

Common Consumer Health-Related Needs in the Pediatric Hospital Setting: Lessons from an Engagement Consultation Service

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Abstract

Background Informed and engaged parents may influence outcomes for childhood illness. Understanding the needs of the caregivers of pediatric patients is a critical first step in promoting engagement in their child's care. In 2014, we developed an Engagement Consultation Service at the Monroe Carell Jr. Children's Hospital at Vanderbilt. This service determines the health-related needs of the caregivers of hospitalized children and makes educational or technology recommendations to meet those needs and support engagement.

Objectives This report describes the most common health-related needs identified in the caregivers of hospitalized pediatric patients and details the recommended interventions to meet those needs.

Methods The most commonly reported consumer health-related needs from our 3-year experience with the Engagement Consultation Service were extracted from consultations notes. Each need was classified by semantic type using a taxonomy of consumer health needs. Typical recommendations for each need and their administration were detailed.

Results The most frequently recognized needs involved communicating with health care providers after discharge, using medical devices, distinguishing between benign and concerning symptoms, knowing what questions to ask providers and remembering them, finding trustworthy sources of information online, understanding disease

Keywords

- ▶ patient engagement
- ▶ activation
- ▶ health information technology
- ▶ patient portal
- ▶ mobile apps

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prognosis, and getting emotional support. A variety of apps, Web sites, printed materials, and online groups were recommended.

Conclusion The parents of hospitalized patients share several common health-related needs that can be addressed with educational and technology interventions. An inpatient Engagement Consultation Service provides a generalizable framework for identifying health-related needs and delivers tools to meet those needs and promote engagement during and after hospitalizations.

Background and Significance

In 2001, the Institute of Medicine recommended that patient engagement should be a major emphasis in health care practice and policy.¹ Patients who have more active roles in their health and care have improved clinical outcomes,^{2–4} increased satisfaction,^{5,6} improved understanding of their care,^{7,8} and decreased costs.^{9,10} Informed and self-efficacious parents have an important role in the outcomes of pediatric patients.^{11–14} In the United States, 35 million annual inpatient admissions offer opportunities for interventions to support engagement.¹⁵ Understanding the needs of patients and caregivers is a critical first step in supporting their engagement.¹⁶

In 2014, the Vanderbilt Children's Hospital (VCH) launched an Engagement Consultation Service to support the families of hospitalized children in becoming more engaged in their children's care. The organization of the Engagement Consultation Service and a detailed description of the consultation process has been described elsewhere.¹⁷ Consultations can be requested by any pediatric inpatient care team and are most commonly sought for families of children with new diagnoses or chronic illnesses. Members of the consultation team meet with the family to assess their sociodemographic characteristics, capacities (e.g., health literacy, numeracy, level of education, and income), technology preferences, and health-related needs. Previously validated surveys, semistructured interviews, and forms developed for the consultation service were utilized for the consultation service. The multidisciplinary consultation team, including clinical informaticians, human factors engineers, patient education specialists, surgeons, pediatricians, intensivists, nurses, and complex care team members, then make personalized educational and technology recommendations to meet each need based on patient and caregiver characteristics and technology preferences. A strategy for meeting needs and supporting engagement is developed based on the caregiver's level of activation.¹⁸ Patient activation is a measure of one's knowledge, confidence, and skills in managing one's health or the health of another. If parents have low levels of activation and are not aware their roles are important, appropriate education is provided. Caregivers with higher levels of activation are given practice with tools to build confidence in undertaking disease-management activities. Recommendations are vetted with the primary care teams and delivered during the hospitalization. A member of

the consultation services provides any needed assistance with installation or navigation of tools, as well as practice with their use. The consultation process is iterative. New needs that emerge during hospitalization are addressed, and recommendations or tools that are not deemed helpful to the family are replaced by others.

Objectives

The objectives of this case report were to identify the most common health-related needs reported by parents of hospitalized pediatric patients and to describe recommendations made by the consultation service to address these needs.

