



**Universiteit
Leiden**
The Netherlands

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Ruissen, M.M.

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Problem-based shared decision making in diabetes care: a secondary analysis of videorecorded encounters

Merel M. Ruissen
Victor M. Montori
Ian G. Hargraves
Megan E. Branda
Montserrat León García
Eelco J.P. de Koning
Marleen Kunneman

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ABSTRACT

Objectives

To describe the range of collaborative approaches to shared decision making (SDM) observed in clinical encounters of patients with diabetes and their clinicians.

Design

A secondary analysis of videorecordings obtained in a randomized trial comparing usual diabetes primary care with or without using a within-encounter conversation SDM tool.

Setting

Using the purposeful SDM framework, we classified the forms of SDM observed in a random sample of 100 video-recorded clinical encounters of patients with type 2 diabetes in primary care.

Main outcome measures

We assessed the correlation between the extent to which each form of SDM was used and patient involvement (OPTION12-scale).

Results

We observed at least one instance of SDM in 86 of 100 encounters. In 31 (36%) of these 86 encounters we found only one form of SDM, in 25 (29%) two forms, and in 30 (35%) we found ≥ 3 forms of SDM. In these encounters, 196 instances of SDM were identified, with weighing alternatives ($n=64$ of 196, 33%), negotiating conflicting desires ($n=59$, 30%) and problem-solving ($n=70$, 36%) being similarly prevalent and developing existential insight accounting for only 1% ($n=3$) of instances. Only the form of SDM focused on weighing alternatives was correlated with a higher OPTION12-score. More forms of SDM were used when medications were changed (2.4 SDM forms (SD 1.48) vs. 1.8 (SD 1.46); $p=.050$).

Conclusions

After considering forms of SDM beyond weighing alternatives, SDM was present in most encounters. Clinicians and patients often used different forms of SDM within the same encounter. Recognizing a range of SDM forms that clinicians and patients use to respond to problematic situations, as demonstrated in this study, opens new lines of research, education, and practice that may advance patient-centered, evidence-based care.

INTRODUCTION

Biomedical and technological advances in healthcare have resulted in an increased array of treatment options available to improve healthcare outcomes. This is especially pertinent in diabetes care, where the development of e.g. novel pharmacological agents such as glucose-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists(1, 2) and sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 (SGLT-2) inhibitors(1, 2), but also technological innovations, such as flash glucose monitoring(3-6), smart insulin pens(6, 7) and pumps(6) and the artificial pancreas(8, 9), are rapidly changing the field. To form sensible plans of care that respond well to and advance the situation of the individual patient, i.e. to make care fit, patients and clinicians must collaborate to determine what to do, work often referred to as shared decision making (SDM)(10-13). SDM is crucial for the practice of evidence-based medicine(14).

To ensure that evidence-based diabetes care is personalized, international diabetes guidelines emphasize the importance of SDM(15). In theory, SDM is frequently considered a process for decisions in care which are subject to patient preferences ('preference-sensitive') and in which a stepwise approach can be used of fostering choice awareness, discussing options, discussing preferences and making a final decision(16-18). It is often focused on "taking the right steps, in the correct sequence, at the right time"(19). Although it may seem useful to circumscribe SDM to this particular practice, SDM, defined in this way, is reported as rare in practice, even as clinicians report "doing SDM" routinely(20). In practice, however, patients and clinicians must respond to a broad range of situations collaboratively. The problems they face may call for different manners of making decisions together other than selecting from a set of established alternatives as they form plans of care that make sense as possible ways to respond to the problematic situation of each patient(21, 22). Hargraves et al have proposed that there may be different forms of SDM depending on the situation that needs to be resolved(23). This "purposeful SDM framework" proposes that the situation the patient is facing determines the way in which patients and clinicians interact and collaborate in the decision making process. Purposeful SDM identifies at least four forms of SDM appropriate for different situations: 1) weighing treatment alternatives, 2) negotiating conflicting desires, 3) solving problematic situations and 4) developing existential insight(23) (**box 1**). The framework thus suggests that in addition to the canonical form of SDM in which alternatives are weighed, there are at least three other SDM forms in which patients and clinicians jointly and deliberately engage in conversations to decide how to address the patient's situation. Hargraves et al do not consider

these forms to be separate entities, but rather a spectrum of collaborative decision making processes.

