

CR25: Improved quality of care by the PRISMS form in supporting self-management in patients with COPD; A Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)

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Aim: The aim was to investigate if Patient Report Informing Self-Management Support (PRISMS) could improve quality of care when supporting patients with COPD in self-management.

Method: A RCT was conducted in 11 Primary Health Care centers in 2016 and included an intervention group (n=93) and a control group (n=116). The intervention group used PRISMS in consultation with the COPD nurse. PRISMS contain 17 items concerning the most common problems patients with COPD experience in daily life. The patients marked three items for which they wanted self-management support. The patients in the control group received usual care. Quality of care at the consultation was assessed with the, modified for COPD-nurses, questionnaire Quality from the Patients Perspective (QPP) in five domains; information (i.e. examinations, medical regimens, results, and self-management), personal attention (i.e. understanding, contact, sympathy, respect, interest, and engagement), medical knowledge and assessment, patient-participation, and satisfaction with the clinic. The items in QPP estimate in two ways, perceived reality and subjective importance.

Results: Mean ages of the patients were 71 years (SD \pm 9.05) and 71 years (SD \pm 8.14) respectively. The patients in total were retired from work (81%), 2% were current smokers and 57% were cohabiting. The perceived reality in the intervention group indicated a better quality of care regarding personal attention compared to the control group, though not statistically significant (p=0.064). The subjective importance of personal attention showed a difference between the groups, where the intervention group estimated a higher quality than the control group (p=0.046). The information, the COPD-nurse medical knowledge and assessment, patient-participation, and satisfaction with the clinic showed no differences between groups in either perceived reality or subjective importance.

Conclusion: PRISMS could be a useful tool to improve quality of care in supporting self-management. Personal attention is an important part of a person-centered approach.

Declaration of Interest: None