

醫病共享決策實踐 在 早期緩和醫療的運用

彰濱秀傳放腫科經驗分享



劉育昌 醫師

Affiliation & Specialty

秀傳醫療體系彰化院區癌症醫院副院長

秀傳醫療財團法人彰濱秀傳紀念醫院癌症防治中心副主任
台灣癌症安寧緩和專科醫師

秀傳醫療財團法人彰濱秀傳紀念醫院品管中心主任

秀傳醫療體系彰化院區放射腫瘤科首席主任
放射腫瘤專科醫師

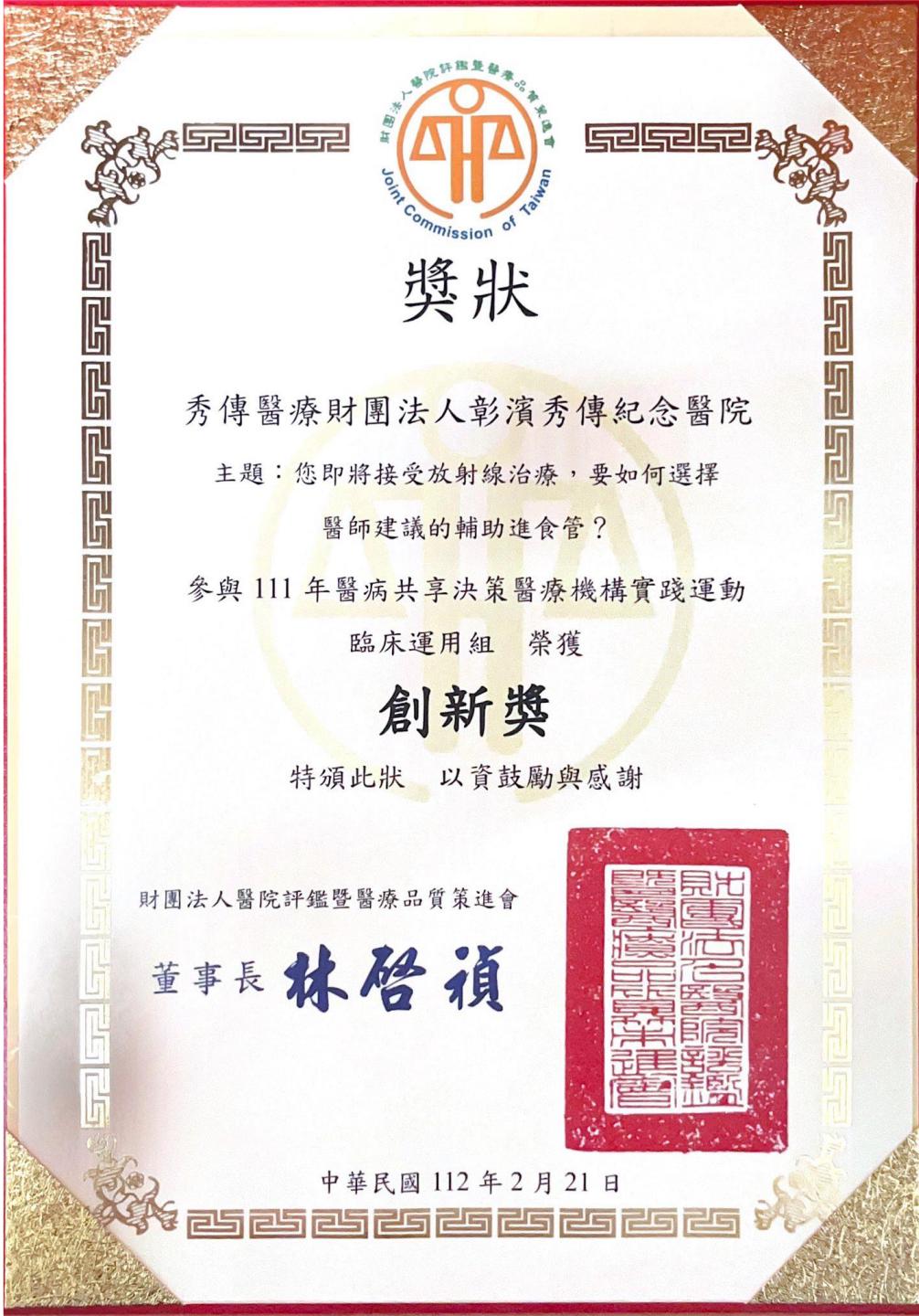
中臺科技大學醫學影像暨放射科學系博士
中臺科技大學醫學影像暨放射科學系兼任助理教授

教育部定助理教授

台灣癌症登記學會常務理事
癌症登記技術人員基礎級



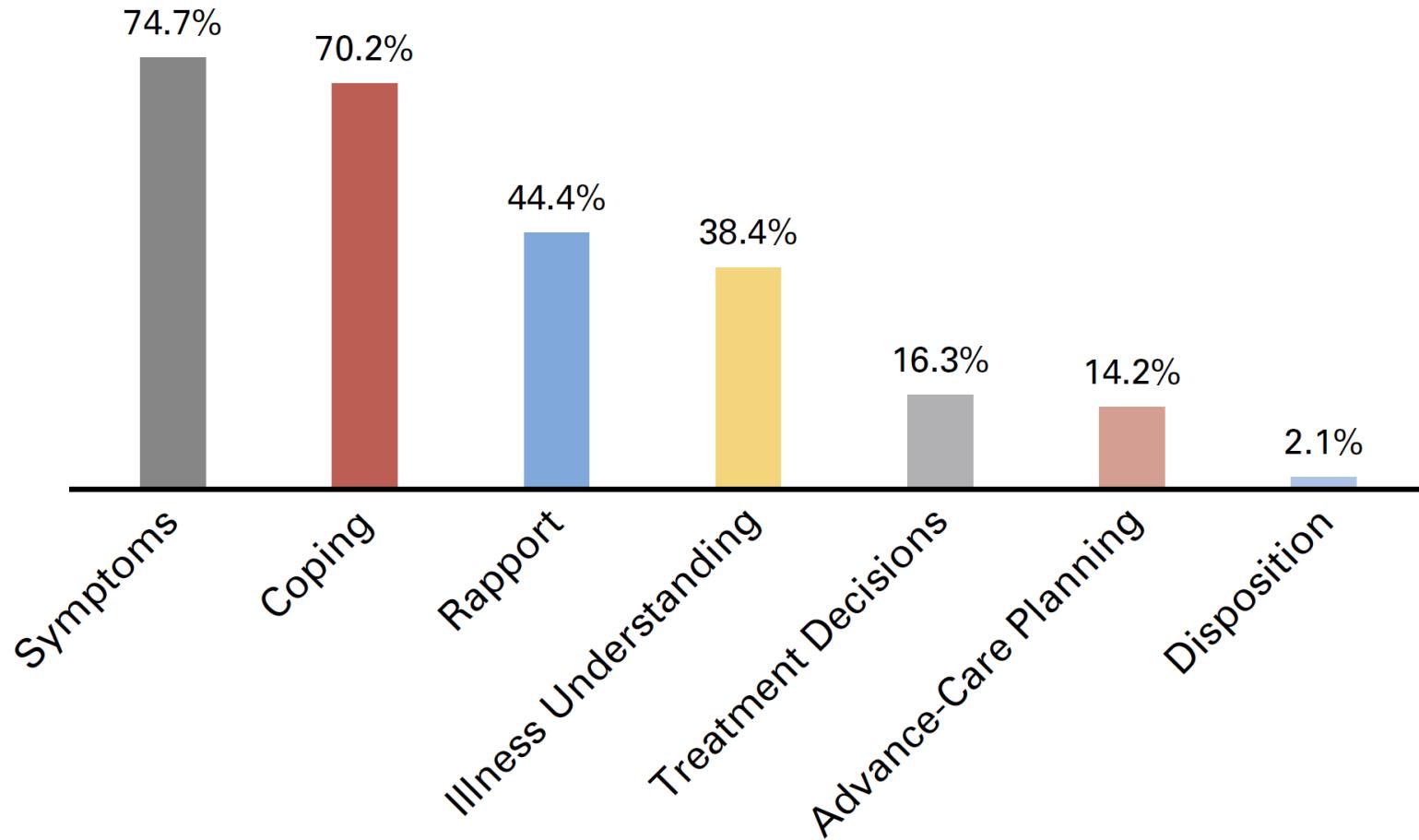
**EARLY PALLIATIVE CARE TEAM
ESTABLISHED IN 108-10 AT
CHANG BING SHOW CHWAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**



講綱

- 早期緩和醫療對病人醫療決策臨床效益的影響
 - 早期緩和醫療帶給病人的好處—目前的共識
 - 早期緩和醫療介入增加晚期肺癌病人存活的關鍵？
 - 依從性作為早期緩和醫療介入增加存活的領先指標？
- 醫病共享決策 (SDM) 於早期緩和醫療的運用
 - SDM 閃回 (Flash back)
 - 目前的文獻證據回顧
- 彰濱秀傳於晚期頭頸癌早期緩和醫療運用SDM之經驗
 - 故事的緣起—從品質管理到持續改善
 - 製作合適的病人決策輔助工具 (PDA)
 - 進食管置放於晚期頭頸癌的臨床成效
- 同場加映 SDM 的二三事

Patient Needs about Decision Making in Early Palliative Care (EPC) Scenario



16.3% 的機率會碰上跟病人討論治療相關決策，但先決條件是...

Early Palliative Care Improves Quality of Life (QoL) and Symptom Intensity in Advanced Cancer

Am J Hosp Palliat Care. 2022 Mar 1;10499091221075570. doi: 10.1177/10499091221075570.

Online ahead of print.

Effects of Early Palliative Care in Advanced Cancer Patients: A Meta-Analysis

Hsiu-Hua Shih ¹, Hsiu-Ju Chang ^{2 3}, Tsai-Wei Huang ^{1 4 5}

Affiliations — collapse

Affiliations

- ¹ School of Nursing, College of Nursing, 38032Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan.
- ² School of Nursing, Department of Nursing, 34914National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Taipei, Taiwan.
- ³ School of Nursing, Department of Nursing, National Yang Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan.
- ⁴ Cochrane Taiwan, 38032Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan.
- ⁵ Center for Nursing and Healthcare Research in Clinical Practice Application, Department of Nursing, Wan Fang Hospital, 38032Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan.

Conclusions: Early palliative care improves QoL, symptom intensity, and TOI in advanced cancer patients. We recommend introducing early palliative care for advanced cancer patients as the approach provides additional clinical benefits compared with usual care.

Better QoL Implicates Better Survival?



Early palliative care for adults with advanced cancer (Review)

Haun MW, Estel S, Rücker G, Friederich HC, Villalobos M, Thomas M, Hartmann M

- This systematic review of **a small number of trials** indicates that early palliative care interventions may have more **beneficial effects on QoL and symptom**...effects on **mortality and depression** are **uncertain**...interpret current results with caution owing to **very low to low certainty of current evidence** and between-study differences regarding participant populations, interventions, and methods...

Review Article

Oncol Res Treat 2019;42:11–18
DOI: 10.1159/000496184

Received: November 07, 2018
Accepted: December 12, 2018
Published online: January 26, 2019

Early Palliative Care: Pro, but Please Be Precise!

Jan Gärtner^a Marion Daun^b Juergen Wolf^c Michael von Bergwelt-Baildon^d
Michael Hallek^c

^aPalliativzentrum Hildegard, Basel, Switzerland; ^bKlinik für Hämatologie, Onkologie und Palliativmedizin, Sektionsleitung Palliativmedizin, Rems-Murr-Klinikum, Winnenden, ^cKlinik I für Innere Medizin, Uniklinik Köln, Centrum für Integrierte Onkologie (CIO) Köln Bonn, Cologne and ^dMedizinische Klinik und Poliklinik III, Klinikum der Universität München, Munich, Germany

...Therefore, it is not a question of “if” PC should be integrated early into oncology, but “**how**.”

Specialist PC is provided by **specialist teams**...integrated in the care of PC patients depending on the **availability of these services** and the **patients' needs**.

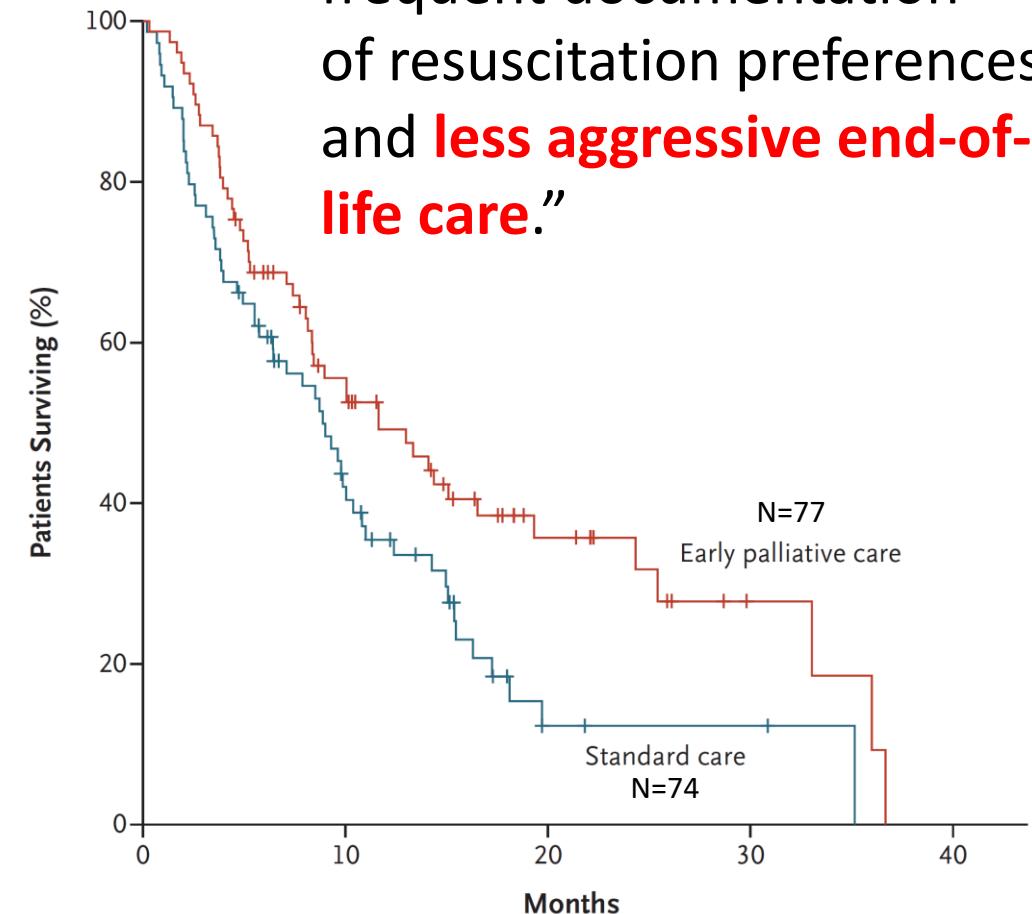
Should We Pursue Survival in EPC?

Randomized Trials of Early Specialty Palliative Care Interventions in Patients with Cancer.

Trial	Population	Intervention	Results
Brumley et al. ⁶	298 homebound patients with a prognosis of <1 yr to live and a recent hospital or ED visit; included 138 patients with cancer	Usual care + in-home multidisciplinary PC (frequency of visits based on individual needs of patients) vs. usual care	Patients assigned to PC had lower rates of ED visits ($P=0.01$) and hospital admissions ($P<0.001$) and lower medical costs (difference in mean cost, \$7,552; $P=0.004$) and were more likely to die at home ($P<0.001$). There was no significant between-group difference in hospice enrollment.
Gade et al. ⁹	517 patients with ≥ 1 life-limiting diagnosis and their physician "would not be surprised" if the patient died ≤ 1 yr; included 159 patients with cancer	Usual care + inpatient multidisciplinary PC consultation vs. usual care	Patients receiving PC reported more satisfaction with care ($P<0.001$), had fewer ICU stays on hospital readmission ($P=0.04$), and had a 6-mo net cost savings of \$4,855 per patient ($P=0.001$). There were no significant between-group differences in hospice use, completion of advanced directives, symptoms and quality of life, or survival.
Bakitas et al. ¹⁰	322 patients with a life-limiting cancer and a prognosis of approximately 1 yr to live	Usual care + phone-based PC administered by advanced-practice nurse in 4 structured sessions and at least monthly follow-up vs. usual care	Patients assigned to PC reported better quality of life ($P=0.02$) and mood ($P=0.02$). There were no significant between-group differences in symptom burden or intensity of service (hospital and ICU days or number of ED visits).
Temel et al. ¹¹	151 patients within 8 wk after diagnosis of metastatic lung cancer	Usual care + outpatient PC (provided by physician or advanced-practice nurse) at least monthly and PC consultation if patient hospitalized vs. usual care	Patients receiving early PC had better quality of life ($P=0.03$), lower rates of depression ($P=0.01$), less aggressive end-of-life care ($P=0.05$), and longer median survival ($P=0.02$).
Zimmermann et al. ¹²	442 patients with metastatic cancer and a physician-provided prognosis of 6 mo to 2 yr to live	Usual care + early ambulatory PC at least monthly vs. usual care with routine PC	Patients receiving early PC reported greater satisfaction with care ($P<0.001$), better quality of life ($P=0.008$), and less severe symptoms ($P=0.05$) at 4 mo.

