C1-1: Role Preference Characteristics in Adults with Asthma

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Abstract:
Introduction: The purpose of this research was to describe role preference characteristics in adults with asthma. Role preference research may advance understanding of factors that influence asthma morbidity (i.e. healthcare utilization, pulmonary function, self-management characteristics). Patient role preferences with regard to patient-healthcare provider relationship are grouped into: Passive role (PR) - want to be told what to do, collaborative role (CR) - want to work together, and active role (AR) - want to be in charge. The specific aim was to describe role preference characteristics in adults with asthma and to determine if these characteristics vary by role preference.

Method(s): This research was a secondary analysis of a study using a cross-sectional, non-experimental design. The sample (n=225) was comprised of adult asthma patients seen in inpatient and outpatient settings.

Results: Analyses included descriptive, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and multivariate regression (MVR). Role preference characteristics are described for demographical (i.e. age, gender, race) and asthma morbidity variables. One-way ANOVA found differences in highest level of education completed (F=3.7, p=0.026), environmental irritant exposures (F=4.4, p=0.014), Patient Attitude and Belief Scale (PABS) score (F=4.0, p=0.021), and Collaborative Self-Management Instrument (CSMI) score (F=4.5, p=0.012). MVR using the CSMI as a cofactor for role preference found significant relationships with Adherence Schedule in Asthma score (F=16.9, p<0.0001) and Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication score (F=14.7, p<0.0001).
Discussion & Conclusions: Patient factors (education, environmental irritant exposures, and patient attitudes and beliefs) vary by role preference; however, patient-healthcare provider relationship characteristics (CSMI) not only vary by role preference but also influence patient self-management adherence and treatment regimen satisfaction. Understanding role preferences in asthma advances the knowledge of factors that may influence asthma morbidity.

Abstract History:
This abstract has not been presented or accepted for presentation in whole or in part at the SNRS or other scientific meeting.

Financial Disclosure:
No, I (or a member of my immediate family) have not received something of value* from or own stock (or stock options) in a commercial company or institution related directly or indirectly to the subject of my presentation.

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