Comparison of two methods of presenting risk information to patients about the side effects of medicines

P Knapp, D K Raynor, D C Berry

Objective: To determine whether the use of verbal descriptors suggested by the European Union (EU) such as “common” (1–10% frequency) and “rare” (0.01–0.1%) effectively conveys the level of risk of side effects to people taking a medicine.

Design: Randomised controlled study with unconcealed allocation.

Participants: 120 adults taking simvastatin or atorvastatin after cardiac surgery or myocardial infarction.

Setting: Cardiac rehabilitation clinics at two hospitals in Leeds, UK.

Intervention: A written statement about one of the side effects of the medicine (either constipation or pancreatitis). Within each side effect condition half the patients were given the information in verbal form and half in numerical form (for constipation, “common” or 2.5%; for pancreatitis, “rare” or 0.04%).

Main outcome measure: The estimated likelihood of the side effect occurring. Other outcome measures related to the perceived severity of the side effect, its risk to health, and its effect on decisions about whether to take the medicine.

Results: The mean likelihood estimate given for the constipation side effect was 34.2% in the verbal group and 8.1% in the numerical group; for pancreatitis it was 18% in the verbal group and 2.1% in the numerical group. The verbal descriptors were associated with more negative perceptions of the medicine than their equivalent numerical descriptors.

Conclusions: Patients want and need understandable information about medicines and their risks and benefits. This is essential if they are to become partners in medicine taking. The use of verbal descriptors to improve the level of information about side effect risk leads to overestimation of the level of harm and may lead patients to make inappropriate decisions about whether or not they take the medicine.

Informing people effectively about the risk of side effects from their medicines is essential if they are to be able to make informed decisions about their medicine taking. Research suggests that information about side effects is the highest information priority for patients, and that the perception of side effects is influential in many patients’ decisions about taking a medicine. The greater involvement of patients in decisions about their treatment—which lies at the heart of the concordance initiative—and is endorsed in the National Plan for the NHS—is predicated on the patient having access to understandable information.

The information on side effects currently provided to people taking medicines is largely limited to a straightforward list in the package insert leaflet. Such leaflets are now required by European Union (EU) legislation to be included in every medicine pack, but currently little information is given about the probability of each side effect occurring. In 1999 the EU produced a guideline on the readability of leaflets which indicated that the frequency of side effects could be denoted by the use of five verbal descriptors (“very common”, “common”, “uncommon”, “rare”, “very rare”) as an alternative to numerical incident rates. Each of the verbal categories is linked to a particular numerical rate (box 1).

In common with a previously developed verbal risk scale, the EU guideline appeared not to be evidence based and, at face value, the terms used appeared unlikely to be interpreted as corresponding to the chosen percentage risk bandings. In addition, previous work has shown large individual differences in the interpretation of such verbal terms.

As a result, we previously conducted a series of studies to test the interpretation of the five verbal terms by members of the public when compared with the numerical equivalents. In an analogue study using a scenario of having a sore throat and visiting a doctor who prescribed an antibiotic, we showed that the verbal terms led to a gross overestimation of risk, particularly of the less frequent side effects. People who received the risk information using the verbal descriptors also saw the side effects as more severe, thought they posed a greater risk to health, were less satisfied with the information, and said they would be less likely to take the medicine.

It is not clear whether risk perception in the clinical situation shows the same patterns as those found in non-clinical studies. The present study therefore examines the verbal descriptors and their numerical equivalents in a clinical situation where people are taking medicines for a chronic condition. We compared the effects of two of the EU verbal terms (“common” and “rare”) with their numerical equivalents in information about statins. We limited the study to two of the five terms to ensure that the study was adequately powered. Furthermore, reliable incident rates were not available for side effects in all five frequency categories for the chosen statin medicines.

METHODS

Participants and setting

120 adults attending cardiac rehabilitation clinics at two Leeds hospitals following a recent admission for coronary artery bypass surgery or myocardial infarction who were taking either simvastatin or atorvastatin were recruited to the study. Those who could not read or whose first language was not English were excluded. Forty five patients attending the clinic who were eligible for the study declined to participate.

Design and procedure

A randomised controlled method was used with two independent between subject variables: format of information.
Presenting risk information about side effects of medicines to patients

**Box 1 European Union verbal descriptors of side effect probability and allocated frequencies**

- Very common: >10%
- Common: 1–10%
- Uncommon: 0.1–1%
- Rare: 0.01–0.1%
- Very rare: <0.01%

**Box 2 Information given to participants**

- This study is investigating the information given to you about your prescribed medicine atorvastatin.
- Please read the information below about atorvastatin. Then answer the questions that follow.
- You can re-read the information about atorvastatin when answering the questions.
- I am interested in your immediate responses—please do not spend too long thinking about your answers to the questions.

