

Supporting a person-centered care approach in clinical guidelines

Philip van der Wees
Copenhagen, May 3, 2023

What are clinical guidelines?

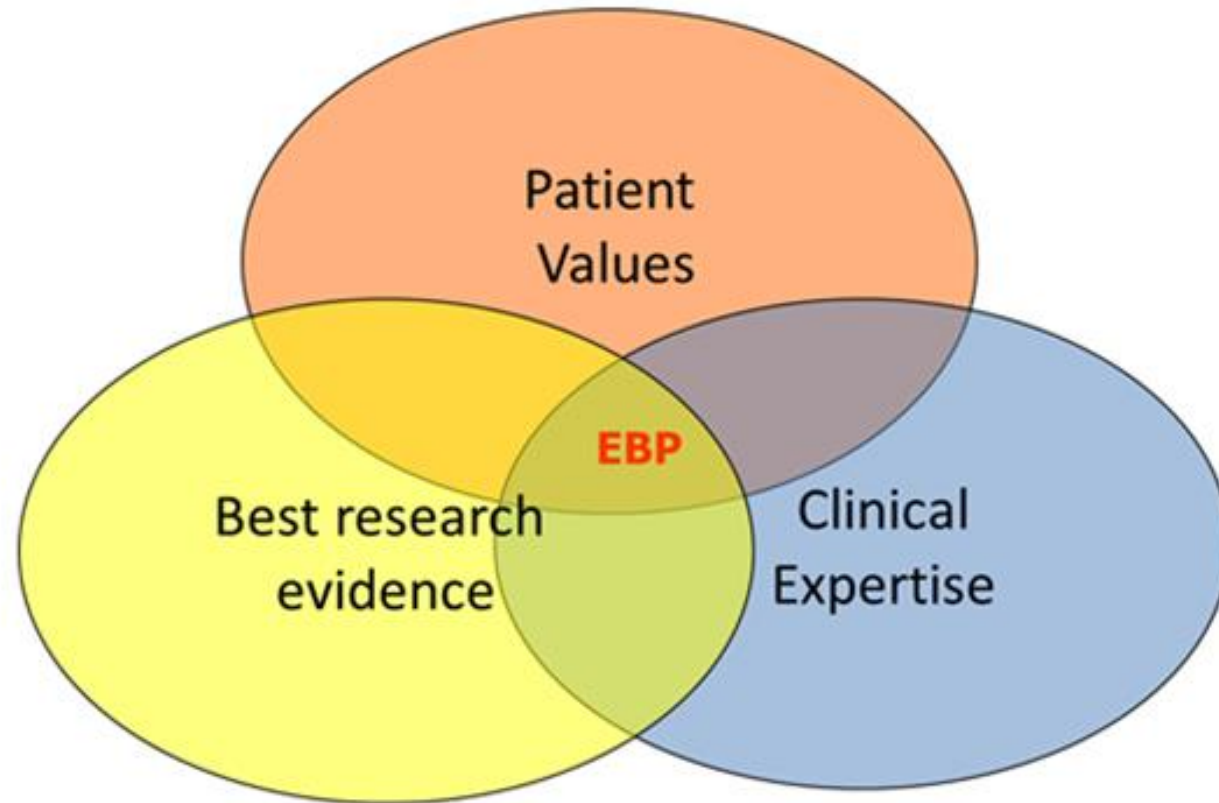
Clinical practice guidelines are statements that include **recommendations intended to optimize patient care** that are informed by a **systematic review of evidence** and an assessment of the **benefits and harms** of alternative care options.

What is the purpose of clinical guidelines?

To **assist** health service providers and service users in **health behavior and decision making**.

To **support integrating** the complex interplay of science with the **provider's experience**, reasoning and judgment, and the **person's values and preferences** in conjunction with consideration of both the **context of the health service and the person's environment**.

