

LONGITUDINAL COMPETENCY IMPROVEMENT IN CRITICAL CARE FELLOWS TRAINED IN SERIOUS ILLNESS CONVERSATIONS

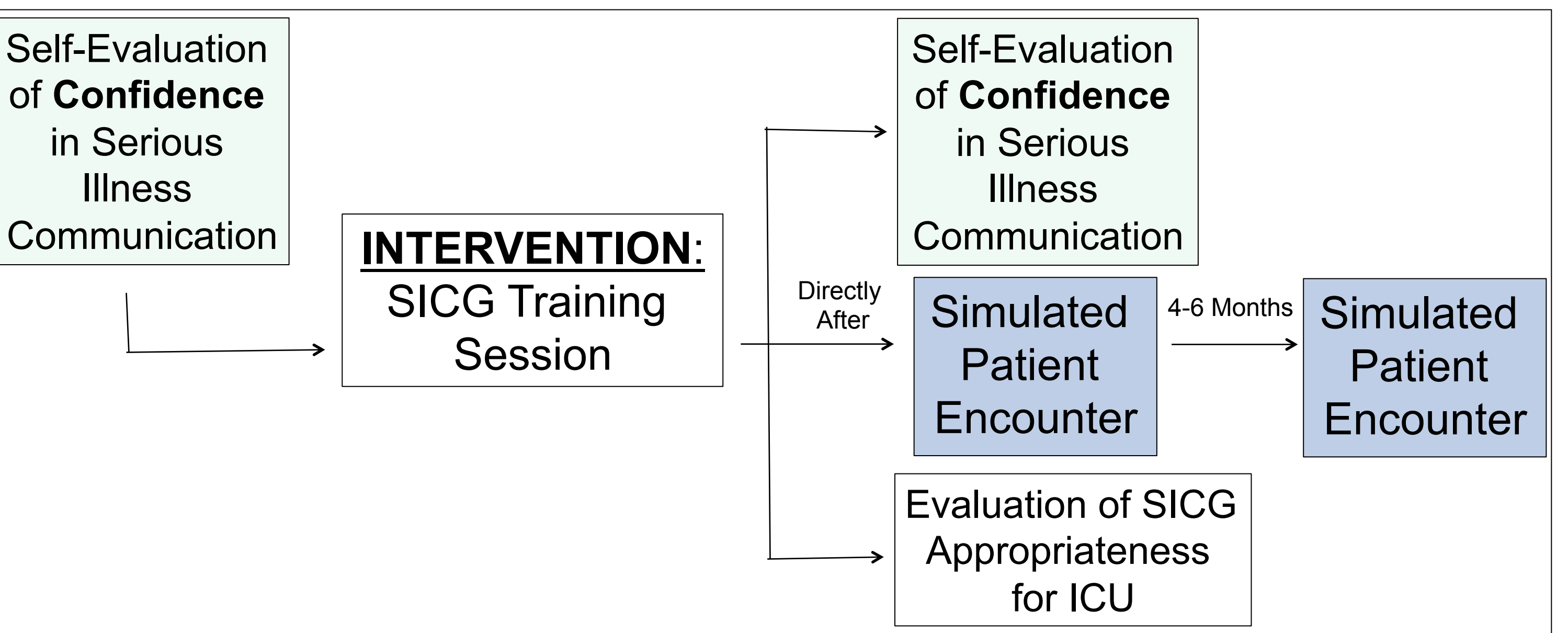


Rachel Brown, Dr. Maxwell Vergo

THE SERIOUS ILLNESS CONVERSATION GUIDE IS A BEST PRACTICE COMMUNICATION TOOL, NOT YET EVALUATED FOR CRITICAL CARE

- Early serious illness conversations are associated with better quality of life and better quality of dying.¹⁻³
- Communication between critical care physicians and families is both crucial and unsatisfactory.⁴⁻⁸
- The ACGME requires all critical care programs to offer training in palliative care communication, yet few do.⁹
- Training of oncologists in the Serious Illness Conversation Guide (SICG) leads to better, earlier and more frequent serious illness conversations.^{10, 11}
- SICG training has not been evaluated for critical care physicians.