To date, it is unknown how the different problem-based forms of SDM manifest in daily clinical encounters. The primary aims of our study were to assess 1) which forms of SDM are used in clinical diabetes care, 2) how these forms of SDM relate to the final treatment decision, 3) how they correlate with scores on clinicians' efforts to involve patients in decision making, and 4) the extent to which within-encounter conversation aids promoting SDM affect the prevalence and distribution of the different forms of SDM. In SDM, decisions are to be made based on patients' informed preferences or desires, and these desires – focusing on an option, a personal want or disposition, a situation, or integrity of self – may be an important driver for the most appropriate way for patients and clinicians to collaborate. Therefore, the secondary aim of our study was to assess what kind of desires patients and clinicians voiced during the consultation and how these desires are associated to the forms of SDM used during the clinical encounter.

Box 1.

Forms of purposeful SDM	Type of decision sought	Example
1. Weighing alternatives	A determination that pros, cons, and preferences are optimally balanced in the selected option	Emma, a 52-year-old woman, has had type 2 diabetes for over 10 years. Her HbA1c has been rising for over 9 months. She is increasingly fatigued and would like to feel better soon. With her clinician, she decided that it is time to change her diabetes medication regime. After considering the different medications available and their respective pros and cons, they decided to start basal insulin.
2. Negotiating conflicting desires	An agreement reconciling conflicting positions or desires within or between parties to decision making	Emma has been on insulin for a few years now. Her fear of complications has led to a program of care with which she has frequent and dangerous severe hypoglycemic events. These are scary to her and her family, who is pushing Emma to stop or cut back on her medicines. Emma feels torn between easing her glycemic control to reduce the incidence of hypoglycemia, but potentially also increasing the risk of complications due to hyperglycemia. Together with her clinician she develops a compromise by which she will reduce the intensity of her program, discontinuing insulin, and switches to a nonhypoglycemic agent.

3. Solving problematic situations	The conclusion that different potential ways of understanding and advancing the problematic situation have been sufficiently uncovered, evaluated, and co-ordinated	With the oral medication in combination with diet and regular exercise, Emma's diabetes has been regulated well over time. Over the last few months, however, she has become the primary caregiver of her spouse, who was diagnosed with cancer. With caring for him taking up most of her time, she struggles with sticking to her diet and regular exercise. Together Emma and the clinician try to find ways to stay healthy physically and emotionally, that will fit with the demands and limitations of her new situation . They come up with a plan to try out and refine over the upcoming months.
4. Developing existential insight	The existential insight into what ultimately matters that has developed sufficiently that what to do becomes obvious and meaning is found in the splintered elements of a person's life	At 81, Emma has been receiving dialysis for end-stage diabetes-related kidney disease for three years. As they talk, it tearfully emerges how life-diminishing dialysis is becoming for her and how she feels that her life is breaking apart. Together Emma and her clinician develop an understanding that it might be time to step away from dialysis and to implement a palliative care approach.

Based on Hargraves, et al. Patient Educ Couns. 2019(23); Hargraves, et al. Patient Educ Couns. 2020(24); and Hartasanchez, et al. Patient Educ Couns. 2021(25).

METHODS

Data source

This is a secondary analysis of the TRICEP study (Registration #NCT01293578 ClinicalTrials.gov), a multicenter randomized trial (n=350 patients) which compared primary care as usual with and without using a within-encounter SDM conversation aid(26). This conversation aid presents general considerations and adverse effects of diabetes medication, organized by topics that matter to patients, such as weight change, daily routine, "blood sugar" levels (HbA1c), daily "blood sugar" testing, hypoglycemia, and cost. The latest version of the tool is freely available at <https://diabetesdecisionaid.mayoclinic.org/>(26). The study took place between July 2010 and May 2014 across 20 rural, suburban, and inner-city primary care practices from six health systems in the Midwest (Minnesota, Wisconsin), United States. The video-recordings of the patient-clinician encounters were used in this secondary analysis. The Mayo Clinic Institutional Review Board approved the original study and this secondary analysis (IRB #10-006952 and #19-011553). All participating patients and clinicians provided written informed consent.

Sample size and study design

This is an observational, cross-sectional retrospective study using video-recordings. Using a random number generator, we selected a random convenience sample of 100 video-recorded clinical encounters, irrespective of the TRICEP trial arm. We selected 20 encounters from TRICEP as a training set to practice the self-designed coding scheme and subsequently coded the remaining 80 selected encounters. Patients and members of the public were not involved in the design, conduct, reporting, or dissemination plans of this research.