Evidence-based practice



Sackett D et al (2000): Evidence-Based Medicine. Churchill Livingstone



Guidelines should not be ignored

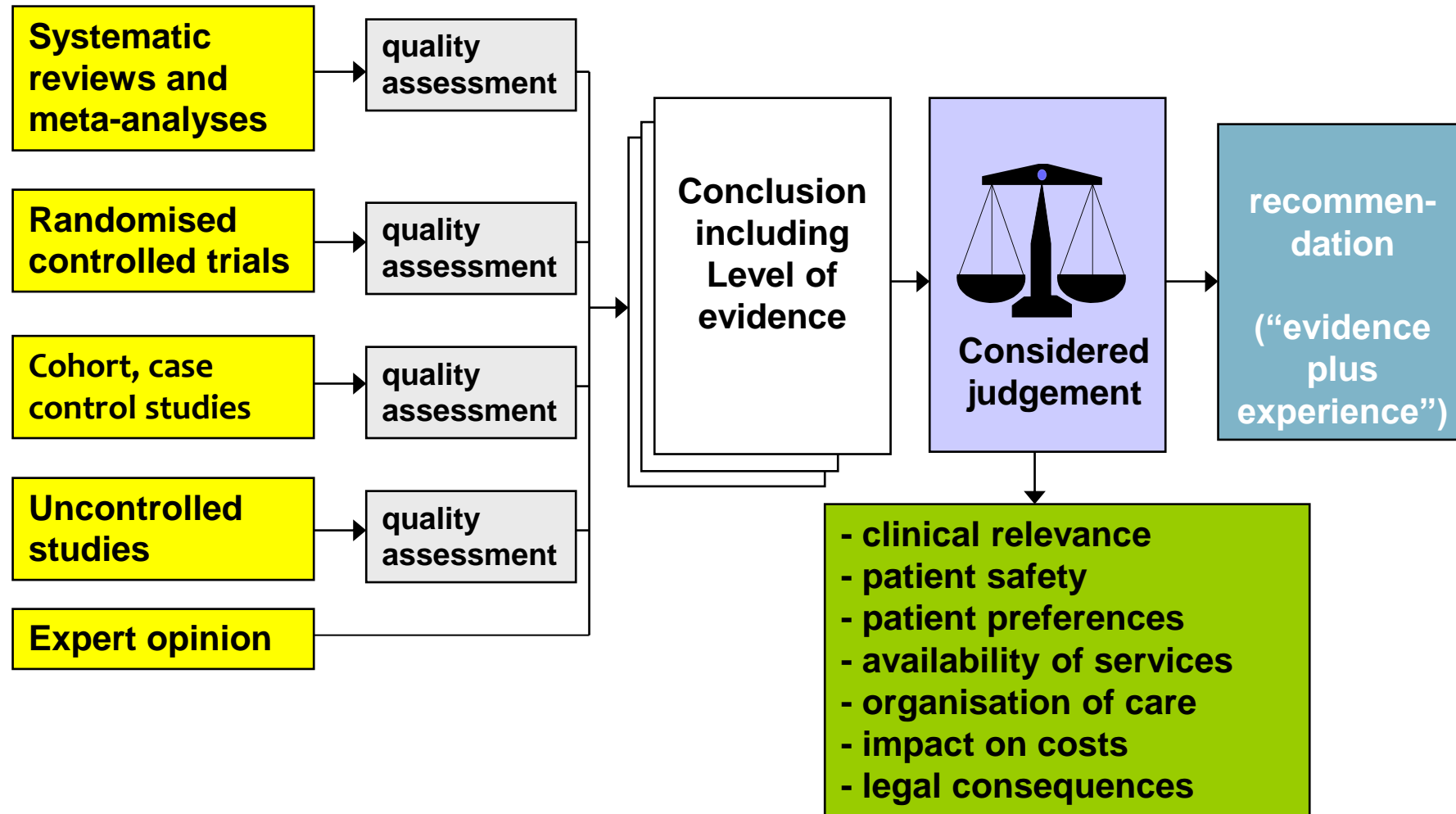
‘To make explicit recommendations with a definite intent to influence what clinicians do’

