C-B2-04:

Helping Women be a Part of the Answer: Cognitive Interviews to Assess Attitudes on Hormone Therapy

Eric J Bieber, MD, MHCM, *Department of OB/GYN and System Support, Geisinger Clinic*; Melissa E Pauling-Kotch, BA, *Center for Health Research, Geisinger Clinic*; and Robert D Langer, MD, MPH, *Center for Health Research, Geisinger Clinic*

Background/Aims: In 1993, the Women's Health Initiative (WHI) began to recruit postmenopausal women to be part of the answer by participating in a study assessing benefits and risks of hormone therapy (HT). From these trials, a complicated picture emerged. Some of this information has made it to the media and it is important to understand how this has shaped women's perceptions of HT. The purpose of this study was to use cognitive interviews to gain a detailed understanding of how a group of women's opinions of HT are shaped, what their opinions are, and to test their knowledge of the risks and benefits of HT. **Method:** Ten subjects who were menopausal were recruited by letter prior to a visit at a rural women's health clinic. A survey was administered to gauge women's opinions, attitudes, and the source of their knowledge. Then, retrospective probing was used to explore the answers given by the women. A qualitative analysis of the interviews was conducted and surveys were evaluated. To verify the accuracy of the women's self report, their responses relating to past medical history, HT exposure, menopause status, hysterectomy status, and demographics were compared to their electronic health records. **Results:** Ten subjects between the ages of 54 and 65, with a mean age of 58, completed interviews. The survey contained 27 questions and took an average of eight minutes to complete while the interviews lasted approximately 45 minutes. All participants preferred response options not asking for specific numbers, indicating it was not something they generally paid attention to. Although 8 out of 10 women answered that taking HT increased a women's chances of developing breast cancer, more than half still thought that it positively affected a women's quality of life and overall health. A recurring theme was the idea that hormone therapy was a personal choice and its benefits or harm depended on the individual's circumstances taking it and her physician's advice. **Conclusions:** In general, the women seemed to value their physician's advice and their personal experiences over other information they had encountered. Their knowledge of HT's actual risks according to the research from the WHI studies was limited. Understanding what shapes a woman's perception of HT, and what they know may make patient education concerning the risks and benefits associated with HT more effective, helping women make the most appropriate decisions for their own health.

PS1-07:

Evaluating the Status of "Translating Research into Practice" at a Major Academic Healthcare System

M Hasan Rajab, PhD, *Scott & White Healthcare*; Christie Cummings, RN, MA, *Scott & White Healthcare*; Jim Rohack, MD, *Scott & White Healthcare*; Frank Villamaria, MD, MPH, *Scott & White Healthcare*

Background: This survey was conducted to assess the status of translating research findings into practice at a major academic healthcare system in Central Texas. **Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional survey addressing knowledge of and participation in translational research of physicians, residents, nurses, and third and fourth year medical students in a major academic healthcare system in Central Texas. Some of the research questions were adapted from an in-house HMORN survey (personal communication). **Results:** Out of 508 respondents, 428 (84.3%) completed all questions. A total of 68.9% of faculty reported having sufficient education and training to conduct research vs. 44.4% of residents and 35.6% of nurses. Fifty-eight percent of faculty, 53% of residents and 9% of nurses reported current involvement in research activity. A total of 55.6% of residents reported that their departments provide them with protected time for research vs. 18.4% of faculty and 10.3% of nurses. In addition, 33.9% of nurses reported interest in participating in research but do not know how to start. A majority of faculty and residents and 58% of nurses indicated they were familiar with translational research. Yet only 42.7% of residents and 35% of faculty, 46.7% of residents and 35.6% of nurses indicated they were aware of any changes in delivery of care that resulted from research projects. **Conclusions:** The study results suggested failure to leverage members of the healthcare team in a systematic process to ensure translation of research findings into practice. Results highlighted the need to merge the culture of safety and quality improvement with research while dealing with the daily pressures of patient care.

PS1-12:

Acceptability of Group Acupuncture Clinics at a Health Maintenance Organization

Carmit McMullen, PhD, *The Center for Health Research, Kaiser Permanente Northwest*; Shauna McCuaig, BS, *Oregon College of Oriental Medicine*; Jeff Weih, PA LAc, *The Center for Health Research, Kaiser Permanente Northwest*; Charles Elder, MD, MPH, *The Center for Health Research, Kaiser Permanente Northwest*

Background: This project aims to assess whether group clinics represent an appropriate and viable mechanism for delivering acupuncture services in a conventional managed care setting. **Methods:** We are conducting a qualitative analysis with adult patients complaining of back or neck pain who have recently received acupuncture services at Kaiser Permanente Northwest. About half of these patients are receiving acupuncture in a group setting. During group acupuncture sessions, about 4–6 patients are treated at one time by a single practitioner. During treatments, patients are seated in reclining chairs in a shared treatment room. Distal acupoints are used so that patients do not need to remove clothing. Patients are asked about satisfaction with their clinician and care received, as well as level of overall clinical improvement. We also ask participants to comment on the advantages and disadvantages of the group clinic setting, and to offer suggestions for improvement. **Analysis:** Data analysis involves three steps. First, we use aggregate respondent answers to each interview question to generate a list of response themes for each question. Second, we summarize each respondent's answers, to highlight individuals' reactions to group acupuncture. We then return to the data to identify overarching themes or new themes that were not addressed in the first two efforts. **Results:** We have conducted fourteen out of an anticipated fifty telephone interviews. Preliminary analysis of patient responses revealed the following themes: both groups reported improvements in quality of life and pain control, but expressed concerns about appointment availability. Patients receiving group acupuncture reported that they were generally satisfied with their care. Patientreported advantages of group acupuncture include greater flexibility in length of time of appointment, and more time with the clinician. Disadvantages include perceived lack of privacy. In contrast, participants attending individual acupuncture sessions stated strong preferences for remaining in individual sessions, and were unable to imagine how group care could be feasible. **Conclusions:** We conclude that, despite misgivings expressed by patients who have not experienced group acupuncture, those who did participate in the group sessions were generally satisfied and reported clinical improvement.

PS1-14:

Coordination and Integration of Care for Chronically Ill: Meaning and Measurement

Hubertus JM Vrijhoef, MSc, PhD, *MacColl Institute for Healthcare Innovation*; Edward H Wagner, MD, MPH, *MacColl Institute for Healthcare Innovation*

Background: Innovative strategies in chronic care delivery are welcomed as responses to a set of problems that are evident to some degree in all health care services. Uncoordinated or fragmented arrangements for the delivery of care are one example of such problems. Notwithstanding the theoretical conceptualization of coordination and integration, in practice variation exists in how these concepts are applied and measured and in their impact on care. Consequently, difficulties are experienced in deciding how to best resolve care fragmentation. **Methods:** An exploratory, qualitative design is used to make the phenomena understandable and identify the perceptions of experts in chronic care coordination and integration. A purposive sample of 20 experts from the U.S., Canada, Australia, and Europe is in-depth interviewed by telephone or face-to-face. An interview guide is being applied to initiate and guide the interview. Three central topics are addressed: care fragmentation, coordination and integration, measurement. Interviews are audio-recorded and transcribed with the consent of interviewees. A grounded theory