Measures

Given the novelty of coding various forms of SDM, we used a self-developed coding scheme to count, characterize and time-stamp the forms of SDM used and desires stated by patients and clinicians (**supplement 1**). Two team members (M.M.R. and M.K.) drafted the coding scheme based on theories presented in a previous publication on SDM forms(23) and discussed it with the rest of the team. In the coding scheme, SDM forms were categorized as 1) weighing treatment alternatives, 2) negotiating conflicting desires, 3) solving problematic situations and 4) developing existential insight. We pilot tested the coding scheme on encounters until we felt no further changes to the scheme were needed (after n=14 encounters). The encounters in this pilot were not included in our final sample.

Pilot testing showed that multiple forms of SDM could be used in the same encounter and that it was difficult to determine when a form of SDM finished – other than when another form of SDM started. We therefore allowed multiple SDM forms per encounter and coded only the start of the form of SDM. In addition we also collected and coded voiced desires of both patients and clinicians and characterized them into desires towards 1) an option, 2) a personal want/disposition, 3) a situation or 4) integrity of self, in line with the classification used by Hargraves et al(23). We used 20 videorecorded encounters to practice the coding scheme. These videorecorded encounters were included in the analyses. Two investigators (M.M.R., a medical doctor, and M.K., a clinical linguist and decision scientist) coded all encounters in duplicate and independently. All codings were discussed in regular meetings and disagreements were resolved by discussion and consensus.

Data extracted

We extracted patient and clinician characteristics along with the assigned study arm from the TRICEP database. In addition, from the database we extracted scores from the 12-item Observing Patient Involvement in Decision Making (OPTION12) scale for each encounter, a validated observer-based scale used to quantify the extent

to which clinicians involve patients in the decision making process(27). Researchers scored the encounters with the OPTION12-scale in the original trial, prior to this secondary analysis, and thus blinded to our research questions. Scores are reported on a 0-100 scale, with higher scores implying more behaviors to involve patients. The reviewers of this secondary analysis were blinded to the OPTION12 scores while coding.

Statistical analyses

We used descriptive statistics to report on participant characteristics and numerical estimates, mean and standard deviations for continuous variables and counts and frequencies for categorical variables. To compare study arms, we used a Kruskal-Wallis test for continuous and a Chi-square test for categorical variables. To assess SDM instances an ANOVA was conducted, where the number of instances was categorized into groups, adjusted by whether a medication change occurred as well as the intervention arm. We used an alluvial plot to represent the instances and forms of SDM used and the order they occurred within the encounter. We used a boxplot to show the distribution of the OPTION12 score for encounters focused on weighing alternatives, either as the only form of SDM used or as part of multiple forms used, or encounters that were not focused towards weighing alternatives. We collected data in REDCap (Grant UL1TR002377) and conducted our analysis in SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

RESULTS

Participants

In total, we included and coded 100 video-recorded clinical encounters (intervention arm: n=69, control arm: n=31). Of the 100 participating patients, 59 were men. Patients had a mean age of 60 years (range: 41-85 years) and a mean BMI of 36.7 (SD 9.14) kg/m². The average HbA1c was 8.9% (SD 1.26%) and most patients (54%) had an HbA1c > 8.5%. A third of the patients had lived with diabetes for over 10 years (**table 1**). Patients in the intervention arm were younger compared to those in the control arm (59 vs 63, p<0.03). Otherwise, all patient characteristics were comparable between arms (**supplementary table 1**).

The clinical encounters involved 89 clinicians, of which 44 (49%) were male. On average clinicians had been working in practice for 12 years (SD 10.4) and 79% of clinicians had completed their medical training (**table 1**). The average length of the clinical encounter was 17.0 minutes (range: 4.0-43.6 minutes).

