

BMJ Open Quality Effect of a pulmonary nodule fact sheet on patient anxiety and knowledge: a quality improvement initiative

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ABSTRACT

Introduction The utilisation of chest CT for the evaluation of pulmonary disorders, including low-dose CT for lung cancer screening, is increasing in the USA. As a result, the discovery of both screening-detected and incidental pulmonary nodules has become more frequent. Despite an overall low risk of malignancy, pulmonary nodules are a common cause of emotional distress among adult patients.

Methods We conducted a multi-institutional quality improvement (QI) initiative involving 101 participants to determine the effect of a pulmonary nodule fact sheet on patient knowledge and anxiety. Males and females aged 35 years or older, who had a history of either screening-detected or incidental solid pulmonary nodule(s) sized 3–8 mm, were included. Prior to an internal medicine or pulmonary medicine clinic visit, participants were given a packet containing a pre-fact sheet survey, a pulmonary nodule fact sheet and a post-fact sheet survey.

Results Of 101 patients, 61 (60.4%) worried about their pulmonary nodule at least once per month with 18 (17.8%) worrying daily. The majority 67/101 (66.3%) selected chemotherapy, chemotherapy and radiation, or radiation as the best method to cure early-stage lung cancer. Despite ongoing radiographic surveillance, 16/101 (15.8%) stated they would not be interested in an intervention if lung cancer was diagnosed. Following review of the pulmonary nodule fact sheet, 84/101 (83.2%) reported improved anxiety and 96/101 (95.0%) reported an improved understanding of their health situation. Patient understanding significantly improved from 4.2/10.0 to 8.1/10.0 ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion The incorporation of a standardised fact sheet for subcentimeter solid pulmonary nodules improves patient understanding and alleviates anxiety. We plan to implement pulmonary nodule fact sheets into the care of our patients with low-risk subcentimeter pulmonary nodules.

INTRODUCTION

The annual frequency of chest CT imaging continues to increase in the USA,¹ which is likely a result of increased CT availability and adoption of low-dose CT for lung cancer screening. Between 2006 and 2012, annual chest CT utilisation increased to nearly 2.0% for all adults and imaging identified a pulmonary nodule on up to 31% of adults.² As expected, the application of the Fleischner

Society and Lung CT Screening Reporting and Data System (Lung-RADS) recommendations frequently leads to repeat chest CT imaging.^{3,4} We have observed that our patients often lack an understanding for the aetiology, malignancy risk and ramification of pulmonary nodules. Despite an overall low incidence of malignancy for subcentimeter nodules, nodule identification is a common cause of emotional distress among patients.⁵ Patients tend to substantially overestimate their risk of lung cancer⁵; however, high-quality communication strategies have been shown to improve patient knowledge about malignancy risk and reduce emotional distress.⁶

In an effort to improve patients' anxiety and understanding, we undertook a quality improvement (QI) initiative that focused on providing an educational fact sheet to our patients with incidental and screening-detected pulmonary nodules. To our knowledge, no study has evaluated the effect of a nodule fact sheet on patient knowledge and anxiety. The goal of the project was to evaluate whether a standardised nodule fact sheet improved patient understanding and anxiety about their nodule(s). The nodule fact sheet was structured to provide easy-to-understand information about the aetiology, malignancy risk and medical consequences of a pulmonary nodule. We expected this intervention would improve patient understanding and decrease patient anxiety as measured by a subjective scale.

METHODS

A pulmonary nodule fact sheet (figure 1) was developed that contained simple yet pertinent information. It was used in the pulmonary and internal medicine clinics at Brooke Army Medical Center and Wilford Hall Ambulatory Surgery Center in San Antonio, Texas. A pre-fact sheet survey and post-fact sheet survey were then created to evaluate changes



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Brooke Army Lung Nodule Factsheet

*For solid lung nodules between 3-8mm found on CT imaging

What is a lung nodule?

A lung nodule is also known as a pulmonary nodule. A lung nodule is small, well-defined area of abnormal lung tissue. They are usually discovered on an X-ray or a CT scan of your chest.

How common are lung nodules?