Methods

The most commonly recognized health-related needs were extracted from two research studies of the Engagement Consultation Service, a retrospective review of the initial experience¹⁷ and an ongoing prospective study examining whether consultations affect parent activation and health care utilization. These studies were conducted at an academic children's hospital and enrolled adult (i.e., age 18 years or older), English-speaking parents or legal guardians of hospitalized patients. Both studies were performed in compliance with the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki on Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, and were approved by the VCH Institutional Review Board. Two members of the research team (G.P.J. and D.J.L.) identified recurring needs in consultation notes from these research studies and reviewed them with the consultation team to select those representing the most common needs observed during engagement consultations done both within and outside research studies since 2014. The most frequently reported needs occurring consistently over time and for a variety of patient diagnoses were included in this report.

Health-related needs were categorized using a taxonomy of consumer health needs (–Table 1), which has been previously employed to characterize consumer health needs from patient journals, patient portal messages, and engagement consultations.^{17,19–22} This taxonomy separates needs into five main categories: informational, medical, logistical, social, or other. Recommendations that have proven effective in meeting each type of need are described with details of their implementation.

Table 1 Taxonomy of common needs or communications

Major need type	Category	Subcategory
Information need		
	Normal anatomy and physiology problems	
		Definition
		Epidemiology
		Risk factors
		Etiology
		Pathogenesis/Natural history
		Clinical presentation
		Differential diagnosis
		Related diagnoses
		Prognosis
	Management	
		Goals/Strategy
		Tests
		Interventions
		Sequence/Timing
		Personnel/Setting
	Tests	
		Definition
		Goals
		Physiologic basis
		Efficacy
		Indications/Contraindications
		Preparation
		Technique/Administration
		Interpretation
		Posttest care
		Advantages/Benefits
		Costs/Disadvantages
		Adverse effects
	Interventions	
		Definition
		Goals
		Mechanism of Action
		Efficacy
		Indications/Contraindications
		Preparation
		Technique/Administration
		Monitoring
		Postintervention care
		Advantages/Benefits
		Costs/Disadvantages
		Adverse effects

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

Major need type	Category	Subcategory
Medical needs or communications		
	Appointments/Scheduling	
	Medical equipment	
	Personnel/Referrals	
	Prescriptions	
	Problems	
	Follow-up	
	Management	
	Tests	
	Interventions	
Logistical needs or communications		
	Contact information/Communication	
	Facility/Policies/Personnel	
	Insurance/Billing	
	Medical records	
	Personal documentation	
	Health information technologies	
	Tests	
	Interventions	
	Transportation	
	Life management/Balance	
Social needs/Communications		
	Acknowledgment	
	Complaints	
	Emotional need or expression	
	Relationship communications	
	Miscellaneous	
Other		

Results

The research team reviewed a total of 169 needs from 32 engagement consultations, 99 needs from 22 consultations described in the previously published study of the initial experience with the consultation service, and 70 needs from 10 consultations in the ongoing prospective study. The study population examined in the initial experience has been reported in detail elsewhere. The 10 consultations from the ongoing prospective study involved 10 adult parents with ages ranging from 19 to 39 years. Nine were female, and one was male; nine were White, and one was African American. The pediatric patients ranged in age from premature neonates to

11 years. Five patients were female, and five were male; eight were White, and two were African American. Patient diagnoses included anoxic brain injury, gastroschisis, omphalocele, end-stage renal disease, severe traumatic dog bites, gastric perforation, ventricular septal defect with congestive heart failure, congenital diaphragmatic hernia, ileal atresia, and thrombocytopenia with absent radius syndrome.

We recognized eight common consumer health-related needs among the caregivers of hospitalized pediatric patients, occurring frequently both within the consultations from these two research studies as well as consultations done outside of research studies. These needs are detailed in **Table 2**, with

their semantic types and a summary of the typical interventions recommended by the consultation team for each type of need. Most parents expressed the need to communicate with multiple providers after hospital discharge. To address this need, the consultation service created an easy-to-read sheet that listed all providers, contact information, what medical problems they were managing, and upcoming scheduled appointments (**Fig. 1**). Parents were also registered for the institutional patient portal, My Health at Vanderbilt (MHAV),²³ and were granted proxy access to their child's health information. The consultation team assisted parents in installing the patient portal on their devices and in navigating its functions.