Table 1. Participant demographics

Patient demographics	N=100
Study arm (n)	
<i>Primary care (control)</i>	31
<i>Primary care using a within-encounter conversation aid (intervention)</i>	69
Age, years (mean, SD)	60.0 (9.7)
Women (n)	41
Body mass index, kg/m ² (mean, SD)	36.7 (9.1)
Race (n)	
<i>White</i>	85
<i>Black</i>	9
<i>Other</i>	6
Education† (n)	
<i>High School or less</i>	29
<i>Vocational/4-year college degree</i>	46
<i>Graduate degree</i>	9
HbA1c, % (mean, SD)	8.9 (1.3)
Years with diabetes† (n)	
<5	27
5 to < 10	32
>10	30
Literacy† (n)	
<i>Inadequate</i>	9
<i>Adequate</i>	81
Clinician demographics	N=89
Age, years (mean, SD)	45.2 (11.3)
Women (n, %)	45 (50.6)
Years in practice (mean, SD)	12.0 (10.4)
# of encounters included (mean, SD)	3.8 (3.3)

†Self-reported by patients, missing responses are not represented in counts or percentages.

Forms of SDM used

In 86 of 100 clinical encounters, we identified at least one form of SDM. In 31 (36%) of these 86 encounters we identified one single form of SDM, two forms in 25 (29%), and three or more instances in 30 (35%) encounters. **Figure 1** depicts the instances in which patients and clinicians switched to a different form of SDM during the clinical encounter.

Of the observed total of 196 instances of SDM, 70 (36%) were focused on solving a problematic situation, 64 (33%) on weighing treatment alternatives and 59 (30%) on negotiating conflicting desires. Three (1%) of the instances sought to develop existential insight.

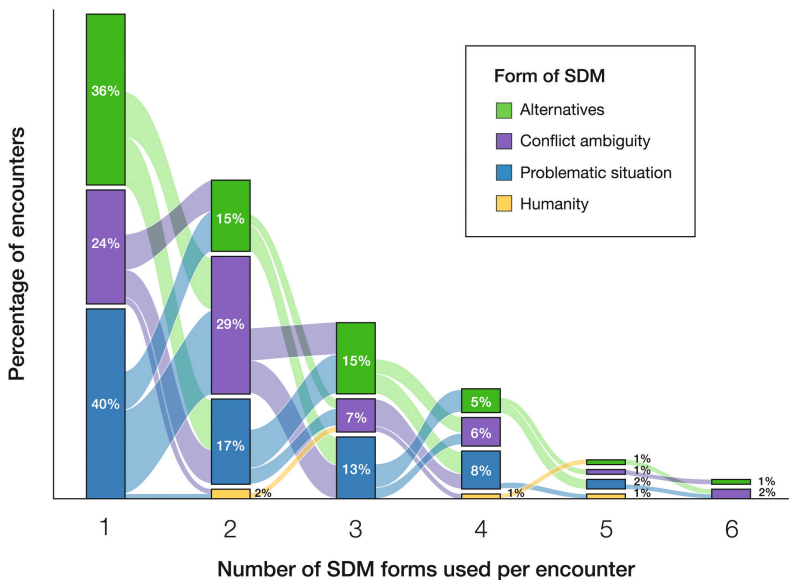


Figure 1. Switches in forms of SDM used during clinical encounters. Light colored waves reflect changes from one SDM form to another. Percentages reflect the frequency of SDM form used. X-axis represents the instances of SDM used within the encounter. Only consultations in which at least one form of SDM was used were included in this figure (n=86). SDM: shared decision making.

Treatment decisions

Patients and clinicians decided in 27 of the 100 encounters to change the medication of the patient, with no differences between study arms. A change in medication was related to more instances of SDM used during the encounter (no change: 1.8 instances of SDM (SD 1.46); change: 2.4 instances of SDM (SD 1.48), $p=.050$). This effect was maintained after adjusting for the use of a conversation tool.

Patient involvement in decision making

When patients and clinicians used SDM focused on weighing different treatment alternatives, either as the only form of SDM used or as one of multiple forms of SDM used during the encounter, this was related to a higher OPTION12 score compared to when they used other forms of SDM (26.4 (SD 9.6) vs. 20.5 (SD 8.9), $p=.0056$), even when adjusted for the use of a within-encounter conversation aid (**supplementary figure 1**). In the 14 of 100 encounters in which we identified no form of SDM, the scores on OPTION12 were lower (mean: 17.3 (SD 16.3)), irrespective of the use of a conversation aid (**figure 2 and supplementary figure 1**).