Guideline development process

Table. Key Components of High-Quality and Trustworthy Guidelines

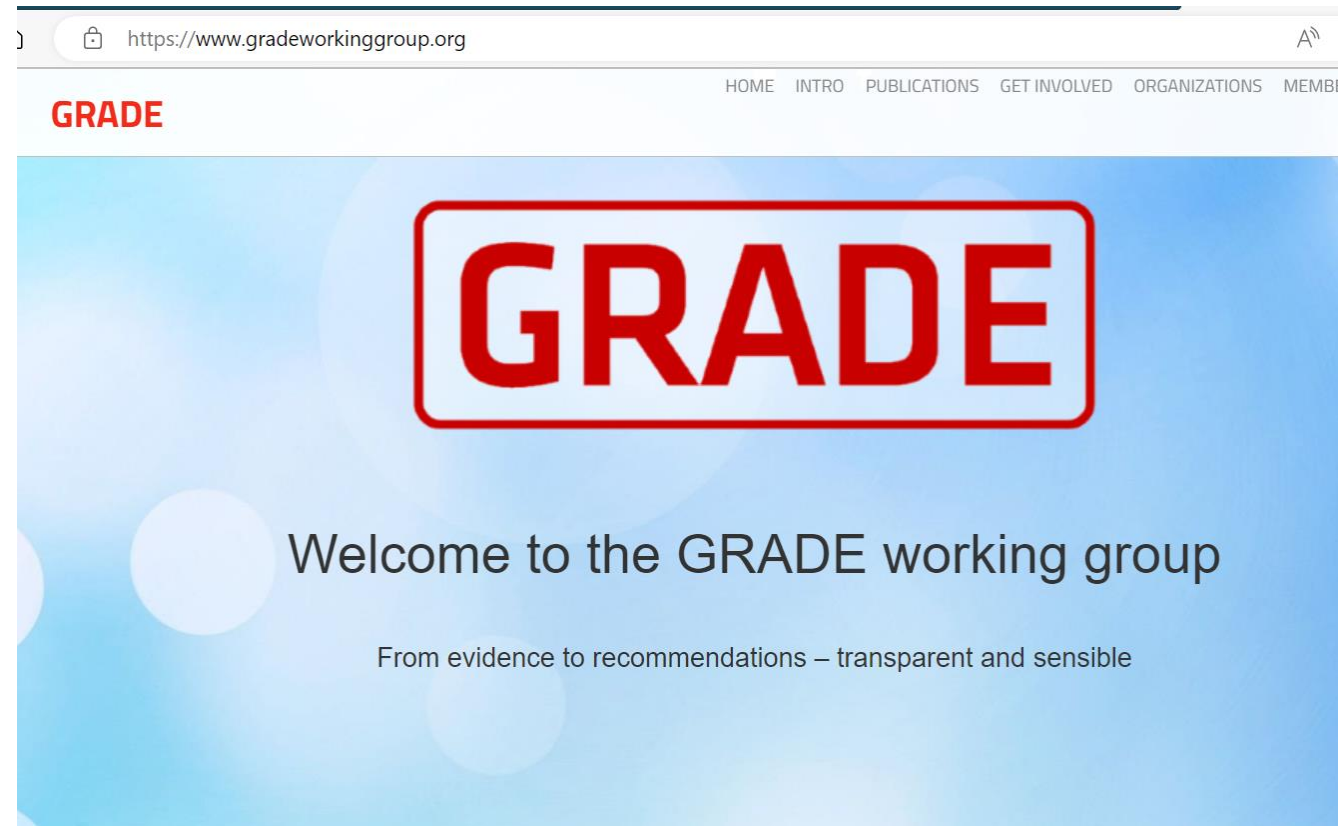
Component	Description
Composition of guideline development group	A guideline development panel should include diverse and relevant stakeholders, such as health professionals, methodologists, experts on a topic, and patients.
Decision-making process	A guideline should describe the process used to reach consensus among the panel members and, if applicable, approval by the sponsoring organization. This process should be established before the start of guideline development.
Conflicts of interest	A guideline should include disclosure of the financial and nonfinancial conflicts of interest for members of the guideline development group. The guideline should also describe how any identified conflicts were recorded and resolved.
Scope of a guideline	A guideline should specify its objective(s) and scope.
Methods	A guideline should clearly describe the methods used for the guideline development in detail.
Evidence reviews	Guideline developers should use systematic evidence review methods to identify and evaluate evidence related to the guideline topic.
Guideline recommendations	A guideline recommendation should be clearly stated and based on scientific evidence of benefits; harms; and, if possible, costs.
Rating of evidence and recommendations	A guideline should use a rating system to communicate the quality and reliability of both the evidence and the strength of its recommendations.
Peer review and stakeholder consultations	Review by external stakeholders should be conducted before guideline publication.
Guideline expiration and updating	A guideline should include an expiration date and/or describe the process that the guideline groups will use to update recommendations.
Financial support and sponsoring organization	A guideline should disclose financial support for the development of both the evidence review as well as the guideline recommendations.