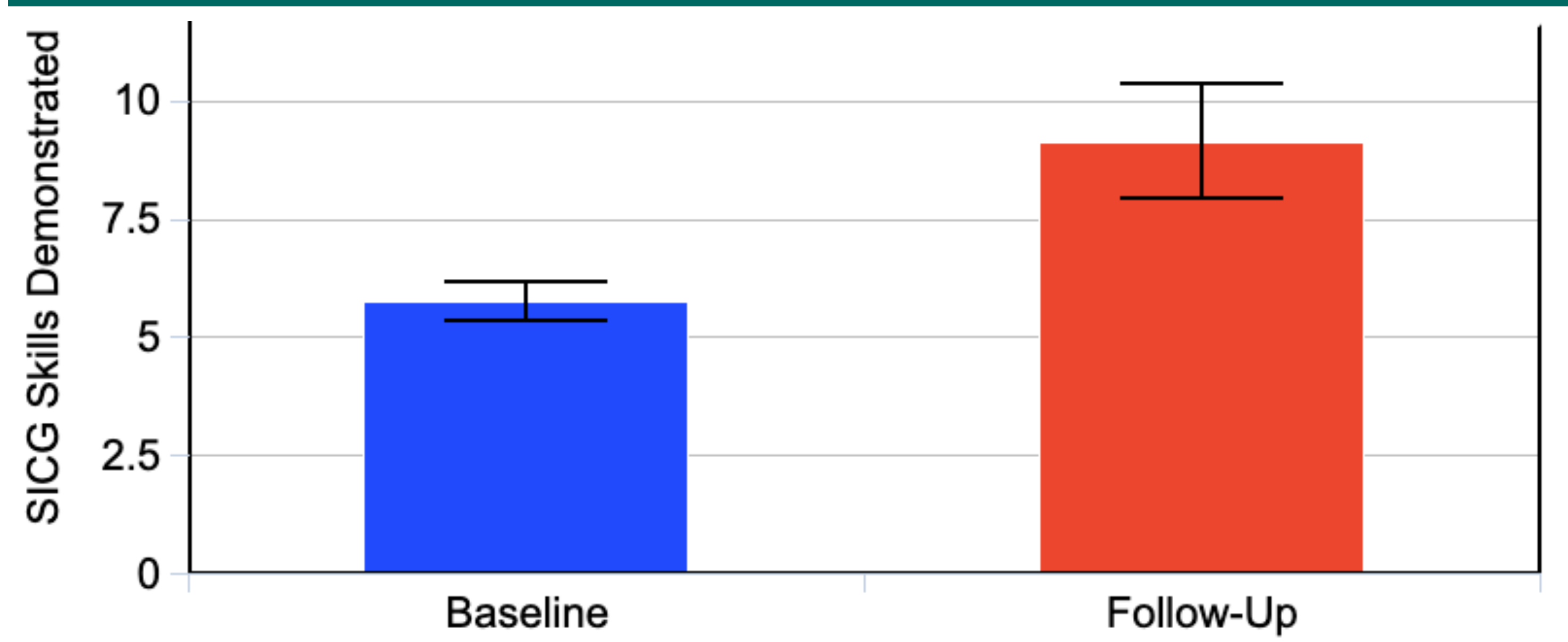
STUDY DESIGN: EVALUATION OF SICG TRAINING FOR CRITICAL CARE FELLOWS



PARTICIPANTS: 12 CRITICAL CARE FELLOWS

Characteristic		% (n)
Sex	Male	75% (9)
	Female	25% (3)
Fellowship Type	Pulmonary	33% (4)
	Anesthesiology	33% (4)
	Medicine	33% (4)
Medical School Training Location	United States	58% (7)
	International	42% (5)
Race/Ethnicity	White	50% (6)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	50% (6)
Age, median (range)		34 (30-40)
PGY, median (range)		5 (4-6)

RESULTS: CCS FELLOWS LONGITUDINALLY RETAIN COMPETENCY IN SICG SKILLS IN SIMULATED ENCOUNTERS



Baseline		4-6 Month Follow-up		Follow-up Versus Baseline		
Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean Difference	95% CI	P-value
5.8	4-8	9.1	5-17	3.4	0.12 to 6.6	P = 0.04381