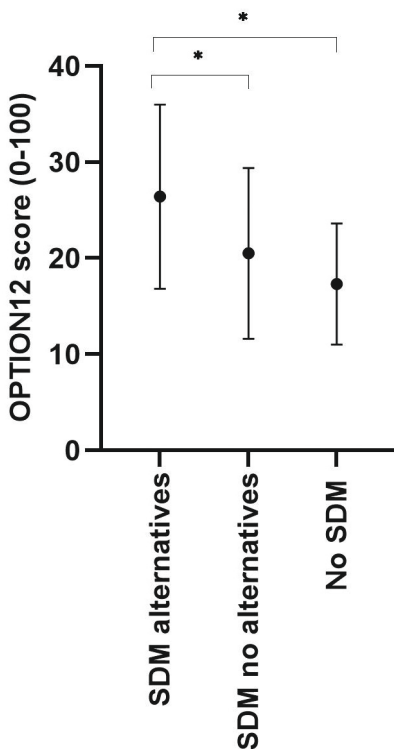


Figure 2. Association between OPTION12 score and SDM for weighing alternatives vs. other forms of SDM.

SDM: shared decision making. Dots represent means, bars represent standard deviations. OPTION12 score quantifies efforts clinicians make to involve patients in decision making. Scores range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating more observed clinician behaviors of involving patients in decision making. SDM alternatives: encounters in which SDM was present and focused on weighing alternatives solely or as part of other forms of SDM used ($n=52$). Other forms of SDM: encounters in which SDM was present but not focused on weighing alternatives ($n=33$). No SDM: encounters in which no SDM was observed ($n=14$). * p -value <0.05 .

Conversation aid intervention

The use of a conversation aid during the consultation did not affect the amount of forms of SDM used (use of within conversation aid: mean: 2.08; 95% CI (1.88; 2.27), without use of within conversation aid: mean: 1.88; 95% CI (1.55; 2.21), $p=0.32$) or type of forms of SDM used during the consultation ($p=0.51$, **table 2**).

Table 2. Use of the different forms of SDM in encounters with and without the use of a conversation aid intervention

Form of SDM	Not using a within- encounter conversation aid (n=31)	Using a within-encounter conversation aid (n=69)	Total
Weighing alternatives	12 (24%)	51 (35%)	63 (32%)
Negotiating conflicting desires	17 (34%)	43 (29%)	60 (31%)
Solving problematic situations	20 (40%)	49 (34%)	69 (35%)
Developing existential insight	1 (2%)	3 (2%)	4 (2%)
Total	50 (100%)	146 (100%)	196 (100%)

Numbers represent the amount of occurrences (counts (%)) of a particular form of SDM in a total of 100 encounters (without conversation aid: n=31, with conversation aid: n=69). P-value 0.51 (Fisher's exact test).

Secondary aim: Desires

In 83 of the 100 encounters, we identified at least one voiced desire, resulting in a total of 247 voiced desires with a mean of 2.5 (95% CI: 2.07-2.87) desires per encounter. Most encounters contained one (n=23, 28%), two (n=14, 17%), three (n=19, 23%) or four (n=12, 15%) desires (**supplementary table 2**). Desires were more often stated by patients than by clinicians (N=157, 64% vs N=90, 36%, $p<.001$) (**supplementary table 3**). Voiced desires were directed towards a personal want or disposition (n=132/247, 53%), a type of medication or lifestyle (n=81/247, 33%), a situation (n=27/247, 11%), or about the integrity of self (n=7/247, 3%).

We found that the use of a conversation aid did not significantly affect the number of desires voiced during the clinical encounter (2.6 desires (95% CI: 2.1-3.1) with the use of the conversation aid vs. 2.2 (95% CI: 1.5-2.9) without the conversation aid, $p=.42$), or the type of desire voiced.

The correlation between forms of SDM and voiced desires

In the 55 encounters in which we identified multiple instances of SDM, we observed 107 switches between forms of SDM, of which half (N=53 switches) were directly preceded by a desire voiced by either the patient or the clinician. Of these 53

switches, 39 (64%) preceding desires were in line with the form of SDM used, e.g., an SDM conversation focused on solving a problematic situation following a desire voiced towards a situation.

DISCUSSION

Here we show that in diabetes care, patients and clinicians use a variety of SDM forms during clinical encounters. SDM focused on solving a problematic situation was the form of SDM most often used, exceeding the use of SDM focused on weighing treatment alternatives. Thus, restricting SDM to deliberative conversations focused on matching patient preferences to treatment options will underestimate the prevalence of SDM in practice. This leaves efforts of patients and clinicians unacknowledged and hampers the successful, flexible, and meaningful implementation of SDM in clinical practice.