Table 2 Most common health-related needs

Need description	Need type	Recommendations
Need to communicate with multiple providers after discharge from the hospital, to know who their providers were, where they were located, and how to contact them after being discharged; for medically complex patients, which providers to contact for which medical problems	Logistical – Contact/Communication	Easy-to-read sheet clearly listing all providers, their contact information, what medical problems they were managing, and next scheduled appointment Registration for the institutional patient portal, My Health at Vanderbilt, access to their child's health information, and practice with the messaging and appointment functions
Need to use medical devices (e.g., gastrostomy tubes, tracheostomies) to administer care, perform relevant procedures, and troubleshoot problems	Informational intervention – Technique/Administration	Supplemental Web-based or mobile information sites or videos for a variety of medical devices (e.g., for gastrostomy tubes), a set of videos from St. Louis Children's Hospital (http://www.stlouischildrens.org/our-services/general-surgery/video-caring-my-child-with-gastrostomy) that cover common questions and has separate device-specific videos; sites were bookmarked on parents' mobile devices or Web browsers
Need to distinguish normal or benign symptoms (e.g., baby spit ups) from concerning signs or symptoms related to the patients' medical problems	Informational problem – Clinical presentation	Web-based or mobile information resources about the typical complaints in infancy and childhood, such as the KidsDoc app from the HealthyChildren.org sponsored by the American Academy of Pediatrics (e.g., https://www.healthychildren.org/english/tips-tools/apps/pages/default.aspx)
Need to know what questions to ask	Logistical – Contact/Communication	Question prompts lists, such as 10 Questions You Should Know from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (https://www.ahrq.gov/patients-consumers/patient-involvement/ask-your-doctor/10questions.html) or AskMe3 (http://www.npsf.org/page/askme3) from the Institute for Healthcare Improvement and National Patient Safety Foundation
Difficulty remembering questions and retaining information during hospital rounds	Logistical – Contact/Communication	Note pad apps or voice recording features present on smartphones and tablets
Assistance with finding reliable health information online	Logistical – Health information technology	National Library of Medicine (NLM) Medline-Plus video on Evaluating Internet Health Information (https://medlineplus.gov/webeval/webeval.html) and Guide to Healthy Web Surfing (https://medlineplus.gov/healthy-websurfing.html)
Need for information about the child's prognosis	Informational problem – Prognosis	Disease-specific informational Web sites, vetted by the primary or relevant consulting care teams
Need for emotional support	Social – Emotional need	Disease-specific online or in-person support groups, for example, Tennessee Parent to Parent Matching Program (TNP2P), a state-funded program that matches parents with trained parent mentors who have a child who has gone through a similar disease process (http://www.tndisability.org/parent-matching)