Lung nodules are very common in our population. Over 25% of adults older than 65 years old have a pulmonary nodule. Smokers or former smokers have a higher rate of lung nodules when compared to patients who have never smoked.

What causes lung nodules?

The vast majority of lung nodules are "benign", or also known as, non-cancerous. Common causes include "granulomas", which are caused by your immune system and "hamartomas", which are benign areas of normal tissue growth. A very small minority of lung nodules represent cancer.

How does your doctor manage lung nodules?

The majority of lung nodules are safely followed with imaging tests such as CT scans. If the nodule gets smaller or stays a stable size for a certain period of time (generally 1-2 years), the nodule is very unlikely to be cancer and usually does not have to be followed anymore. If the lung nodule is getting bigger with repeat CT scans or has other features that alarm your doctor, a tissue sample may need to be obtained. Getting a tissue sample using needle biopsy or surgery is the only way to diagnose lung cancer. By itself, a CT scan cannot diagnose lung cancer.

Should you be concerned about your lung nodule?

As stated above, lung nodules are very common and most lung nodules are benign (not cancer). In fact, over 99% of lung nodules less than 5 mm in diameter (about 1/5 of an inch) are benign. About 95% of pulmonary nodules that are 5-8 mm in diameter are benign. Asking questions about your lung nodule with a trusted provider can help improve your stress.

What if my lung nodule is lung cancer?

The goal of following lung nodules with CT scans is to identify patients with early lung cancer. Early stage lung cancer (before it spreads) is best treated with surgery, which requires the surgeon to remove a portion of your lung. You and your doctor should always have an informed discussion before following lung nodules. If you are not willing to undergo surgery or radiation therapy for lung cancer, there may be no benefit to following your lung nodule and this should be discussed with your doctor.

Figure 1 The Brooke Army lung nodule fact sheet.

in patient knowledge and anxiety. We identified adult patients who had a history of either a solitary or multiple solid nodules between 3 and 8mm in diameter and chest CT imaging completed within the past two years. Both incidental and screening-detected nodules were included. Patients with a history of malignancy, other than non-melanoma skin cancer, and age under 35 were excluded. Patients <35 years of age were excluded because the Fleischner Society guidelines for the management of

incidental pulmonary nodules do not apply to younger patients and Lung-RADS has been validated only in older patients enrolled in lung cancer screening programmes. Patients with coexistent subsolid or ground glass nodules were also excluded because subsolid nodules have a higher risk of malignancy than solid nodules and ground glass nodules may require prolonged surveillance.^{7,8} All of this information was obtained by chart review performed by a pulmonary medicine fellow and/or an internal medicine

resident prior the patient’s clinic visit. Candidates for our QI project were given a packet containing documents in the following order: (1) pre-fact sheet survey, (2) pulmonary nodule fact sheet and (3) post-fact sheet survey. While in the clinic waiting room, the patients were asked to complete the surveys in the correct order and return to the clinician or the front desk. If patient answered ‘no’ to the first question on pre-survey (Are you being followed by a doctor for a lung nodule?), the patient was not included in the analysis. Only completed pre-fact sheet and post-fact sheet surveys were included. Patients were instructed to keep the pulmonary nodule fact sheet for reference after their encounter.

The pre-fact sheet and post-fact sheet surveys were designed to assess patient anxiety and knowledge. A 10-point scale was used to evaluate patient understanding and the improvement of anxiety. Care was made to develop a fact sheet that could be readily understood by a wide population, and the surveys were intended to be short and concise to facilitate better response rates.

The comparison of the pre-fact sheet and post-fact sheet responses were used to determine the effect of the intervention. The post-fact sheet survey also contained yes or no questions about whether the fact sheet improved understanding and anxiety.

The protocol for the administration of the surveys and fact sheets was determined as QI by our institution’s institutional review board. Since the aim of the initiative was to improve patient understanding about pulmonary nodules and reduce stress without the intention to create generalisable knowledge, our project received a QI determination. There were no concerning ethical aspects of implementing and studying the effect of pulmonary nodule fact sheet on patient anxiety and knowledge.

We compared central tendency and frequency for using the two-sample t-test for continuous values, and the χ^2 test or the Fisher’s exact test when sample size was small.

