Item Development for the Psychosocial Impact of Assistive Devices Scale for Continence (C-PIADS)

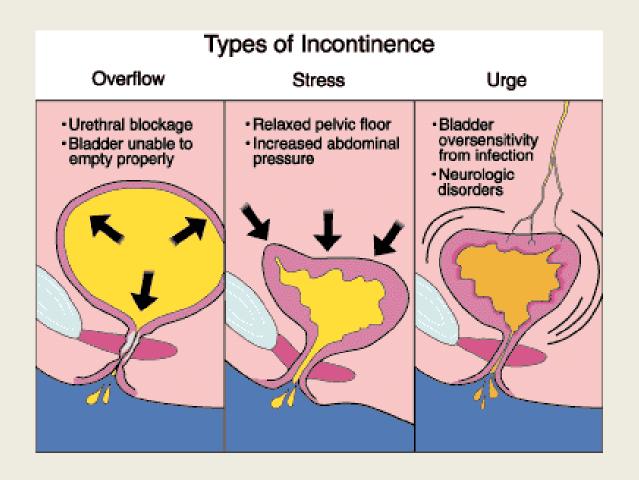


Background



Continence problems

- Stress
- Urge
- Mixed
- Voiding difficulties



Prevalence in women Worldwide

Systematic review, V.A. Minassian, H.P. Drutz, A. Al-Badr, 2003

- 26.7 %
- Increases with age

Europe

Self-reported questionnaire, Hunskar et al., 2004

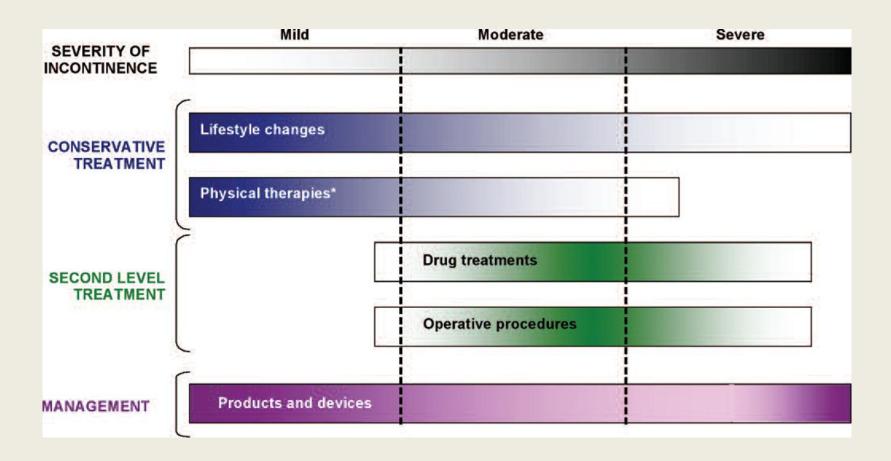
- 35% reported involuntary loss of urine in the preceding 30 days
- Spain 23%; France 44%; Germany 41%; UK 42%.
- Pads were used by 50% of the women

Canada

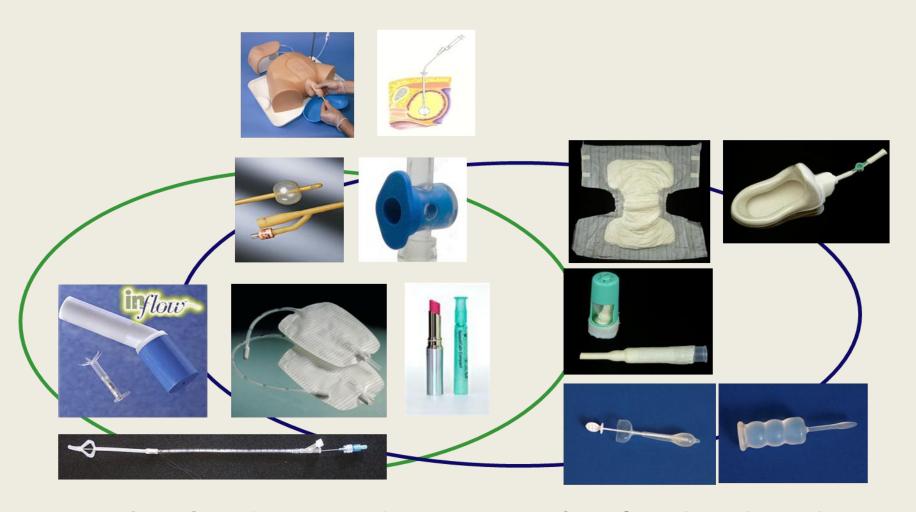
Enrolled in a trial related to heart disease, Brown J et al., 1999