Evidence-based guideline development





Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation



RCT

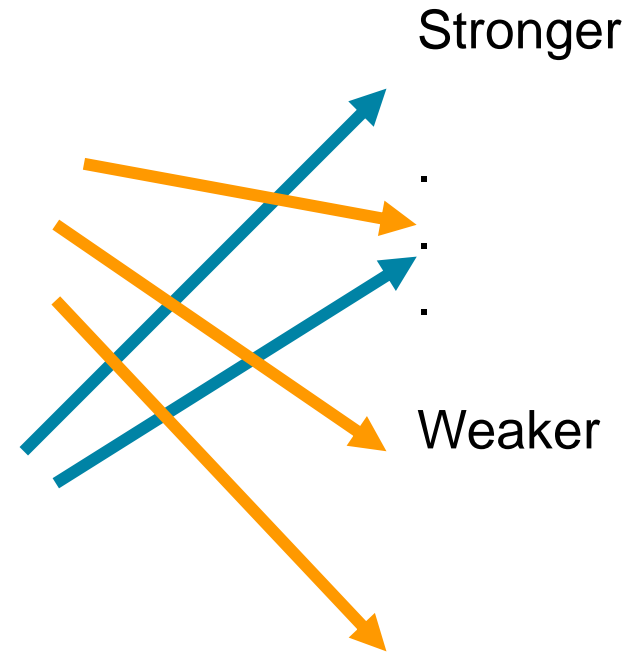


Strong
evidence

Observational
study



Weak
evidence



GRADE

Recommendations:

Strong (for or against)

Weak (for or against) / conditional

Factors that influence recommendations:

- Quality of evidence
- Balance between desirable and undesirable effects
- Variability in values and preferences
- Use of resources

Dutch Nursing guideline Pressure Ulcers (2021)

Strong Recommendation:

Change the position of patients with (risk of) pressure ulcers every 4 hours

Weak/conditional recommendation:

Consider the use of other pressure-lowering materials

Strong Recommendation against a treatment:

Do not use a wound dressing with primary closed non-leaking wounds

Better NOT do recommendations

More time for nursing care with Wise Choices - YouTube

The Guidelines International Network (GIN)

- Worldwide network
- Established in 2002
- ~111 organizations and ~135 individual members from ~61 countries

www.g-i-n.net



G-I-N mission...

.. to lead, strengthen and support collaboration and work within the guideline development, adaptation and implementation community.

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EXPERTISE AND GUIDANCE > HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

Healthcare professionals

National Clinical Guideines

Other publications for healthcare
professionals

National Clinical Guidelines

The Danish Health Authority has published national clinical guidelines, which contribute to ensuring uniform treatment services of high professional quality across Denmark.

To see which guidelines are available in English, [please follow this link](#).

Updated 27 JAN 2021

Critical reflection on guidelines

- Evidence in guidelines typically based on ‘average’ patients
- When and how to deviate from recommendations?
- How to provide personalized care based on guideline recommendations?

[Health Expect.](#) 2015 Oct; 18(5): 1543–1558.

Published online 2013 Oct 14. doi: [10.1111/hex.12144](https://doi.org/10.1111/hex.12144)

PMCID: PMC5060835

PMID: [24118821](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24118821/)

Supporting a person-centred approach in clinical guidelines. A position paper of the Allied Health Community – Guidelines International Network (G-I-N)

[Simone A. van Dulmen](#), MSc, Researcher,¹ [Sue Lukersmith](#), MErg, Researcher,² [Josephine Muxlow](#), RN MS, Adjunct Professor,³ [Elaine Santa Mina](#), RN PhD, Associate Professor,⁴ [Maria W.G. Nijhuis-van der Sanden](#), PhD, Professor,¹ [Philip J. van der Wees](#), PhD, Senior Researcher,¹ and G-I-N Allied Health Steering Group[†]

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Abstract

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Background

A person-centred approach in the context of health services delivery implies a biopsychosocial model focusing on all factors that influence the person's health and functioning. Those wishing to monitor change should consider this perspective when they develop and use guidelines to

