Knowledge and Attitudes of Medical Staff in Two Health Districts Concerning Living Wills

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Objectives. To explore the knowledge and attitudes of physicians towards advance directives in 2 healthcare areas. To compare the outcomes of both areas. To compare the outcomes of primary healthcare and specialized healthcare.

Design. A cross sectional, descriptive study by means of a self-administered questionnaire.

Setting. North-Málaga and North-Almería healthcare areas, Spain.

Participants. Physicians of primary and specialized healthcare.

Measurements and main results. Knowledge and attitudes towards advance directives. 194 (63.19%) questionnaires were filled out by the physicians from both healthcare districts. Mean age (standard deviation) 42.54 (80.85); 65.5% of participants were men and 33.5% were women; 51.55% from primary care and 48.45% from specialized healthcare.

Conclusions. Polled physicians revealed a positive attitude towards the usefulness of advance directives for the patient’s relatives and for healthcare professionals. They also show a positive attitude towards the use and respect of advance directives. They show a high predisposition to registry their advance directive, but a low predisposition to do so in a short term.

Key words: Health care directives. Living wills. Advance directives. Advance care planning. Bioethics.
Introduction

Attempts are being made to improve the health care of the population with the use of advance health care directives. Advance health care directives or previous instructions are documents which enable a person to state the health treatments that they wish to receive if the time comes to make decisions when they may be physically or psychologically unable to make them for themselves. These documents are also known as living wills. This citizen right also helps health professionals to make better decisions for the patient in clinical situations where they cannot express their wishes.

According to the data compiled in the Autonomous Community Registers up to June 2007, 36,289 people in Spain have made their advance directive since the laws that regulate advance directives came into force in our country. However, the making of decisions at the end of life should not be limited to the simple signing of a document. This process must be thought through, reflected upon and informed, and be part of an integrated process of participation called “advance decision planning.”

The creation of living wills and their corresponding registers arose so that doctors might communicate in a permanent way, making use of a general guideline or rule in which to take refuge. However, if health professionals do not have the knowledge and the attitude required to work with this tool, living wills and the advance planning process will be in danger of not being used correctly.

In general, there is not very much in the literature on the subject of living wills in Spain, and what there is, is mainly theoretical. There have been few studies carried out in our country on the knowledge and attitudes of the population and health professionals on living wills and advance planning in general.

The objective of the present study is to examine the knowledge and attitudes of the medical staff of the North Malaga and North Almeria Health Areas.

Methods

Design

A descriptive, cross-sectional study was performed in primary and specialized care by means of a questionnaire, in the North Malaga and North Almeria Health Areas.

Study Population

The total population was made up of 322 primary and specialized care doctors from both areas. To comply with the inclusion criteria, the professionals surveyed had to be family doctors in primary care or specialized care physicians in internal medicine, traumatology, mental health, rehabilitation and preventive medicine. Of these 322 professionals, 15 participated in the questionnaire pilot study.

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Methods

This study was carried out within the framework of a wider project called "In the end, you decide," approved and authorised by the Andalusia School of Public Health Research Committee of Granada. In primary care, a member of the link nursing staff was responsible for the distribution and collection of the questionnaires, whilst in specialized care it was the social worker of each hospital who was responsible for carrying out this task. The verbal consent of the participants was sought beforehand by handing out the questionnaire. The origin of the study was explained and confidentiality and anonymity of the data were guaranteed. This information was also given in writing as an attachment to the questionnaire. The survey was carried out between December 2005 and January 2006.

Data Analysis

The data obtained were analysed with the program SPSS for Windows version 14.0. The descriptive results of the 2 health areas are shown and the responses of the medical staff of both areas are compared using the $\chi^2$ test or the Student t test.

Results

The total number of doctors who responded to the questionnaire was 194 (63.19%), with a mean age of 42.54±8.85 and a range of 25-63. Of those surveyed, 65.5% were males and 33.5% female. There were 51.55% primary care doctors and 48.45% from specialized care.