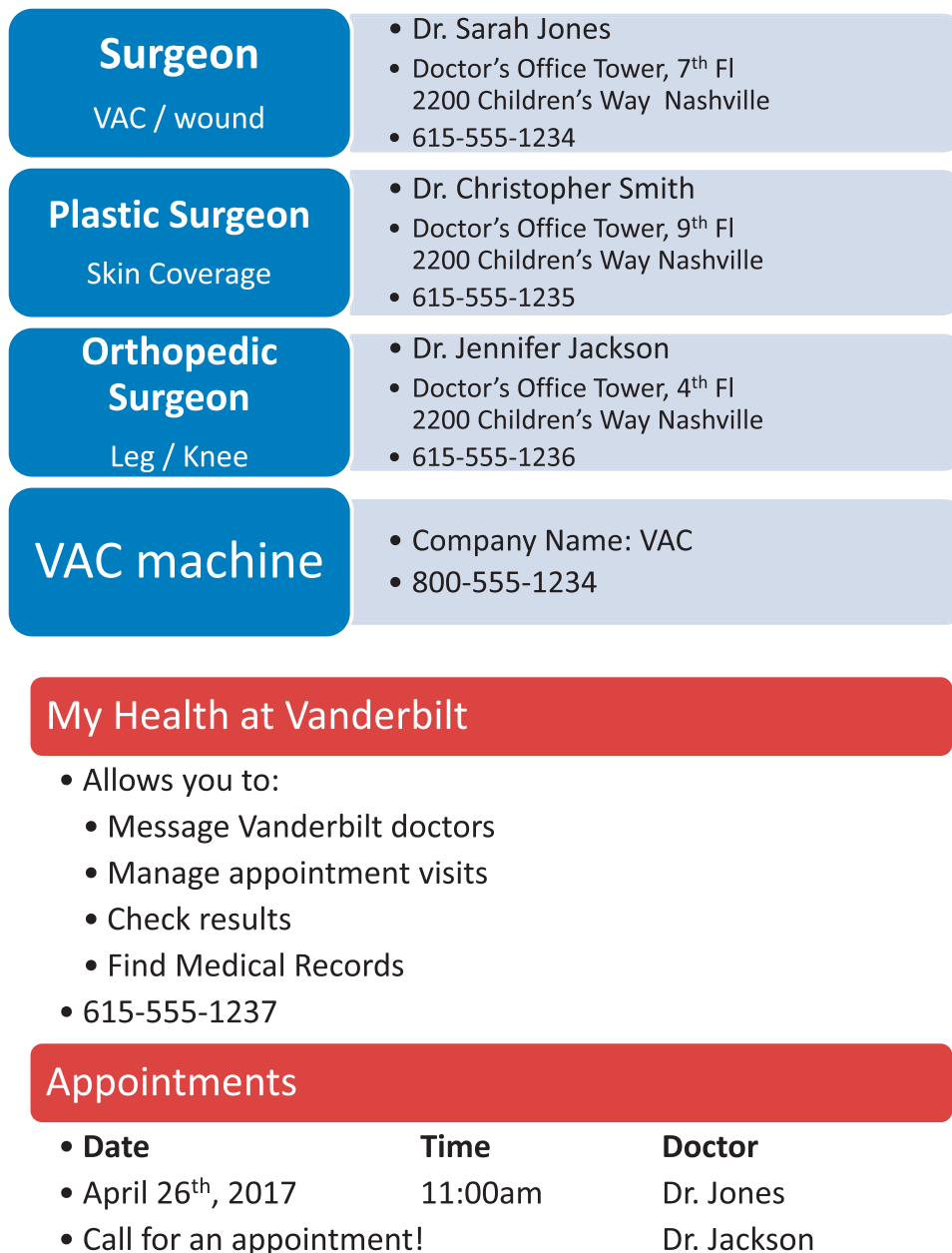


Fig. 1 Streamlined discharge documentation.

Providers were asked to send messages to the parents through the portal before discharge, allowing parents to practice receiving and responding to messages.

Many of the patients went home with new medical devices, such as gastrostomy tubes or peritoneal dialysis catheters. At VCH, there are in-person educational programs for such devices. The consultation service provided additional supplemental materials from device-specific Web sites and videos. For example, St. Louis Children's Hospital has an excellent series of device-specific videos addressing common questions about gastrostomy tube care.²⁴

A common need, especially among first-time parents, was distinguishing normal concerns in infancy or childhood (e.g., baby spit ups) from concerning signs or symptoms of the patients' medical problems. The consultation service pro-

vided Web sites and apps with information on typical complaints in infancy and childhood (→Table 1) and identified reliable sources of information on the patients' diseases.

One substantial contribution of engagement consultations was helping the parents articulate their questions. Many parents, especially those with low levels of education, health literacy, or activation, did not know what questions to ask. The consultation service recommended question prompt lists from patient advocacy sites (→Table 1). Most parents also reported difficulty remembering their questions or answers given during fast-paced inpatient rounds. For this need, the consultation team recommended utilizing note pad apps or voice recording features present on nearly all mobile devices.

