

Caregivers' misperception of the severity of hip fractures

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Purpose: The aim of our study was to evaluate how the caregiver of a hip fracture patient perceives the patient's health status and autonomy in the period immediately preceding the acute event and whether these judgments are actually in line with the prognosis predicted by the medical team caring for the patient in the rehabilitation structure.

Patients and methods: We enrolled 147 patients of both sexes, aged ≥ 65 years, who were referred to our center following surgical treatment of hip fractures of various nature. At the beginning of the rehabilitation program, each patient's caregiver was asked to complete the Blaylock Risk Assessment Screening Score (BRASS) questionnaire. The same questionnaire was compiled contemporaneously by the doctor taking care of the patient.

Results: Analysis of the data shows that the caregivers tend to assign lower scores than the doctor, with a mean difference in agreement with the Bland–Altman plot of -2.43 , 95% CI = -2.93 to -1.93 , t -test $P < 0.001$. Furthermore, differences in objectivity emerge in the evaluation of the clinical problems of the patient in a borderline clinical condition.

Conclusion: This study revealed that caregivers systematically misperceive the clinical situation of hip fracture patients prior to the acute event. Altered perception of such an important factor can lead to a general lack of satisfaction with the outcome achieved by the patient at the end of the rehabilitation process. We therefore believe that an adequate, effective communication between the people making up the health care team and the patient's social and family network is the foundation of the rehabilitation process. It is precisely on this foundation that the individual's care and assistance need to be assembled.

Keywords: hip fracture, disease perception, caregiver expectations, effective communication

Introduction

A hip fracture is a common, dramatic event among the elderly population.¹ The event itself and the psychophysical stress derived from the inevitable surgical intervention and period of hospitalization worsen the state of these elderly patients who are already frail because of their advanced age and the chronic diseases by which they are often affected.²

It has now been well demonstrated that a precarious clinical condition in an elderly subject experiencing hip fracture characterized, for example, by preexisting functional impairment, cognitive deficits, and often incident delirium is closely related to negative outcomes, including repeated, long admissions to hospital, higher risk of complications, loss of autonomy, and increased mortality with consequent greater costs.^{3–9}

It is easy to investigate and appreciate the impact of such fractures on health, but it is becoming increasingly important to consider the social consequences: it may not be easy for patients to recover the level of autonomy and independence in daily activities

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that they had before the event. Health care workers who deal with these patients are faced daily with unrealistic expectations and hopes, so much so that they come to consider misperceptions regarding the relevance of hip fractures as “normal,” and therefore feel ever less compelled to make patients and their caregivers understand the real severity of the fracture and its consequences.¹⁰ In line with the literature, we use the term caregiver to identify the person in the patient’s social network who habitually takes care of or is responsible for him/her, regardless of the degree of kinship existing between the two.^{11,12}

Using the key words “hip fracture” and “disease perception” to search in Medline-PubMed, The Cochrane Library, and Ovid-Embase databases, from 1990 to the present, only two studies were identified. A first study dating back to 1992, carried out by Borkan and Quirk,¹³ showed that the functional recovery of 80 patients with femoral fractures at 3 months was subjectively better in those who had a more realistic perception of their condition, probably because this increased their compliance with rehabilitation treatment. The more recent study by Schiller et al¹⁴ also showed that compliance and, consequently, functional outcome are better when patients with hip fracture are provided with a checklist with clear and explicit results to be achieved step by step during the rehabilitation process.

Using a combination of the key words “hip fracture,” “disease perception,” and “caregiver expectations,” we identified three studies with overlapping conclusions. In 1996, Williams et al¹⁵ investigated the opinions of caregivers of hip fracture patients at the beginning and end of the process of rehabilitation, revealing that unrealistic expectations at the beginning of treatment led to a general dissatisfaction with the results obtained in terms of autonomy and pain control.

The central role of the caregiver in achieving better outcomes of rehabilitative treatment was also highlighted by the studies of Elliott et al¹⁶ and Glenny et al,¹⁷ in which it was shown how clear doctor–patient communication can increase compliance with care and reduce caregivers’ concerns about the patients’ management and the rehabilitation process, which can be established at home, and improve the possibility of recovering autonomy.