Knowledge and Attitudes of Medical Staff in the 2 Health Areas*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Malaga NHA</th>
<th>Almeria NHA</th>
<th>Student t Test</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Knowledge of AD</td>
<td>Very poor 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Excellent</td>
<td>5.29 2.526 0 10 5.61 2.415 0 10 5.53 2.608 0 10 .151</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ADs are regulated by the law in Andalusia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>135 (69.6%)</td>
<td>60 (65.9%) 75 (72.8%)</td>
<td>.101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Have read the Andalusia AD document</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>73 (37.6%)</td>
<td>29 (31.9%) 44 (42.7%)</td>
<td>.120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Good idea to plan and write health wishes</td>
<td>Not a good idea 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very good idea</td>
<td>8.26 2.093 0 10 8.22 2.059 0 10 8.29 2.131 2 10 .813</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Useful tool for professionals</td>
<td>Not useful 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very useful</td>
<td>8.23 2.074 0 10 8.10 2.107 0 10 8.27 2.044 3 10 .907</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Useful tool for families</td>
<td>Not useful 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very useful</td>
<td>8.11 2.259 0 10 7.87 2.247 0 10 8.33 2.257 0 10 .154</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The representative helps professionals to make decisions</td>
<td>Not at all 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 A lot</td>
<td>7.66 2.516 0 10 7.63 2.519 0 10 7.70 2.524 0 10 .548</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. You would recommend your patients to make an AD</td>
<td>Never 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Always</td>
<td>7.88 2.394 0 10 7.68 2.351 0 10 8.26 2.207 0 10 .018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. You would like their families to make an AD</td>
<td>Would not like that at all 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Would like that a lot</td>
<td>7.86 2.394 0 10 7.86 2.358 0 10 8.34 2.303 0 10 .583</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. You would comply with their AD</td>
<td>Unlikely 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very likely</td>
<td>7.86 2.269 0 10 7.81 2.324 0 10 8.15 2.312 0 10 .404</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. You would respect the AD of a patient</td>
<td>Never 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Always</td>
<td>9.04 1.512 4 10 9.00 1.430 5 10 9.18 1.578 4 10 .242</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. You would make an AD next year</td>
<td>Unlikely 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very likely</td>
<td>5.38 3.642 0 10 5.60 3.566 0 10 5.58 3.662 0 10 .275</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*SD indicates standard deviation; DK/NR, don’t know or no response; AD, advance directives; NHA, North Health Area.
The reasons why some doctors did not complete the questionnaire were either due to their refusal to respond or because it was not possible due to their situation (sick, holidays…).

The data which describe and compare the knowledge and attitudes of the doctors of both health areas are shown in Table 1.

Table 2 shows the data obtained for primary care and specialized staff. Differences were found in items 7 and 11 where the attitude of primary care medical staff is significantly more positive towards living wills than specialized care is. Differences were found in the significance limits in item 10.

### Discussion

Firstly some considerations have to be made on the nature of the methodology which, to a greater or lesser extent, could affect the validity of the data. The difficulty in extending the results obtained to a general medical population needs to be pointed out. Similarly possible selection biases produced during the data collection process or to the limitations that could be derived from the validation of the questionnaire, should also be considered.

In general, we can deduce from the results obtained that knowledge of advance directives by medical staff could be much better. These professionals self-scored their knowledge with 5.29. That they are regulated by law was known by 69.6% and only 37.6% say that they have read the Andalusian Advance Directive document.

<table>
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<th>Question</th>
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<th>Specialized Care</th>
<th>Student t Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Knowledge of AD</td>
<td>5.29 2.528</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>5.33 2.374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Good idea to plan and write health wishes</td>
<td>8.11 2.325</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>8.31 2.070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unlikely to cause medical problems</td>
<td>8.22 2.174</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>8.44 1.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Useful tool for professionals to make decisions</td>
<td>7.66 2.516</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>8.03 2.526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. You would respect the AD of a patient</td>
<td>9.04 1.512</td>
<td>4 10</td>
<td>9.27 1.221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. You would make an AD Next year</td>
<td>5.30 3.643</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>5.38 3.467</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<td>2. Are you familiar with the Andalusian AD?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>71 (71.1%)</td>
<td>66 (66%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2 (2.0%)</td>
<td>5 (5%)</td>
<td>7 (5.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK/NR</td>
<td>52 (52.0%)</td>
<td>29 (29%)</td>
<td>23 (20.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Have you read the Andalusian AD document?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>75 (75.6%)</td>
<td>55 (55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>121 (121.4%)</td>
<td>87 (87%)</td>
<td>34 (27.7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As regards the attitudes of the doctors about advance directives, in general, they revealed a positive attitude towards these documents. It is worth mentioning the great contradiction found between the theoretical readiness and the real possibilities of complying with an advanced directive.