Scores on clinician's efforts to involve patients in decision making, measured by OPTION12, were associated with SDM focused on weighing treatment alternatives. This finding is in line with our hypothesis, based on a paper recently published by Hartasanchez, et al.(25), that showed SDM measures to predominantly measure collaborative processes focused on decision making when weighing multiple options, only one form of SDM used during patient-clinician collaborations.

We found that patients and clinicians often switched between different forms of SDM during their encounter. In half of the cases, a desire – voiced by a patient or clinician – preceded a switch in the SDM form used and, usually, the focus of the voiced desire was in line with the form of SDM that followed its utterance. Whilst the exact meaning of these switches remains a topic to be investigated further, we propose that these switches reflect a change in the purpose of the collaborative deliberation, i.e., patients and clinicians alter their deliberative approach to better respond to the situation as it becomes clearer during the conversation. In this way, a voiced desire may flag a change in needs and therefore may be the starting point of a different form of SDM.

There is substantial debate as to SDM's nature and boundaries. Nearly 30 years ago, SDM stood between the paternalistic form of decision making and so-called informed decision making, in which the responsibility of the decision lied with the patient(28, 29). Over the last decades, SDM has evolved with the identification of steps and "talks"(18, 30), the development of conversation tools(31), and their

implementation through policy and practice(32). Throughout this evolution, SDM has referred narrowly to situations in which the fundamental process is to rationally match the patient's preferences to the pros and cons of the available options(30, 33, 34). At the same time, research indicates SDM is rare in practice, even as clinicians insist that they "do SDM all the time"(20, 35, 36). This may be explained in part by what actions have counted as "doing SDM". Assuming that a single method should be used to address the broad range of problematic situations patients and clinicians collaborate to advance may have hindered the study and optimal practice of SDM (21, 22).

In 2019, Hargraves et al expanded the remit of SDM by proposing that the nature of the problem that the patient and clinician are trying to solve determines the form of SDM they adopt to address it(23). This was supported by Shoosmith et al in 2022, when trying to develop a scale to measure patient-, carer- and clinician-collaboration in clinical care. They found that shared problem solving was an important component of collaboration, together with shared decision making(37). To acknowledge the range of forms of SDM used in response to the problem that needs to be solved, Hargraves et al proposed a framework of "purposeful SDM". Purposeful SDM states that each form of SDM involves the use of form-specific and general elements, such as communication, information sharing, and collaborative deliberation, with different emphases and roles depending on the situation(24). Adding to the knowledge about purposeful SDM, Hartasanchez et al recently showed that the current available observer-based SDM measures all describe behaviours that are pertinent to all forms of SDM, but fail to distinguish between them(25). Our study now adds to this knowledge with evidence from real-life clinical practice on the prevalence and use of different forms of SDM in primary diabetes care, further emphasizing the need to move away from an overly narrow definition of SDM (that ultimately describes only one of the forms of SDM observed in practice, and not the most common one) and expand its remit from the preference-sensitive selection among alternatives to a method of care that practically contributes to the work patients and clinicians do together to address problems of care. How these problem-based forms of SDM relate to the conventional steps of SDM will be discussed in a different manuscript(38).

There are some limitations to be considered. First, we used video-recorded clinical encounters of the TRICEP trial, a study implementing a within-encounter conversation aid in primary diabetes care(26). Our study was a secondary analysis making use of videos of encounters with and without the conversation aid. Our analysis did not show any statistically significant differences in the amount and

type of SDM forms used, nor in the amount and types of desires voiced between the study arms. Second, with this study being conducted in primary diabetes care in the Midwest of the United States, it remains unclear whether our findings are generalizable to other healthcare settings and patient populations. Diabetes care visits may involve problem solving SDM more often than preventive care visits in which deciding whether to participate in cancer screening programs may require weighing options SDM. SDM focused on developing existential insight is particularly appropriate in situations where the patient is troubled by issues of existential fracture or transition. Studies in oncology or the intensive care unit, particularly at the end of life, may involve this form of SDM frequently, whilst a rare finding in the diabetes care setting. Finally, with no validated coding scheme available regarding this subject, we self-developed a coding scheme based on the available literature on forms of purposeful SDM. This coding scheme was not externally validated, but we aimed to optimize the reliability of our data by coding all encounters independently and in duplicate, by two researchers with different backgrounds, and resolving all disagreements through consensus. Strengths of this study are the large sample size, and the use of a random selection of video-recordings from the TRICEP database.