* ED denotes emergency department, ICU intensive care unit, and PC palliative care.

"...improved mood, more frequent documentation of resuscitation preferences, and **less aggressive end-of-life care**."

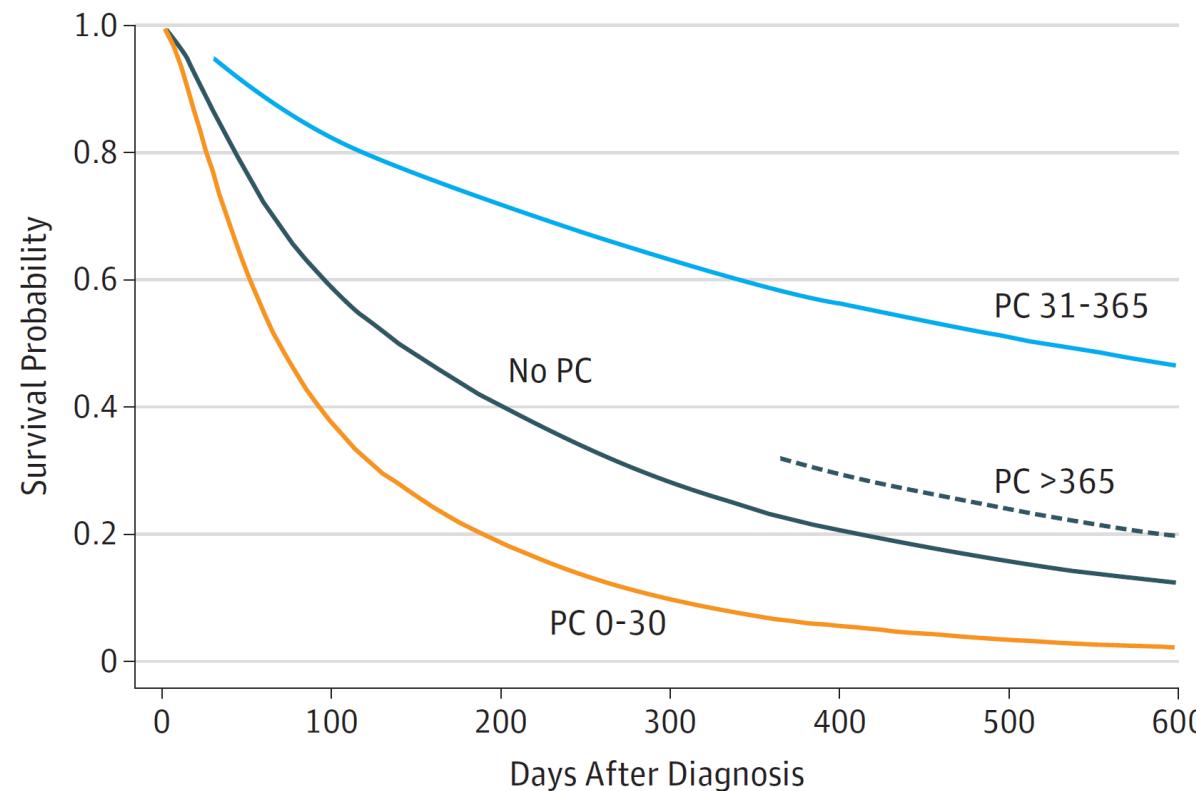


Illness understanding/education
Inquire about illness and prognostic understanding
Offer clarification of treatment goals
Symptom management – Inquire about uncontrolled symptoms with a focus on:
Pain
Pulmonary symptoms (cough, dyspnea)
Fatigue and sleep disturbance
Mood (depression and anxiety)
Gastrointestinal (anorexia and weight loss, nausea and vomiting, constipation)
Decision-making
Inquire about mode of decision-making
Assist with treatment decision-making, if necessary
Coping with life threatening illness
Patient
Family/family caregivers
Referrals/Prescriptions
Identify care plan for future appointments
Indicate referrals to other care providers
Note new medications prescribed

“...assessing physical and psychosocial **symptoms, establishing goals of care, assisting with decision making regarding treatment, and coordinating care on the basis of the **individual needs of the patient.**”**

Association of Early Palliative Care Use With Survival and Place of Death Among Patients With Advanced Lung Cancer Receiving Care in the Veterans Health Administration

Association of Survival With Receipt of Palliative Care (PC)

All-Cause Mortality Among Patients Who Received Palliative Care by Timing of Palliative Care Receipt^a

Timing of Receipt After Diagnosis 8-Level TVC, d	Cohort, %	AHR (95% CI) ^b	P Value
0-14	29.5	5.67 (5.03-6.39)	<.001
15-30	14.1	1.04 (0.92-1.18)	.50
31-60	14.1	0.61 (0.55-0.67)	<.001
61-90	7.6	0.42 (0.37-0.47)	<.001
91-120	5.2	0.32 (0.27-0.37)	<.001
121-180	7.1	0.41 (0.37-0.45)	<.001
181-365	12.3	0.49 (0.47-0.52)	<.001
>365	10.2	1.00 (0.94-1.07)	.92
3-Level TVC, d			
0-30	43.6	2.13 (1.97-2.30)	<.001
31-365	46.3	0.47 (0.45-0.49)	<.001
>365	10.2	1.00 (0.94-1.07)	.91

Abbreviations: AHR, adjusted hazard ratio; TVC, time-varying covariate.

What's Possible Key to Better Survival in EPC

The
Oncologist[®]

Symptom Management and Supportive Care

Palliative Care in Advanced Cancer Patients: How and When?

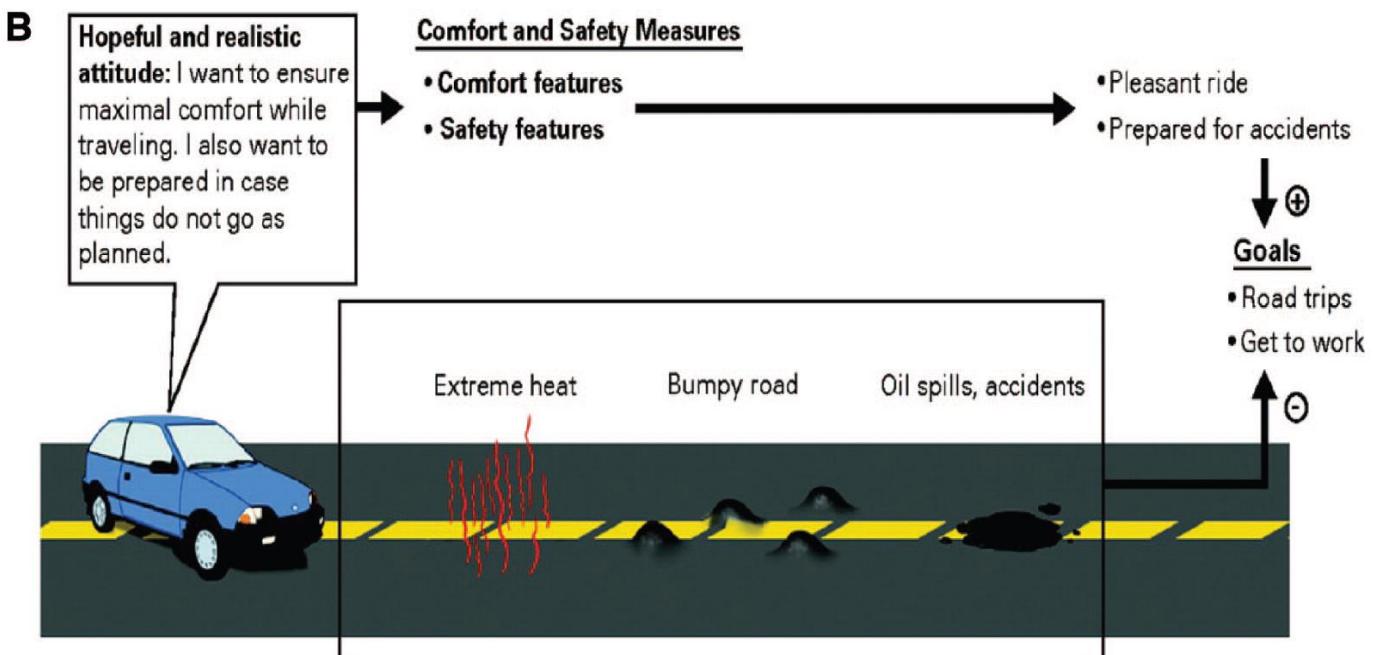
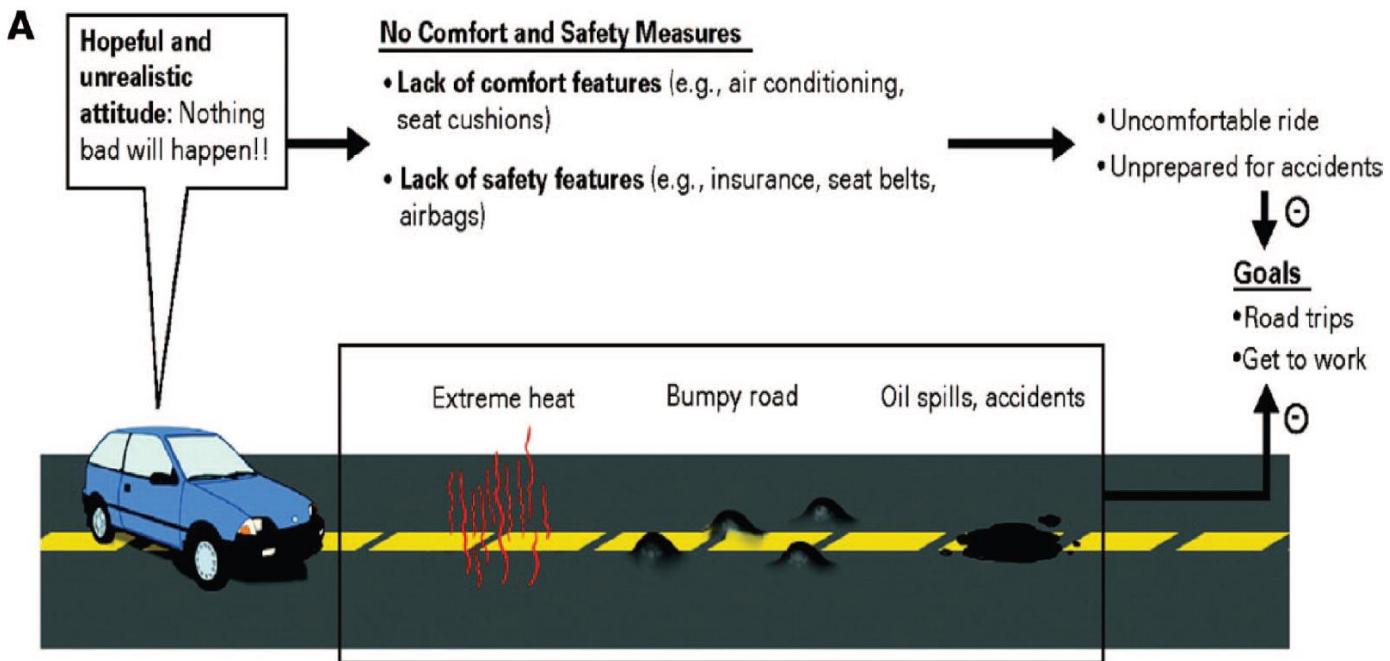
EDUARDO BRUERA, SRIRAM YENNURAJALINGAM

Department of Palliative Care and Rehabilitation Medicine, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas, USA

Key Words. Early palliative care • Efficacy of palliative care • Symptom control • Cost of care • Quality care • Supportive care

- Better symptom control and physical and psychosocial function could lead to a better ability to **adhere to cancer treatment regimens**
- Physical (i.e., pain, dyspnea, fatigue) and emotional (i.e., anxiety, depression) distress have been linked to greater mortality related to cancer and other conditions...palliative care access resulted in **less depression and anxiety**
- Effective transition to **end-of-life** care might **prevent** patients from receiving **potentially harmful interventions**

Goals for the use of
a car are analogous
to goals of care

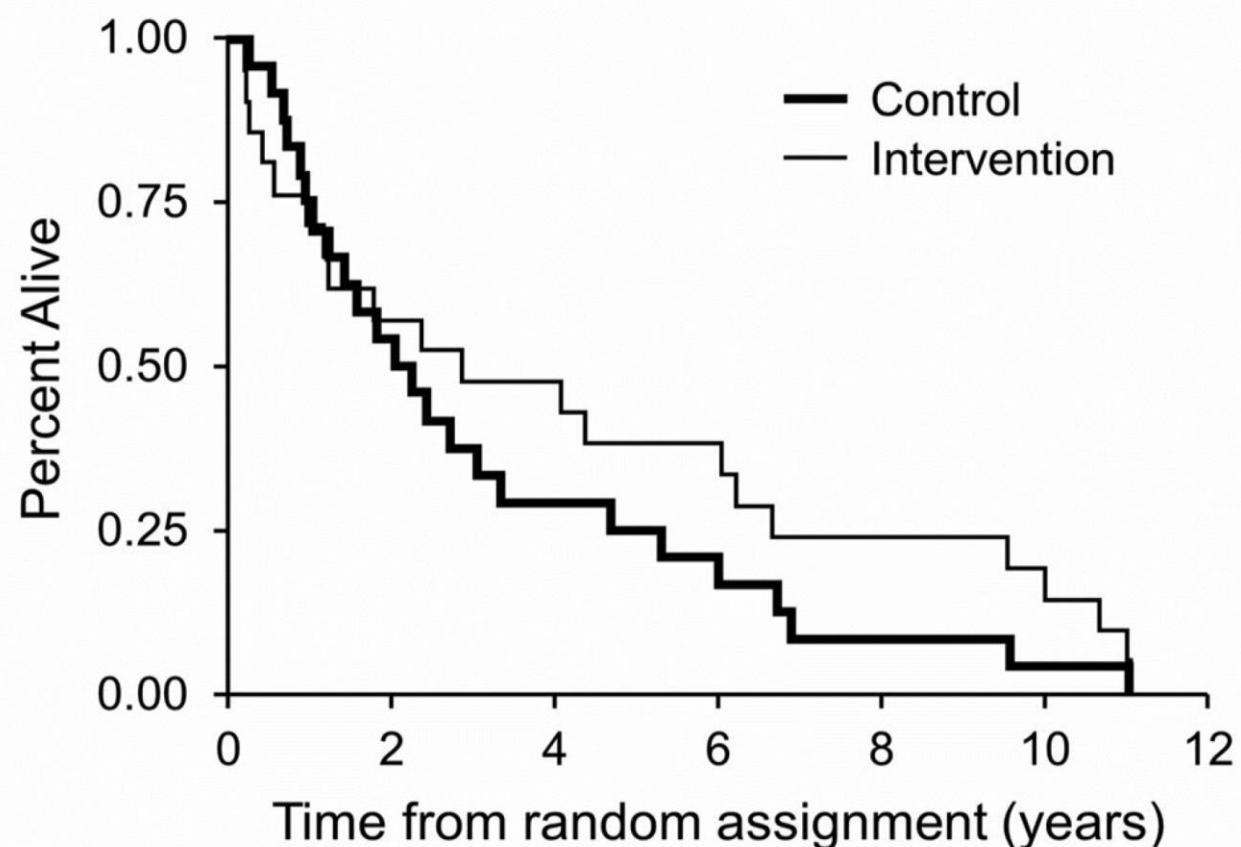


Addressing QoL May Increase Neoadjuvant Chemoradiation **Adherence** in Advanced GI Cancer

- N=61 (Intervention=29, Control=32)
- Structured group sessions for QoL in intervention group
 - 2-3 times per week
 - Led by psychiatrist or psychologist
 - Co-led by social worker
 - Each session
 - Opened with 20 minutes gentle stretching and resistive exercise led by physical therapist
 - Closed with 10-20 minutes guided-relaxation
- More patients in intervention group complete neoadjuvant chemoradiation
 - 81% vs. 37.5% ($p=0.005$)
- Less patients in intervention group hospitalized during chemotherapy
 - 14.3% vs. 50% ($p=0.011$)

Results of Logistical Regression Models, Among Participants Who Received Neoadjuvant Chemoradiation,
 Estimating the Associations of Group Assignment with Completion of Chemoradiation as Planned and
 Hospitalization During Chemoradiation, Both Unadjusted and Adjusted for Chemotherapy Regimen

