Patient report on information given, consultation time and safety in primary care

José Joaquín Mira, Cristina Nebot, Susana Lorenzo, Virtudes Pérez-Jover

ABSTRACT
Objective To analyse the frequency of adverse events to treatment reported by patients in relation to consultation time, attention from their usual doctor and information provided by their doctor about treatment.

Design Descriptive study. Patients were invited to respond to a telephone survey.

Setting 21 Primary Care health centres in Spain.

Participants 15282 patients attended by GPs or paediatricians (error of 1% for p=q=0.50, ±95%) were selected at random from the total consultations recorded in 1 month. For sampling, quotas were assigned for type of attention, age and sex. In the case of children (under 14 years), the survey was answered by their parents.

Main outcome measures Patients’ report on frequency of unexpected or adverse reaction to a treatment; whether informed or not about possible complications of the treatment and precautions to take; consultation time; and whether or not patient is usually seen by the same doctor.

Results 1557 (17.6%, CI 95% 16.8 to 18.4%) of the adults and 867 (13.7%, 95% CI 12.8 to 14.5%) of the children reported adverse or unexpected reactions to the treatment according to patients’ reports. Consultation time (OR 0.5, 95% CI 0.4 to 0.5), doctor rotation at the health centre (OR 2.04, 95% CI 1.85 to 2.25) and information on treatment precautions (OR 0.47, 95% CI 0.43 to 0.53) determine the higher risk of adverse reactions to treatment.

Conclusions Planning at health centres should involve the monitoring of mean consultation time and doctor rotation as indirect indicators of safety. Furthermore, protocols related to the information provided to patients should be reviewed.

INTRODUCTION
In countries such as Australia, Ireland, Portugal, Spain or the UK, the public health system starts at the primary care level. At our health centres, GPs attend adults and paediatricians attend children.

Avoiding adverse events (AE) has become a commitment for health services across the world. Although the majority of studies on clinical safety have focused on the hospital context, it is becoming more and more relevant to discern what happens in the primary care level (PC). Moreover, any approach to increasing clinical safety in PC has a multiplying effect, given the large numbers of patients attended annually at healthcare centres. It should also be kept in mind that at this level of care, patients tend to be older and with multimorbidity, and therefore at greater risk of suffering AEs.

Researchers have highlighted the difficulties of carrying out studies on the incidence of AEs in PC. AE are usually identified from voluntary statements made by physicians or through medical records screening studies. In the UK, researchers have identified 7.6 clinical errors per 100 consultations in PC. In Spain, it has been estimated that each, year seven out of every 100 patients will suffer an AE at this care level and that each GP will be involved in 11 AEs per year. In these studies, a majority of AEs identified are related to the administration of drugs, but a quarter derive from problems of doctor–patient communication, and this has been interpreted as a symptom of organisational problems in Health Services.

The patient has also been considered as an alternative informant for determining the frequency of clinical errors, but a majority of studies assessing patients’ views make their enquiries only after hospital discharge. In some of these studies, researchers asked patients directly about clinical errors, while others showed them a list of AEs to identify a number of them, or confronted patients with examples to elicit a response. Studies of the clinical errors reported by PC patients suggest that they are more likely to be related to breakdowns in the clinical–patient relationship than to technical errors.

Despite the fact that both screening studies and patient interviews indicate that deficient doctor–patient communication is one of the causes of AEs, few studies have analysed this issue in detail. So far, research has systematically examined the effect of doctors’ working style on patient satisfaction and treatment adherence, but little is known about whether the information provided by GPs and the possibility of interaction with them contributes to any extent to patient safety.

It can be expected that lack of time and/or deficient information provided by the doctor about treatment precautions will have a negative effect on clinical safety; in turn, we would expect that if the doctor has enough available consultation time and takes advantage of it, informing patients in a way that lets them take a more active role, the risk of AEs might be reduced. This study aimed to analyse, from the patients’ point of view, the relationships between, on the one hand, certain organisational aspects (consultation time, whether or not the patient is normally seen by the same doctor), information provided about possible complications and precautions to be taken, and on the other hand, the frequency of adverse reactions to treatment or unexpected effects.