Notably, this study provides evidence of the presence of multiple forms of SDM within diabetes care encounters. It does not evaluate the quality of the SDM form used, for example, the appropriateness, effectiveness, grace, or adequacy with which a form of SDM was utilized or moved away from. Furthermore, we did not assess the ability of SDM to form care plans that fully make sense for the patient and their situation(26) or the effects of SDM on clinical or quality of life outcomes or treatment adherence. These gaps should be addressed to identify any needs or opportunities for further supporting, improving, and promoting the use of multiple forms of SDM and to develop and evaluate interventions that will enable their optimal use in care.

Clinicians that are able to flexibly dance across the different forms of SDM with their patient to find out the one that better helps advance the patient's situation may increase the chance that the resulting care plans will respond to the patient's situation and fit within their life and living (39, 40). In this manner, investments in purposeful SDM can contribute to improved patient-centered care and outcomes, in line with the recommendations of the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD)(15) and will provide new insights for training and teaching healthcare professionals.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that SDM occurs often in diabetes care, particularly when deliberative approaches beyond weighing treatment alternatives are considered. We found SDM focused on solving problematic situations together to account for over a third of the SDM forms observed in primary diabetes care. Weighing alternatives, the only form of SDM usually considered in the literature, and negotiating conflicting desires each accounted for approximately another third of the instances of SDM. Furthermore, patients and clinicians often switched from one form of SDM to another, a behaviour that was even more pronounced when a change in medication was warranted.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplement 1. Coding scheme and manual

General notes:

- Only code utterances made when both patient and clinician were present in the room
- Code utterances of patient's significant other as the patient's, unless the patient explicitly disagrees/contradicts. Desires stated by next of kind will be coded as desire of the patient itself
- Sometimes there is a logical healthcare choice, for example if things are going well and no adjustment is needed. This is coded as an obvious next step. If there is an obvious next step during the consultation, SDM steps and/or forms of SDM may still be coded, since clinicians and patients may not be on the same line of thought.
- Every type of desire, even when stated in one sentence, will be coded as a separate desire.
- Increasing dose of medication should be coded as 'to start medication'.

Definitions:

Desire: Any vocalized desire or utterance with a valuative element for a certain treatment option or strategy towards the patients' diabetes care. Code as 'yes' if you experience even the smallest 'maybe' during the consultation.

Providing information: Information provided by the care provider concerning various treatment options and strategies and potential harms and benefits.

General

Study ID: _____ Coder: _____

Date: _____ (mm/dd/yyyy)

1. Was the patient accompanied by a caregiver?

<input type="checkbox"/>	No ₀ <i>(do not see, hear, or positively ID someone else in the room)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes ₁ <i>(partner, relative, friend or significant other)</i>

2. Was there an obvious next step concerning future treatment?

<input type="checkbox"/>	No ₀
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes ₁ <i>(no decision making on treatment, because of logical next step)</i>

3. What was the total time of the consultation (patient and clinician together in consultation room)?

Desires

4. Number of desire:

5. Time of stated desire:

6. Stated by: patient/clinician

7. Who initiated the comment on desires?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Patient ₁
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clinician ₂

Explain: _____(write in text)

8. What was the desire about? (more than one may apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	An option ₁ <i>(medication or lifestyle)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	A personal want/disposition ₂ <i>(e.g. I don't like needles, I'm not giving up my glass of wine)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	A situation ₃ <i>(e.g. we've got to do something about all the hypos you've been having)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity of self ₄ <i>(e.g. I wish I wasn't like this, It's good—I'm figuring this out)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other ₅ ----- (write in text)

Utterance (entire quote): _____(write in text)

SDM

9. State which steps of SDM you encountered during the consultation video in chronological order. Choose from: choice awareness (1), providing information (2), deciding on final treatment (3)

Step of SDM	Starting time	Citation

10. Which forms of SDM did you see? (see table 1 and 2 listed below) Multiple forms of SDM are possible during one consultation. Please enter forms in chronological order during the conversation. Choose from no form of SDM to be defined (0), weighing treatment alternatives (1), negotiating conflicting desires (2), solving problematic situations (3) and developing existential insight (4).