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 Feedback

Person-centered care

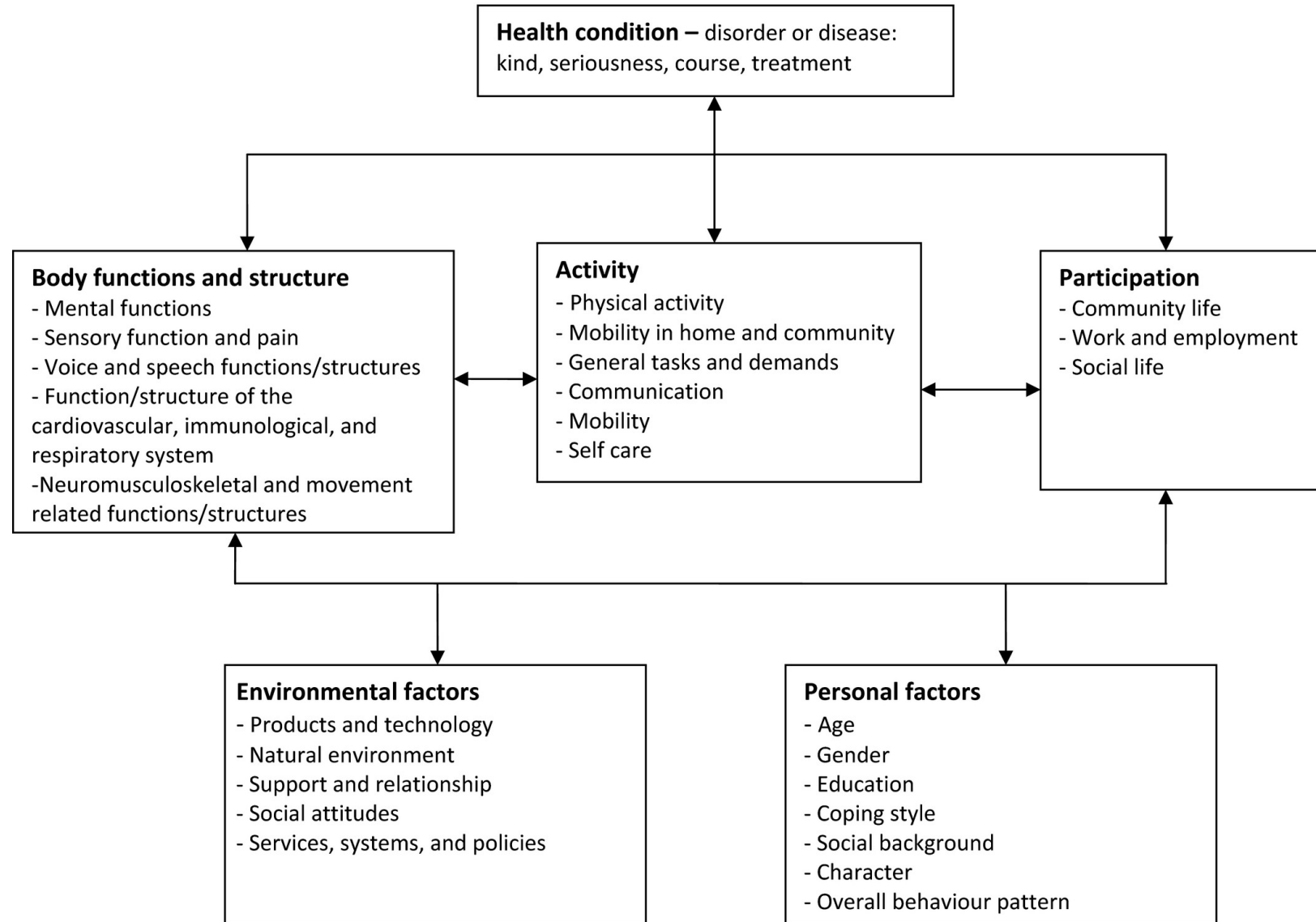
In a person-centered approach, a person (the service user) is valued as an active participant of the health service. Evidence-based interventions should be adapted to meet individual needs and preferences where possible.

