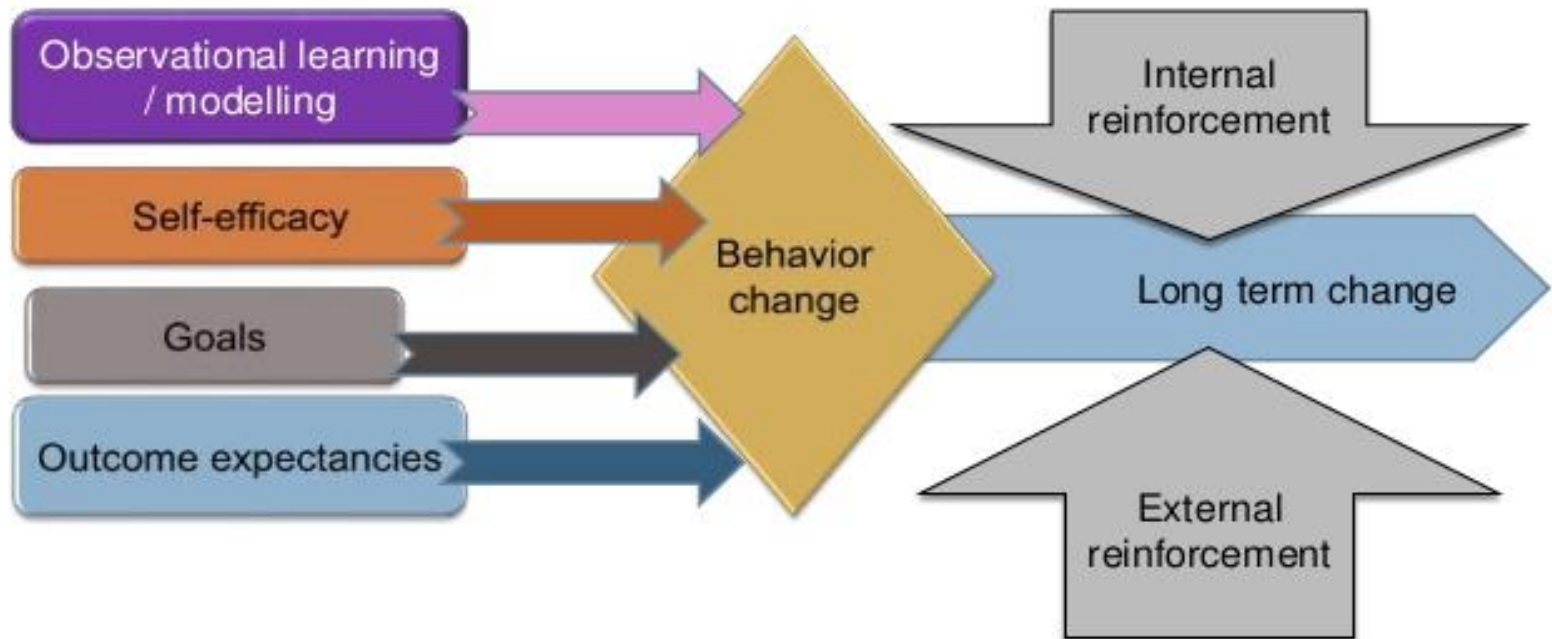
# PROMS-ED Project

- 46 qualitative interviews
- discharged ED patients; conducted within 10 days of discharge
- Questions focused on perception of outcome of ED visit
- 4 constructs
  - Symptom Relief
  - Understanding
  - Reassurance
  - Having a plan
- Developing a PROM for testing

# PROMS-MD Project

- If we develop a PROM for the Emergency Department for the purposes of feedback, what do we expect ED physicians will do with the data?
- Query the theory of feedback in the ED context

# Theory of Behaviour Change



Bandura, A., Social foundations of thought and action : a social cognitive theory. 1986, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.

# PROMS-MD Methods

- ED physicians from across Ontario
  - Sampling matrix based on gender, years in practice and location
- Telephone interviews
  - Short description of a PROM
  - Semi-structured interview guide
  - Digitally recorded & transcribed
- Modified Grounded Theory approach
  - Constant comparative analysis

# Interview Sample

Male Gender	22 (73%)
Age	
20-30	1
<b>30-40</b>	<b>16</b>
40-50	6
50-60	3
60-70	4
Training	
<b>EM Residency</b>	<b>17</b>
Fam Med; EM Cert	11
Other	2

Years in Practice	
PGY Trainee	1
<b>&lt;5 years</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6-10 years</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>11-20 years</b>	<b>9</b>
21-30 years	3
30+ years	2
Didn't state	2

Other Activities	
<b>N/A – EM sole focus</b>	<b>10</b>
Trauma	4
Research	5
Administration	3
Education	2
EMS	2
Other	2

# Results

- Cautiously “interested” in post-discharge data
- Particularly
  - adverse events
  - return visits or readmissions
  - other physician’s notes,
  - Follow-up test results

A blue circle with a thin white border, containing the text "...in a select group of patients..." in white, sans-serif font, centered within the circle.