56% of older women

Treatment Options and role of Assistive Devices



Assistive devices for incontinence

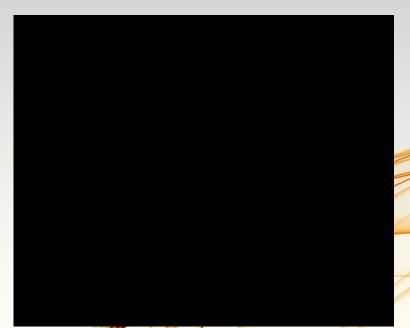


Products for urinary retention

Products for urinary incontinence

Psychosocial effects of incontinence





Measuring impact: PIADS tool

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	al but it is important that you ans								
	propriate box to show how you a					,			_ (device name)
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)	competence	- -	- <u>-</u> 2	- <u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			Increases
))	happiness	ö	-	ö	ö	<u> </u>		-	
)	independence	ö	ö	<u> </u>	-				
)	adequacy	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö				
)	confusion								
)	efficiency								
)	self-esteem								
)	productivity								
)	security								
0)	frustration								
1)	usefulness								
2)	self-confidence								
3)	expertise								
4)	skillfulness								
5)	well-being								
6)	capability								
7)	quality of life								
8)	performance								
9)	sense of power								
0)	sense of control								
1)	embarrassment								
2)	willingness to take chances								
3)	ability to participate								
4)	eagemess to try new things								
5)	ability to adapt to the								
•	activities of daily living								
6)	ability to take advantage								
,	of opportunities	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
	••								

Score +3 to +1 positive impact Score 0 no difference Score -1 to -3 negative impact

Competence: reflecting perceived functional capability, independence and performance

Competence (+) Ability to do well the important things you need to do in life

Independence (+) Not dependent on, or not always needing help from,

someone or something

Adequacy (+) Capable of handling life situations, and handling little crises

Efficiency (+) Effective management of day to day tasks

Productivity (+) Able to get more things done in a day

Usefulness (+) Helpful to yourself and others; can get things done

Expertise (+) Knowledge in a particular area or occupation

Skillfulness (+) Able to show your expertise; perform tasks well

Capability (+) Feeling more capable; able to cope

Quality of Life (+) How good your life is

Performance (+) Able to demonstrate your skills

Confusion (-) Unable to think clearly, act decisively

Adaptability: reflecting inclination or motivation to participate socially and take risks

Well-being (+) Feeling well; optimistic about your life

and future

Willingness to Take Chances (+) Willing to take some risks; willing to take

on new challenges

Ability to Participate (+)

Ability to join in activities with other

people

Eagerness to Try New Things (+) Feeling adventuresome and open to

new experiences

Ability to Adapt to the Activities Ability to cope with change; ability to

make basic tasks more manageable

Ability to take advantage of

opportunities (+)

of Daily Living (+)

Ability to act quickly and confidently when there is a chance to improve

something in your life

Self-esteem

Happiness (+) Gladness, pleasure; satisfaction with life

Self-Esteem (+) How you feel about yourself, and like yourself as

a person

Security (+) Feeling safe rather than feeling vulnerable or

insecure

Self-Confidence (+) Self-reliance; trust in yourself and your abilities

Sense of Power (+) Sense of inner strength; feeling that you have

significant influence over your life

Sense of Control (+) Sense of being able to do what you want in your

environment

Frustration (-) Being upset about lack of progress in achieving

your desires; feeling disappointed

Embarrassment (-) Feeling awkward or ashamed

- The psychosocial impact of assistive devices can be reliably assessed in a standardized way across diverse populations of device users
- The PIADS is capable of predicting device retention and abandonment.
- Patterns of psychosocial impact vary across populations of device users.
- Devices associated with stigma produce predictable patterns of psychosocial response.
- The psychosocial impact of assistive devices is dissociable from the effects of illness and disabling condition.
- The overall agreement between user self-report and caregiver report of device impact on the user is surprisingly good.
- The PIADS is sensitive to clinically and functionally important variables associated with the user's condition and device capabilities

H. Day, J. Jutai and K.A. Campbell, Development of a Scale to Measure the Psychosocial Impact of Assistive Devices: Lessons Learned and the Road Ahead. *Disability & Rehabilitation* **24** (2002) 31-37 H. Day, J. Jutai, J., W. Woolrich and G. Strong, G. (2001). The Stability of Impact of Assistive Devices. *Disability & Rehabilitation* **23** (2001) 400-404.