RESULTS

Survey data were collected from 101 participants. All participants completed the surveys prior to an internal medicine or pulmonary clinic encounter. Of the 101 surveys, 63 (62.4%) were from the internal medicine clinic and 38 (37.6%) were from the pulmonary clinic. Initially, the packet containing the questionnaires and the fact sheet was placed into the appropriate patient folder without specific instruction to the front desk or the participant. We observed a 10% response rate likely due to the poor communication between the front desk and patients. We therefore modified our intervention by instructing our front desks to inform participants about the packet, and we added a highlighted section on the questionnaires that reminded patients to return the documents to the front desk. This updated protocol improved our participant response rate >70%.

Table 1 Percentage of patients (n=101) who perceived improvement in anxiety and understanding

	Per cent perceived improvement
Anxiety	83.2
Understanding	95.0

Anxiety

From the pre-fact sheet survey, 61/101 (60.4%) patients noted worries about their pulmonary nodule at least once per month with 21/101 (20.8%) worrying at least daily. Only 24/101 (23.8%) never worried about their pulmonary nodule. The participants rated their anxiety using a 10-point scale with 10 indicating maximal anxiety. Patients had a mean pre-fact sheet anxiety score of 4.9/10.0. Following review of the pulmonary nodule fact sheet, 84/101 (83.2%) reported improved anxiety (table 1) and rated anxiety improvement using a 10-point scale to a mean 6.7/10.0 with 1.0 representing no improvement and 10.0 indicating maximal improvement. There was no significant difference in terms of anxiety between the internal medicine and pulmonary clinic patients.

Knowledge

Using a 10-point scale, participants rated their understanding of pulmonary nodules to a mean of 4.2/10.0 with 1.0 representing poor understanding and 10.0 representing great understanding. Again, there was not a significant difference between the responses of patients surveyed in the internal medicine versus the pulmonary clinic. Also, 34 of 101 (33.6%) patients correctly estimated the prevalence of pulmonary nodules in adult patients. A minority of participants 34/101 (33.6%) selected lung surgery as the best method to cure early-stage lung cancer. The majority 67/101 (66.3%) selected chemotherapy, chemotherapy and radiation, or radiation as preferred method to cure early-stage lung cancer. Most patients (85/101; 84.2%) would consider surgery or radiation if a diagnosis of lung cancer was made, but 16/101 (15.8%) stated they would not be willing to undergo intervention if lung cancer was diagnosed. The majority of the patients unwilling to undergo surgery or radiation were internal

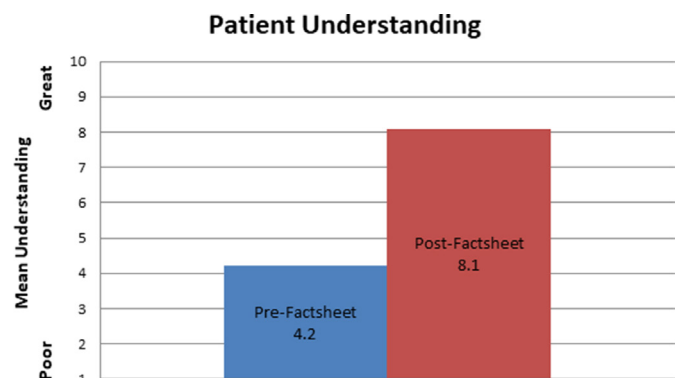


Figure 2 The mean patient understanding pre-fact sheet and post-fact sheet (p<0.01).

medicine patients 13/63 (20.6%) versus 3/38 (7.9%) of pulmonary clinic patients. Following the intervention, patient understanding significantly improved to 8.1/10.0 ($p < 0.01$) (figure 2) and the majority 96/101 (95.0%) of participants reported an improvement of understanding about their health situation.

DISCUSSION

In this multi-institutional QI initiative, the incorporation of a pulmonary nodule fact sheet improved patient understanding and anxiety. Over 60% of patients worried at least once a month about the status of their pulmonary nodule(s) prior to being evaluated by a provider. This is the first study to show the added benefit of a pulmonary nodule fact sheet on both general internal medicine and pulmonary medicine patients.

