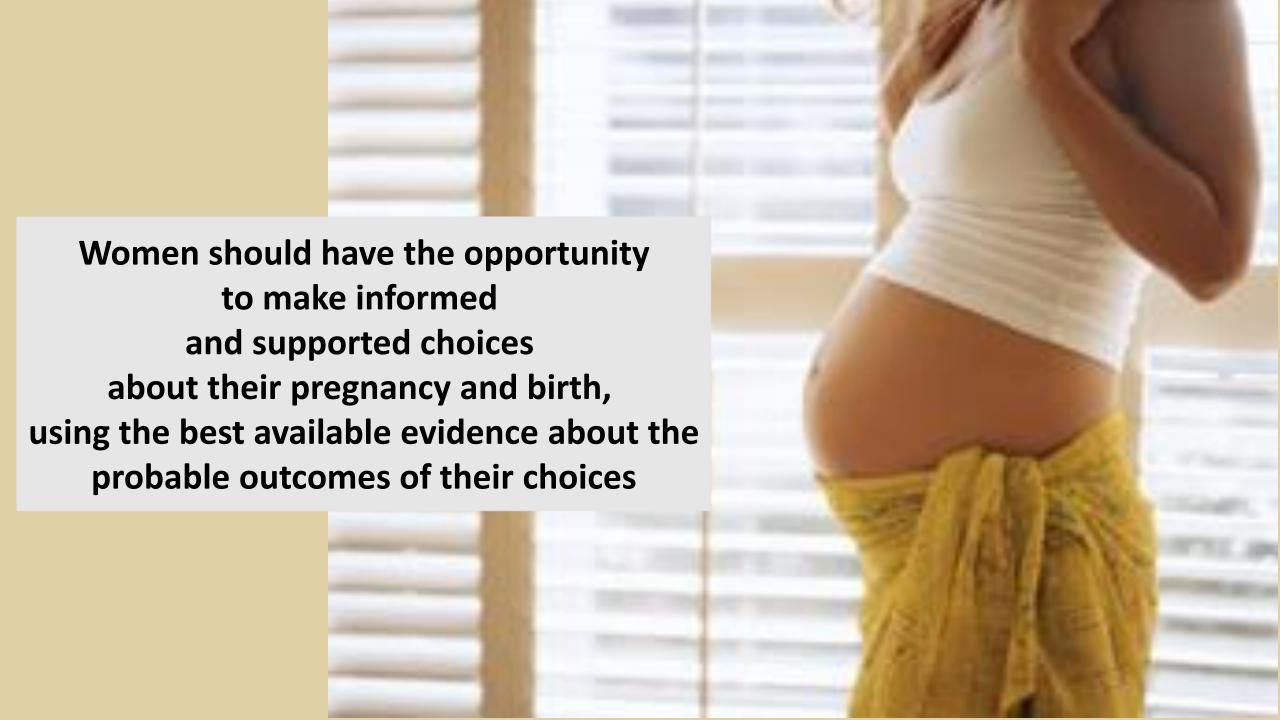
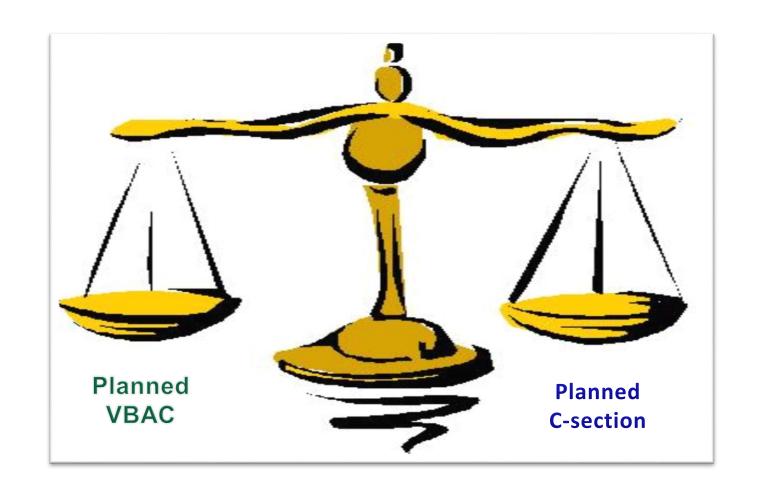
Using Health Information Technology to Reduce Disparities in Shared Decision Making About Birth After Cesarean

Dr. Allison Shorten RN, RM, PhD, FACM





Once a cesarean ...