....in a  
select  
group of  
patients...

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# Objectivity

Reliability

Objectivity

Accuracy

Relevance

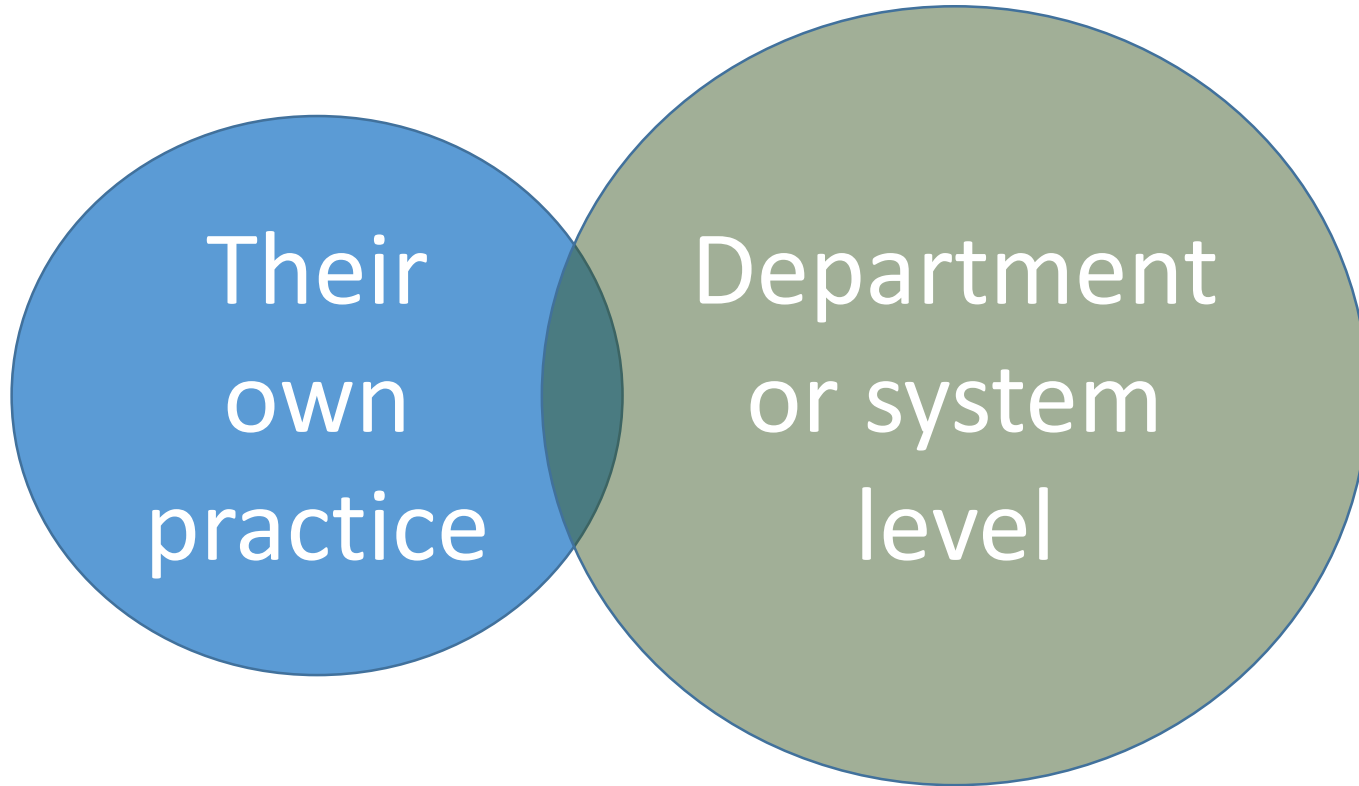
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- *“So I think that if it’s really sort of highly selective, I think it could be valuable. Around specific cases that maybe areas that I was unsure about, that could be helpful. If there’s a lot of sort of subjectivity to it, I’m not sure how helpful that is - so I’d like the feedback and the outcomes to be as objective as possible.” [P10]*

