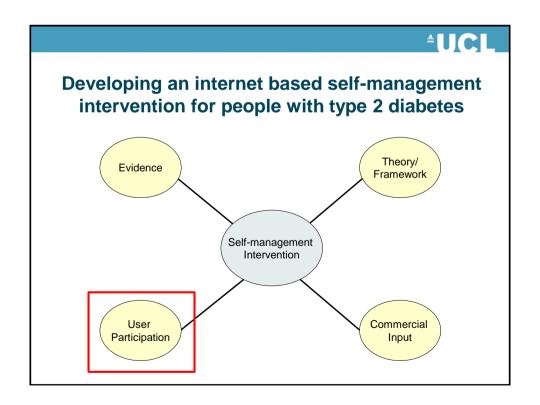


Developing an internet self-management intervention for people with type 2 diabetes: What did clinicians tell us?

Jamie Ross, Charlotte Dack, Kingshuk Pal, Fiona Stevenson & Elizabeth Murray

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Background

Difficulties faced by clinicians

- Limited expertise
- Behaviour change is difficult
- Lack of continuity
- Diabetes is a complex chronic condition
- Not enough time
- Loss of funding

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Aim and objectives

Aim:

To explore health professional's views of an selfmanagement internet intervention for patients with type 2 diabetes

Specific objectives:

- To determine the essential and desirable features of this intervention
- Explore the potential facilitators and barriers to clinician use of the intervention
- To seek clinicians opinions on how to implement the intervention into routine practice

Methods

Design

Qualitative study using focus groups and individual interviews

Recruitment:

- Contact made with relevant organisations
- Advertising at health professional conference
- Snowball sampling

Procedure:

- Semi structured interviews and focus groups
- Interviews taped and transcribed verbatim
- Content analysis approach
- Coding framework agreed in multi-disciplinary meeting

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Results

Sample

17 clinicians

- Hospital doctors: 3 (2 endocrinologists and 1 GP trainee)
- General practitioners: 7 (3 partners, 4 salaried)
- Dieticians: 1
- Nurses: 6 (4 diabetes specialist nurses, 2 practice nurses)

Demographics

- Gender: 11 female, 6 male
- Mean Age: 47.5 (32-64)
- Ethnicity: 15 White British, 2 Asian Indian

Results

Data collection

- 4 focus groups
 - 1 (with 4 clinicians)
 - 1 (with 3 clinicians)
 - 2 (with 2 clinicians)
- 6 interviews

Themes

- Intervention features
- Barriers and facilitators
- Implementation

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Intervention features

· Information provision

"There's absolutely no question that the intervention has to include explanation, information, advice" PB03: Salaried GP, Male, 63 years old

· Graphics and images

"I think something very visual would be most useful, the pictures and perhaps interactive" PB07: Diabetes Specialist Nurse, Female, 59 years old, White British

· Patient health record

"It's very empowering...sharing that record, I think, a personal health profile." PB07: Diabetes Specialist Nurse, Female, 59 years old, White British

"there are real anxieties about...who owns that information? Who's responsible for that information in terms of saying, actually, something needs to be done about this?" PB06: GP partner, Male, 48 years old, White British



- · Tailored information
- · Summary data

"I mean, I think another thing that would be very helpful would be if this programme could present me with a summary of any of the measurements that the patient has done. So, in this case, it's quite likely to be blood sugar" *PB00*

· Patient stories

"Having some information of ...other patients in a similar position... because then they can relate to that ...they're more powerful sometimes. *PB11: Hospital Doctor, Female, 35 years old. White British*

Emotional management

"Something... on the emotions because it's probably the thing that, might not get addressed as much as it needs to be, yes. So yes, all about the emotions" *PB07: Diabetes Specialist Nurse, Female, 59 years old, White British*



Barriers and Facilitators

Time saving

"It would certainly save the practice a lot of time and it would certainly save the nurses a lot of time. And the general, I guess, the pitch would be, you know, self care means better outcomes and less work for the practice." PB03: Salaried GP, Male, 63 years old

Incentives

"Since QOF, I have to say, all I ever hear from any of my GP colleagues is, is it QOFable, is incentivised? And if it's not incentivised, we don't do it and I just think it's a terrible terrible adverse effect of QOF." PB01: Salaried GP, Female, 51 years old, White British

- Workload
- Reach

"if you're starting to offer an Internet based education, there's still going to be a big group of people who aren't going to have access or just don't have the ability to do it." PB15: Practice Nurse, Female, 33 years old, White British

Interaction

"I think how it impacts on the doctor patient relationship, you know, there has been a long history of the computer being the third person in the relationship and this certainly will not reduce that." PB05: GP partner, Male, 44 years old, Indian

Implementation

· Change leaders

"I think getting champions within a practice, clinician champions, maybe another way of actually getting its utilisation and dissemination" *PB05: GP partner, Male, 44 years old, Indian*

· Patient led

"I think that if patients see its benefit, utilise it and make positive change as a consequence, clinicians will follow." *PB05: GP partner, Male, 44 years old, Indian*

Effectiveness

"My colleagues will certainly play a great deal of honest lip service to the fact that they won't change unless there's good evidence" *PB00: Salaried GP, Male*

· Ownership

And actually generalists who feel that they've been involved in the, sort of, development and production of a piece of work tend to have more ownership. So the more widely they feel involved, the more likely they are to utilise the intervention. *PB05*: *GP partner, Male, 44 years old, Indian*

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Limitations

- Small sample size.
- Mainly White British population.
- A significant proportion of the clinicians interviewed had ties with academia.

Conclusions

- Little known about clinicians' perspectives of an online self management programme for diabetes.
- Generally a positive attitude towards an intervention especially if it can save time and patients like it
- Worries about the digital divide
- Concerns with the idea of patients having full access to their medical records.
- For successful implementation champions need to be identified
- Clinicians decisions to use the intervention are heavily based on patient feedback

Thank you Any questions?



Contact: Jamie.Ross@ucl.ac.uk

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