Nearly all parents had used Google searches for finding health information. Many expressed frustration at the overwhelming

volume of information returned, medical jargon, and contradictory opinions. They stated or alluded to a need for assistance in identifying reliable sources of online information. For this need, parents were referred to online guides and tutorials for searching for health information online (→ Table 1).

A common need for families confronted with new diagnoses was the need for information about their child's prognosis. Prognostic concerns varied widely and included questions about survival, functionality, quality of life, and long-term development. These needs were often unmet as they were not included with the acute issues addressed during inpatient rounds (e.g., vital signs, weight gain). For example, parents of an infant with thrombocytopenia and absent radii syndrome had many unanswered questions about whether the patient would be able to drive or write properly. The consultation team provided disease-specific informational resources for this child's rare disease and spent time to define and clarify the specific questions so they could be addressed by the primary team or specialty providers.

Most importantly, the consultation team recognized that uncertainty about prognosis was often associated with a social need for emotional support. Some wanted to learn from other families facing similar problems. For these needs, the consultation service provided information on vetted online or in-person support groups that were specific for each child's medical condition.

Discussion

We have implemented an Engagement Consultation Service to identify the health-related needs of the caregivers of hospitalized children and to provide recommendations to address these needs and promote engagement. This study informs the field of consumer health informatics by identifying the most common types of health-related needs reported in the pediatric inpatient setting and the technology-based interventions that can address them. Other studies of information needs of hospitalized patients and caregivers have identified some similar themes in the inpatient setting,^{25–28} but our consultation service focused specifically on addressing needs important for sustaining engagement after hospital discharge.

Our 3-year experience has revealed important and often unmet needs related to communication between the caregivers of the pediatric patients and their providers. Parents not only needed a means to contact multiple health care professionals, but also assistance in identifying who to contact for what problem. One of the most effective tools was the MHAV patient portal, but assistance with installation and practice using functionalities appeared to be critical to its success, even for technologically savvy parents. Parents who spent time using the portal during hospitalization were much more likely to use it after discharge, and some noted avoiding visits to the emergency department because they were able to discuss their concerns with health care providers through secure messaging in the patient portal. Our engagement consultation process supported the developmental process of activation by giving caregivers experience

in accessing the portal so they had the knowledge and confidence to use it after going home.¹⁸ Significant reservations about implementing inpatient access to patient portals has been reported due to concerns about increased provider workload and workflow disruption,^{29–31} and our team experienced similar resistance. To address these concerns, we systematically educated all parents for whom the portal was recommended, introducing them to the individual functions and emphasizing the portal policies to set realistic expectations.²³ For example, the consultation team explained that test results might not be immediately available in the portal and that expected response times for secure messages was three business days, so portal messaging should not be used for urgent matters. Parents were usually educated in their hospital rooms, and they accessed the portal with their own devices. As demonstrated by others,³² providers' fears were eliminated after we gained experience with portal access during hospitalizations and educated families about appropriate portal usage.

Parents also needed support in remembering questions and knowing what questions to ask. Many parents do not ask questions out of fear of being labeled as “stupid” or “difficult” parents.^{33,34} Our consultation service addressed these needs with question lists from patient advocacy organizations,³⁵ and many parents reported feeling more empowered. Such question prompt lists have been found to address core informational and decisional needs of patients and caregivers³⁶ and should be considered as standard patient and caregiver education, especially for low-activation individuals or those new to health care systems. We also observed that simple tools, such as the note pad or voice recording apps built into most smartphones, were able to meet these needs. Further, regardless of socioeconomic status, most parents owned a smartphone with these basic functions.³⁷ Parents were instructed how to use these apps on their own devices, and they were encouraged to employ them to log questions that occurred throughout the day and then access them during rounds to recall their questions and record the answers.