METHODS
Descriptive study in which 19208 patients attended by GPs and paediatricians at Spanish health centres were invited to respond to...
Patients were asked about their experience with GPs or paediatricians on seeking treatment for an acute or chronic problem. The survey included a direct question for assessing the extent to which the treatment prescribed by the doctor had not gone completely well (‘Did you need to return to the doctor because of an unexpected or undesired reaction to the treatment?’). Based on previous results, which revealed the problems associated with using patients as informants, it was decided to discard asking respondents directly whether they had suffered an AE, choosing instead this indirect indicator to identify possible difficulties in the course of the treatment. The survey also included a series of questions: (1) to rate the information provided by the doctor (whether they had informed the patient of possible complications of the treatment prescribed and of the precautions to be taken); (2) to analyse whether the doctor attending the respondent at the health centre (the duty doctor) frequently changed; and (3) to assess the length of consultation time. In this last case, two measures were taken: time in minutes and usual length of consultations; moreover, an increase in the frequency of doctor exchange made it more likely that doctors would inform patients about possible complications and precautions to be taken.

Data analysis was carried out with $\chi^2$ for categorical variables, applying the Yates correction in 2×2 tables. In successive analyses, we considered as adjustment variables age, sex and whether or not the problem was chronic. We used a logistic regression model, considering as (dichotomised) dependent variable: whether the patient had experienced unexpected reaction to the treatment which had meant they had to return to the doctor, and as independent variables: responses to the questions on consultation time, on doctor rotation at the health centre and on information provided about treatment precautions. In line with convention, differences were considered to be statistically significant when $p<0.05$ for a confidence level of 95%.

### RESULTS

A total of 15,282 patients responded to the survey (response rate: 79.6%). Of these, 8,953 were seen by GPs and 6,329 by paediatricians. A total of 38% of the adult patients were aged over 60, and 61.6% were women. Among the adults, 81.8% had a chronic health problem. In the case of children, 86.4% of the adults who responded to the survey on their behalf were female, and 84.7% were aged under 40.

Consultation time, change of doctor and information provided in relation to safety

The length of the consultation was less than 10 min in 2,453 cases (27.4%) of adult patient cases and 1,300 (20.5%) of paediatric cases.

In total, 1798 (20.1%) of the adult patients and 1231 (19.5%) of the paediatric patients reported that the duty doctor at their health centre frequently changed. There was a relationship between the reported frequency with which the doctor changed and usual length of consultations; moreover, an increase in the frequency of doctor exchange made it more likely that

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of consultation</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10 min</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–20 min</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;20 min</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent change of doctor</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling of having sufficient time to talk to the doctor</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple total $N=15,282$, OR for patient report of complications in the course of the treatment, necessitating a second visit to the doctor. The 95% CI is for the OR value.
consultation time would be generally short (GP \( p < 0.001 \); paediatrics \( p < 0.001 \)).

In 1758 (19.6%) cases, GPs had not informed their patients of the potential complications of the treatment. Paediatricians omitted to provide such information in 765 (12.1%) cases.

The frequency with which patients reported having been informed about possible complications and about the precautions to take with the treatment decreased when the consultation lasted less than 10 min (GP \( p < 0.001 \); paediatrics \( p = 0.0001 \)), and also when the patient was not normally seen by the same doctor (GP \( p < 0.001 \); paediatrics \( p = 0.0001 \)) (table 1).

**Table 3** Percentage of patients requesting a second consultation because of complications or unexpected effects in the course of the prescribed treatment, according to whether or not they consider having been correctly informed of the precautions to take

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GP Patient informed of precautions to take* N (%)</th>
<th>GP Not informed N (%)</th>
<th>Paediatrician Patient informed of precautions to take* N (%)</th>
<th>Paediatrician Not informed N (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient did not report complications with treatment</td>
<td>1216 (16.5)</td>
<td>6160 (83.5)</td>
<td>534 (9.8)</td>
<td>4928 (90.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient reported complications with treatment</td>
<td>542 (34.4)</td>
<td>1035 (65.6)</td>
<td>231 (26.6)</td>
<td>636 (73.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1758 (19.6)</td>
<td>7195 (80.4)</td>
<td>765 (12.1)</td>
<td>5564 (87.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Informed about potential complications and the precautions to take in relation to the treatment prescribed. All \( p < 0.001 \).