# Qualities of the PROM & Location of Impact



- *“It needs to be pretty timely. I mean, you know, the exact time-frame, I’m not sure - I’m thinking you know, maybe if I receive something within a week it would have some meaning to me. Beyond that, first of all I wouldn’t even remember [the patient].” [P11]*
- *“I think we're generally fairly open to that, as long as we feel that the questions were appropriate to the context that we are working in and are a fair reflection of things we can actually impact or be accountable for. Especially, you know, things like discharge instructions or things we could actually change or improve upon.” [P25]*

# Responsibility/Liability

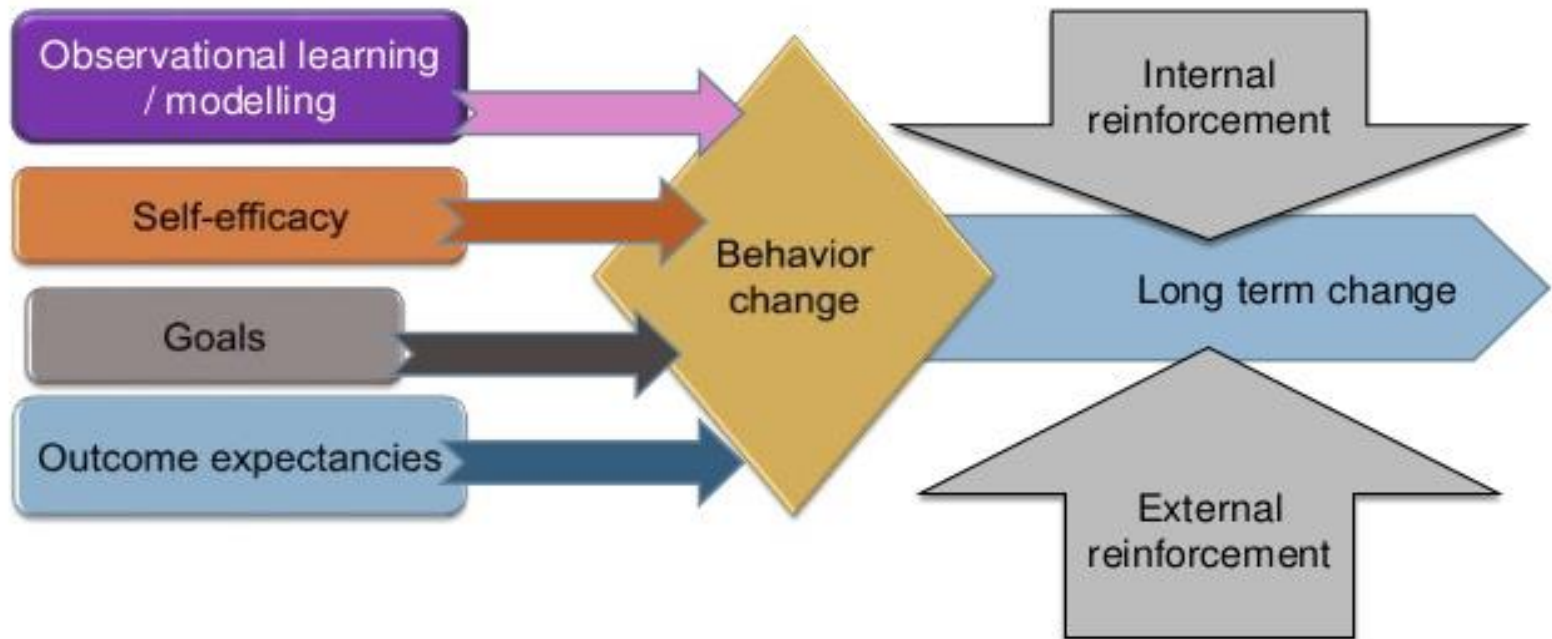


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- *“So if I got a report that said a patient is feeling lousy, I'm not sure what I would have to do with that. Is that my responsibility to follow this up? Did they actually have follow-up? What do I do with that information...and what are the legal implications of me having it?”  
[P28]*

# Theory of Behaviour Change



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# Take Home Messages

- Measure development must include consideration of goal of the measure - How will the data be used?
- Implications of information collection
- Challenges to theories of feedback & behaviour change re: ED context

# Strengths

- Large, diverse sample
- Semi-structured interviews

# Limitations

- Ontario ED physicians
- Inexperience with PROMs



# Study Team

- Ms. Bianca Seaton, PhD(c)
- Ms. Melissa McGowan
- Dr. Sam Vaillancourt
- Dr. Dorcas Beaton
- Dr. Andreas Laupacis
- Dr. Michael Schull

# Thank you!



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