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"Atorvastatin is associated with some side effects. It can cause pancreatitis. This is a rare side effect of the medicine." (Verbal condition only)
"Atorvastatin is associated with some side effects. It can cause pancreatitis. This side effect occurs in 0.04% (that is, 4 in 10 000) people who take this medicine." (Numerical condition only)
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**Questions given to all participants**

- Overall, how satisfied are you with the information you have just read about the side effects of atorvastatin? Measured on a 6 point scale ranging from 1 (not at all satisfied) to 6 (very satisfied).
- Bearing in mind the information you have just read, how severe is the given side effect of atorvastatin? Measured on a 6 point scale ranging from 1 (not at all severe) to 6 (very severe).
- From the information you have just read, how likely is it that YOU would experience this side effect from taking atorvastatin? Measured on a 6 point scale ranging from 1 (no risk at all) to 6 (very high risk).
- What do you think is the probability that YOU will experience this side effect from taking atorvastatin? Please state your answer as a percentage.
- Bearing in mind the side effect information you have just read, what do you think is the general risk to your health from taking atorvastatin? Measured on a 6 point scale ranging from 1 (no risk at all) to 6 (very high risk).
- How much will the side effect information you have just read influence your decision to keep taking atorvastatin? Measured on a 6 point scale ranging from 1 (definitely will not) to 6 (definitely will).

**Analysis of data**

The main outcome measure was the estimate of the likelihood of the side effect occurring. Secondary measures related to Likert scale responses to the five additional questions. The data were analysed using independent t tests after ensuring approximately normal distributions. The sample size of 30 in each of the four groups (verbal/numerical and constipation/pancreatitis) was calculated using data from our previous scenario based studies. The sample size had 90% power to detect a difference at the 5% significance level in the estimated probability of side effect occurrence. The study was approved by the local NHS research ethics committee.

**RESULTS**

One hundred and twenty patients were recruited (76 men) of median age 63 years (range 35–74) who had been taking a statin for a median of 6 months (range 1–70). They came from a range of educational backgrounds although the majority (n = 67, 56%) had no formal educational qualifications. The patients recruited to each of the four groups were comparable with respect to demographic data (table 1).

**Pancreatitis (“rare” versus 0.04%)**

The mean estimate of the likelihood of having pancreatitis was 18.0% in the verbal group and 2.1% in the numerical group (p < 0.001, table 2). Participants in the verbal group also thought they were more likely to experience a side effect (p = 0.006) and thought that the side effect would pose a greater risk to their health (p = 0.002). The two groups showed no statistically significant difference in their rating of the severity of the side effect (p = 0.20). Participants in the verbal group were less satisfied with the information provided (p = 0.048), but there was no difference between the groups in their rating of whether the information would affect their decision to take the medicine (p = 0.16).

**Constipation (“common” versus 2.5%)**

The mean estimate of the percentage of people who would experience constipation was 34.2% in the verbal group and 8.1% in the numerical group (p < 0.001, table 3). Participants in the verbal group also thought they would be more likely to...
experience a side effect (p<0.001) and that the constipation would pose a greater risk to their health (p = 0.041). The two groups showed no statistically significant difference in their rating of its severity (p = 0.39). Participants in the verbal group were more likely to say that the information would affect their decision to take the medicine (p = 0.037), but there was no difference between the groups in their satisfaction with the information provided (p = 0.06).

**DISCUSSION**

The principal findings are that participants given verbal terms to describe the likelihood of side effects of medicines they were taking thought those effects would be far more frequent than people given the numerical percentage equivalents. In the case of the term “common” (suggested by the EU for incident rates of 1–10%), the probability of the side effect occurring was said to be 34%—more than three times the upper end of the designated frequency band. The term “rare” (intended for incidences of 0.01–0.1%) was interpreted as having a probability of almost 20%—18 times the upper end of the frequency band.

This is the first study to examine this effect in the clinical setting—that is, ascribing these verbal terms to side effects for medicines which the participants were taking. Our previous scenario-based studies found mean estimates in the range 45–56.6% for “common” and 6.3–21.5% for “rare”. Thus, the patients taking real medicines followed the same pattern with a greater degree of overestimation for the less frequent (and much more serious) side effect. This lends further weight to the conclusion that use of the verbal terms in the EU guideline leads to a gross overestimation of the probability of harm. Our results are in agreement with earlier Dutch and German studies which showed that verbal terms are not always interpreted in the way intended.15 16

Participants who received the verbal descriptors of risk thought they would be more likely to suffer side effects themselves, with ratings some 40–60% higher than in the numerical group. The verbal descriptors also resulted in greater perceived risk to health from the medicine, with ratings 40% higher than in the numerical group. Verbal descriptors led to participants being generally less satisfied with the information provided (one statistically significant difference and one borderline difference).

The provision of side effect risk information using the verbal descriptors also showed potential effects on the decision to take the medicine. This may be the most important aspect, since it indicates a possible change in the patient’s behaviour in medicine taking rather than simply a difference in perception about the safety of the medicine. Patients given the verbal information about the constipation side effect were significantly more likely to say that it would affect their decision to take the medicine. Patients given similar information about pancreatitis showed a similar trend but this did not reach statistical significance.

