

Patient Decision Aids Resource

Where to find Patient Decision Aids?

A variety of Patient Decision Aids can be found at:

NHS Shared Decision Making from NHS England:

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/rightcare/shared-decision-making/>

Patient.co.uk

<http://patient.info/decision-aids>

(See appendix for full list of those decision aids that are currently available)

There are also a range of quick and easy to use Patient Decision Aids available from Option Grid® at <http://optiongrid.org/> (N.B. note this an American based resource)

Key Therapeutic Areas where Decision Aids are available

	Available from:	Web-link:
Atrial Fibrillation	NICE	https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg180/resources/patient-decision-aid-243734797

Appendix - Background

NICE NG5 - Medicines optimisation: the safe and effective use of medicines to enable the best possible outcomes

Published date: March 2015

1.6 Patient decision aids used in consultations involving medicines

Many people wish to be active participants in their own healthcare, and to be involved in making decisions about their medicines. Patient decision aids can support health professionals to adopt a shared decision-making approach in a consultation, to ensure that patients, and their family members or carers where appropriate, are able to make well-informed choices that are consistent with the person's values and preferences.

1.6.1 Offer all people the opportunity to be involved in making decisions about their medicines. Find out what level of involvement in decision-making the person would like and avoid making assumptions about this.

1.6.2 Find out about a person's values and preferences by discussing what is important to them about managing their condition(s) and their medicines. Recognise that the person's values and preferences may be different from those of the health professional and avoid making assumptions about these.

1.6.3 Apply the principles of evidence-based medicine when discussing the available treatment options with a person in a consultation about medicines. Use the best available evidence when making decisions with or for individuals, together with clinical expertise and the person's values and preferences.

1.6.4 In a consultation about medicines, offer the person, and their family members or carers where appropriate, the opportunity to use a patient decision aid (when one is available) to help them make a preference-sensitive decision that involves trade-offs between benefits and harms. Ensure the patient decision aid is appropriate in the context of the consultation as a whole.

1.6.5 Do not use a patient decision aid to replace discussions with a person in a consultation about medicines.

1.6.6 Recognise that it may be appropriate to have more than one consultation to ensure that a person can make an informed decision about their medicines. Give the person the opportunity to review their decision, because this may change over time – for example, a person's baseline risk may change.

1.6.7 Ensure that patient decision aids used in consultations about medicines have followed a robust and transparent development process, in line with the IPDAS criteria.

1.6.8 Before using a patient decision aid with a person in a consultation about medicines, read and understand its content, paying particular attention to its limitations and the need to adjust discussions according to the person's baseline risk.

1.6.9 Ensure that the necessary knowledge, skills and expertise have been obtained before using a patient decision aid. This includes:

- relevant clinical knowledge
- effective communication and consultation skills, especially when finding out patients' values and preferences
- effective numeracy skills, especially when explaining the benefits and harms in natural frequencies, and relative and absolute risk
- explaining the trade-offs between particular benefits and harms.

1.6.10 Organisations should consider training and education needs for health professionals in developing the skills and expertise to use patient decision aids effectively in consultations about medicines with patients, and their family members or carers where appropriate.

1.6.11 Organisations should consider identifying and prioritising which patient decision aids are needed for their patient population through, for example, a local medicines decision-making group. They should agree a consistent, targeted approach in line with local pathways and review the use of these patient decision aids regularly.

1.6.12 Organisations and health professionals should ensure that patient decision aids prioritised for use locally are disseminated to all relevant health professionals and stakeholder groups, such as clinical networks.

Appendix – List of Currently Available Patient Decision Aids

NICE : NICE CG180 – Atrial Fibrillation – <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg180/resources/patient-decision-aid-243734797>

NE Strategic Clinical Networks – do not seem to have any PDAs.

NHS Shared Decision Making from NHS England <https://www.england.nhs.uk/rightcare/shared-decision-making/> have the following:

Twenty-eight short form Patient Decision Aids (PDAs) have been developed to support patients to have informed conversations about their condition with clinicians. The below PDAs are now available on the [National Institute for Health and Care Excellence \(NICE\) evidence search website](#).

- Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA): Repair
- Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA): Screening
- Acne
- Birth options after previous caesarean section
- Bladder cancer: High risk non muscle invasive
- Carpal tunnel syndrome
- Cataracts
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Depression
- Down's Edward's and Patau's Syndromes
- Established kidney failure
- Established kidney failure: Dialysis
- Gallstones
- Glue ear
- Heavy menstrual bleeding
- High blood pressure
- Inguinal hernia
- Lung cancer
- Obesity
- Osteoarthritis: Hip
- Osteoarthritis: Knee
- Prostate specific antigen (PSA) testing
- Rectal cancer: without distant spread
- Recurrent sore throat
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Smoking cessation
- Stable Angina

Patient.co.uk at <http://patient.info/decision-aids> have the following:

- Anal Fissure
- Atrial Fibrillation
- Bedwetting
- Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
- Contraception
- Cramps
- Genitourinary Prolapse
- Heavy Periods
- Hiatus Hernia
- IBS
- Kidney Dialysis
- Knee Osteoarthritis
- Piles
- Plantar Fasciitis
- Prostate Enlargement
- PSA Testing
- Tennis Elbow
- Warts and Verrucae