In our country, there are few studies that have examined the knowledge and attitudes of doctors towards advance directives and towards advance planning in general. The study by Bachiller et al.19 showed that only 10.8% of doctors surveyed knew the legislation on advance directives in detail. 9.8% had detailed knowledge of the existence of advance directives in other autonomous communities. That all patients must be informed on the existence of this document was expressed by 98.2% and 31.5% had no reservation in applying the will of the patient. Santos de Unamuno et al.20 polled 169 family doctors and found that 82.5% of those surveyed considered their knowledge on advance directives to be limited or zero. Only 11.8% had read the current legislation, and 97% were in agreement that advance directives could help in decision making.

In Canada, Hughes et al.21 found that family doctors were supporters of advance directives, but they used them very infrequently. The majority of these professionals were of the opinion that education programs about these were needed.

Other surveys carried out on family doctors in Finland22 and Australia23 are also in agreement with our study on the positive attitude of these professionals towards advance directives and in the need to improve their knowledge on the legislation and its use. The previously mentioned facts demonstrate the need to establish training programs on advance directives and advance planning in general, which would enable doctors to use a tool which, if used correctly, could benefit both the users and the professionals of our health system. It also must be pointed out that to establish suitable and effective programs, it would be of great importance to develop new lines of research aimed at determining which programs would be most suitable for training and educating our professionals. In the international scene, studies have been carried out22,23 with the aim of identifying the effectiveness of different education programs to improve the knowledge, attitudes and skills of doctors as regards advance directives. To develop projects of this nature in Spain would involve a great leap forward for research into advance planning and the end of life, enabling the health system to provide suitable programs to suit the needs of doctors.

Acknowledgements
To the medical staff of the North Malaga and North Almeria Health Areas for filling in the questionnaire, to the nursing staff and social workers of these areas who helped collect the data, and Ricardo Ocaña (Professor of Statistics EASP) for the help requested during the statistical analysis.

Investigators of the “In the end, you decide” project

References


Advance Directives: The Challenge for Developing a Role From Primary Care

Fernando Flordelís Marco
Family doctor, Zaragoza, Spain

The basis of advance health care directives (AHCD) is the respect and promotion of personal freedom. The content of this law, due to its sensitivity and importance, should beg a question to organisations and doctors: Do we have the challenge to develop an active role from the field of primary care? I believe we have.

Let’s look at some of the evidence.
The concept of advance directives is more than just legal considerations and is, in the health environment, an advanced expression of the freedom of choice of people which determines the freedom to accept or reject certain medical treatments according to the life circumstances and personal values. Social progress seen as favourable by the population within the framework of well-being fosters the freedom of choice in doctor-patient shared decisions, overcoming the paternalistic attitudes of doctors, as well as the perceptions of the state as supreme guardian of the interests of individuals. As mentioned in the study, 36,289 people in Spain have filled in their AD document. Without a doubt it is an interesting path, but experts like the late David Thomasma stated that “The living will is only effective within a close clinical relationship” (DM, May 25, 2001). All an integral process of participation within the framework of advance decision planning, which the authors of the study point out.

Therefore, to examine the knowledge and attitudes doctors and health professionals to establish the improvements necessary to guarantee the use of this right of the people, should be a prime objective as a first step to planning concrete strategies in our health centres.

The People
People are not reluctant to talk about death and, in my experience—“community forum” (70 people) and focal group activity—, demonstrated, naturally, that they would like to express their advanced directives to the doctors, and their main concern is to receive effective palliative care. The ethical and legal dilemmas are also a daily reality in primary care, care in the terminal stages and care in the dying process, when the patient and family have decided that it happens at home, increasingly places the doctors in difficult situations. To collect, at the appropriate time, someone’s AD as one more page in the clinical history in our daily routine would make subsequent clinical decisions much easier, both for professionals and families.