	Odds ratio	SE	p value	95% Confidence Interval
Hospitalized during chemotherapy				
Univariate logistic regression model				
Group	0.167	0.124	0.016	0.039 – 0.718
Multivariate logistic regression model				
Group	0.130	0.107	0.013	0.026 – 0.647
Cisplatin & 5-FU	0.796	0.835	0.828	0.102 – 6.217
5-FU (+/- leucovorin)	1.794	2.025	0.605	0.196 – 16.392
Completion of CR as planned				
Univariate logistic regression model				
Group	0.141	0.098	0.005	0.036 – 0.554
Multivariate logistic regression model				
Group	0.130	0.107	0.013	0.026 – 0.647
Cisplatin & 5-FU	0.796	0.835	0.828	0.110 – 6.217
5-FU (+/- leucovorin)	1.794	2.025	0.605	0.196 – 16.392



PERSPECTIVE

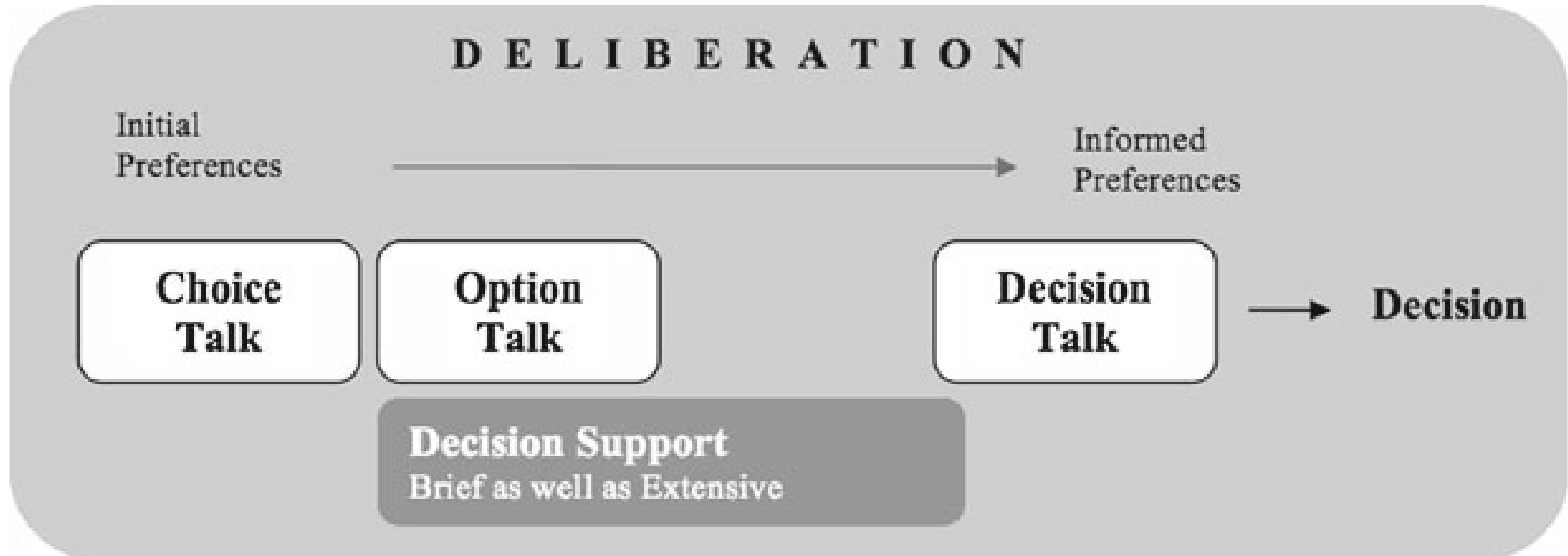
Shared Decision Making: A Model for Clinical Practice

Glyn Elwyn, PhD^{1,2}, Dominick Frosch, PhD^{3,4}, Richard Thomson, MD⁵,
Natalie Joseph-Williams, MSc¹, Amy Lloyd, PhD¹, Paul Kinnersley, MD¹, Emma Cording, MB BCh¹,
Dave Tomson, BM BCh⁶, Carole Dodd, MSc⁷, Stephen Rollnick, PhD¹, Adrian Edwards, PhD¹, and
Michael Barry, MD^{8,9}

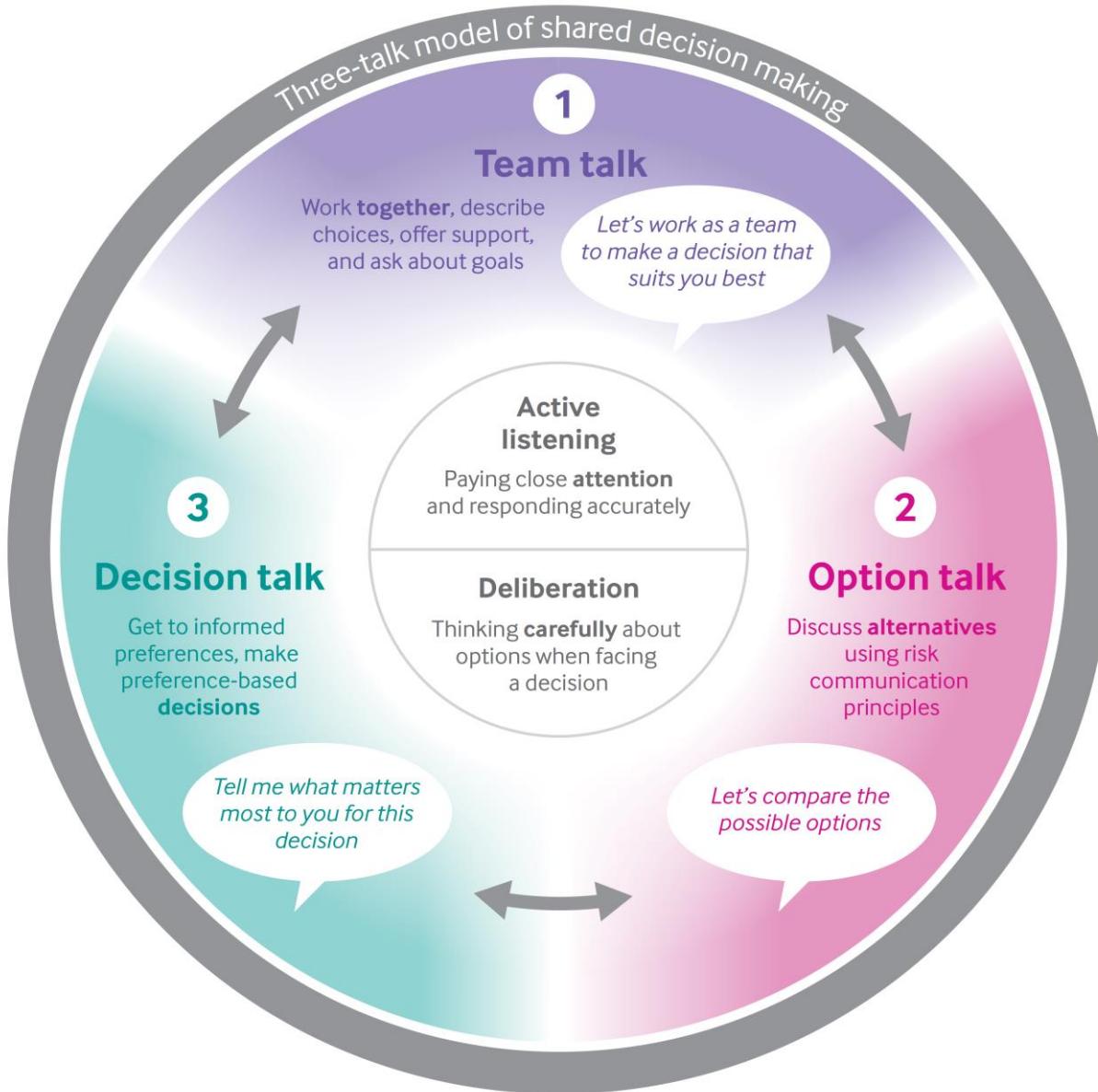
¹Cochrane Institute of Primary Care and Public Health, Neuadd Meirionydd, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK; ²The Dartmouth Center for Health Care Delivery Science, Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, NH, USA

Shared decision making (SDM) has been defined as: “an approach where **clinicians and patients share the best available evidence** when faced with the task of making decisions, and where **patients are supported to consider options**, to achieve **informed preferences**”

3-Talk Model for SDM 2012



Revised 3-Talk Model 2017



Pioneer Told the Story

Huang et al. BMC Palliative Care (2020) 19:17
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12904-020-0521-7>

BMC Palliative Care

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Shared decision making with oncologists and palliative care specialists effectively increases the documentation of the preferences for do not resuscitate and artificial nutrition and hydration in patients with advanced cancer: a model testing study

Hsien-Liang Huang¹, Jaw-Shiun Tsai¹, Chien-An Yao¹, Shao-Yi Cheng¹, Wen-Yu Hu² and Tai-Yuan Chiu^{1*}

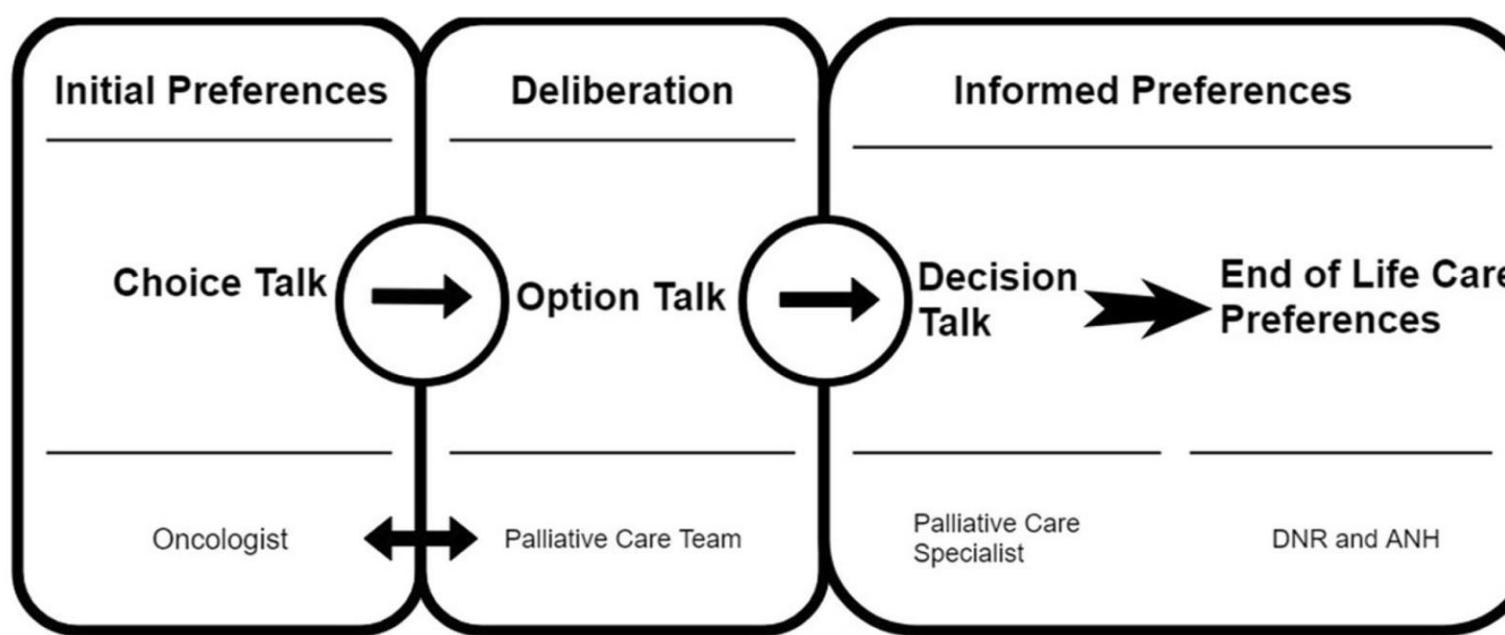
BMC Palliat Care. 2020 Feb 4;19(1):17

【2】醫療狀況二：

當我患有末期疾病，生命很可能只剩下數週，有時會有感覺，但已沒有辦法自行判斷，此時對於醫療的處理，我的期望為：

- 用所有的方法延長生命。
- 嘗試治療，但經常評估，若無效則停止。
- 只願接受較沒有侵入性的治療。
- 只希望接受舒適的治療。
- 其他（請說明）_____

對於下面的處置，您是否願意接受：	需要	還沒有決定	不要
心肺復甦術（包括胸部按壓、電擊、藥物、插管、用於面臨死亡的狀況）			
使用人工呼吸機器、插管…			
血液／腹膜透析（洗腎）			
人工營養／水分（使用鼻胃管或靜脈點滴）			
抗生素（只能治療併發症如肺炎，可能會暫時延長生命，但無法改變臨終結果）			
止痛藥（部分病人可能會變得較昏睡，但成癮或死亡的機會很低）			



SDM with Oncologist
and Palliative care
specialist (SOP) model

Logistic univariate and multivariate analysis of the variables related to DNR completion

	Univariate				Multivariate			
	OR	95% CI		p	OR	95% CI		p
		Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper	
Education (Ref: Elementary school or below)				0.015*				0.052
Junior high school	0.594	0.238	1.483	0.265	0.630	0.227	1.753	0.377
Senior high school	1.847	0.774	4.411	0.167	1.824	0.675	4.929	0.236
University or above	2.111	0.888	5.016	0.091	2.604	0.903	7.508	0.077
ECOG (Ref: 0 and 1)				0.001*				0.002*
2	1.913	0.965	3.792	0.063	2.541	1.185	5.449	0.017*
3	7.140	2.377	21.451	0.001*	6.695	2.131	21.035	0.001*

DNR Completion Rate

General: 52.3%

SOP model: 80.9%

Abbreviations: DNR do not resuscitate; ECOG Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; CI Confidence interval; OR Odds ratio

*p < 0.05

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Shared decision-making in palliative care: desires and facts

Gerard Vreugdenhil^{1,2} 

“A cardiothoracic surgeon describes his **voluntary wish to leave the decision regarding the approach of his urethral obstruction to the urologist**, even after having reorganized his own department in the direction of full SDM. In his view, **SDM is only useful in patients, able and willing to SDM.**”

Decision Making of Patient May NOT Be Rational

Possible Advantage of SDM in EPC

- If SDM has taken place correctly, most patients **feel better informed** and have **less regrets** regarding their treatment decisions in cancer
- It is likely that while applying SDM appropriately, **all factors involved in clinical decision making become more visible, both in doctors and in patients**. Such a transparency might **reduce** the chance of disproportionate influence by factors such as **recent experiences (last-case bias) and financial drives**
- ... **special attention** can be given to patients with a **lower socioeconomic status**, who may have lower levels of compliance and hence sometimes lower survival



如何在機構內推展 TRM - TeamSTEPPS

——陳祖裕 ◆ 教研創新學院 院長／教學卓越中心 主任 ——

- 1.建立推動改變的團隊。
- 2.界定問題、挑戰或改進的機會。
- 3.界定TeamSTEPPS介入的目的。
- 4.設計TeamSTEPPS的介入方法。
- 5.制定計畫來測試TeamSTEPPS介入措施的有效性。
- 6.制定實施計畫－用於醫療團隊培訓和介入。
- 7.制定計畫以達成持續不斷的改善。
- 8.制定溝通計畫。
- 9.整合出完整的TeamSTEPPS行動方案。
- 10.與關鍵人員審核TeamSTEPPS行動方案，並根據意見進行修訂。



四年半前...初來乍到秀傳的我

帶槍投靠

與放射腫瘤學基礎醫學實驗室
一起「返中」

人生地不熟

空降主管，忠厚老實**好欺負**
慾慢說話...

S W
O T

尚方寶劍

醫院推動醫療平衡計分卡
「HBSC」

科道中落

科業績連二年下滑...



I Wanna Survive - 策略

承先啟後

玉珍組長想要找診療品質競賽題目...

