How Do We Encourage Patient Engagement?

Following on the theme from my previous editorial (Mayer, 2014), I want to address another goal identified in *Delivering High-Quality Cancer Care: Charting a New Course for a System in Crisis* (Institute of Medicine, 2013): engaged patients. The report identified patient engagement as the number one recommendation. The recommendation states that patients and their families should be given understandable information about their cancer (see Figure 1). But this recommendation is incomplete without including concepts about patient-centered communication, shared decision making, and patient activation. I want to explore each of these and then circle back to how we can encourage patient engagement in cancer care.

**Patient-Centered Communication**

This communication style is an essential component in delivering quality cancer care (see Figure 2). Epstein and Street (2007) described it as an interaction between the patient and clinician, including

- Eliciting, understanding, and validating the patient’s perspective (e.g., concerns, feelings, expectations)
- Understanding the patient within the psychological and social context
- Reaching a shared understanding of the patient’s problem and its treatment
- Helping a patient share power by offering meaningful involvement in choices relating to his or her health (shared decision making).

Although this may seem obvious, it is not something that we always do or see in practice. To communicate in this way takes training, skill, and time on the part of the clinician and a conducive environment in which to do it. Most of us have learned how to communicate with patients and their families by on-the-job experiences and by observing others. But how we communicate is not always helpful (Thorne, 1988). Spend some time thinking about your communication skills, then consider accessing resources that can help us become more effective, including the Epstein and Street (2007) monograph and online programs such as Oncotalk® or the Achieving Communication Excellence series from MD Anderson (http://bit.ly/1upupGC).

**Shared Decision Making**

The healthcare system has shifted from a paternalistic healthcare system, where patients did what their doctor told them, to more of a shared decision-making process (Informed Medical Decisions Foundation, 2011). This began when...
patients wanted more information and to have input into their care, particularly around cancer treatments when the outcomes were equivalent (i.e., mastectomy or lumpectomy). Shared decision making is now embedded into the Affordable Care Act and different decision aids have been developed and tested to help in this process. Have you used any? For a few examples of valuable resources in this area, check out the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality’s patient decision aids (http://1.usa.gov/1upuvhx).

Patient Activation

Patients need the knowledge, skill, motivation, and confidence to manage their health and participate in their health care (Hibbard & Greene, 2013; Hibbard, Greene, & Overton, 2013; Hibbard, Mahoney, Stock, & Tusler, 2007). The more activated a patient is, the more likely he or she is to have greater self-management skills and is more able to advocate for themselves leading to better health outcomes (Greene & Hibbard, 2011; Hibbard et al., 2007; Osborn & Squires, 2012). The work on patient activation is intriguing and should be applied and studied in cancer care. As oncology nurses, we routinely educate patients about their diagnosis, treatment, and side effects, but we haven’t linked this education to their ability to participate in their care and to improving patient outcomes. I would like to suggest that we need activated patients if we want them to be engaged in their care. We need to learn how we can do that by paying special attention to patients and families who are less activated.

One thing we can do is to help patients figure out what questions to ask. To that end, the Institute of Medicine (2013) report created a Questions for Patients With Cancer to Ask Their Care Team document (http://bit.ly/Yk3yRE). In addition, the National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship has developed a series of handouts (http://bit.ly/1AijsaE).

Patient education has always been an important part of what we do as oncology nurses. It is even more important now that the expectations for patients’ participation and engagement have been identified as one of the ways to address the crisis in cancer care.

References


