
Category

Patient Advocacy

Preferred Presentation Modality

Oral Presentation

Declaration

I certify that this is an original work that has never been published/presented before.

Title

Clinical Study to Improve Patient-HCP Communication & Engagement for Newly Diagnosed Metastatic Breast Cancer Patients

Text

This clinical study determines whether a visual conversation aid designed for mBC patients and health-care professionals (HCPs) will improve shared decision-making and open communication during the initial discussions post metastatic diagnosis. Results will inform the development of an information tool kit for HCPs to better communicate with MBC patients about diagnosis and treatment decisions.

The hypotheses are:

a) A simple patient-centered communication aid is feasible

b) Correlation

exists between the visual aid and patient knowledge about their diagnosis and treatment options

c)

Patients and HCP's find the communication aid useful in meeting their communication needs, particularly with low engagement patients.

When a patient is diagnosed with mBC, they face difficult information hurdles. Diagnosis information is usually given via oral conversation, with a low retention rates. Information physically handed to the patient is text heavy and written at a high literacy level. For high anxiety or low literacy patients, this makes information inaccessible.

An important next step in this

field is to study whether it is possible to improve the understanding in real world settings by improving the quality of patient-provider interaction through visual interventions focused on efficient, motivational, and empathic communication, targeted at both patients and providers. There is little information on the best patterns of communication in dealing with mBC patients, particularly in non text-based interventions. An optimal healing relationship between the patients and their HCPs includes shared decision-making, partnering between patients and clinicians in an environment of trust, and effective open communication through visual means to better address patient literacy and anxiety issues compared to text-heavy materials. An important outcome for this study is what impact the visual intervention may have on patient knowledge, engagement in discussions and decision-making, and best practices for using such interventions

Expected Results

Patients will i) better understand their cancer

type through the use of visuals and therefore memory recall will improve, ii) understand their treatment options through the use of visuals and memory recall will improve; iii) find the visuals useful in sharing information with caregivers/family/friends; iv) prefer to use visually based information over text-heavy literature v) report reading and using visuals more than text

HCP's will experience i)

increased participation of patients due to interacting with the visuals; ii) reduction in the number of times they explain basics of the patient's cancer; iii) more effective use of their time to discuss other issues; iv) overcoming misconceptions about mBC