Form of SDM	Starting time	Citation

Supplementary table 1. Patient characteristics per study arm

Patient demographics	Intervention (n=69)	Control (n=31)	p-value
Age, years (mean, SD)	59 (9)	63 (10)	0.03
Gender, female (n, %)	25 (36)	16 (52)	0.15
BMI (mean, SD)	36.3 (9.6)	37.5 (8.3)	0.30
Race (n, %)			0.83
<i>White</i>	58 (84)	27 (87)	
<i>Black</i>	7 (10)	2 (6.5)	
<i>Other</i>	4 (6)	2 (6.5)	
Education (n, %)			0.87
<i>High School or less</i>	20 (36)	9 (31)	
<i>Vocational/4 year college degree</i>	29 (53)	17 (59)	
<i>Graduate degree</i>	6 (11)	3 (10)	
HbA1c, % (mean, SD)	8.9 (1.3)	9.0 (1.2)	0.53
Years with diabetes (n, %)			0.30
<5	20 (33)	7 (24)	
5 to <10	23 (38)	9 (31)	
>10	17 (28)	13 (45)	
Literacy (n, %)			0.17
<i>Inadequate</i>	8 (13)	1 (4)	
<i>Adequate</i>	54 (87)	27 (96)	

BMI: body mass index; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin; SD: standard deviation. The intervention consisted of the use of a within-encounter conversation aid. P-value <0.05 is considered statistically significant.

Supplementary table 2. Number of desires voiced per study arm

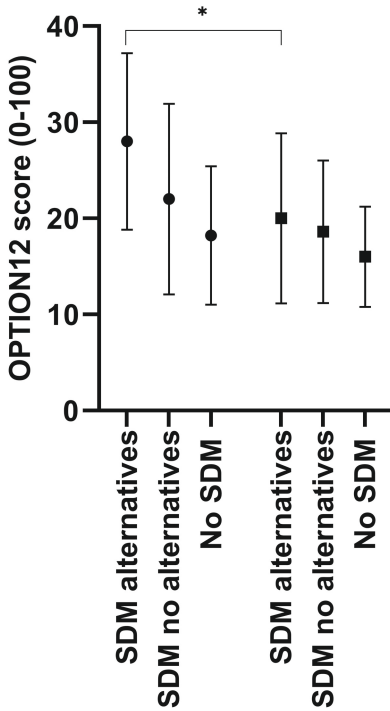
Number of desires voiced	Study arm		Total
	Intervention	Control	
0	11 (15.94)	6 (19.35)	17
1	14 (20.29)	9 (29.03)	23
2	12 (17.39)	2 (6.45)	14
3	11 (15.94)	8 (25.81)	19
4	11 (15.94)	1 (3.23)	12
5	3 (4.35)	2 (6.45)	5
6	2 (2.90)	3 (9.68)	5
7	4 (5.80)	0 (0.00)	4
8	1 (1.45)	0 (0.00)	1
Total	69	31	100

The intervention consisted of the use of a within-encounter conversation aid.

Supplementary table 3. Type of desire stated by patient or clinician per study arm

Desire	Study arm		p-value
	Intervention	Control	
Overall			0.07
Patient	107 (60%)	50 (72%)	
Clinician	71(40%)	19 (28%)	
Medication/Lifestyle			0.03
Patient	18 (29%)	10 (56%)	
Clinician	45 (71%)	8 (44%)	
Personal want			0.89
Patient	65 (74%)	33 (75%)	
Clinician	23 (26%)	11 (25%)	
Problematic situation			>0.99
Patient	20 (87%)	4 (100%)	
Clinician	3 (13%)	0 (0%)	
Integrity of self			~
Patient	4 (100%)	3 (100%)	
Clinician	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	

The intervention consisted of the use of a within-encounter conversation aid. P-value <0.05 is considered statistically significant.



Supplementary figure 1. Association OPTION12 score and weighing of alternatives per study arm. CA: conversation aid; SDM: shared decision making. Figures represent means, bars represent standard deviations. Dots: consultations in which a within-conversation aid was used. Squares: consultations in which no within-conversation aid was used. SDM alternatives; consultations in which SDM was present and focused on weighing alternatives solely or as part of multiple forms of SDM used (CA: n=42, no CA: n=10). SDM no alternatives; consultations in which SDM was present but not focused on weighing alternatives (CA: n=18, no CA: n=15). No SDM; consultations in which no form of SDM was observed (CA: n=8, no CA: n=6). OPTION12 score: score measuring the clinician's efforts to involve a patient within a consultation. Scores range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating more aspects of SDM present.*p-value<0.05.