RESULTS: IMPROVED FELLOW CONFIDENCE IN SICG SKILLS

Confidence in...	Prior to training	Directly post-training	Mean Difference	P-Value	n
Setting up a conversation talking about values and goals	3.2	4.5	1.3	P = 0.001	12
Focusing on values and goals instead of treatment options	2.9	4.2	1.3	P = 0.0007	12
Responding to emotion	2.5	4.1	1.6	P = 0.0001	11
Making a recommendation based on a patient's/surrogate's values and goals	3.1	4.2	1.1	P = 0.002	12

Fellow self-evaluation though 5-point Likert scale

RESULTS: FELLOWS AND FACULTY INDICATE SICG APPROPRIATENESS FOR CRITICAL CARE

- 92% (n=12) of fellows and 88% (n=8) of faculty indicated the training was "highly likely" to change their clinical practice
- 83% (n = 12) of fellows and 88% (n = 8) of faculty indicated they learned "a lot" of new ways to discuss prognosis
- 100% of fellows and faculty (n = 20) indicated they would personally use the SICG in clinical practice at least "several times a month"

DISCUSSION: IMPLICATIONS FOR CRITICAL CARE COMMUNICATION TRAINING

- A single SICG training session of critical care fellows allows for long-term skill retention and improvement in frequency of SICG skill use in simulated encounters.
- The one-day SICG training shows similar improvements in fellow confidence and communication skills as other studies involving a 12-month curriculum.¹²
- Future studies will measure longitudinal changes in fellow bedside communication and family-reported outcome measures to further investigate the efficacy of SICG training on patient care in the critical care environment.

REFERENCES

(1) Wright AA, Zhang B, Ray A, et al. Associations between end-of-life discussions, patient mental health, medical care near death, and caregiver bereavement adjustment. *JAMA*. 2008;300(14):1665-1673. doi:10.1001/jama.300.14.1665

(2) Wright AA, Keating NL, Ayanian JZ, et al. Family Perspectives on Aggressive Cancer Care Near the End of Life. *JAMA*. 2016;315(3):284-292. doi:10.1001/jama.2015.18604

(3) Zhang B, Wright AA, Huskamp HA, et al. Health care costs in the last week of life: associations with end-of-life conversations. *Arch Intern Med*. 2009;169(5):480-488. doi:10.1001/archinternmed.2008.587

(4) Malacrida R, Bettelini CM, Degrate A, Martinez M, Badia F, Piazza J, et al. Reasons for dissatisfaction: a survey of relatives of intensive care patients who died. *Crit Care Med* 1998;26:1187-93.

(5) Wall RJ, Curtis JR, Cooke CR, Engelberg RA. Family satisfaction in the ICU: differences between families of survivors and nonsurvivors. *Chest* 2007;132:1425-33.

(6) Azoulay E, Pochard F, Kentish-Barnes N, Chevret S, Aboab J, Adrie C, et al. Risk of posttraumatic stress symptoms in family members of intensive care unit patients. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2005;171:987-94.

(7) Hanson LC, Danis M, Garrett J. What is wrong with end-of-life care? Opinions of bereaved family members. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 1997;45:1339-44.

(8) Hickey M. What are the needs of families of critically ill patients? A review of the literature since 1976. *Heart Lung* 1990;19:401 - 15.

(9) Richman, P. S., Saft, H. L., Messina, C. R., Berman, A. R., Selecky, P. A., Mularski, R. A., ... Ford, D. W. (2016). *Palliative and end-of-life educational practices in US pulmonary and critical care training programs. Journal of Critical Care, 31(1), 172-177.* doi:10.1016/j.jcrrc.2015.09.029

(10) Bernacki R, Paladino J, Neville BA, et al. Effect of the Serious Illness Care Program in Outpatient Oncology: A Cluster Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA Intern Med*. 2019. PMID: 30870563.

(11) Paladino J, Bernacki R, Neville BA, et al. Evaluating an Intervention to Improve Communication Between Oncology Clinicians and Patients With Life-Limiting Cancer: A Cluster Randomized Clinical Trial of the Serious Illness Care Program. *JAMA Oncol*. 2019. PMID: 30870556.

(12) McCallister JW, Gustin JL, Gregorio SW-D, Way DP, Mastrorade JG, Mccallister J. Communication Skills Training Curriculum for Pulmonary and Critical Care Fellows. *Ann Am Thorac Soc*. 2015;12(4):520-525. doi:10.1513/AnnalsATS.201501-039OC.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the Geisel School of Medicine for providing research funding for R.B. and to the Palliative Care Department at Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center.