鑑往知今

利用**癌登資料庫**及HIS，分析過去兩年病人放療中斷(未依從)的原因

借力使力

配合醫療平衡計分卡(HBSC)政策，推動改善策略

猴子的新把戲

凡走過必留下痕跡，複製過往成功經驗，賦予因地制宜的新作法



評估放腫團隊對於行動方案實施之準備

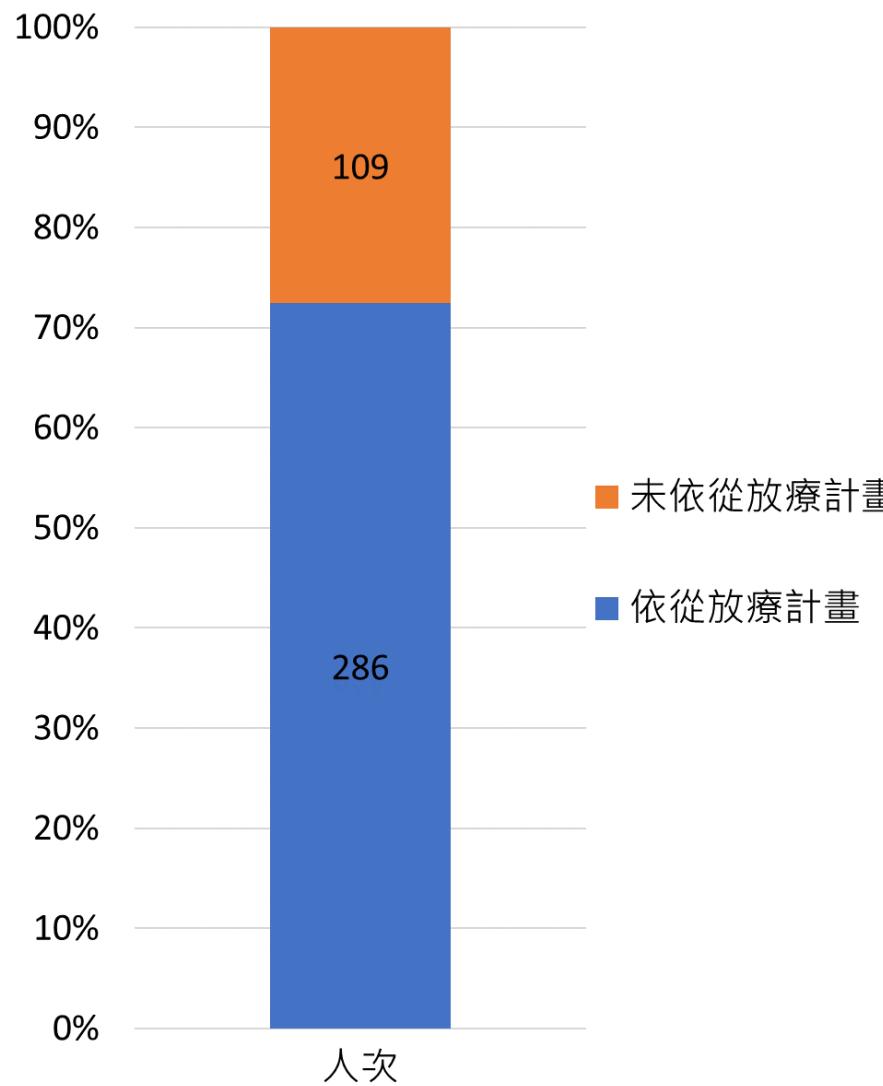


病人安全文化調查統計			
構面 年度	團隊合作	單位安全的風氣	對工作的滿意
2015年 (TRM未運用時)	75	68.9	72.1
2016年	88.9	85.7	85.8

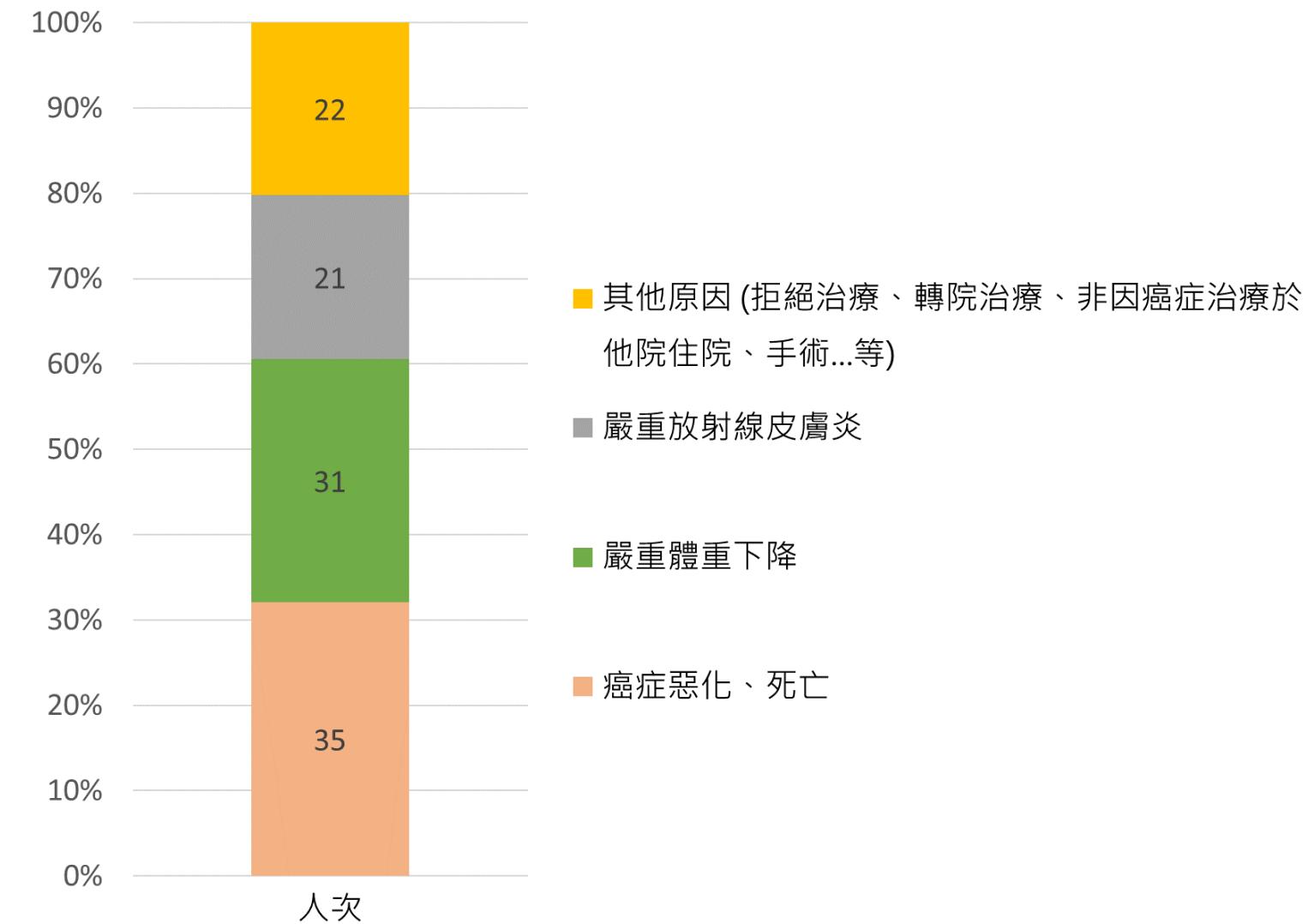


了解問題

106-107年放療依從性



106-107年末依從性原因





願景及設定目標

放射治療療程中，協助病人營養照護，可減少病人因營養不足導致體重下降，降低病人中斷治療天數，進而提升病人放射治療計畫依從性。



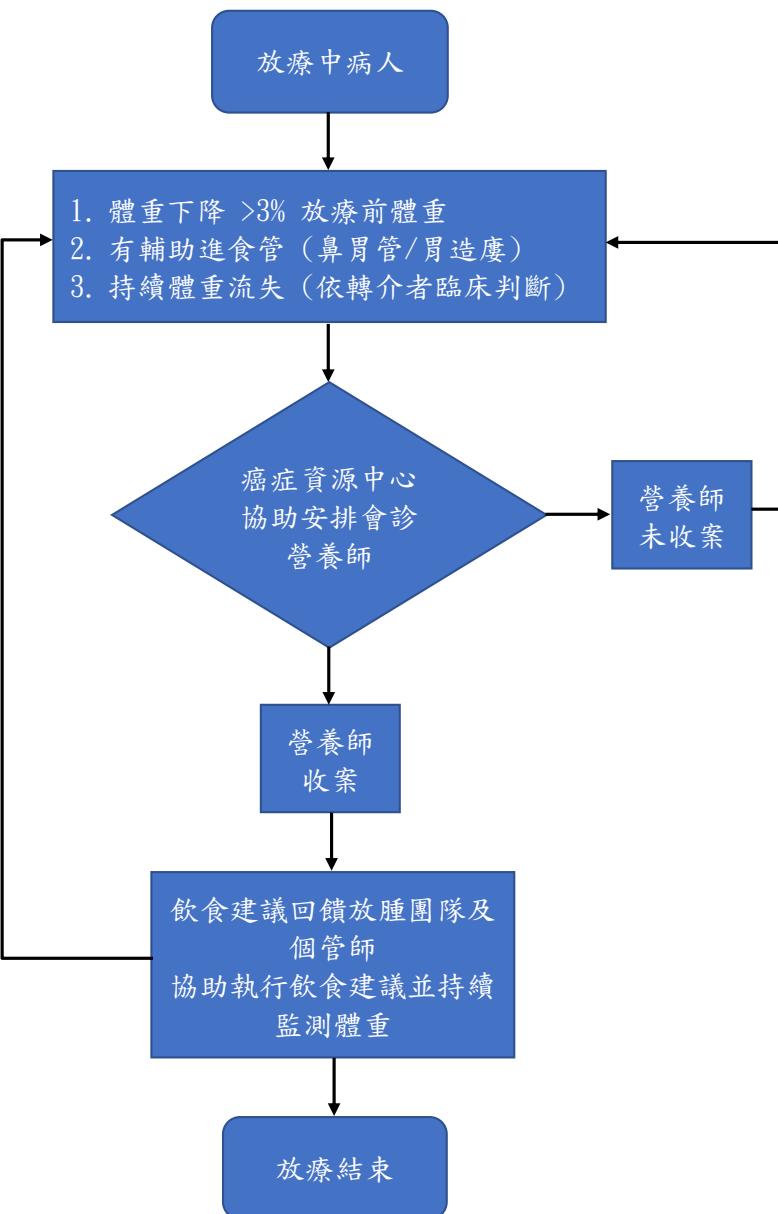
憑一口氣，點一盞燈，有燈就有人

建立跨科室及跨領域合作行動團隊 (IPP)

角色	部門	職稱	任務分工
主任	放射腫瘤科	醫師	統籌規劃、門診病人整體評估
組長	放射腫瘤科	放射師	跨科部工作協調、體重監測及營養諮詢轉介
成員	營養科	營養師	個人化癌症營養諮詢
	放射腫瘤科	放射師	體重監測及營養諮詢轉介
	放射腫瘤科	放射師	體重監測及營養諮詢轉介
	放射腫瘤科	護理師	體重監測記錄
	癌症防治中心	個案管理師	體重監測及營養諮詢轉介
	癌症防治中心	癌症資源中心社工員	協調病人及營養師諮詢會談 時間地點
	品質管理中心	管理師	品管手法教育訓練及 醫療品質改善應用



建立體重監測及營養諮詢轉介流程





實踐行動計畫 - 知易行難，自我鞭策



成效監測機制

KPI : C3 - 門診頭頸癌病人體重下降營養轉介比例

指標負責人：陳詩韻

I.背景說明：

接受放療病人因營養相關知識缺乏造成治療期間攝食熱量不足，導致體重下降，常影響生活品質，藉由轉介營養師來增進病人及家屬營養相關知識，並提供飲食建議藉以進行營養照護介入。

II.關鍵指標定義及目標值：

分子：分母中有轉介營養師之病人數 分母：放療療程中有體重下降趨勢之 Curative intent 頭頸癌病人數。

目標值： $\geq 80\%/\text{季}$

III.現況分析與對策構想：

現況分析：

- 已建立體重下降趨勢之病人監測及營養師轉介機制。
- 照護模式已通過癌症診療品質認證。

對策構想：

- 持續監測與轉介機制。

V.績效追蹤：

項目	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月	小計
目標值	$\geq 80\%/\text{季}$			$\geq 80\%/\text{季}$			$\geq 80\%/\text{季}$			$\geq 80\%/\text{季}$			
轉介營養師之病人(人次)	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	2	1	0	3	4	17
療程中有體重下降趨勢之病人(人次)	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	1	0	3	5	24
實際體重下降營養轉介比例(%)	33%	40%	87.5%	87.5%	70.8%								
達成率(%)	42%	50%	100%	100%	88.5%								

IV.行動計畫執行內容：

- 完成108年度監測後調整109年度目標值。
- 2019年增加針對接受治癒性治療之食道癌病人進行監測。

VI.績效差異分析/改善對策/未來行動：

差異分析	正向因素	負向因素
人員/機器/材料/方法/環境/其它	營養照護團隊介入之概念已於放腫團隊建立	目前僅針對頭頸癌進行監測與轉介
改善對策/未來行動	逐步擴展至全癌別	

KPI : C4 - 頭頸癌病人體重下降小於治療前10%比例

指標負責人：陳詩韻

I.背景說明：

減少病人放療過程中因營養不足所造成之體重減輕，以增加病患身體活動力與生活品質。

II.關鍵指標定義及目標值：

病人第一次放腫科之體重評估（排除無法評估體重之病人），與治療結束前療程中最後一次體重評估，兩者體重減少之差距小於第一次放腫科測量體重之10%的比例。分子：體重減少差距小於10%之人數，分母：可評估體重之頭頸癌放療病人數。

目標值： $\geq 80\%/\text{季}$

III.現況分析與對策構想：

現況分析：

- 已建立放療病人體重下降等於或超過10%的監測。
- 僅針對頭頸癌病人。

對策構想：

- 逐步將監測擴展至食道癌等其他亦常見療程中體重下降之癌別。
- 分析106-107年比較實施HBSC「KPI: C3 門診頭頸癌病人體重下降營養轉介比例」後108年之全癌別因營養不足體重流失導致治療中斷是否改善。

V.績效追蹤：

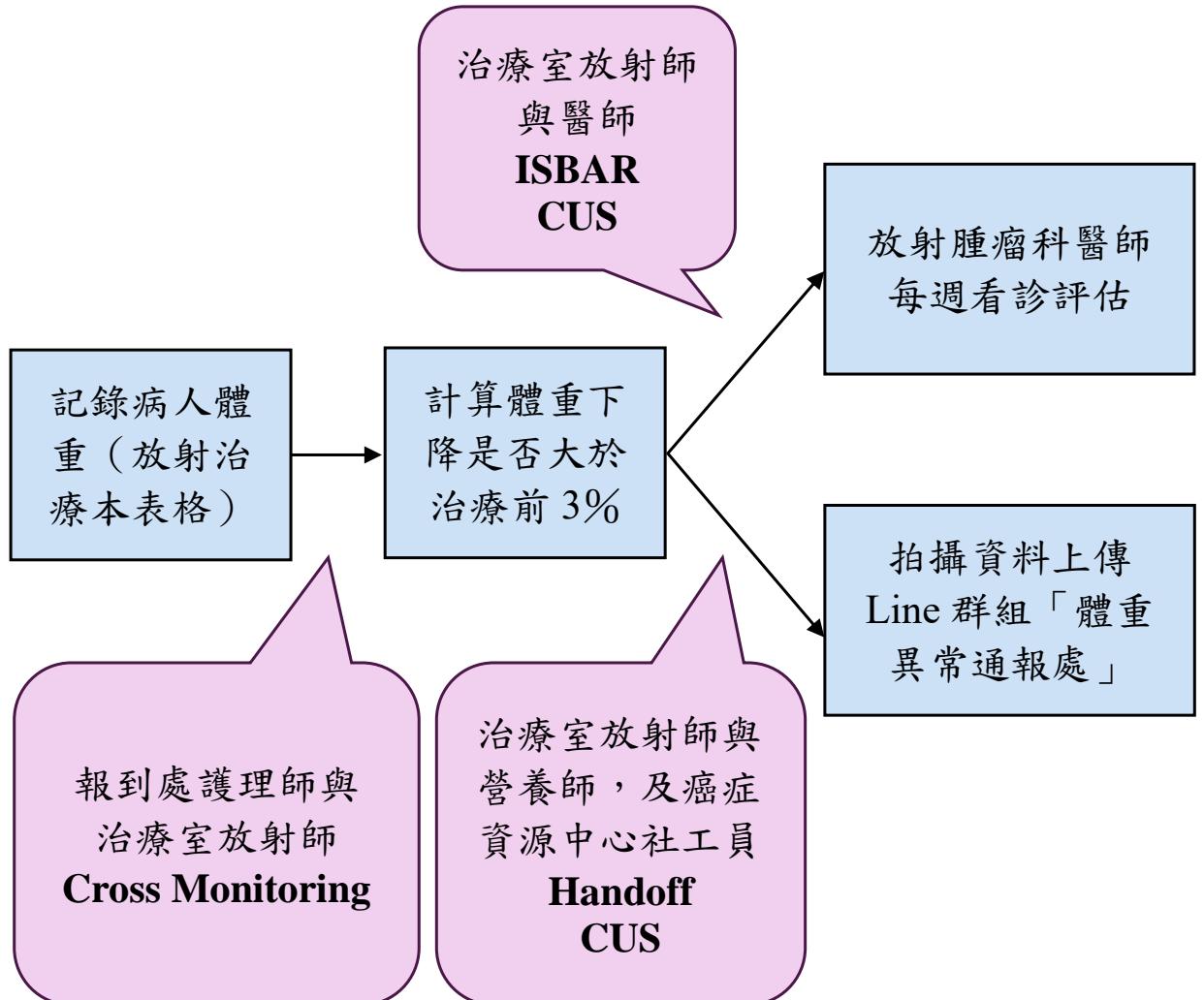
項目	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月	小計
目標值	$\geq 80\%/\text{季}$			$\geq 80\%/\text{季}$			$\geq 80\%/\text{季}$			$\geq 80\%/\text{季}$			
體重減少差距小於10%之病人(人次)	0	2	2	4	3	1	6	3	3	2	2	6	34
可評估體重之頭頸癌放療病人(人次)	1	2	2	4	3	2	7	4	3	4	3	7	42
實際值(體重下降小於治療前10%比例(%)	80%			88.9%			85.7%			71.4%			80.9%
達成率(%)	100%			100%			100%			89%			100%

