

Using standardized patients to measure quality of care in public and private optical health facilities across China

Submission date 13/09/2016	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 30/09/2016	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 28/09/2016	Condition category 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

Previous research has revealed that rural China is currently experiencing a vision (eye) care crisis. According to estimates, 215 million individuals in rural China aged 5 years and above suffer from poor vision. Furthermore, it has been found that virtually no village clinics offer optometric services and only one in five township health centers do. However, due to lack of research and objective measures for quality of care, it is difficult to work out how to best meet the vision care needs of rural China. The purpose of this study is two-fold: first, to assess quality of optical care services across public and private optical facilities in China and, second, to identify existing barriers to optical care. In order to assess the quality of optical care services, this study will include what is referred to as a standardized patient module, in which trained student actors will pose as regular patients seeking optical care at local optical facilities. Due to the nature of the study, the staff will not be informed of the standardized patient visits.

Who can participate?

Student actors posing as patients. All are Shaanxi Normal University graduate students between the ages of 22 and 30 years old.

What does the study involve?

Each student actor is trained to pretend to have blurry vision and wrong prescription glasses. Each also present themselves as a poor individual at some times and a wealthy individual at others (e.g., by altering clothes, accent, indicating budget, etc.). All actors present themselves at two public vision centres and four private vision shops and say that they are seeking a second opinion. All patient student actors record information related to any optical vision examinations they have done and their and results, their treatment by the optical staff, facility equipment, and cost of services offered.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Not provided at time of registration

Where is the study run from?

A number of public and private optic clinics in China.

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

September 2016 to October 2016

Who is funding the study?

Stanford University (USA)

Who is the main contact?

Mr Matthew Boswell

Contact information

Type(s)

Public

Contact name

Mr Matthew Boswell

Contact details

Rural Education Action Program

Encina Hall, E-407

616 Serra Street

Stanford

United States of America

94305

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

25904

Study information

Scientific Title

Using standardized patients to measure quality of care in public and private optical health facilities across China

Study objectives

The primary aim of this study is to identify the quality of optic care across public and private optical facilities in China. The standardized patients will record information on diagnosis quality, optical staff treatment, facility equipment, and cost of services. Additionally, the acquired information will identify potential barriers to receiving vision care.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Stanford University IRB, ref: 25904

Study design

Observational cross sectional study

Primary study design

Observational

Study type(s)

Other

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Quality of vision care in China

Interventions

In this study, 60 trained student actors will serve as standardized patients at private optical clinics and public vision centers in China. Each student actor will be trained to feign blurry vision and wrong prescription glasses, each student actor will indicate a wealthy appearance and a poor appearance (e.g., by altering clothes, accent, indicating budget, etc.), each will be trained to say they are seeking a second opinion. All standardized patient student actors will visit two public vision centers and four private vision shops within or near their hometown.

Due to the nature of the study, the optical facility staff will not be informed of the standardized patient visits. As the standardized patient actors will be visiting between 300 and 360 private and public optical centers, it is not feasible and would significantly influence the research findings if each optical facility were informed of the upcoming standardized patient visit.

This study is cross-sectional (researchers will not follow up with the optic care facilities). As for timing, the preparation for the standardized patients and the actual testing will take 1-2 months. Visits by the standardized patients will take around 40 days. Data cleaning and analysis will take approximately 4 months.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome(s)

1. Quality of delivered optical care as measured by:
 - 1.1 Correct refraction procedure observed by standardized patient during visit
 - 1.2. Correct prescription attained during visit
 - 1.3. Whether eye glasses match prescription at the time eye glasses are obtained

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Cost of exam paid by standardized patient during visit
2. Cost of eyeglasses paid by standardized patient during visit

Completion date

15/10/2016

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Optical facility staff:

1. Working in an optical facility
3. Split between rural and urban parts of China
4. Adults

Student actors:

5. Graduate students at Shaanxi Normal University
6. Between 22 and 30 years old

Participant type(s)

Mixed

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

Participants not fulfilling the inclusion criteria

Date of first enrolment

30/09/2016

Date of final enrolment

02/10/2016

Locations

Countries of recruitment

China

Study participating centre

Number of public and private optic clinics in China

China

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Sponsor information

Organisation

Rural Education Action Program at Stanford University

ROR

<https://ror.org/00f54p054>

Funder(s)

Funder type

University/education

Funder Name

Stanford University

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request