Another common need was comprehending the responsibilities of the multiple providers involved in their child's care. The disorienting inpatient experience can be overwhelming and decrease the ability to share in the decision making.³⁸ Several groups have found excellent results in implementing a bedside tool to update patients and caregivers about the names and roles of their providers,^{39,40} and personal health records have helped to serve as a memory source.⁴¹ However, these tools often depend on access to a particular device, such as a tablet, or are only available at selected tertiary care institutions. The consultation service designed a single sheet that contained high-yield information for the parents: provider contact information, the medical problems those providers managed, and appointments (→ Fig. 1). Such information is available for extraction from most electronic health records, but is often buried in long discharge summaries with pages of preventative health recommendations. Such an easy-to-implement resource can be offered across the socioeconomic spectrum and may endure rapid evolution in technologies.

Although our hospital has excellent educational programs, parents and caregivers benefited from having access to supplemental information regarding medical devices and disease prognosis. Randomized controlled trials have found that information provided from multiple modalities improved self-efficacy and health outcomes.^{42,43} Finally, most parents routinely used social media, but few had considered utilizing them for health. Many parents did not have strong social support, and disease-specific support groups on social media platforms were recommended. Prior work has demonstrated that patients and caregivers are willing to use these technologies for health.⁴⁴ Although only a few parents reported joining the support groups, they appreciated knowing about them.

This report has several limitations. The consultation service was implemented at a large tertiary academic medical center with a robust informatics faculty, patient education experts, and student participants. We offer some generalizable lessons for addressing consumer health needs, but our comprehensive engagement interventions might be difficult to replicate in smaller centers. The consultations were also only offered to English-speaking families. Thus, our findings may not capture the full range of consumer health needs or effective solutions in minority populations. In addition, the consultation service is new and still evolving. As our experience and team grows, the types of needs we identify and the quality and diversity of the recommendations will change. Finally, although the iterative nature of the consultation process anecdotally supports the notion that the needs of families are being met, this case series does not provide data to substantiate that claim. Our ongoing research is evaluating the degrees to which needs are met and consultation recommendations are effective in satisfying needs; such data will be important to determine the impact of this innovative service.

Conclusion

This study enumerates recurring themes in the consumer health-related needs of the parents of hospitalized children and offers some important lessons for addressing those needs with health information technologies. The need for better ways to communicate with the health care team, both during hospitalizations and after discharge, was common. Although technologies to support communication were helpful, caregivers required assistance with installation and practice with usage to adopt these tools. Such practice supports parents in the developmental process of activation, giving them knowledge and confidence to take action independently. The caregivers of hospitalized children also frequently expressed needs for support in knowing what to ask, formulating specific questions, and remembering them during provider interactions. Simple and “low-tech” resources like smartphone note pads, question prompts, and focused summaries went a long way in meeting these needs and facilitating engagement. Such solutions are readily available, easy to replicate, and likely to endure the rapid evolution of technologies. Finally, consumers often had social and emotional needs associated with information needs. These needs frequently could be addressed by disease-specific support groups on social media tools. Most

parents used social media regularly, but not for health-related purposes. Clinical informaticians can employ knowledge about the common needs of the caregivers of hospitalized pediatric patients to develop new technologies or to incorporate functions into existing consumer health tools such as patient portals and personal health records to meet these needs. Further research is needed to measure the impact of engagement consultations and recommended interventions on parent activation and pediatric health care outcomes.

Clinical Relevance Statement

This study reported the common health-related needs among the parents of hospitalized pediatric patients and the clinical information technologies recommended to address those needs and promote engagement.

Multiple Choice Question

Which of the following health-related needs were NOT commonly found among the parents of pediatric patients?

- Need for an effective way to communicate with providers
- Need for emotional support
- Need for information on a particular diagnosis or complication
- Need for information about how to use a smartphone

Correct Answer: The correct answer is option d, Need for information about how to use a smartphone.

Protection of Human and Animal Subjects

Both studies were performed in compliance with the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki on Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, and were approved by the Vanderbilt Children's Hospital Institutional Review Board.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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