Aim of the study

The aim of our study was to evaluate

- 1. how the caregiver of a hip fracture patient perceives the patient’s health status and autonomy in the period immediately preceding the acute event;
- 2. whether these judgments are actually in line with the prognosis predicted by the medical team caring for the patient in the rehabilitation structure.

Patients and methods

The study was carried out during a period of about 6 months at the rehabilitation unit of the “Gaetano Pini” Orthopedic Institute in Milan, a highly specialized, 120-bed facility for inpatient postacute care of subjects who have undergone surgery to the musculoskeletal apparatus. Patients for whom a specific caregiver could not be identified and those who did not consent to participate in the study were excluded from the study.

We enrolled 147 patients of both sexes, aged ≥65 years, who were referred to the center following surgical treatment of hip fractures of various nature. All these patients voluntarily agreed to participate in the study and signed the informed consent form. There were 97 women and 50 men; 100 were ≥80 years old, and 47 were aged between 65 and 79 years.

At the beginning of the rehabilitation program, each patient’s caregiver was asked to complete the Blaylock Risk Assessment Screening Score (BRASS) questionnaire. The BRASS was designed by its authors Blaylock and Cason (1992) as a part of comprehensive discharge planning for geriatric patients and is currently one of the most frequently used instruments for integrating hospital and community care services.¹⁸ The BRASS is determined from a simple questionnaire, which takes a few minutes to complete and does not require the evaluator to have specific medical skills.

The questionnaire consists of 10 items that investigate the clinical and social situation of the elderly patient.

The final score obtained from the sum of the individual scores for each item enables patients to be stratified into three risk classes (low, medium, and high), which correlate with the probability of recovering the level of autonomy present prior to the fracture (Table 1).

The same questionnaire was compiled contemporaneously by the doctor taking care of the patient after having taken the patient’s clinical history and evaluating the clinical documentation provided by the patient. All the questionnaires were compiled by the same doctor.

Table 1 The three BRASS risk categories

Score	Meaning
Low risk 0–10	Patient at low risk of postdischarge problems
Medium risk 11–19	Patient at medium risk of difficult discharge from hospital because of problems related to complex clinical situations requiring institutional care
High risk ≥20	Patient at high risk of difficult discharge from hospital because of substantial problems requiring continuity of inpatient treatment and care

Abbreviation: BRASS, Blaylock Risk Assessment Screening Score.

To evaluate the agreement between the doctor and caregivers' perception, two methods were used. First, Bland–Altman plot,¹⁹ which represents the differences between scores and their average, was used to assess the agreement among the overall scores on a continuous scale. The horizontal lines indicate the mean difference and limits of agreement within which, in the case of Gaussian distribution, approximately 95% of the points would be expected to fall. In order to assess the existence of a systematic difference between the doctor and the caregiver, a paired *t*-test was used.

Moreover, we determined the agreement between the scores assigned by the doctor and the caregiver for each individual item and for the overall scores categorized into risk classes using the weighted Cohen's kappa coefficient (KW).²⁰ The use of weighting takes into account different degrees of disagreement among the evaluators. The following rating scale of this index has been proposed:²¹ <0.00, no agreement; 0.00–0.20, poor agreement; 0.21–0.40, weak agreement; 0.41–0.60, moderate agreement; 0.61–0.80, good agreement; and 0.81–1.00, almost complete agreement.

Results

Of the 147 patients enrolled in the study, 3 were excluded from the analysis because of missing values in the compilation of the questionnaires (two by doctors and one by a caregiver). Overall, 288 BRASS questionnaires were analyzed.

The Bland–Altman plot (Figure 1) shows that the scores assigned by the caregiver tended to be systematically lower than those assigned by the clinician (negative difference on

the ordinate – *y*-axis – with a mean of –2.43, 95% CI=–2.93 to –1.93, *t*-test $P<0.001$). Furthermore, the limits of agreement indicate a certain overall variability in the difference between the scores assigned by the doctors and caregivers.

The caregivers' scores for each patient were systematically lower than the clinicians' scores, with an agreement of –2.43; the values were dispersed within a range between 3.68 and –8.54.

