

Background

- ❖ Measuring patient outcomes is necessary to assess the impact of care and to identify areas for improvement.^{1,2} It is therefore vital that clinicians are comfortable and confident when using outcome measures in practice.
- ❖ In July 2019, Hospice Isle of Man (IOM) adopted three of the Outcome Assessment and Complexity Collaborative (OACC)³ measures: the Integrated Palliative Care Outcome Scale (IPOS), the Australia-modified Karnofsky Performance Status (AKPS) and the Phase of Illness (POI).

Aim: To understand clinicians' use and views of the OACC measures, any problems and suggestions for improvement.

Methods

- ❖ In September 2020, Hospice IOM clinicians (n=42) who routinely use OACC were invited to complete a survey on their perceptions of the measures. Closed and open-ended questions were used.
- ❖ Surveys were distributed electronically via email. Paper-based versions were offered at clinical team meetings.

Analysis

- ❖ Descriptive statistics were calculated using the statistical packages R and R Studio (Version 4.1.0 for Windows).
- ❖ Qualitative data were analysed through thematic analysis.⁴

Results

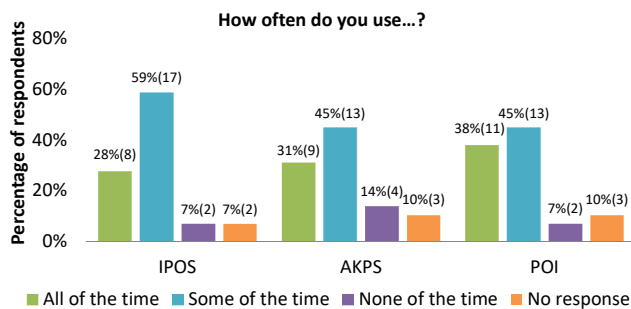
Participants n=29 (response rate 69%)



All active services represented



100% used one of the measures at least once



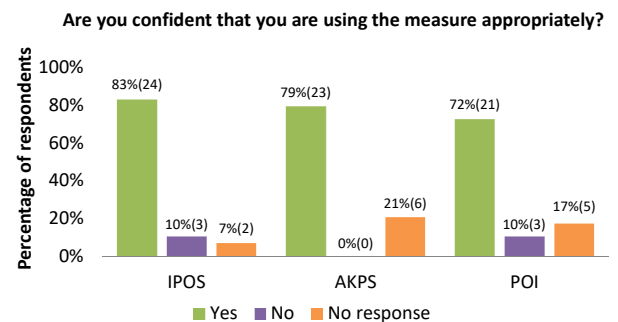
Benefits of OACC:

- ❖ Person-centred assessment and monitoring.
- ❖ Assists when planning care.
- ❖ Helps identify wider needs (holistic care).
- ❖ Helps open up dialogue and increase rapport.
- ❖ Provides a 'common language' between clinicians.

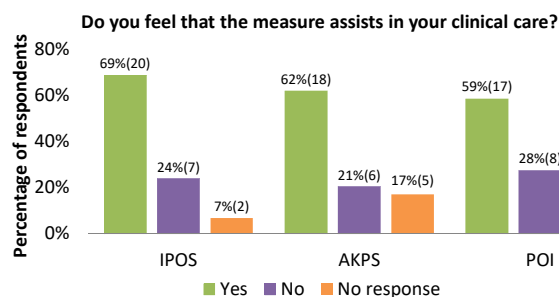
- What's not working well:**
- ❖ Physical health focus offers limited benefit to other services, particularly Allied Health Professionals (AHPs).
 - ❖ Perceived to be subjective and dependent on clinician and timing.
 - ❖ Uses as outcome measures were not evident, including wider organisational uses (e.g. measuring effectiveness).

"I think [IPOS] is a very valuable and useful tool that assists me in providing appropriate care and increasing service as required"

"[AKPS is] too medicalised for [my] service" (non-clinical professional)



"...our team were never clear on what was expected of us in terms of OACC and it wasn't routinely used"



Recommendations:

- ❖ Incorporation of OACC into patient discussions (e.g. handovers).
- ❖ For AHPs, consideration of other outcome measures.
- ❖ Standardising use and reporting results to clinical teams.
- ❖ More training on: Completing after death or if unfamiliar with patient; How often to use; How to apply in team meetings; How to differentiate between phases in POI.

Conclusions

- ❖ In a palliative care setting, benefits were witnessed mainly in relation to patient assessment. Benefits surrounding the broader application of outcomes were not apparent in responses.
- ❖ Further staff training and application of outcomes may be beneficial.

References:

1. Ezzamel DK, Dawson BA, Walsh W, Witt L, Scazzarini C, Higginson IJ, Murlagh FDM. Capturing, Tracking, and Feedback of Patient-Centred Outcomes Data in Palliative Care Populations: Does It Make a Difference? A Systematic Review. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management* 2015;49:611-624.
2. Marshall S, Hayward K, Fitzpatrick R. Impact of patient-reported outcome measures on routine practice: a structured review. *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice* 2006;12:559-568.
3. Witt L, Murlagh FEM, de Wolf-Linder S, Higginson IJ, Dawson BA. Introducing the Outcome Assessment and Complexity Collaborative (OACC) Suite of Measures: A Brief Introduction. King's College London. Accessed from <https://www.kcl.ac.uk/italysaunders/attachments/studies-oacc-brief-introduction-booklet.pdf> [12/06/2021].
4. Braun V, Clarke V. Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology* 2006;3:77-101.