With the advent of lung cancer screening and increased chest CT utilisation, the amount of screening-detected and incidental pulmonary nodules is increasing. Whether screening-detected or incidental, most nodules are subcentimeter in size and have an overall low risk of malignancy. The fact sheet quoted a 5% or less risk of malignancy among solid nodules < 8 mm in diameter. This risk of malignancy is consistent with data on screening-detected nodules and incidental nodules.^{9 10} Multiple studies have shown that patients tend to receive inadequate information about their pulmonary nodule.^{6 11 12} A good communication strategy to help improve patient understanding reduces distress. Following review of our pulmonary nodule fact sheet, there was a statistically significant improvement in the patients' perception of understanding. Additionally, 96/101 (95%) of patients reported an improved understanding of their health situation. Enhanced patient education has been associated with improved patient satisfaction and possibly clinical outcomes among diverse disease processes.^{13–15} We expect that our patients' improved understanding of pulmonary nodules would translate to better satisfaction and thus quality of care.

The degree of anxiety identified in our study is consistent with previous studies, which report an overestimation of risk of lung cancer among Veteran Affairs patients with incidental nodules.^{5 6} The improvement in self-reported anxiety in our study may be secondary to the fact sheet's discussion on the commonality of subcentimeter pulmonary nodules and the overall low malignancy risk. The risk of malignancy is important to patients and often not included in initial discussion.¹² Our fact sheet's effect on patient anxiety was not unexpected as several studies have shown patient education can reduce anxiety, a likely result of improved knowledge.^{16 17} We believe that the improved understanding of pulmonary nodules helped make our patients' perceived risk of lung cancer more congruent with the actual risk of lung cancer and therefore reduced anxiety.

Only 33.7% of patients were able to identify the prevalence of pulmonary nodules or determine the best

modality to treat early-stage lung cancer. The majority of our participants (40.6%) believed chemotherapy and radiation was the treatment of choice for early-stage lung cancer. Importantly, 15.8% of the patients stated that they would not be interested in surgery or radiation if lung cancer was diagnosed. After high-quality communication and family discussion, it is possible that many of these patients would reconsider if curative intervention was possible; however, recognition of these initial preferences is an important consideration when clinicians decide how aggressively to pursue nodule follow-up. Our results reiterate the importance of patient-centred communication as there likely is a minority of patients who would refuse any intervention based on personal preference. Repeat imaging in such individuals would not be beneficial and would add to overall healthcare costs with increased radiation exposure.

There are several strengths of our project. We included completed questionnaires by > 100 patients in diverse clinical settings. We had a systematic approach to selecting patients so only low-risk pulmonary nodules were included. This helped prevent the distribution of the nodule fact sheet to high-risk patients with larger pulmonary nodules and history of malignancy. Our patient population is mostly an older cohort of military retirees and their spouses; however, the amount of emotional distress caused by pulmonary nodules in our population appeared similar to prior studies.

There are several limitations to this quality improvement project. First, we only included surveys in patients who answered 'yes' to the first question on pre-fact sheet survey (Are you being followed by a doctor for a lung nodule?). As a result, numerous patients with a history of subcentimeter pulmonary nodules were excluded. Second, we used a non-validated scale for measuring anxiety and knowledge. Third, our fact sheet only assessed the short-term knowledge and anxiety. Therefore, it is unclear if the benefit of a nodule fact sheet would be sustained long term. Lastly, we are unable to assess if this improved knowledge leads to different patient choices.

CONCLUSION

As the general use of chest CT, including lung cancer screening, continues to grow, the risk of causing undue anxiety becomes evermore present. The incorporation of a standardised fact sheet for subcentimeter solid pulmonary nodules appears to improve patient understanding and alleviate anxiety. This intervention improves the care of our patients and, in combination with simple communication strategies, may become the standard of care. Future studies are needed to determine the optimal timing and content of these fact sheets. The next step of this QI initiative will be to refine and expand on the lung nodule fact sheet, explore additional modalities for improving patient education and reducing anxiety, as well as testing the durability of these improvements over time.

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