Table 2 shows the values of Cohen's KW of agreement between the assessments made by the clinicians and caregivers for the overall scores, grouped on the basis of risk categories, and the scores of the individual BRASS item.

The overall score (KW=0.69, 95% CI: 0.58–0.79) suggests a fairly good agreement.

Tables 3 and 4 show the scores assigned by the doctors and the caregivers for the overall score and the items related to the patients' social, cognitive, and mobility status.

Table 3 reporting the joint distribution of the risk classes determined from the doctors' and caregivers' scores suggests the same conclusion as discussed for the Bland–Altman plot showing how caregivers systematically underestimate the severity of patients' health status immediately before the fracture event. Only in three cases, the caregiver has a worse perception than the doctor.

Discussion

The functional outcome observed following the rehabilitation of a patient with hip fracture is strongly influenced by the individual's clinical condition preceding the acute event. The greatest

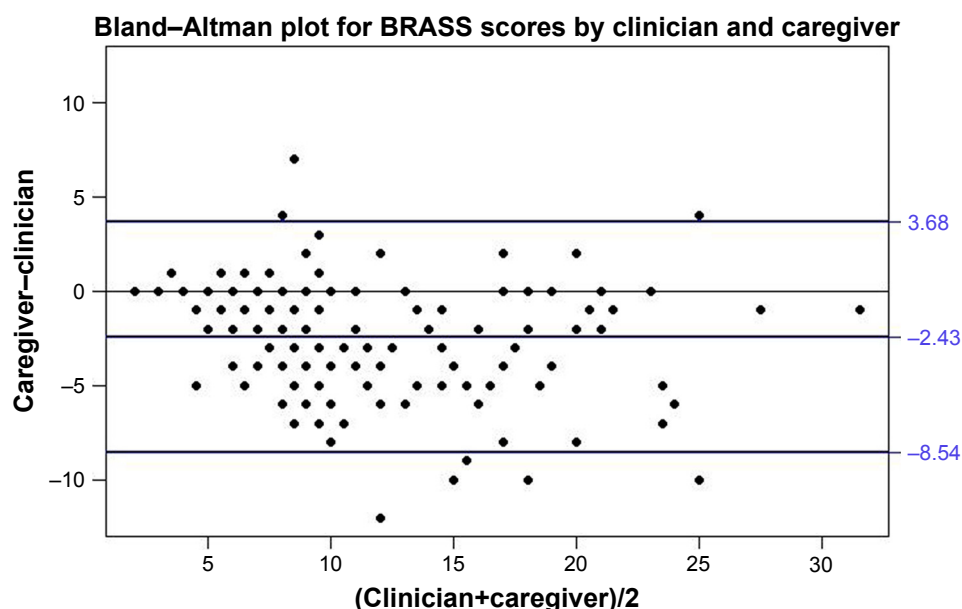


Figure 1 Bland–Altman plot differences in values assigned during compilation of the BRASS questionnaire vs the average score.

Abbreviation: BRASS, Blaylock Risk Assessment Screening Score.

Table 2 Agreement between the values assigned by the clinicians and the caregivers on BRASS questionnaire

Variable	Weighted Cohen's kappa (95% CI)
Total BRASS	0.69 (0.58 to 0.79)
Age	1.00 (1.00 to 1.00)
Behavior pattern: wandering	1.00 (1.00 to 1.00)
Living situation/social support	0.85 (0.74 to 0.95)
Dependent in: toileting	0.85 (0.74 to 0.96)
Number of drugs	0.84 (0.78 to 0.90)
Dependent in: bathing/grooming	0.80 (0.69 to 0.91)
Dependent in: eating/feeding	0.76 (0.59 to 0.93)
Dependent in: meal preparation	0.74 (0.62 to 0.86)
Sensory deficits	0.73 (0.63 to 0.82)
Dependent in: transferring	0.68 (0.55 to 0.81)
Mobility	0.68 (0.53 to 0.82)
Cognition	0.65 (0.50 to 0.79)
Number of previous admissions/emergency room visits	0.65 (0.44 to 0.86)
Behavior pattern: confused	0.63 (0.49 to 0.77)
Dependent in: incontinent of bowel function	0.60 (0.39 to 0.82)
Dependent in: incontinent of bladder function	0.59 (0.44 to 0.74)
Dependent in: responsible for own medication administration	0.57 (0.44 to 0.70)
Dependent in: grocery shopping	0.57 (0.44 to 0.69)
Dependent in: handling own finances	0.51 (0.37 to 0.66)
Behavior pattern: other	0.49 (-0.11 to 1.00)
Dependent in: transportation	0.42 (0.30 to 0.54)
Number of active medical problems	0.42 (0.27 to 0.56)
Behavior pattern: agitated	0.26 (0.01 to 0.51)