DISCUSSION

Although the study design does not allow us to infer causal relations or to determine the prevalence of AEs in PC, the results highlight the fact that factors related to healthcare organisation and doctor—patient communication are associated with higher risk of incidents and with a drain on resources, confirming previous results.31

In PC, the figures for AE are difficult to determine.32 However, in the Spanish setting, it can be expected that at least 7% of patients (somewhat less in paediatrics) will suffer an AE in the course of a year. Although the design of this study does not allow us to draw conclusions about the percentage of patients who experience harm in the course of the treatment, we can assume that among those requesting a second consultation because the treatment had not gone completely well, the percentage of patients who experienced an AE will tend to be higher. In our case, 18 out of 100 adult patients and a smaller figure for paediatric patients reported that the treatment had not gone completely well, to the extent that it was necessary to return and see the doctor again. The study methodology is totally different from that used in screening studies. In screening studies after the identification phase, each is reviewed to determine if it was a real AE. If we consider only the suspicious cases of AE (around 14%), figures would increase. However, it is probable that our figure includes those patients who request a second consultation to change the drug posology and those

**Table 4** Percentage of patients requesting a second consultation because of complications or unexpected effects in the course of the prescribed treatment, according to the mean duration of the consultation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GP Patient reported unexpected effects N (%)</th>
<th>GP Patient did not report unexpected effects N (%)</th>
<th>Paediatrician Patient reported unexpected effects N (%)</th>
<th>Paediatrician Patient did not report unexpected effects N (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(&lt;10) min*</td>
<td>529 (21.6)</td>
<td>1924 (78.4)</td>
<td>249 (19.2)</td>
<td>1051 (80.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11–20) min</td>
<td>812 (16.4)</td>
<td>4137 (83.6)</td>
<td>460 (12.8)</td>
<td>3135 (87.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(&gt;20) min</td>
<td>236 (15.2)</td>
<td>1315 (84.8)</td>
<td>158 (11.0)</td>
<td>1276 (89.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient consultation time†</td>
<td>355 (35.4)</td>
<td>647 (64.6)</td>
<td>168 (35.7)</td>
<td>303 (64.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient time</td>
<td>1222 (15.4)</td>
<td>6729 (84.6)</td>
<td>699 (11.9)</td>
<td>5159 (88.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same doctor usually seen</td>
<td>1058 (14.8)</td>
<td>6099 (85.2)</td>
<td>557 (10.9)</td>
<td>4541 (89.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor frequently changed</td>
<td>521 (29.0)</td>
<td>1277 (71.0)</td>
<td>310 (25.2)</td>
<td>921 (74.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total patients</td>
<td>1577 (17.6)</td>
<td>7376 (82.4)</td>
<td>867 (13.7)</td>
<td>5462 (86.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data as a percentage represent the frequency of patients reporting having needed to return to the health centre because something went wrong with the treatment. All \( p < 0.001 \).

*Mean duration of the consultation.
†Patient perception of whether or not consultation time was sufficient.
who ask to see their own family physician (20% of the patients refer GP rotation).

Communication with the patient is a key element for the quality of healthcare.33–35 In PC, both the duration of the consultation and the GP’s working style influence the result of this communication,36 which is considered to be one of the main causes of AEIs in PC.37 It is common for GPs to inform patients of the potential complications or undesired effects of the treatment, there is increased risk (at least) that they will require a second consultation with the doctor about what is understood to be a negative reaction to the treatment.

This study concerns an indirect measure of clinical safety, based on information provided by patients. Although the profile of those who answered the survey corresponds to the profile of the patients who attended in PC, there are a number of limitations. The first is precisely that the study does not directly identify AEIs in PC practice. That is the reason why we might find AEIs in a number of successive visits required as part of the prescribed treatment. Second, the fact that patients do not consider themselves to have been sufficiently informed does not necessarily imply that the doctor has not explained the risks and precautions: the patient may simply have misunderstood them. Third, the consultation time measures are both based on subjective estimations, and the results might differ if the measures were objective. Fourth, we should bear in mind that Spanish patients visit their health centre more than seven times per year,39 so caution should be taken into account when generalising these figures.

Undoubtedly, when a negative reaction to drugs occurs, the primary victim is the patient who suffers the direct consequences. However, we should also take into account a ‘second victim’: the health professional involved.40 The healthcare organisation factors we have studied affect both actors in the care process. Improvements in clinical safety will involve avoiding diagnostic errors and ensuring adequate training of professionals so that they are better equipped to make the right clinical decisions, but the necessary improvements will also mean looking at organisational aspects such as those studied, and which are identified by both direct and indirect sources as risk factors.

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Competing interests None.

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REFERENCES