

## **O30 A conceptual framework for integrating PROMs throughout the process of SDM in clinical care**

Anouk Groenewegen<sup>1</sup>, Maud van Muilekom<sup>1</sup>, Hedy van Oers<sup>1</sup>, Marij Hillen<sup>2</sup>, Ellen Smets<sup>2</sup>, Dirk Ubbink<sup>3</sup>, Glyn Elwyn<sup>4</sup>, Anne Stiggelbout<sup>5</sup>, Trudy van der Weijden<sup>6</sup>, Anna Beurskens<sup>6</sup>, Olga Damman<sup>7</sup>, Lotte Haverman<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychosocial Care, Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Emma Children's Hospital, Amsterdam, Netherlands. <sup>2</sup>Department of Medical Psychology, Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands. <sup>3</sup>Department of Surgery, Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands. <sup>4</sup>Coproduction Laboratory, Dartmouth Institute of Health Policy and Clinical Practice, Hanover, USA. <sup>5</sup>Department of Biomedical Data Sciences, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, Netherlands. <sup>6</sup>Department of Family Medicine, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands. <sup>7</sup>Department of Public and Occupational Health, Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Objective:** Patient-Reported Outcomes Measures (PROMs) and Shared Decision Making (SDM) are both embraced in attempts to facilitate patient-centred care. Increasingly, calls are made to integrate patients (individual) PROM results within the process of SDM. However, SDM is known to be complex, and it remains largely unclear how this integration should occur exactly. Therefore, we developed a conceptual framework to illustrate how PROM results can be integrated throughout the SDM process in a clinical encounter between a clinician and a patient.

**Methods:** In spring 2023, we established a collaboration between PROM- and SDM-experts, to initiate the development of the framework. We used a four-component SDM model (based on Stiggelbout et al. (2015) and Elwyn et al. (2017)) as a basis, to integrate PROM results within the SDM process. A mixed-method design was used, following four phases:

Identifying existing knowledge and views about the integration of PROM results throughout SDM, via a literature scan, two in-house expert meetings (N=13), and two interactive sessions held during international gatherings with researchers and healthcare workers (N±100) during a symposium and webinar on PROMs and SDM;

Design of the conceptual framework by the core project group (N=4) in collaboration with a professional design company;

Reviewing the framework by additional experts from the project group (N=5);

Finalizing the framework.

**Results:** We developed a six-component framework, including four core SDM components and one preceding ('Signaling and Monitoring') and one succeeding ('Action plan and Evaluation') component specific to preparing the clinical encounter and evaluating treatment decisions. PROM results were integrated in the components 'Signaling and Monitoring', 'Options', 'Preferences', and 'Action plan and Evaluation'. The framework also specifies key conditions and caveats for integrating PROM results in SDM. We will present the framework at the conference.

**Conclusions:** We used a multi-step approach to develop the first PROMxSDM conceptual framework, involving various stakeholders. The framework will be publicly available to support dissemination through training sessions, scientific and clinical events, and communication platforms. The next step is the dialogue between clinicians, patients, researchers, and policy makers, to identify what is needed for its uptake in practice.