Abbreviation: BRASS, Blaylock Risk Assessment Screening Score.

recovery of autonomy in walking and daily life activities is generally observed in those with better functional and cognitive status in the period immediately before the fracture.²²

The doctor who treats this condition is well aware of this, unlike the patient's family and/or caregiver, who frequently expects a return to the degree of autonomy present prior to the fracture. These expectations are partly the consequence of an underestimate of the severity of the fracture itself and also, and perhaps above all, of a misperception of the patient's real, basic clinical situation.

Our study highlights this latter aspect: preexisting comorbid conditions are systematically underrated by the caregiver. In particular, our results show poor agreement

Table 3 Joint distribution of the overall BRASS score assigned by the doctors and the caregivers (KW=0.69)

	Caregiver	Low risk (0–10)	Medium risk (11–19)	High risk (≥20)
Doctor				
Low risk (0–10)		60	2	0
Medium risk (11–19)		29	29	1
High risk (≥20)		2	7	14

Note: Numbers of concordant evaluations between those made by the doctors and the caregivers are given in bold.

Abbreviation: BRASS, Blaylock Risk Assessment Screening Score.

between the clinician's and caregiver's evaluations regarding the patient's cognitive decline and behavioral disorder, with the caregiver tending to minimize alterations in the patient's spatiotemporal orientation and episodes of agitation and/or aggressiveness, which often characterize the underestimated geriatric syndrome known as delirium. Similarly, the perceived degree of the patient's dependence in carrying out more "complex" activities of daily life, such as managing finances and pharmacological therapy, making purchases and transportations, seems to be reduced. Furthermore, the caregiver appears to have a limited awareness of the "number of active clinical problems": the moderate agreement on this score (not shown) is, in our opinion, attributable to the tendency of the caregiver to ignore diseases that are common in the population (eg, hypertension), considering these as not being a handicap or not affecting quality of life. In fact, it is probable that the burden that certain comorbidities have on an elderly patient who undergoes a dramatic event such as a hip fracture is not perceived.

The analysis does, however, show that caregivers have a good awareness when the most "basic" aspects of the patient's life are compromised, such as the ability to prepare a meal and to eat (although for this item KW shows a certain discrepancy), to ensure personal hygiene, and to maintain autonomous ambulation.

Doctors and caregivers tend to assign very similar scores to patients who are clearly at either low risk or high risk; in contrast, differences in objectivity emerge in the evaluation of the patients in a borderline clinical condition (see Table 3). This can probably be attributed to caregivers' tendency to overestimate the functional and health status of the only partially compromised patient, thus expecting the levels of recovery of autonomy that are unlikely to be achieved.

It is therefore important to draw attention to the key issue of communication between the doctor (whether this be the surgeon who first takes care of the patient or the physiatrist who is responsible for the postoperative follow-up) and the patient or his/her caregiver. The "paternalistic" conception of the doctor-patient relationship in which only the former knows what is best for the patient and the latter accepts the decisions without the possibility of discussion has now been largely overcome.²³ One of the main present-day goals of health care should be to reduce misperception by both the caregiver and the patient; this should be understood as an integral part of the therapeutic process.