One limitation of the study is that the patients had been taking the medicines for variable periods, in some cases for many months. They are likely to have based their responses on personal experience as well as on the information provided. Testing the verbal descriptors with people about to take a medicine for the first time would give further insight into the effects on perception of risk and willingness to take the medicine. It is also likely that those attending cardiac rehabilitation clinics are not typical of the population of patients taking these medicines.

Another limitation may be the method of group allocation as the researcher was potentially aware of the next allocation at the time of recruitment. A lack of allocation concealment can be associated with exaggerated group differences, but it is most likely to occur when the researcher can anticipate

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Characteristics of participants according to allocated side effect and information type</th>
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<tr>
<td>Characteristic</td>
<td>Pancreatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verbal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (M:F)</td>
<td>16:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;60</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–69</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O level</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A level or higher</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean (SD) months taking statin</td>
<td>11 (13.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Table 2</th>
<th>Pancreatitis: probability estimates of adverse event occurring and mean ratings of Likert scale variables as a function of mode of presentation (verbal or numerical)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Likert scale variables (possible scores 1–6)</td>
<td>Verbal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability of occurrence (&quot;rare&quot;)</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood of occurrence</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived risk to health</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with information</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity of side effect</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect on decision to take medicine</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
how the prospective participant will respond to any allocated intervention. There is only a limited possibility that lack of concealment introduced bias here, as the researcher is unlikely to have been able to anticipate the patient’s response to verbal or numerical information about a side effect. Furthermore, the comparability of the groups is confirmed in table 1.

Some participants asked to estimate the frequency of the side effect pancreatitis may not have understood the term, although no participant asked what it was. The estimated severity of pancreatitis (table 2) was much greater than the estimated severity of constipation (table 3), suggesting that most participants had some understanding of it. However, it would be useful for further research to explore participants’ understanding of any side effects being researched.

In addition, asking participants to make an estimate of low frequency incident rates (such as the rate of pancreatitis in this study) by using a percentage may predispose them to making estimates of at least 1%. This would have the effect of producing larger mean estimates. We have examined this effect in previous studies17 and found that telling participants that they can make estimates of less than 1% had no significant effect. Furthermore, any measurement weakness in the study that might influence participants’ estimates applies equally to the verbal and numerical groups.

It is clear that, although we have found deficiencies with verbal descriptors, numerical information also has problems with some people finding it difficult to discuss risk in terms of numbers.18 19 Indeed, verbal descriptors have some advantages20 including the ability to divide a long list of side effects into manageable sections (based on frequency of occurrence). Also, there is often uncertainty about the precise level of risk for each side effect, as incident rates tend to vary between trials and many trials are too small to calculate low frequency incident rates. Verbal terms can allow for such variation and uncertainty. One conclusion is that we should examine which descriptors are most stable and determine the approximate bands of risk associated with those descriptors by the public. This and the previous scenario-based work would suggest that the term “very common” might be used by the public. This and the previous scenario-based work might otherwise have taken if the information had been understood by less than one in eight women in higher education.24 Another possibility is to use scales based on community risk—for example, one person in your street, town, etc25 26—but again these would need testing in a clinical setting.

We conclude that, regardless of the impact on behaviour, the basic requirement that patients have a true understanding of the level of risk of side effects is far from being met. An accurate understanding of the likelihood of benefit and harm is fundamental to the concept of partnership in medicine taking, but we are some way from a standardised language of risk.25 The problems associated with communicating information about risk and uncertainty related to complex medical information are significant. A lack of shared understanding of risk frequencies between patient and practitioner (whatever method of information provision is used) reduces the possibility of informed patient participation in decisions about treatments. Furthermore, it reduces the quality of information that practitioners provide, since information that is misunderstood is of little use to patients. Indeed, misunderstanding information (by exaggerating the risk of a negative outcome, for example) might cause a patient to decide not to take a medicine which they might otherwise have taken if the information had been more usable. Until there is further research into people’s interpretation of methods of describing the risk of side effects, we suggest that the EU amends this part of the guideline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3</th>
<th>Constipation: probability estimates of adverse event occurring and mean ratings of Likert scale variables as a function of mode of presentation (verbal or numerical)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probability of occurrence (%)</td>
<td>Verbal (“common”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Likert scale variables (possible scores 1–6)</td>
<td>34.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Likelihood of occurrence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perceived risk to health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with information</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity of side effect</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect on decision to take medicine</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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In the meantime, verbal descriptors should not be used to describe the level of risk of side effects of medicines.

Developing a language of risk which takes account of the various perspectives and contexts remains a challenge.

In the meantime, verbal descriptors should not be used to describe the level of risk of side effects of medicines.

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