診断後から治療段階による糖尿病 患者が求める支援の変容

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Our objective was to answer the following questions:

- What are patients' support needs from medical professionals in the treatment process?
- For the patients, what is the best timing for intervention?
- How can medical professionals support patients' decision making for selfmanagement according to their changing needs?

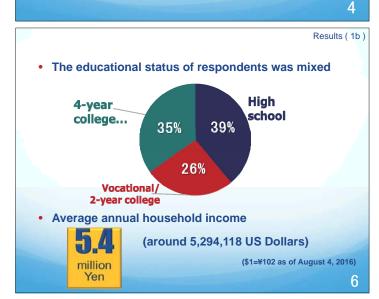
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Methods

Online survey of 700 DM patients aged 20 and older

(Data collected between March 26-31, 2015)

- Questions asked:
 - Demographic data, attitudes, experiences, expectations
- Measurements:
 - 6-point Likert scale: To measure respondents' attitudes
 - 1-10 linear scale: To measure expectations and experiences with medical professionals
- Analyses: χ² tests, One-way ANOVA, McNemar test



Background

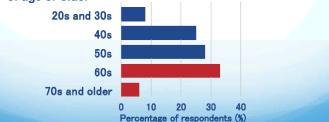
- The number of diabetes mellitus (DM) patients is increasing worldwide.
- Patients have difficulty adhering to their treatment plan.
- Attempts by medical professionals to meet DM patients' needs do not account for possible changes in needs according to treatment phase.

We divided the treatment process into three stages:



Demographic data

- There were 350 responses (50%) with a 50-50 split between male and female respondents
- 39% of respondents were 60 years
 of age or older



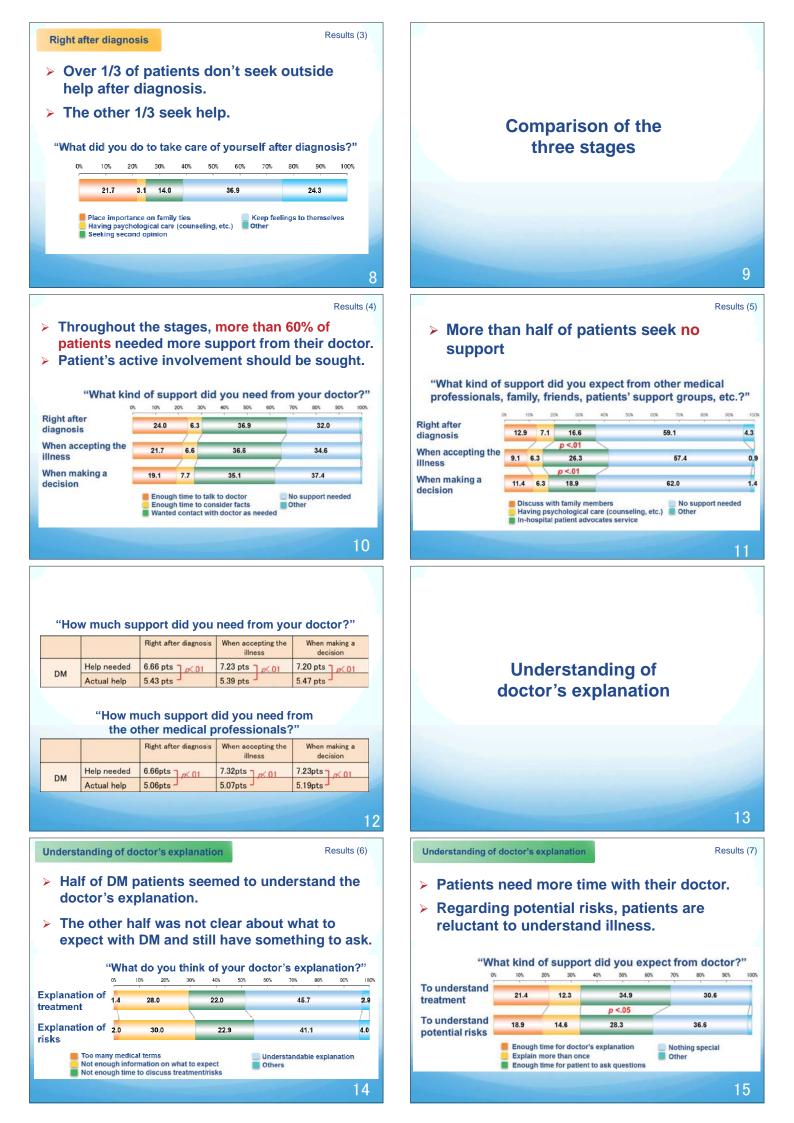
Right after diagnosis

Results (2)

Results (1a)

Almost all DM patients have anxiety about their illness at first





Results (8)

 Although many answered "no support needed", nearly 45% of patients want to see other medical professionals for understanding.

"What kind of support did you expect from other medical professionals, family, friends, patients' support groups, etc.?" 20% 30% 40% 0% 105 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100 То understand 19.1 25.4 47.1 6.6 1.7 treatment 105 20% 30% 40% 70% 80% 50% 605 1005 To understand 8.9 6.0 25.1 58.6 potential risks Discuss with family members No support needed Othe Having psychological care (counseling, etc.) Patient advocates

- **Discussion of Results**
- The majority of DM patients showed anxiety for the illness as the greatest concern right after diagnosis.
- As a countermeasure, 37% of DM patients kept their feelings to themselves, and 36% sought outside help.

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- Half of the patients did not understand their doctor's explanation of treatment and risks.
- DM patients do not have a concrete idea of what to expect in the future.
- DM patients need support from other medical professionals when accepting the illness and in order to understand doctor's explanation and risks.

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"How much doctor's help did you need?"

1		To understand treatment explanation	To understand treatment risks
DM	Help needed	6.95 pts 7 p<.01	7.03 pts 7 p<.01
	Actual help	5.36 pts	5.25 pts

"How much of other medical professionals' help did you need?"

		To understand treatment explanation	To understand treatment risks
DM	Help needed	7.06 pts 7 01	7.00 pts 7 p<.01
	Actual help	5.10 pts	4.94 pts

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- DM patients need more time with their doctor and want to ask them questions as needed in any phase.
- Throughout all phases, over 1/3 patients showed reluctance to ask for support.
- Family members are also one of the important resources for helping patients.

Conclusion

- The challenge is how to take care of patient's anxiety at the time of diagnosis.
- Patients desire more time with doctors to ask questions, understand and accept the illness.
- The patient's state of readiness and the timing of the doctor's progress to the next treatment stage are not coordinated.
- Patients want other medical professionals to intervene positively with help supplementary explanation at the stage of accepting the illness.
- Medical professional's help should be focused on patients' own values/needs: Medical professionals should give more time to patients and start treatment at patient's pace.
- Further research is needed on patients who do not seek outside help and/or keep their feelings to themselves.

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Thank you