Numerous studies in the literature have already addressed the delicate issue of communication as the foundation of the doctor-patient relationship and therefore as an essential part of providing high-quality care.²⁴ It has been demonstrated that

Table 4 Joint distribution of the BRASS score assigned by the doctors and the caregivers for social, cognitive, and mobility status

Living situation/social support (kappa=0.85)	Only with spouse	With family	Alone with family support	Alone with friends' support	Alone with no support	Nursing home/residential care
Caregiver						
Doctor						
Only with spouse	27	1	1	0	0	0
With family	1	52	3	0	0	0
Alone with family support	1	4	25	1	1	0
Alone with friends' support	0	0	3	3	0	0
Alone with no support	2	1	0	4	12	0
Nursing home/residential care	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cognition (kappa=0.65)		Oriented	Disoriented to some spheres some of the time	Disoriented to some spheres all the time	Disoriented to all spheres some of the time	Disoriented to all spheres all the time
Caregiver						
Doctor						
Oriented	51	5		0	0	0
Disoriented to some spheres some of the time	27	34		1	0	0
Disoriented to some spheres all the time	4	7		3	0	1
Disoriented to all spheres some of the time	1	2		1	1	0
Disoriented to all spheres all the time	0	2		0	0	4
Mobility (kappa=0.68)		Ambulatory	Ambulatory with mechanical assistance	Ambulatory with human assistance	Nonambulatory	
Caregiver						
Doctor						
Ambulatory	63		2	0		2
Ambulatory with mechanical assistance	16		38	4		3
Ambulatory with human assistance	1		1	9		1
Nonambulatory	0		1	0		3

Note: Numbers of concordant evaluations between those made by the doctors and the caregivers are given in bold.

Abbreviation: BRASS, Blaylock Risk Assessment Screening Score.

an open and sincere dialog between the people involved in the patient's management improves the functional outcome of many pathologies, including those involving rehabilitation.^{25–29} However, few studies have tried to propose communication strategies and appropriate training to guide doctors to effective, empathic, and patient-centered communication,^{30,31} so the relationship between the doctor, patient, and his/her social network is still strongly dependent on their subjective tendencies and respective capacities for empathic relationships.

Limitations of the study

This study has some limitations. During compilation of the questionnaire, the doctor may be misled by the cognitive and emotional state of the patient immediately following the fracture, especially in the evaluation of its behavior: although an assessment of the patient's condition prior to the acute event is required, the doctor can express his/her judgment only based on the situation he/she observes on the patient's admission to the ward. The fracture itself, the surgery, and the stress of the transfer into a new structure can alter the cognitive state of the frailest patients, thus invalidating the overall evaluation.

Another limitation is that the cohort of patients studied was heterogeneous with regard to socioeconomic background and culture: this may have interfered to some extent with

the understanding and/or the ability to appreciate what was required in the questionnaire.

Furthermore, the cohort was almost all from the same geographical area, so it may not be appropriate to generalize the data collected from patients from other regions or states.

Finally, the BRASS questionnaires were compiled by the same doctor, who could not be representative for other doctors. This could affect the generalizability of the conclusions made.

Conclusion

This study revealed that caregivers systematically misperceive the clinical situation of hip fracture patients prior to the acute event. This is a factor of fundamental importance in the prognosis of the rehabilitation because it is known that patients who had a good functional and cognitive state before the fracture more frequently recover better levels of autonomy.³² Altered perception of such an important factor can lead to a general lack of satisfaction with the outcome achieved by the patient at the end of the rehabilitation process. We therefore believe that the findings of this study indicate the need for an effective communication between the patient and the caregiver, in order to shed light on those aspects of the patient's clinical situation that are usually underestimated and minimized. The caregiver and his/her

family network must be appropriately guided toward greater awareness of the severity of the acute event itself and of the patient's real potential for recovery. Adequate, effective communication between the people making up the health care team and the patient's social and family network is, in fact, the foundation of the rehabilitation process that the patients enter, and it is precisely on this foundation that the individual's care and assistance are assembled.

Ethics approval

Ethics approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of Milan Area B dated May 10, 2016, reference number 255_2016bis. Informed consent was acquired from all patients.

Author contributions

LP and AVC originated the idea for the study and contributed to its design; SE and DC are responsible for the data collection; SE, DC, and SC drafted the manuscript; and MF and IA conducted the statistical analysis. All authors read, edited, and approved the final manuscript. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors did not receive any reimbursements, fees, or salary for conducting this study. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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