Method



- Ethics approval obtained and all participants gave written informed consent
- Purposive sampling -to recruit individuals that could provide information-rich interviews
- All participants had consulted a health care professional about their continence concerns
- Canada (Ottowa) and UK (Bristol)
- Semi-structured interviews recorded, transcribed, analysed
 - 31 participants in UK: Male = 8; Female= 23
 - 9 participants in Canada: Male = 1; Female = 8
- PIADS
 - 9 participants in Canada
- Pre-test of putative C-PIADS
 - 20 participants in UK

Semi-structured interviews

What technologies (i.e., devices and strategies) are used for continence management?

What daily difficulties are encountered with continence management?

What is the impact on daily life and significant other people?

What are the most liked and disliked features of the technologies being used?

What barriers are there to obtaining desired continence management solutions?

Potential new items for C-PIADS

Self-consciousness Level of self-awareness and that others may

observe your actions and state

Fear of being 'outed' Fear and anxieties associated with others

discovering your condition or symptoms

Social acceptance Fears that other make negative judgements about

you

Secrecy Actively hiding your condition from others

Isolation Withdrawing oneself from social activities

Revealing to others Disclosure of information about your condition to

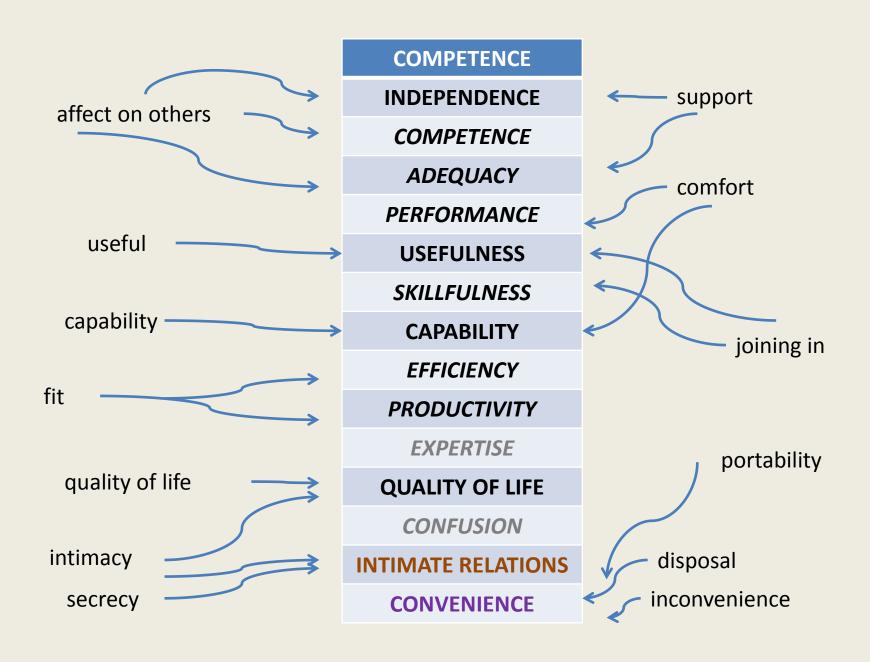
others

Social participation Engaging in social events and activities

Intimate relations Romantic and physical relationships

Findings





"feeling down" fluid intake management strategies toiletmapping change clothing modify activities joining in seeking help knowledge

