

# Effects of video presented information about Excimer laser therapy on comprehension and satisfaction with informed consent

<b>Submission date</b> 05/05/2017	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 10/05/2017	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 07/01/2020	<b>Condition category</b> Eye Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

It is important for patients to provide informed consent prior to undergoing a medical treatment. Informed consent means that patients understand the purpose, benefits, and risks of the treatment. New methods of presenting informed consent, such as using video assistance, multimedia presentations and education classes have been studied in order to try to improve patients understanding and satisfaction with their medical treatments. In ophthalmology (a branch of medicine that looks at eye diseases), effects of different presentation methods on patients' understanding have most commonly been investigated within the IC process of cataract surgery. Research has shown that providing video-assistance for IC has improved the understanding and satisfaction of patients with IC processes. Video-assisted IC processes may also be beneficial for patients who are ametropic (where the eye cannot focus on distant objects) who are undergoing a treatment for this called refractive excimer laser therapy. The aim of this study is to improve patient's knowledgeable refractive excimer laser therapy and evaluate patient's satisfaction with the overall IC processes in order to empower patients to make well informed decisions about their treatments.

### Who can participate?

Adults aged 18 and older who attend a consult for refractive excimer laser therapy.

### What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly allocated to one of two groups. Those in the first group receive the standard informed consent process. This involves oral and written information about the treatment and a discussion with the ophthalmologist. Those in the second group receive informed consent through the help of video to present the information in addition to the standard informed consent process. Participants then fill out a questionnaire to assess their knowledge, satisfaction, anxiety levels and if the duration of the consultant was as expected.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants may benefit from feeling more empowered when they make an informed decision about treatment. There are no notable risks with participating

Where is the study run from?  
Cantonal Hospital Lucerne, Eye Clinic (Switzerland)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?  
January 2017 to January 2019

Who is funding the study?  
Cantonal Hospital Lucerne, Eye Clinic (Switzerland)

Who is the main contact?  
Dr Philipp B. Bänninger  
philipp.baenninger@luks.ch

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

**Contact name**  
Dr Philipp Baenninger

**Contact details**  
Cantonal Hospital Lucerne Eye Clinic  
Augenlinik Luzerner Kantonsspital  
Spitalstrasse  
Lucerne  
Switzerland  
6000

## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**  
N/A

## Study information

**Scientific Title**  
Effects of video presented information about excimer laser therapy on ametropic patients' comprehension and satisfaction with the informed consent process: A randomized controlled trial

**Study objectives**

1. Patients' knowledge about excimer laser therapy will be more in the intervention compared to the non-intervention group
2. Patients' satisfaction with provided information will be higher in the intervention (video-based information) compared to the non-intervention (conventional oral information) group
3. Anxiety levels will not differ between intervention and non-intervention group
4. Perceived contact time will be higher in the intervention compared to the non-intervention group

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Not provided at time of registration.

**Study design**

Single-centre open randomized parallel controlled trial

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Study type(s)**

Other

**Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Excimer laser treatment for ametropia

**Interventions**

Potentially eligible participants treated at the refractive centre of the cantonal hospital Lucerne (LUKS) are informed about the existence of the study by their treating ophthalmologist. During an initial consultation, the ophthalmologist ask if a the participant is interested in participating in the study. Participants are asked to give written informed consent for study inclusion and usage of clinical data.

Participants are randomised either to the non-interventional group (verbal conventional informed consent) or to the interventional group (verbal and video-assisted interventional informed consent) prior to their refractive excimer laser therapy. The randomisation is pre-stratified for age (under 38 years versus older than 38 years), due to the management and expectations of participants approaching the phase of presbyopia might slightly differ. Randomisation is done using "REDCap" in a 1:1 allocation into the non-/intervention group respectively. The randomisation is not blinded.

Non-interventional group: Participants receive a standard consultation for informed consent done to the standard level of care. This involves information about the treatment in oral and written form. The informed consent process includes information about benefits, risks, adverse events of and reasonable alternatives to refractive excimer laser therapy. In addition, ophthalmologists address individual factors of a specific patient that might affect therapy outcome. Finally, ophthalmologists answers patients' remaining uncertainties and clarify ambiguities.

Interventional group: Participants receive a verbal and video-assited informed consent process. This includes standardised oral information about refractive excimer laser therapy exchanged by a video. Similar to the non-interventional group, standardised information about the intervention in written form is also provided. Ophthalmologists also address individual factors of a specific patient that might affect therapy outcome and answer patients' formerly unanswered questions.

After the consultation, all participants are asked to fill out a paper-based questionnaire, assessing knowledge, satisfaction, anxiety levels and if the duration of the consultation (contact time between ophthalmologist and patient) was as expected.

## **Intervention Type**

Behavioural

## **Primary outcome(s)**

Patients knowledge is measured using five multiple choice questions with five statements after the consultation.

## **Key secondary outcome(s)**

1. Patients' satisfaction is measured using a questionnaire after the consultation.
2. Anxiety levels is measured using a subpart of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory 42 after the consultation.
3. Perceived contact time measured using a questionnaire after the consultation.

## **Completion date**

01/01/2019

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

1. Patients assessing refractive excimer laser therapy for ametropia at the refractive centre of the LUKS will be evaluated at their initial visit for study inclusion
2. Signed written informed consent form

### **Participant type(s)**

Patient

### **Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

### **Age group**

Adult

### **Sex**

All

### **Key exclusion criteria**

1. Inability to follow the procedures of the study due to i.e. language problems, psychological disorders, dementia etc
2. Aged < 18 years
3. Enrolment of the investigator, his/her family members, employees and other dependent persons

### **Date of first enrolment**

01/06/2017

### **Date of final enrolment**

01/06/2018

## **Locations**

## Countries of recruitment

Switzerland

## Study participating centre

**Cantonal Hospital Lucerne, Eye Clinic**

Augenlinik

Luzerner Kantonsspital

Spitalstrasse

Schweiz

Lucerne

Switzerland

6000

## Sponsor information

### Organisation

Augenlinik Luzerner Kantonsspital [Cantonal Hospital Lucerne Eye Clinic]

### ROR

<https://ror.org/02zk3am42>

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

### Funder Name

Cantonal Hospital Lucerne, Eye Clinic

## Results and Publications

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Professor Lucas Bachmann ([bachmann@medignition.ch](mailto:bachmann@medignition.ch))

### IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request