Position statement

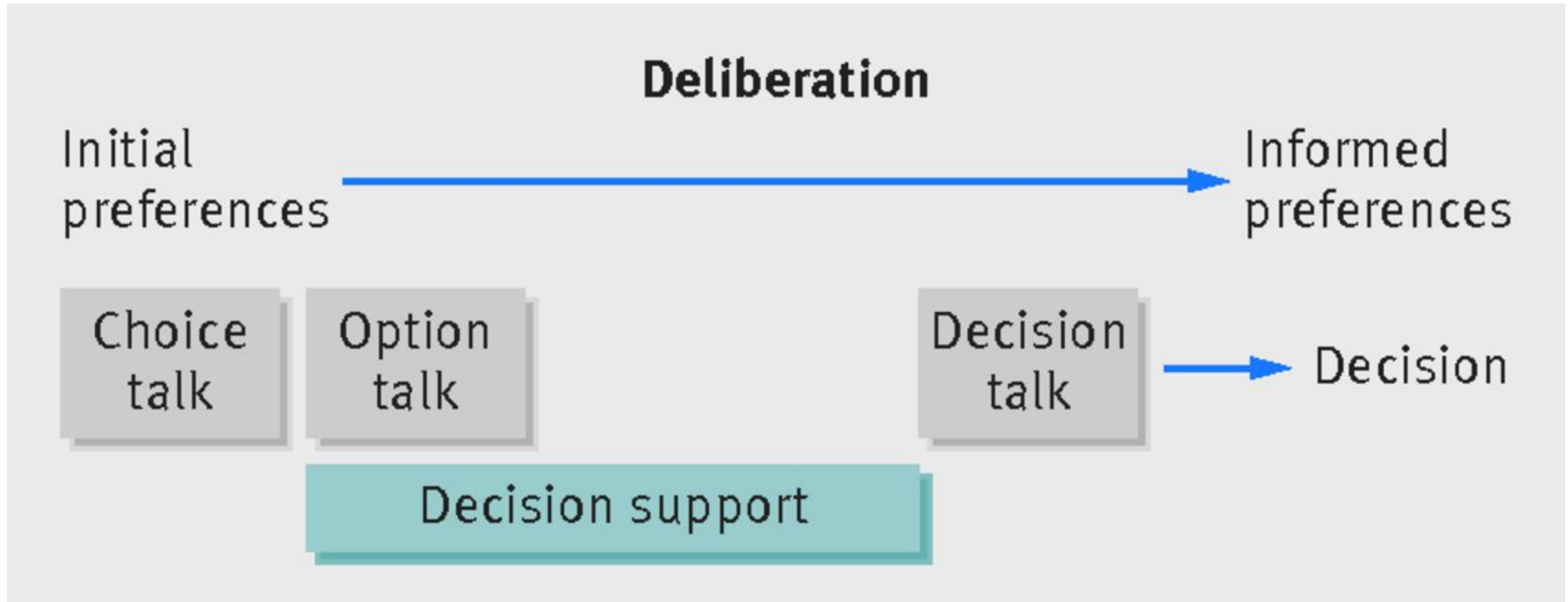
Four key themes for enhancing a person-centered approach in clinical guidelines:

1. Use a joint definition of health-related quality of life as an essential component of intervention goals,
2. Incorporate the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) as a framework for considering all domains related to health
3. Adopt a shared decision-making method
4. Incorporate patient-reported health outcome measures.

International Classification of Functioning (ICF)



Shared decision making



Person centered recommendation

Nursing guideline Pressure Ulcers (2021)

Strong Recommendation:

Change the position of patients with (risk of) pressure ulcers every 4 hours

Take into consideration:

- The level of mobility and inactivity of the patient
- Effects of the position of the person and supporting material on the pressure
- Length and weight of the patient
- Number, severity and location of the pressure ulcers

Criteria for the “Equity Lens” in clinical guidelines

1. Do public health recommendations detailed in the guidelines address a **priority problem** for disadvantaged populations?
2. Is there a reason to **anticipate different effects of interventions** in disadvantaged and privileged populations?
3. Are the **effects of the intervention valued differently** by disadvantaged populations compared to privileged populations?
4. Is specific attention given to **minimizing barriers to implementation** in disadvantaged populations?
5. Do plans for assessing the **impact of the recommendations** include disadvantaged populations?

Person-centered Care and women's health in guidelines

Table 2. PCC and women's health content in included guidelines.

Guideline (year, country)	Patient-centred care domains (n,%)						Total PCC domains (n)	Women's health
	Fostering relationship	Exchanging information	Addressing emotions	Managing uncertainty	Making decisions	Enabling self- management		
DEPRESSION								
Canadian Task Force on Preventive Health Care, 2013, Canada [27]	--	✓	--	--	✓	✓	3	✓
BC Reproductive Mental Health Program & Perinatal Services BC, 2014, Canada [28]	--	--	✓	--	--	✓	2	✓
Toward Optimized Practice, 2015, Canada [29]	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	2	--
BC Guidelines, 2013, Canada [30]	--	✓	--	--	--	✓	2	--
The Centre of Perinatal Excellence, 2017, Australia [31]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6	✓
Canadian Partnership Against Cancer and the Canadian Association of Psychosocial Oncology, 2015, Canada [32]	--	✓	✓	✓	--	--	3	--
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists, 2015, Australia & New Zealand [33]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6	✓

Conclusions

- Clinical guidelines are aimed at supporting health behavior and decision making
- Clinical guidelines address person-centered approaches to some extent
- Individual context should always be considered in (shared) decision making
- Evidence-based practice and practice-based evidence go hand in hand