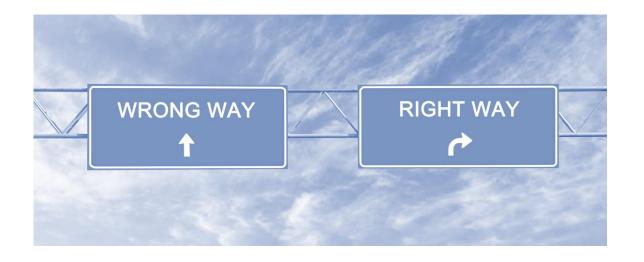




Shared decision making and motivational counseling





Lifestyle changes are the right way, yet...

- Only half of eligible patients take up cardiac rehabilitation when offered
- Half of enrolled patients complete cardiac rehabilitation
- Adherence to changes in the long term is low



Lifestyle changes are the right way, yet...

- Only half of eligible patients take up cardiac rehabilitation when offered
- Half of enrolled patients complete cardiac rehabilitation
- Adherence to changes in the long term is low

> Change in outcomes can only follow from patient behaviour change





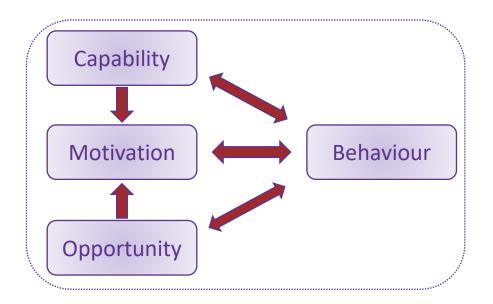
Behavior change is difficult

- Patient may not want to change at this moment
- Knowledge is essential but not enough
- High motivation to change does not guarantee change

So how can we optimally support change?



Predicting behaviour

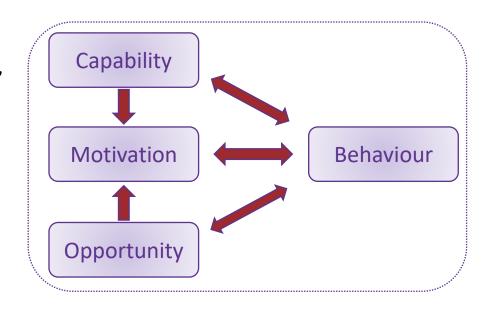




Supporting behaviour change

"Helping people help themselves"







Basic approach

Partnership

"Let's see how we can work together on ..."

- Autonomy-supportive
 "The decision is up to you."
- Expressing empathy

"I know, this is not easy."



Shared-decision making

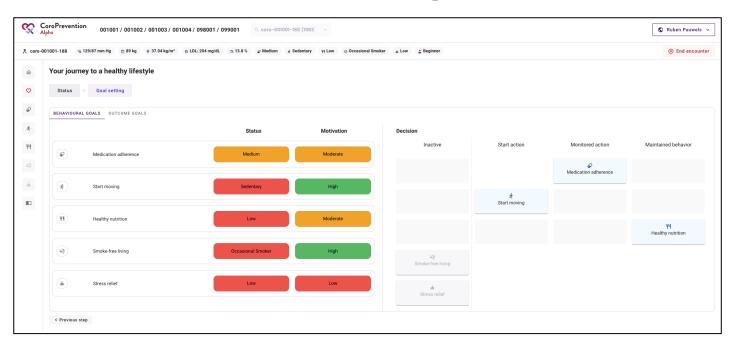
- Healthcare provider informs, encourages, and guides
 - Risk factors and behavioural goals



- Making decisions together in the context of multiple options
 - Patient preferences: from initial preferences to informed preferences
 - Respecting autonomy
- Decision = outcome
 - Team talk > Option talk > Decision talk > Decision



Shared-decision making



- Sit together
- Sharing info
- Deciding together
- Patient agency
- Expert opinion



Single versus multiple behaviour change

- Pro single behaviour change:
 - Changing behaviors takes effort
 - Compensatory health beliefs
 - "I am already eating much healthier, I don't need to exercise"
- Pro multiple behavior change:
 - Spillover effects
 - "I can do it! I have been able to change my diet, I can also change my physical activity levels"
 - Interactions e.g. preventing weight gain from quit smoking by exercising
- Dependent on patient preferences but small success experiences are motivating in itself





Behaviour change is a process

Lifestyle / behavior change

Not ready for change (Preparation)

Guide and support (Action)

Maintain (Maintenance)



• Tuning in on (fluctuating) levels of readiness for change

Determine together with the patient what to discuss and work on (or

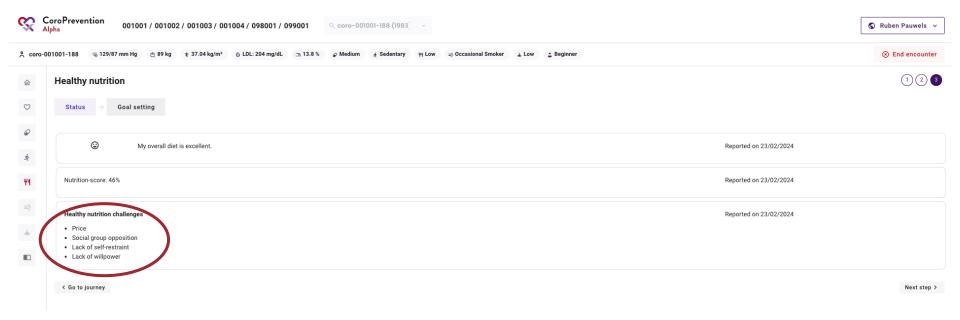
not)



- Tuning in on (fluctuating) levels of readiness for change
- Assist in reflecting on ambivalence concerning behaviour change

What are reasons for the patient to change? What are the barriers?







- Tuning in on (fluctuating) levels of readiness for change
- Assist in reflecting on ambivalence concerning behaviour change



Supportive questions:

- Why is it important for you to change?
- How would that make you feel?
- How confident are you that you can make the change on a scale from 1 to 10? (Why not a lower number?)
- What have you learned from previous attempts?



Supportive responses:

Compliments and positive feedback

- "Well done!"
- "While it is hard for you, you keep on going for it"



In summary

- Team up with the patient
- Shared-decision making supported by the dashboard
- Motivational counseling to select and support change goals





Thank you for your attention!