The Professionals
The qualitative results of an investigation with 209 health professionals from 16 health centres were able to con-
clude that the rejection attitudes were very uncommon, and a clear majority of professionals were in favour of using a living will in the clinical history as one work tool.

However, difficulties are often pointed out when personally confronted with patients to talk about the subject of death and, therefore, to obtain an AD.

This could explain the contradiction found in the study between the theoretical willingness and the real possibilities of complying with an advance directive document by the professionals.

The expression of an AD must be based on a prospective and confident doctor patient relationship, it would be an implicit agreement, contained in conversations, effective communication, with periodic follow-up and recorded in the clinical history, more than a document, which could also be effective, when it is thus decided the patient is well informed.

The professionals, besides having knowledge on AD, should inform the patients, perhaps prioritising by risk, on their favourable attitude to personalise certain aspects, according to clinical situations, in the contents of the advance directive document.

The Response to the Initial Tentative Question

Primary care should actively participate in spreading awareness of these rights, fostering in the clinics, “that every citizen who wishes it, and at a time they consider appropriate, may express their feelings, their concerns, their will, on the medical care they would like to receive, or not receive, at the end of their life.”

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Just like a record in the clinical history and/or an advance directive document, each citizen decides, no more no less.

References

Material para internet

**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ON ADVANCE HEALTH CARE DIRECTIVES (AHCD) OR LIVING WILLS**

Please fill in the following details.

- **Gender**
  - Male □
  - Female □

- **Age**

- **Role**
  - Doctor □
  - Nurse □

We present 12 questions below. You only have to mark your response with a cross.

1. What score would you give for your knowledge of advance directives (AD) (living wills)?
   - Very poor 0
   - 1
   - 2
   - 3
   - 4
   - 5
   - 6
   - 7
   - 8
   - 9
   - 10
   - Excellent

2. Are ADs regulated by the law in Andalusia?
   - Yes □
   - No □
   - Don't know □

3. Have you read the Andalusia AD document?
   - Yes □
   - No □

4. Do you agree that patients should plan their health care wishes by writing them in an AD declaration?
   - Don't agree 0
   - 1
   - 2
   - 3
   - 4
   - 5
   - 6
   - 7
   - 8
   - 9
   - 10
   - Strongly agree

5. Do you believe that the AD Declaration is a useful tool for health professionals when making decisions on a patient?
   - No use 0
   - 1
   - 2
   - 3
   - 4
   - 5
   - 6
   - 7
   - 8
   - 9
   - 10
   - Very useful

6. And for patients’ families?
   - Don't like it at all 0
   - 1
   - 2
   - 3
   - 4
   - 5
   - 6
   - 7
   - 8
   - 9
   - 10
   - Like it a lot

7. Do you believe that if a patient names a representative in the AD, it would help making decisions easier for health professionals in those situations where the patients cannot express themselves?
   - No 0
   - 1
   - 2
   - 3
   - 4
   - 5
   - 6
   - 7
   - 8
   - 9
   - 10
   - A lot

8. Would you, as a professional, recommend your patients to make a an AD?
   - Never 0
   - 1
   - 2
   - 3
   - 4
   - 5
   - 6
   - 7
   - 8
   - 9
   - 10
   - Always

9. Although it is a decision for their families, would you prefer that they had made their AD?
   - Unlikely 0
   - 1
   - 2
   - 3
   - 4
   - 5
   - 6
   - 7
   - 8
   - 9
   - 10
   - Very likely

10. Would you personally, as a potential patient, fill in an AD?
    - Unlikely 0
    - 1
    - 2
    - 3
    - 4
    - 5
    - 6
    - 7
    - 8
    - 9
    - 10
    - Very likely

11. You would respect the express wishes at a patient in an AD declaration.
    - Never 0
    - 1
    - 2
    - 3
    - 4
    - 5
    - 6
    - 7
    - 8
    - 9
    - 10
    - Always

12. Do you think it is likely that you would make your own AD in the next year?
    - Unlikely 0
    - 1
    - 2
    - 3
    - 4
    - 5
    - 6
    - 7
    - 8
    - 9
    - 10
    - Very likely

Thank you very much for your help.