VI.績效差異分析/改善對策/未來行動：

差異分析	正向因素	負向因素
人員/機器/材料/方法/環境/其它	放腫團隊對於監測及檢討改善之執行已熟悉	涵盖癌別不足
改善對策/未來行動	自109年起增加食道癌之監測	



新問題、溝通、改善

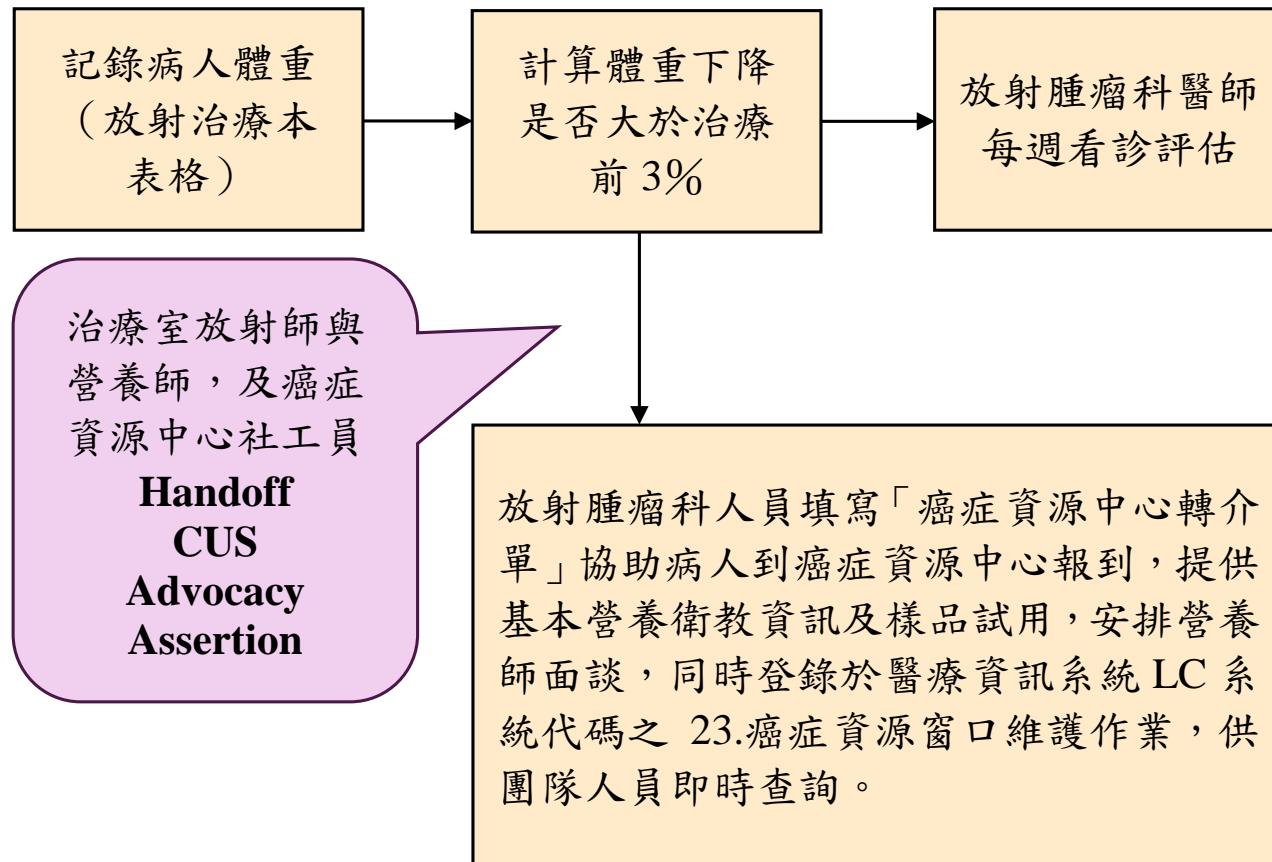


TRM所解決之初始流程問題

問題	TRM構面	TRM策略工具/執行項目
沒有門診營養照護團隊	Leadership	Brief 組成團隊 凝聚目標共識 團隊角色分工
如何不影響原職務工作流程？	Leadership	Brief 了解團隊成員工作量 可求助的人員 可利用的資源
營養諮詢轉介通報如何達成立即性，不漏報？	Communication	Handoff 確實交班病人體重記錄表 成立Line群組「體重異常通報處」
體重未記錄 體重數字有疑慮	Situation Monitoring	Cross Monitoring 放射師拿放射治療本核對治療病人身分與治療部位時，查看體重數據，若有問題須與護理師互相提醒
體重在營養諮詢後仍持續下降	Mutual Support	CUS 與醫師及營養師表示再三關切病人體重下降
醫師沒注意病人體重在下降	Communication	ISBAR 每週看診時以ISBAR要領系統性、結構性、有條理地傳達訊息給醫師



持續溝通與精進



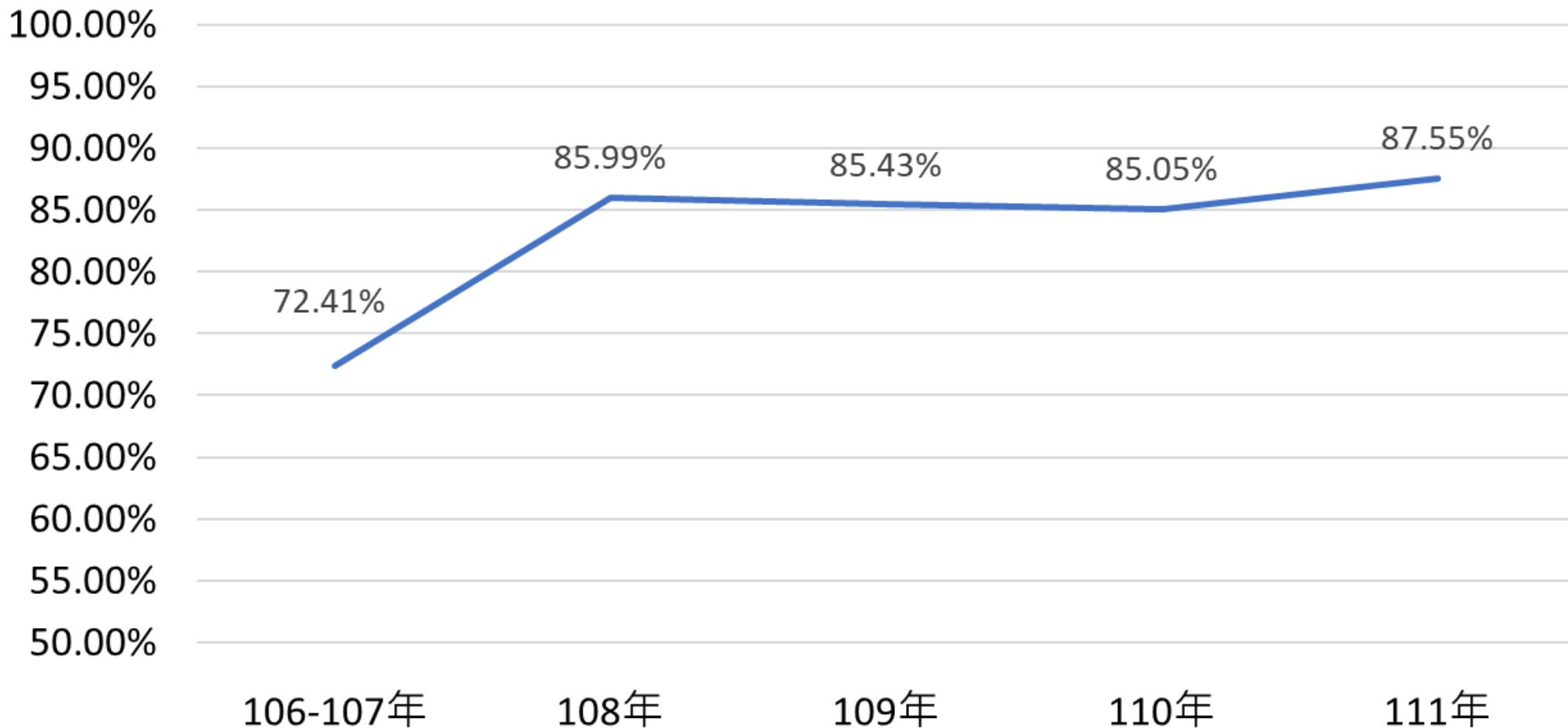
TRM所解決之再檢視後流程問題

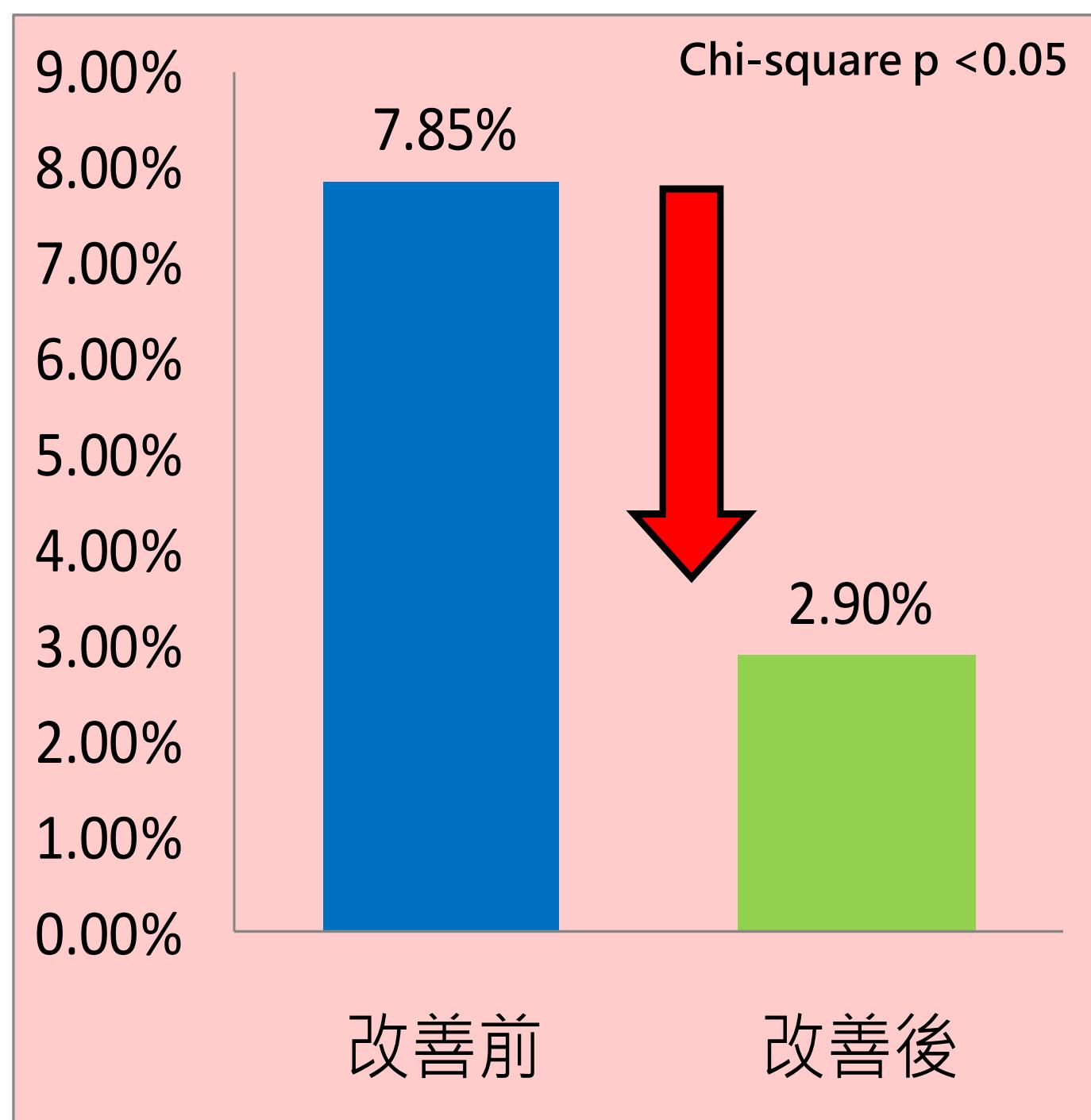
問題	TRM構面	TRM策略工具/執行項目
癌症資源中心人員 離職、營養師繁忙， 無人填寫營養諮詢 Excel表單	Leadership	Huddle 填寫「癌症資源中心轉介單」進行轉介 以醫院資訊系統「癌症資源窗口維護作業 程式」取代Excel表單 Debrief 重新檢視團隊成員分工 補足癌症資源中心人員缺額
因人力問題導致轉介 成效變差	Mutual Support	Advocacy 堅持以病人為中心的營養諮詢轉介 Assertion 108年頭頸癌病人放療期間體重維持良好



成功之後持之以恆

放療依從性





個人化營養諮詢轉介
介入後
因營養不足導致嚴重體重下降
而無法完成放療的比例
降低

持續地監測分析才能發現根本原因

KPI : C4 - 頭頸癌+食道癌病人體重下降小於治療前 10% 比例 指標負責人：陳詩韻

I.背景說明：

減少病人放療過程中因營養不足所造成之體重減輕，以增加病患身體活動力與生活品質。

II.關鍵指標定義及目標值：病人第一次放腫科之體重評估（排除無法評估體重之病人），與治療結束前療程中最後一次體重評估，兩者體重減少之差距小於第一次放腫科測量體重之10%的比例。分子：體重減少差距小於10%之人數，分母：可評估體重之頭頸癌+食道癌放療病人數。

目標值： $\geq 85\%/\text{季}$

III.現況分析與對策構想：

現況分析：

- 已建立放療病人體重下降等於或超過10%的監測。
- 頭頸癌+食道癌病人皆有監測。
- 108年全癌別因營養不足體重流失導致治療中斷比例從之前兩年的7.85%下降至2.9%。
- 無法將營養建議回饋至原團隊。

對策構想：

- 運用TRM手法進行團隊共識凝聚。
- 逐案分析嚴重體重流失個案的原因。

V.績效追蹤：

項目	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月	小計
目標值	$\geq 85\%/\text{季}$			$\geq 85\%/\text{季}$			$\geq 85\%/\text{季}$			$\geq 85\%/\text{季}$			
體重減少差距小於10%之病人(人次)	9	9	13	12	10	4	6	8	11	9	8	13	112
可評估體重之頭頸癌放療病人(人次)	10	11	13	14	10	4	6	10	12	9	8	13	120
實際值 (體重下降小於治療前10%比例(%))	91%			93%			89%			100%			93.3%
達成率(%)	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		

IV.行動計畫執行內容：

- 已於3-6 TRM 初階課程後，進行跨團隊(放腫+癌防)討論體重監測及營養諮詢轉介所遇到之營養建議無法充分回饋至放腫團隊的問題。
- 於年度結束時逐案分析嚴重體重流失個案的原因。

VI.績效差異分析/改善對策/未來行動：

差異分析	正向因素	負向因素
人員/機器/材料方法/環境/其它	放腫團隊對於監測及檢討改善之執行已熟悉	嚴重體重下降病人皆無輔助進食管
改善對策/未來行動	臨床推動SDM主題「預行放射治療頭頸癌病人，需要放置何種輔助進食管？」	

109年8人發生嚴重體重流失 ($>10\%$)

