Different needs, same solution: the effect of visible supervision on older patients' attitudes to general practice trainee chronic/complex care

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Different Needs, Same Solution: The Effect of Visible Supervision On Older Patients’ Attitudes to General Practice Trainee Chronic/Complex Care
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Context: The ageing population requires training practices to provide appropriate training for future general practitioners (GPs) in chronic disease management, whilst recognising the particular needs of older patients. There has been little research to assist practices meet these requirements. Objectives: To assess older patients’ attitudes to GP trainee management of a chronic condition with varying levels of visible supervision. Design: Cross-sectional survey; exploratory factor analysis; logistic regression. Setting: Randomised, stratified sample of 38 training practices across five Australian states. Participants: Patients aged 60 years and over (N=911; response rate 47.9%). Instrument: Questionnaire for self-completion: previously piloted and subjected to factor analysis; clinical vignette assessing responses to trainee chronic/complex care with varying supervision. Main and secondary outcome measures: Identification of attitude factors; patient responses to vignette according to factor scale scores. Results: Cronbach’s ? =.791 for main attitude scale, ?=.780 for vignette. Three factors identified: interpersonal trust (IPT); system trust (ST); and interpersonal continuity of care (IPC). High ST factor scale score predicted not feeling the need for a regular GP [OR 2.50, 95% CI 1.43-4.37, p=.001]. There was noticeable variation between the IPT, ST and IPC high score groups in their attitudes to unsupervised GP trainee chronic/complex care [Not at all comfortable: IPT 42.9% vs. ST 15.1% vs. IPC 23.7%]. The responses significantly improved for all groups if their regular GP checked on management [Not at all comfortable: IPT 7.2%, p<0.001; ST 2.2%, p<0.001; IPC 3.9%, p<0.001]. Conclusions: Older patients’ attitudes to trainees are heterogeneous and have varying influences upon their acceptance of trainee chronic/complex care. Beyond the educational and safety issues, all three groups characterised by their factor scores would benefit from supervision for chronic disease management: the IPT and IPC groups to address their trust and continuity concerns; and the ST group as it appears they are significantly less likely to arrange for continuity in their care of their own accord.

What Do Older Patients Want? Understanding Older Patients’ Attitudes Towards General Practice Trainees
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