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学位論文の題名	<p>What is the appropriate communication style for family members confronting difficult surrogate decision making in palliative care?:A randomized video-vignette study in medical staff with working experiences of clinical oncology.</p> <p>（緩和ケアにおいて困難な代理意思決定に直面する家族にとって適切なコミュニケーションスタイルとは?:がん医療従事者に対するビデオを用いた無作為化比較研究）</p> <p>Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology. 2019 Jan 1;49(1):48-56.</p>
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Abstract

The family members of terminally ill patients are often requested to make difficult surrogate decisions during palliative care. This study sought to clarify the appropriate communication style for physicians as perceived by family members confronting difficult surrogate decision-making. This experimental psychological study used scripted videos. In the videos, the physician described treatment options including continuous deep sedation to the family members of patients with cancer and terminal delirium using an autonomous or paternalistic style. Medical professionals with clinical experience in oncology were randomly assigned to either group viewing the videos. The primary outcomes were physician compassion, decisional conflict and emotion scores. We also evaluated the communication style preference. In total, 251 participants completed this study. Although participants in both groups reported high physician compassion, participants in the autonomous style group reported lower compassion scores (reflecting higher physician compassion) (mean 15.0 vs. 17.3, $P = 0.050$), lower decisional conflicts scores (51.1 vs. 56.8, $P = 0.002$) and comparable emotions compared with those in the paternalistic style group. Seventy-six percent of participants preferred the autonomous style. Regarding difficult surrogate decision-making, the autonomous style might be more appropriate than the paternalistic style. However, various factors, such as family members' communication style preferences, family members' values, physician–family relationships and ethnic cultures, should be considered.