其中7人為頭頸癌，
皆無輔助進食管置放*

*108年4人，亦皆無置放輔助進食管

決策輔助工具Patient Decision Aid (PDA) 開發過程

研發流程	工作項目	時程			108 年		109 年		110 年				負責人	方法	地點
		5月	7月	8月	9月	11月	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
啟動	團隊會議												陳玉芯		癌防中心辦公室
決策需求調查	病人/家屬代表及臨床使用者訪談												陳玉芯	個別面談、問卷調查	彰濱秀傳
設計草案	2019 年度醫病共享決策工作坊												劉育昌、陳玉芯、楊靜雯		人文藝術館會議室
	文獻回顧												劉育昌、陳玉芯	網路搜尋	
	PDA 草案撰寫												陳玉芯		
初稿整合、轉化與測試	SDM 推廣師資工作坊												楊靜雯		彰化基督教醫院
	2020 年醫病共享決策成果發表暨頒獎典禮												劉育昌		張榮發基金會
	PDA 草案優化及初稿完成												劉育昌	參考成果發表標竿醫院實績	
	α test												劉育昌	口頭或問卷訪談非開發過程相關病人及醫師對初稿之意見	
	β test												劉育昌	使用初稿進行病人實際測試	門診
定稿與發行													劉育昌	逐案實施	門診、病房
評估實際使用成效													楊靜雯	問卷	門診、病房

您即將接受放射治療， 要如何選擇醫師建議的輔助進食管？ (包括鼻胃管及胃造瘻術)



●前言

放射治療在開始三週後，因為嘴巴或喉嚨破皮引起吃東西會痛，導致吃不夠而變瘦。經由輔助進食管灌食液體營養品，避免從嘴巴吃東西並維持體重，達到持續治療及維持生活品質的目標。

●適用對象 / 適用狀況

即將接受放射治療的頭頸癌病人，符合下列條件之一：

- 1.進行同步放射治療及化學治療 (CCRT)，或同步放射治療及標靶治療 (Bio-RT)
- 2.治療前有吞嚥困難合併體重下降
- 3.兩種共病症以上且年紀滿70歲^(註1)
- 4.身體狀況無法完全獨立生活自理 (ECOG PS>2) ^(註2)

^{註1}：共病症：糖尿病、高血壓、心血管疾病、慢性腎病變、慢性病毒性肝炎、肝硬化、慢性阻塞性肺病、結核病、人類免疫不全病毒感染。

^{註2}：請與醫師或引導員討論

●疾病或健康議題簡介

當治療中口腔及咽部黏膜發炎及破損，會使您在咀嚼或吞嚥食物時感覺疼痛，有一半的病人因而減少進食量造成體重下降，而體重下降超過 5% 會使五年無病存活率^(註3)下降一成。輔助進食管包括鼻胃管及胃造瘻術，能幫助您在發生吞嚥困難時，經由灌食液體營養品維持身體的營養需求。

輔助進食管放置的時機分為預防性（治療開始前即放置）與治療性（視需要才放置），兩者在治療完成時對體重的下降幅度的影響沒有明顯差別。預防性放置可能減少因吞嚥困難而需要住院的天數，以及增加治療完成後半年的生活品質，但可能有較高的機會需長期依賴輔助進食管。

^{註3}：請與醫師或引導員討論

●醫療選項簡介

※鼻胃管（鼻胃管皆為治療性，不一定由醫師放置）

- 1.健保鼻胃管
- 2.矽膠鼻胃管
- 3.兩段式鼻胃管

※胃造瘻術

1.經皮內視鏡胃造瘻術（預防性），由腸胃內科醫師放置

2.經皮透視攝影導引胃造瘻術（預防性或治療性），由放射科醫師放置



P1



P2

更換時間	0	1	2	3	4	5
生活影響	0	1	2	3	4	5
疼痛影響	0	1	2	3	4	5

對於上面提供的資訊，您是否已經了解呢？

1. 我知道經胃管置入及造口術灌食管之費用？

是 否 不知道

2. 我知道經胃管置入及造口術灌食管之差別？

是 否 不知道

3. 我知道經胃管置入及造口術灌食管之更換時間？

是 否 不知道

4. 我知道經胃管置入及造口術灌食管之生活影響？

是 否 不知道

5. 我知道經胃管置入及造口術灌食管之疼痛影響？

●您目前比較想要選擇的方式是：

- 健保鼻胃管
- 經皮內視鏡胃造瘻術
- 矽膠鼻胃管
- 經皮透視攝影導引胃造瘻術
- 兩段式鼻胃管
- 目前無法決定，想與家人或醫療團隊討論

●請透過以下四個步驟來幫助您做決定

◎步驟一、選項的比較

優缺點、風險

選項 比較項目	鼻胃管	胃造瘻術
優點	經由鼻孔插入進食管，身上無傷口。	1.不經鼻腔及咽部，減少刺激黏膜所帶來的疼痛或不適。 2.穿衣後其他人不易察覺有進食管。 3.經皮內視鏡胃造瘻管較不易阻塞。 (經皮透視攝影導引胃造瘻仍有阻塞顧慮) 4.更換頻率較鼻胃管長。 5.較不易滑脫。
缺點	1.需經過鼻腔及咽部，易刺激黏膜引起疼痛或不適。 2.較不美觀。 3.較易阻塞。 4.更換頻率較胃造瘻術短。 5.較易滑脫。	1.上腹皮膚有進食管插入皮膚的傷口。 2.需在執行胃鏡檢查或X光透視攝影時插入。
對平均體重 變化的影響	增加0.32公斤	增加0.28公斤
風險	吸入胃容物 (6-9%) ^(註4)	傷口感染 (0.9-1%) ^(註5)

^{註4} : Gutierrez et al. Radiology. 1991 Mar;178(3):759-62

^{註5} : Kohli et al. Gastrointest Endosc. 2021 May;93(5):1077-1085.e1

要做的事

選項 比較項目	健保 鼻胃管	矽膠 鼻胃管	兩段式 鼻胃管	胃造瘻術
放置人員	護理師、專科護理師、醫師			腸胃內科或放射科醫師
費用	健保給付			自費 (數百元) 經皮內視鏡胃造瘻術：自費 (數千元) 經皮透視攝影導引胃造瘻術：健保給付
材質	略硬			軟
更換頻率	7天			一個月 療程中不需更換
影響外觀	會			戴口罩即看不到 有衣物遮蓋，不影響外觀
影響沐浴	不會			輕微，須維持伤口乾燥
造成疼痛 或不適	插入時經過發炎的咽部黏膜可能會有疼痛感，吞嚥時會覺得喉嚨不適。			術後數天可能會有傷口的疼痛感，之後不拉扯即無明顯疼痛或不適。

施術示意圖



您上面提供的資訊，您是否已經了解呢？

管及胃造瘻術費用？----- 是 否 不知道

管及胃造瘻管材質之差別？----- 是 否 不知道

管及胃造瘻管之更換頻率？----- 是 否 不知道

管及胃造瘻術對外觀的影響？----- 是 否 不知道

管及胃造瘻術對沐浴的影響？----- 是 否 不知道

管及胃造瘻術會不會造成疼痛或不適？----- 是 否 不知道

現在確認好選擇哪種輔助進食管了嗎？

經皮內視鏡胃造瘻術

經皮透視攝影導引胃造瘻術

目前無法決定，想與家人或醫療團隊討論

您，您可以列印及攜帶此份結果與您的主治醫師討論。

yes in patients undergoing definitive chemoradiation therapy for head-and-neck cancer: [Oncol Biol Phys. 2012 Nov 1;84\(3\):581-9.](#)

nt loss during and after radiotherapy in patients with head and neck cancer: A longitudinal [J Clin Oncol. 2013 Sep 3:109\(5\):1093-9.](#)

is a major prognostic indicator for disease-specific survival in patients with head and neck [Br J Cancer. 2013 Sep 3:109\(5\):1093-9.](#)

of percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy versus nasogastric tubes for enteral feeding in [J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol. 2008 Oct;52\(5\):503-10.](#)

ylactic percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) tube placement on swallowing and s [Jpn J Radiat Oncol. 2013 Jun;52\(6\):152-75.](#)

s reactive gastrostomy tube placement in advanced head and neck cancer treated with [Jpn J Radiat Oncol. 2013 Dec;52\(12\):152-75.](#)

diotherapy: A systematic review. [Oral Oncol. 2018 Dec;77:87-81.](#)

P3

P4

Draft
Finished BEFORE
AFTER

醫師判斷病人需求，並啟動SDM

由醫師或衛教師、個管師利用輔助工具解釋，並確認病人喜好

否

病人進行決策

是

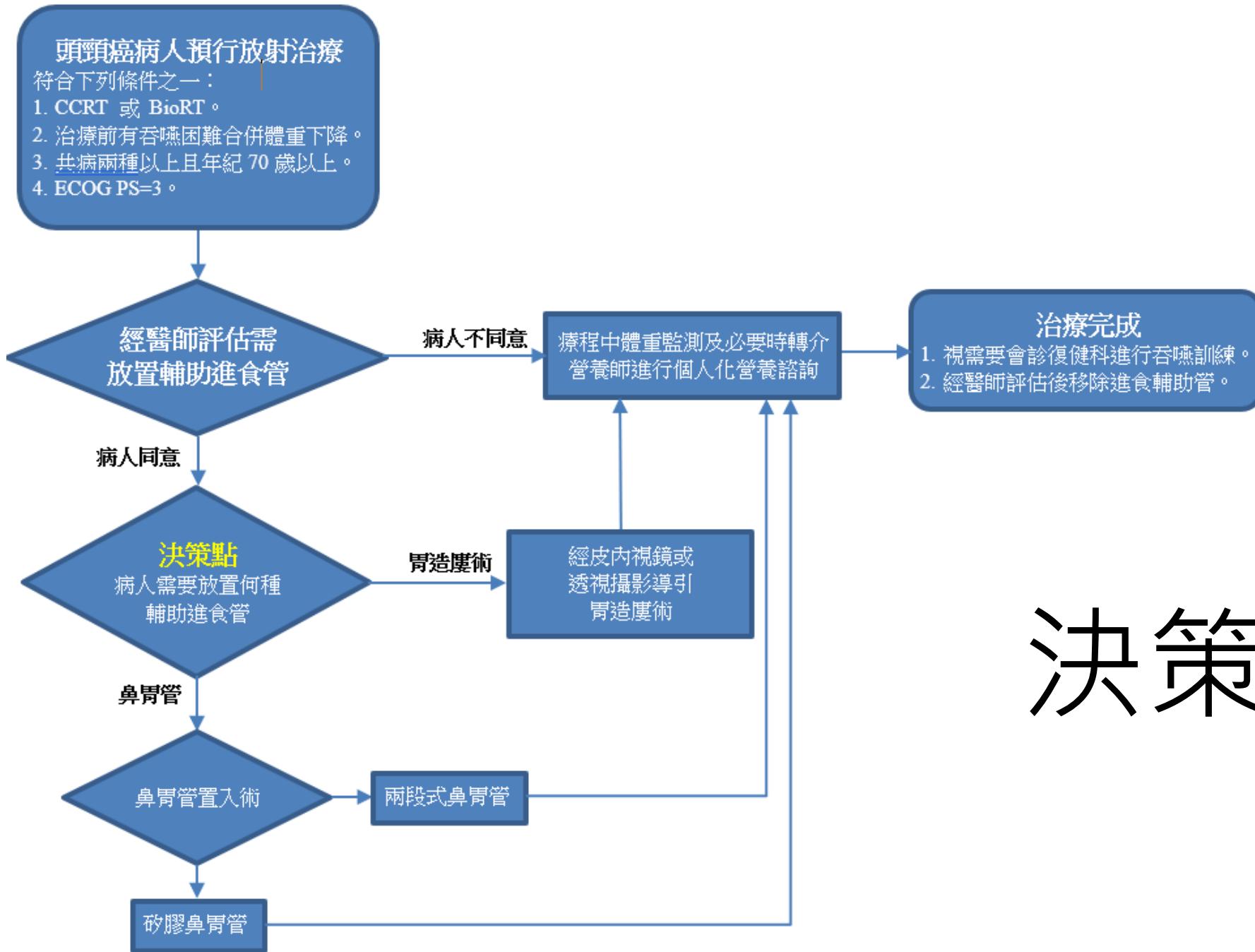
病人/家屬確認醫療決策

執行並安排治療計畫

評值

SDM 團隊

角色	部門	職稱	任務分工
主任	放射腫瘤科	醫師	導引員及衛教
成員	放射腫瘤科	放射師	執行秘書
	血液腫瘤科	醫師	化學治療及衛教
	癌症防治中心	個案管理師	導引員及衛教
	醫學影像部	醫師	經皮透視攝影導引胃造廈
	胃腸肝膽科	醫師	經皮內視鏡胃造廈
	復健科	醫師	吞嚥復健
	門診	護理師	導引員、衛教及問卷發放回收與統計



收案及統計方法

- 條件
 - (1)進行同步放射治療及化學治療 (CCRT) , 或同步放射治療及標靶治療 (Bio-RT) 。
 - (2)治療前有吞嚥困難合併體重下降。
 - (3)兩種共病症以上且年滿70歲以上。
 - (4)身體狀況完全無法生活自理 (ECOG PS>2) 。
- SDM導入由醫師在**門診或住院時啟動** (team talk) , 運用PDA與病人討論，說明項目包括進食管放置的重要性、進食管種類及特性、放置方式、及進食管種類的比較等相關資訊。於當下說明完畢後，或再次門診及住院時，詢問病人對PDA內容理解程度並提供再次說明討論的機會 (option talk) ，若病人已充分理解PDA內容，則進行偏好診斷，並依其價值觀進行共享決策 (decision talk) 。
- 收案期間為**110年1月1日至111年8月31日**，收案資料項目包括病人偏好、放療是否依計畫完成、是否放置進食管、是否有體重下降，統計方法以勝算比 (Odds Ratio , OR) 來計算未置放進食管與明顯體重下降 (>5%) 及放療未完成的相關性，計算軟體使用網際網路線上程式 (網址：https://www.medcalc.org/calc/odds_ratio.php) 進行統計意義分析。