Often a decision dilemma for women and providers

Shared Decision Making During Pregnancy

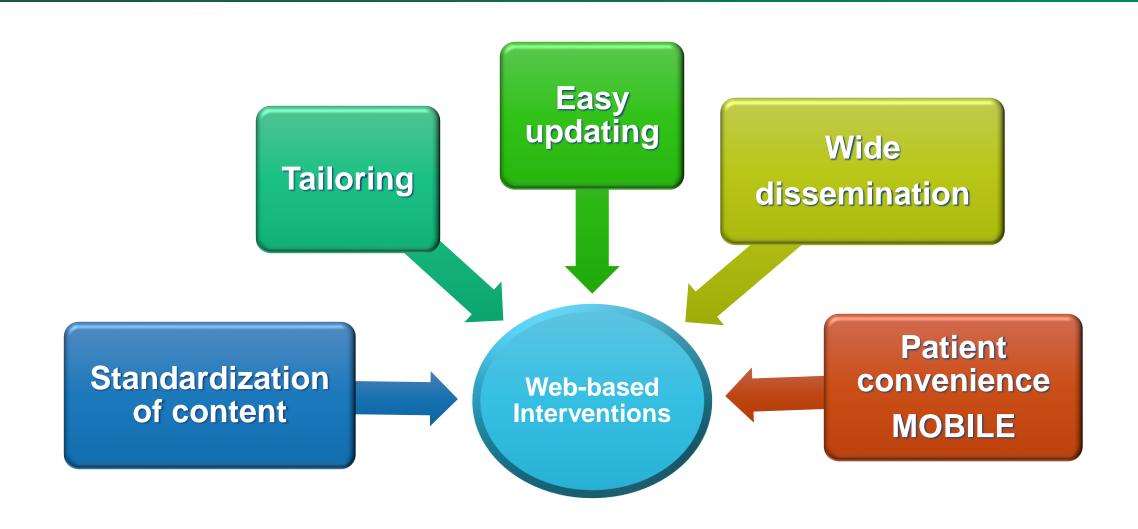
- Shared decision making (SDM) using evidence-based decision aids is recommended for routine prenatal care.
- Effective decision aids have been developed for decision making during pregnancy.
- Few decision aids have been effectively integrated into systems of care, serving women from diverse groups.



STUDY AIM:

To implement a web-based decision aid to support SDM about birth after previous cesarean for women from racially/ethnically diverse backgrounds and their providers, in urban, high volume primary care settings.

Benefits of Interactive Web-based Decision Aids



Birth Choices Health IT Research Team Members

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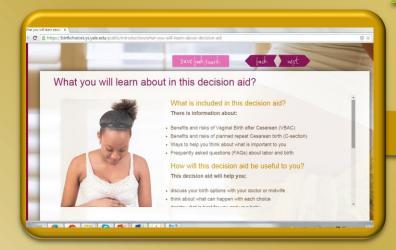
Shorten, A., et al(2015) Developing an Internet-Based Decision Aid for Women Choosing Between Vaginal Birth After Cesarean and Repeat Cesarean Birth. *Journal of Midwifery and Women's Health*.

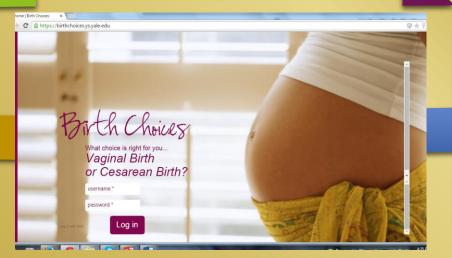
Birth Choices Selected Screen Shots













Feasibility Implementation Study

- Birth Choices was integrated into clinical practice within two busy, urban, pregnancy care services.
- 70 pregnant women with one previous C-section, eligible to consider planned VBAC.

Knowledge + Decisional Conflict + Choice + Outcome + Satisfaction + Experience

Before and After Measures

Knowledge Recruitment **Decision Conflict** Birth Preference Characteristics Survey 1 **OBGYN History** Literacy **Numeracy**

Knowledge
Decision Conflict
Birth Choice
DA Acceptability

32-38 weeks

Satisfaction

DA Acceptability

Birth Method

6-8 weeks p.p.

Table 1: Participant Characteristics (n=66)*

Characteristic	(%)		
Age (mean)	29.3 years		
Gestation (mean)	19.8 weeks		
Education			
Middle School	4.5		
High School	39.4		
Trade School	18.2		
College	37.6		
Race/ethnicity			
Black	46.2		
Hispanic	35.4		
White	13.8		
Other	4.6		
Previous C-Section			
Emergency	84.8		
Elective	12.1		
Don't Know	3.0		

^{*}n=2 S1 characteristics not provided

Feasibility Study Protocol

Eligible women recruited at 12-28 weeks of pregnancy

Assess Knowledge, Decisional Conflict, Birth Preference

Women will use the decision aid during pregnancy on computer, phone or ipad

Women discuss birth choice at 32-38 weeks with provider.
Assess Knowledge, Decisional Conflict, Birth Choice.

Follow-up 4-8 weeks after the birth

1:1 interviews with a sub-set of women and providers

Change in Knowledge and DCS Scores (n=52)

			Mean Change	Pa	FDR ^b	d ^c
Mean Scores	Survey 1	Survey 2				
Knowledge /15	6.54	9.12	2.58	<.001*	<.001*	0.87(0.46,1.27)
DCS /5.0	0.86	0.41	-0.45	<.001*	<.001*	0.69(0.29,1.09)

a=Wilcoxon signed-rank test p-value, b = False Discovery Rate; c= Cohen's d effect size with 95% CI

Birth Choices Acceptability (n=39)

How much did the Birth Choices web-site help you	A lot/ a great deal n (%)
organize your own thoughts about your birth decision?	21 (53.8)
consider the pros and cons of each option?	27 (69.2)
identify the questions you needed to ask?	23 (60.5)
consider how involved in the decision you wanted to be?	27 (71.1)
discuss your options with your family?	26 (66.7)
help you discuss your options with your doctor/ midwife?	28 (71.8)
prepare you to make a decision?	26 (66.7)
help you know what to expect from your birth choice?	28 (71.8)
help you feel satisfied with the birth decision?	28 (71.8)

Lessons Learned



- Birth Choices was acceptable and feasible to use in practice.
- Mobile health IT has potential to support women from ethnically diverse populations in SDM.
- → Health IT offers new possibilities for delivery of tailored information and decision support, using interactive elements to help women engage with best evidence about their birth options
- Implementation studies are needed to develop effective strategies for scale-up in diverse practice settings.

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