ADAPTABILITY

WELL-BEING

WILLINGNESS TO TAKE CHANCES

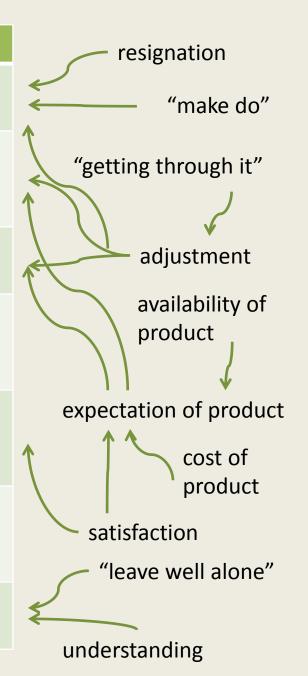
ABILITY TO PARTICIPATE

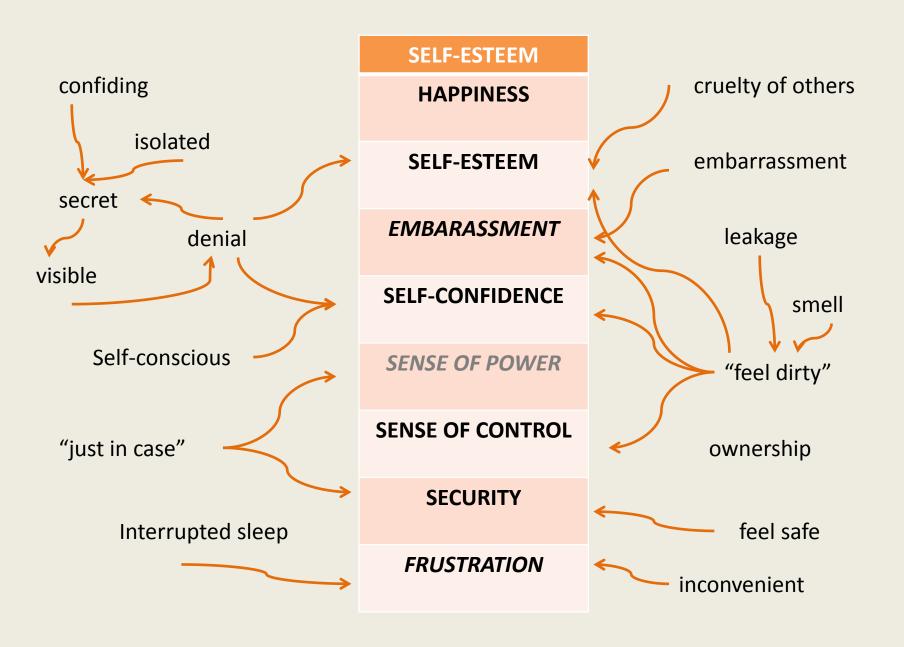
ABILITY TO ADAPT TO ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING

ABILITY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OPPORTUNITIES

EAGERNESS TO TRY NEW THINGS

KNOWLEDGE





NEW ITEMS?

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS

FEAR OF BEING 'OUTED'

SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE

SECRECY

ISOLATATION

REVEALING TO OTHERS

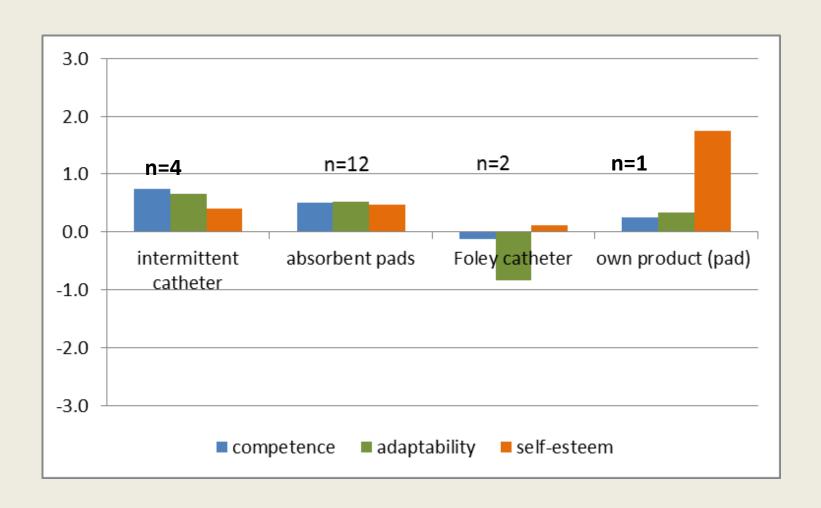
SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

INTIMATE RELATIONS

CONVENIENCE

KNOWLEDGE

PIADS for cohort of 20 UK participants



Conclusions



- PIADS is a potentially useful and accurate instrument with which to assess the psychosocial impact of continence devices
- The C-PIADS may offer improved accuracy over the PIADS with the inclusion of additional items; these require further testing to establish necessity and validity
- Some difficulties were experienced with the PIADS form design and with understanding the meaning and relevance of some of the Items
- The stigma associated with CD requires further investigation
- Whether the continence AD was a temporary or permanent solution may have an impact on PIADS score

Thank You for Listening

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