臨床運用成果效益

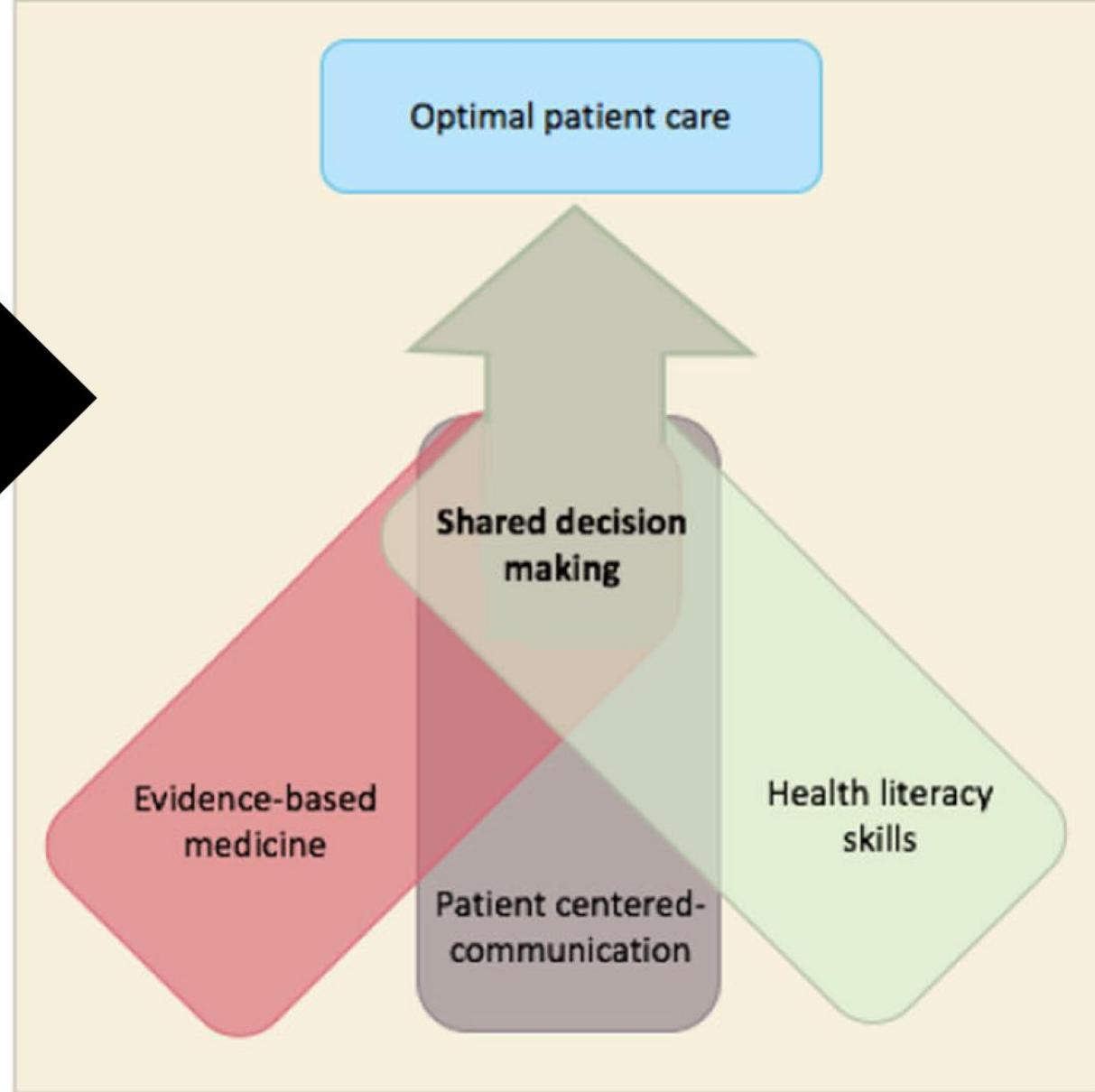
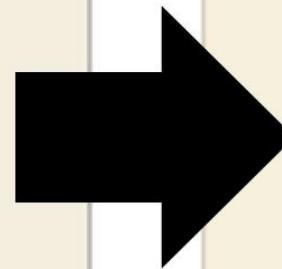
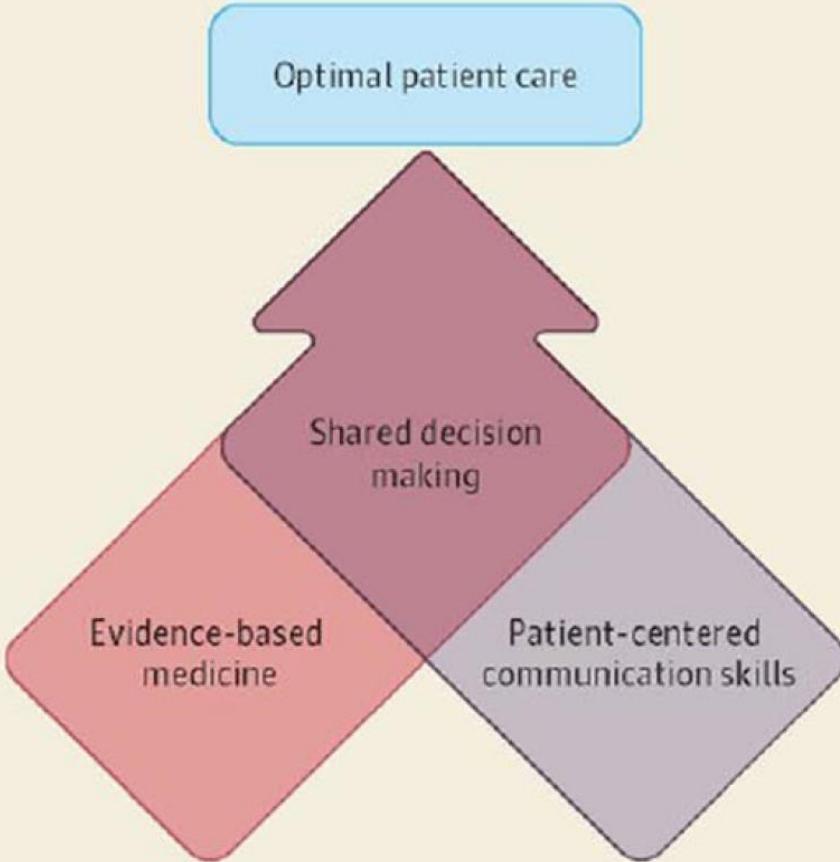
- **共收案33位**病人，其中31位進行CCRT或Bio-RT，2位70歲以上且有兩種共病。
- SDM後偏好鼻胃管有10位(3位進行SDM時仍有術後鼻胃管)，偏好胃造廔術有9位，偏好進食管置放但鼻胃管或胃造廔術**無法決策有2位**，**12位拒絕進食管置放**。
- **6位**病人有**嚴重體重流失(>10%)**，**1位**雖有進食管但是超過4%體重下降(**延遲**)才改變原本不置放之偏好，且無親友照護**灌食依從性不佳**，另**5位**皆**無進食管置放**。
- 有17位病人接受進食管置放(1位於體重下降超過4%後改變原本拒絕進食管置放的偏好，2位因醫療考量改空腸造口，14位按照原本偏好)，**體重下降4%前(及時)置放進食管有15位**，**延遲置放有2位**。
- 16位病人無明顯體重(<5%)下降，其餘**17位**皆有**明顯體重下降**(5位嚴重體重流失)，原因為**延遲(2位)**或**無置放(11位)**進食管、4位雖有進食管但病情惡化產生惡病質(1位)或無法負擔營養品(經濟毒性，3位)。
- 8位未完成療程原因為**延遲(1位)**或**無置放進食管(5位)**、惡病質死於感染(1位)、嚴重黏膜炎(1位)。
- 未置放進食管亦無明顯體重下降病人有4位，皆為放療照射範圍較小(2位為單側照射，1位為第一期聲門癌僅照射喉嚨，1位療程中積極使用含EPA營養品)。

及時置放進食管減少明顯體重下降

	無明顯體重 下降 (N=15)	明顯體重 下降(N=18)	p-Value	OR (95% CI)
及時置放 進食管	11	4	0.01	9.63 (1.95-47.44)
未置放或 延遲置放 進食管	4	14		1.00 (ref.)

及時置放進食管與放療依從性

	依從放療計畫 (N=25)	未依從放療計畫 (N=8)	p-Value	OR (95% CI)
及時置放進食管	13	2	0.19	3.25 (0.55-19.32)
未置放或延遲置放進食管	12	6		1.00 (ref.)



“Health literacy was positively associated with adherence, and this association was significantly higher among non-medication regimens...”

“Health literacy interventions increased both health literacy and adherence outcomes.”

“Health literacy interventions had a greater effect on adherence in samples of lower income and of racial ethnic minority patients...”

您即將接受放射治療 要如何選擇進食管路？

醫療選項比較

	鼻胃管	胃造瘻術
	 	
施術過程	不用麻醉,有需要可立即置放,沒有傷口。	1.上腹皮膚有進食管插入的傷口 2.執行胃鏡檢查或X光透視攝影時插入
外觀	經由鼻孔插入,管路外露。	穿衣後他人不易察覺有進食管
費用	健保給付／約350元	經皮透視攝影導引胃造瘻術→健保給付 經皮內視鏡胃造瘻術→3000-7500元
更換頻率	約一個月	療程中不需更換
照護方式	1.需留意管路固定是否確實,易因拉扯而滑脫。 2.較易阻塞,灌食藥物需要注意確實磨粉。 3.需注意壓瘡。 4.不影響沐浴。	1.需學習管路傷口換藥方式。 2.不易滑脫。 3.較不易阻塞(經皮透視攝影導引胃造瘻管徑較細仍有阻塞顧慮)。 4.不建議泡澡。
疼痛感	需經過鼻腔及咽部,易刺激黏膜引起疼痛或不適。	置放後數天需止痛藥,一週後傷口即沒有明顯疼痛。
體重	平均上升0.32公斤	平均上升0.28公斤
風險	 吸入胃內未消化食物 (6-9%) 	傷口感染 (0.9-1%) 

您目前比較想要選擇的方式是：

鼻胃管。

經皮內視鏡胃造瘻術。

經皮透視攝影導引胃造瘻術。

目前無法決定,想與家人或醫療團隊討論。彰濱秀傳醫院放射腫瘤科團隊關心您



結論

- 導入SDM後，HBSC監測110-111年嚴重體重流失的根治性放療頭頸癌病人有8位，其中3位因病人拒絕或主治醫師因素未進行SDM收案，嚴重體重流失病人下降至5人（108-109年為11位）。
- 進食管可有效改善頭頸癌接受放療病人明顯體重下降的風險，而對放療完成的依從性影響亦有正向的趨勢，但未達統計意義。

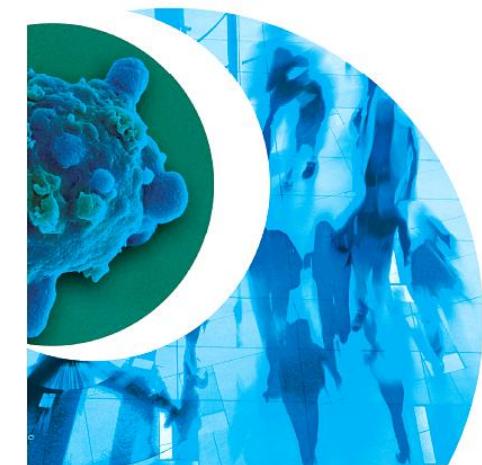


European Journal of Cancer

Review

Practice changing data and emerging concepts from recent radiation therapy randomised clinical trials

Sophie Espenel ^{a,*}, Cyrus Chargari ^{a,b}, Pierre Blanchard ^{a,c,d},
 Sophie Bockel ^a, Daphne Morel ^a, Sofia Rivera ^{a,e}, Antonin Levy ^{a,c,e},
 Eric Deutsch ^{a,c,e,1}



^a Gustave Roussy, Département de Radiothérapie, F-94805, Villejuif, France

^b Institut de Recherche Biomédicale des Armées, F-91220, Brétigny sur Orge, France

^c Université Paris-Saclay, Faculté de Médecine, F-94270, Le Kremlin Bicêtre, France

^d Oncostat, Inserm U-1018, F-94805, Villejuif, France

^e Université Paris-Saclay, Inserm U-1030, Laboratoire de Radiothérapie Moléculaire et d'Innovation Thérapeutique, F-94805, Villejuif, France

Rethinking drug-irradiation Interactions

Chemotherapy and target therapies

Newer radiosensitizers

Radioimmunotherapy



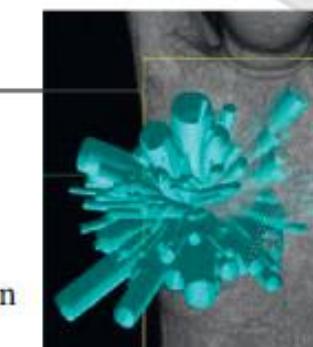
Treatment intensification

Radiotherapy gaining ground

Dose escalation or hyperfractionation

Reinforcing induction/consolidation treatments

Local ablative treatments in oligometastatic patients

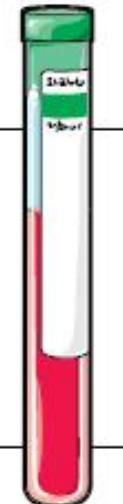


Personalized radiation therapy

MRI integration

Nuclear medicine integration

Surrogate biomarkers



Enhancing patients quality of life and satisfaction with similar outcomes

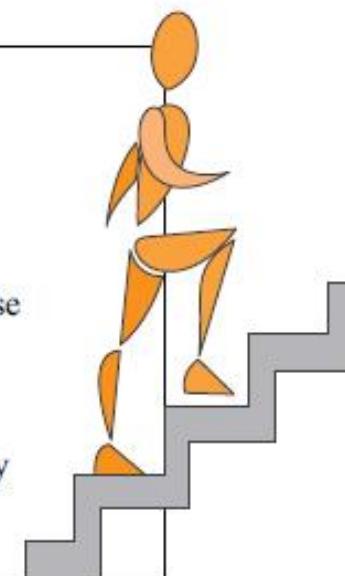
(Ultra)hypofractionated radiotherapy

Refining radiotherapy indications, timing and dose

Shared decision making

Reducing side effects with high-tech radiotherapy

Symptomatic care development





我們真的需要 SDM 嗎？ 醫療觀點

World Journal of Urology (2021) 39:4327–4333
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00345-021-03782-7

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Differences in treatment choices between prostate cancer patients using a decision aid and patients receiving care as usual: results from a randomized controlled trial

Romy E. D. Lamers¹ · Maarten Cuypers² · Marieke de Vries³ · Lonneke V. van de Poll-Franse^{4,5,6} · J. L. H. Ruud Bosch⁷ ·

Paul J. M. Kil⁸

¹ Department of Urology, University Medical Center, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Abstract

Objective To determine whether or not decision aid (DA) use influences treatment decisions in patients with low and intermediate risk prostate cancer (PC).

Patients and methods In a cluster randomized controlled trial, patients were randomized to either DA use (DA group) or no DA use (control group). Between 2014 and 2016, newly diagnosed patients with low or intermediate risk PC were recruited in 18 hospitals in the Netherlands. DA users had access to a web-based DA that provided general PC information, PC-treatment information, and values clarification exercises to elicit personal preferences towards the treatment options. Control group patients received care as usual. Differences in treatment choice were analysed using multilevel logistic regressions. Differences in eligible treatment options between groups were compared using Pearson Chi-square tests.

Results Informed consent was given by 382 patients (DA group $N=273$, control group $N=109$). Questionnaire response rate was 88% ($N=336$). Active surveillance (AS) was an option for 38%, radical prostatectomy (RP) for 98%, external beam radiotherapy (EBRT) for 88%, and brachytherapy (BT) for 79% of patients. DA users received AS significantly more often than control group. Patients (29 vs 16%, $p=0.01$), whereas the latter more often chose BT (29 vs 18%, $p<0.01$). No differences were found between groups regarding RP and EBRT. DA users who were not eligible for AS, received surgery more often compared to the control group (53 vs 35%, $p=0.01$). Patient and disease characteristics were evenly distributed between groups.

Conclusion DA-using PC patients chose the AS treatment option more often than non-DA-using patients did.

我們真的需要 SDM 嗎？ 病人觀點

Review > Semin Oncol Nurs. 2021 Dec;37(6):151226. doi: 10.1016/j.soncn.2021.151226.

Epub 2021 Nov 7.

Supportive Roles of the Health Care Team Throughout the Illness Trajectory of Bladder Cancer Patients Undergoing Radical Cystectomy: A Qualitative Study Exploring the Patients' Perspectives

Elke Rammant ¹, Valérie Fonteyne ², Vincent Van Goethem ³, Sofie Verhaeghe ⁴, Anneleen Raes ⁵,
Mieke Van Hemelrijck ⁶, Nihal E Mohamed ⁷, Karel Decaestecker ⁸, Ann Van Hecke ⁹

Affiliations – collapse

Affiliations

¹ Department of Human Structure and Repair, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium. Electronic address: elke.rammant@ugent.be.

Abstract

Objectives: To explore patient perspectives of muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) on how the health care team and their social network can support them during their cancer trajectory.

Data sources: Sixteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with MIBC survivors who underwent radical cystectomies at Ghent University Hospital. The interviews were audiotaped, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed with an iterative content analysis approach.

Conclusion: Information to support people affected by bladder cancer (BC) in several aspects of their disease trajectory (eg, shared decision-making and self-management of their urinary diversion) was most important throughout the interviews (although type and source of required information varied). The clinical nurse specialist was important for informational and emotional support because receiving sufficient information might help patients reduce emotional stress. People affected by BC are still reluctant to consult a psychologist, and several barriers were indicated for this. Also physical needs in the early postoperative phase could be reduced with appropriate information. Communication skills of clinicians in the hospital and knowledge of general practitioners about the important aspects of BC care are also important aspects that should be further optimized. Furthermore, peer support groups and family members can offer important support throughout the BC pathway.

Implications for nursing practice: This study provides an overview of how people affected by BC want to be supported by their health care team and their social network. This overview can serve as a basis to develop educational interventions for both patients and health care professionals to guide restructuring of BC pathways and can also be used to develop future intervention studies to improve BC outcomes.

SDM Do Help General Surgeons to Communicate!

> Ann Surg. 2016 Jan;263(1):1-6. doi: 10.1097/SLA.0000000000001491.

Recommendations for Best Communication Practices to Facilitate Goal-concordant Care for Seriously Ill Older Patients With Emergency Surgical Conditions

Zara Cooper¹, Luca A Koritsanszky, Christy E Cauley, Julia L Frydman, Rachelle E Bernacki, Anne C Mosenthal, Atul A Gawande, Susan D Block

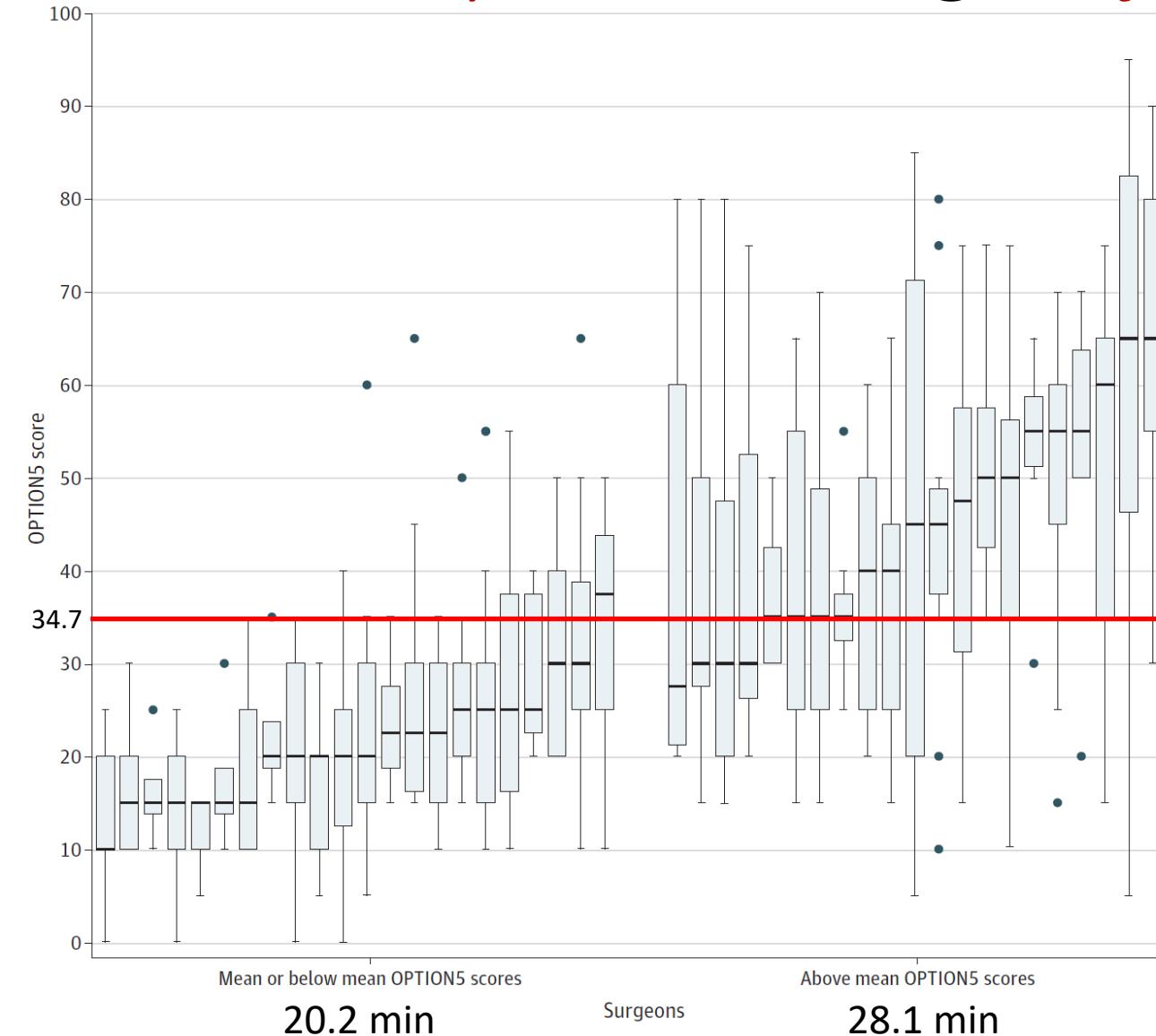
Affiliations — collapse

Affiliation

¹*Ariadne Labs, Boston, MA ^tDepartment of Surgery, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA [#]Center for Surgery and Public Health, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA [§]Department of Surgery, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA [¶]Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA ^{||}Department of Psychosocial Oncology and Palliative Care, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA ^{**}Department of Surgery, Rutgers New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ ^{##}Department of Psychiatry, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA ^{##}Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA.

- 9 key elements
- (1) formulating prognosis
- (2) creating a personal connection
- (3) disclosing information regarding the acute problem in the context of the underlying illness
- (4) establishing a shared understanding of the patient's condition
- (5) allowing silence and dealing with emotion
- (6) **describing surgical and palliative treatment options**
- (7) **eliciting patient's goals and priorities**
- (8) making a treatment recommendation
- (9) affirming ongoing support for the patient and family.

General Surgeon Use of SDM in Real World for Elderly Considering Major Surgery



- Use of shared decision-making increased when surgeons appeared reluctant to operate
- Longer conversations were associated with slightly higher OPTION5 scores
- 57% of high-scoring transcripts were 26 minutes long or less

378 surgical consultations were analyzed

Mean [SD] patient age, 71.9 [7.2] years

決策輔助工具測試

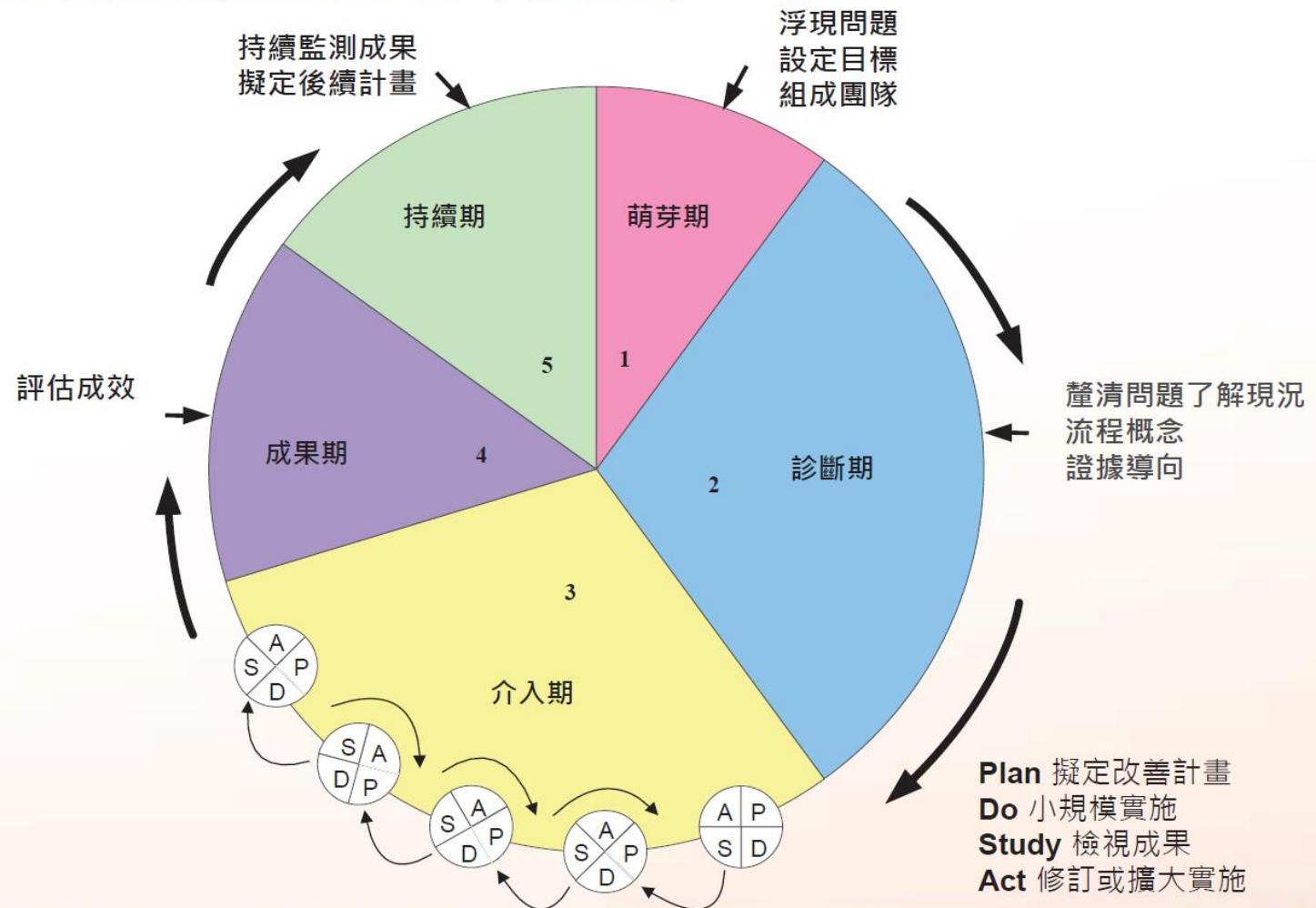
臺北市立聯合醫院 神經內科 / 失智症中心

劉建良 主任

2019/6/28

20JCT
QUALITY, WE TOGETHER!
攜手共進，追求品質

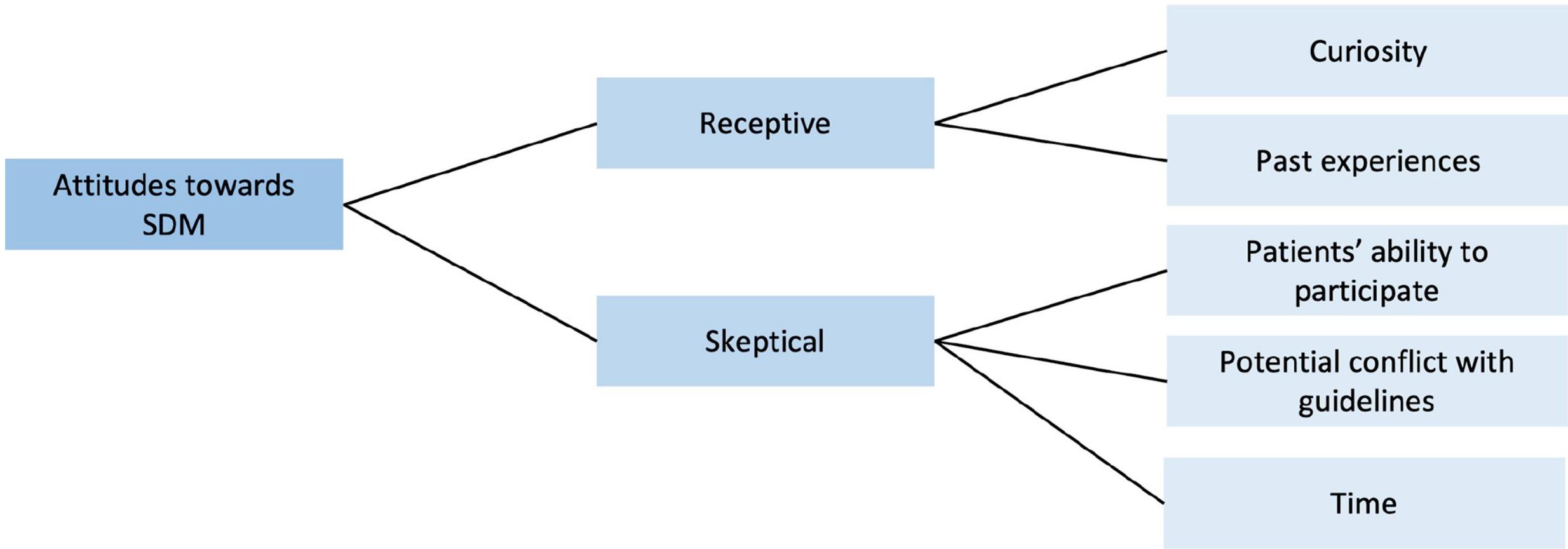
醫療品質改善模式



攜手共進，追求品質

- 選擇一個影響醫療成效或是切乎病人生活品質的
重要問題
- 團隊、**團隊**、團隊
- SDM 與一般照護比較，的確**可能改變病人的決定**
- 聆聽 PDA 使用者及參與實踐 SDM 人員的**心聲**

醫療人員對SDM的態度



SDM 實踐的成功要素

PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Practitioners' views on shared decision-making implementation: A qualitative study

Anshu Ankolekar¹, Karina Dahl Steffensen^{2,3,4}, Karina Olling², Andre Dekker¹, Leonard Wee¹, Cheryl Roumen¹, Hajar Hasannejadasi¹, Rianne Fijten^{1*}

¹ Department of Radiation Oncology (MAASTRO), GROW School for Oncology, Maastricht University Medical Centre+, Maastricht, The Netherlands, ² Center for Shared Decision Making, Lillebaelt Hospital–University Hospital of Southern Denmark, Vejle, Denmark, ³ Institute of Regional Health Research, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark, ⁴ Department of Oncology, Lillebaelt Hospital–University Hospital of Southern Denmark, Vejle, Denmark

Results

Prior to SDM implementation, participants had a range of attitudes from skeptical to receptive. Those with more direct long-term contact with patients (such as nurses) were more positive about the need for SDM. We identified four main factors that influenced SDM implementation success: raising awareness of SDM behaviors among clinicians through concrete measurements, supporting the formation of new habits through reinforcement mechanisms, increasing the flexibility of PDA delivery, and strong leadership. According to our participants, these factors were instrumental in overcoming initial skepticism and solidifying new SDM behaviors. Improvements to the clinical process were reported. Sustaining and transferring the knowledge gained to other contexts will require adapting measurement tools.

根據病人需要
靈活使用/更新
決策輔助工具

讓醫病共享決策的行動
覺起

- 從實證了解醫師已經做了哪些，還有哪些沒做需要學習
- 醫病共同開發決策輔助工具 (病人想的跟醫師認為的不一樣)

強而有力的
領導

工欲善其事，必先
利其器

- SDM種子醫師教育訓練
- 使用決策輔助工具

SDM 的成效指標？



I. 背景說明：

醫病共享決策 (SDM) 可幫助病人在面臨療效無明顯差異的兩種以上治療方式時，選擇最符合自己需求的方案。

II. 關鍵指標定義及目標值：

使用放射治療相關SDM次數。

目標值： ≥ 3 次/季

III. 現況分析與對策構想：現況分析：

已有自行開發「您即將接受放射治療，要如何選擇醫師建議的輔助進食管？」及公版改編的「我有早期乳癌，該選擇何種手術後的輔助性放射治療？」兩個SDM主題PDA。

對策構想：

組成SDM執行團隊並每半年檢討成效。

V. 績效追蹤：

項目	第1季	第2季	第3季	第4季	全年度
目標值	3	3	3	3	12
實際值	5	3	3	3	14
達成率(%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

IV. 行動計畫執行內容：

自 110-3 開始收案「您即將接受放射治療，要如何選擇醫師建議的輔助進食管？」、「我有早期乳癌，該選擇何種手術後的輔助性放射治療？」則是遇案才啟動。

VI. 績效差異分析/改善對策/未來行動：

差異分析	正向因素	負向因素
人員/機器/材料/方法/環境/其它	1. 品管中心大力支持 2. 110年度資料可看出放置進食管對維持體重及完成療程的正向趨勢。	
改善對策/未來行動	完成「您即將接受放射治療，要如何選擇醫師建議的輔助進食管？」主題之β test	

Take Home Messages

- SDM is **NOT for everyone**
- Early palliative care may increase patient survival through better symptom control and treatment **adherence, in which SDM may be of help**
- The path to appropriate SDM exercise lies on **choosing the right problem to solve**



Reference

- J Clin Oncol. 2017 Mar 10;35(8):834-841
- Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2017 Jun 12;6(6):CD011129
- Am J Hosp Palliat Care. 2022 Mar 1;10499091221075570
- Oncol Res Treat. 2019;42(1-2):11-18
- JAMA Oncol. 2019 Dec 1;5(12):1702-1709
- Oncologist. 2012 Feb; 17(2): 267–273
- J Pain Symptom Manage. 2015 Sep;50(3):321-7
- N Engl J Med. 2013 Dec 12;369(24):2347-51
- N Engl J Med. 2010 Aug 19;363(8):733-42
- BMC Palliat Care. 2020 Feb 4;19(1):17
- 預立醫療自主計畫手冊, 王英偉著. 財團法人中華民國（台灣）安寧照顧基金會, 102年12月二版一刷
- J Gen Intern Med. 2012 Oct;27(10):1361-7
- BMJ. 2017 Nov 6;359:j4891
- Acta Oncol. 2019 Feb;58(2):225-226
- 洪翊瑜 (2023)。運用團隊資源管理建立癌症營養照護模式對放射治療病人依從性之影響。弘光科技大學健康事業管理系碩士論文，台中市。
- J Gen Intern Med. 2021 Feb;36(2):521-524
- Patient Educ Couns. 2016 Jul;99(7):1079-1086
- Eur J Cancer. 2022 Aug;171:242-258
- World J Urol. 2021 Dec;39(12):4327-4333
- Semin Oncol Nurs. 2021 Dec;37(6):151226
- Ann Surg. 2016 Jan;263(1):1-6
- JAMA Surg. 2022 Mar 23;e220290
- 劉建良，決策輔助工具測試，醫策會108年醫病共享決策輔助工具(PDA)工作坊-PDA內容製作，108/6/28
- [https://sdm.patientsafety.mohw.gov.tw/Files/PublicContent/19/108.06.28-%E6%B1%BA%E7%AD%96%E8%BC%94%E5%8A%A9%E5%B7%A5%E5%85%B7%E6%B8%AC%E8%A9%A6-%E5%8A%89%E5%BB%BA%E8%89%AF%E4%B8%BB%E4%BB\(BPDA\)\(%E9%96%8B%E6%96%B0%E8%A6%96%E7%AA%97\).pdf](https://sdm.patientsafety.mohw.gov.tw/Files/PublicContent/19/108.06.28-%E6%B1%BA%E7%AD%96%E8%BC%94%E5%8A%A9%E5%B7%A5%E5%85%B7%E6%B8%AC%E8%A9%A6-%E5%8A%89%E5%BB%BA%E8%89%AF%E4%B8%BB%E4%BB(BPDA)(%E9%96%8B%E6%96%B0%E8%A6%96%E7%AA%97).pdf)
- PLoS One. 2021 Nov 11;16(11):e0259844