

Clinical Decision Making in Advanced Practice Clare Butler and Emma Mellors, Oxford Brookes University

Aim

- This poster will showcase a module developed to support trainee advanced practitioners in comprehending the various factors that influence their advanced clinical decision-making.
- □ It offers the potential to improve patient outcomes, and enhance patient safety, while supporting professional confidence, personal growth, and opportunities for leadership and collaboration.

Background

- Advanced practitioners possess specialised knowledge and expertise in their respective fields, and manage patients with complex health conditions. This complexity necessitates making intricate decisions to provide high-quality holistic care.
- Clinical decision-making is a dynamic process that takes into account the complexity of patient care; incorporates evidencebased knowledge; and integrates patient values and preferences, while maintaining professional accountability.

Module

- The definition of advanced clinical practice explicitly includes complex decision-making, underpinned by master's level education (HEE 2017).
- A master's level module was therefore specifically developed to equip trainee advanced practitioners with the knowledge, skills and confidence necessary to interrogate and understand the complex factors that underpin decision making in the context of health and social care.
- The aim of the module, to embed critical thinking in clinical decision-making, and support advanced practitioners to navigate complexity, manage risks, and drive positive change, using a structured and empowered approach.

Impact

References CHFG (2022) Clinical Human Factors Group. https://chfg.org/ [Accessed 23 May 2023]; Clarkson J, et al. (2018) A systems approach to healthcare Journal, 5 (3): 151-5; Finucane LM, et al. (2022) Defensive medicine: A symptom of uncertainty? Musculoskeletal Science and Practice, 60; Grote T, Berens P (2020) On the ethics of algorithmic decision-making in healthcare. Journal of Medical Ethics, 46:v205-211; Health Education England. [online] Available at: https://www.hee.nhs.uk/our-work/advanced-clinical-practice/multi-professional-restion-making-in-healthcare. framework> [Accessed 11 May 2023]; Hofmann B (2022) Too Much, Too Mild, Too Early: Diagnosing the Excessive Expansion of Diagnoses. International Journal of General Medicine, 15: 6441–6450; Kerry R, Low M, O'Sullivan P (2020) Person-centred clinical reasoning and evidence-based healthcare. European Journal for Person-centred Healthcare, 8 (2): 215-225; Lill Anjum R, Copeland S, Rocca E (Eds) (2020) Rethinking Causality, Complexity and Evidence for the Unique Patient. Switzerland: Springer; NHS England (2022) Decision support tools [webpage] Available from: https://www.england.nhs.uk/personalisedcare/shared-decisionmaking/decision-support-tools/ [Accessed 22 May 2023]; Pomare C, et al. (2018) A revised model of uncertainty in complex healthcare settings: A scoping review. Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice, 25 (2): 176-182; Sharma V, et al. (2016) Group decision making in health care: A case study of multidisciplinary meetings, Journal of Decision Systems, 25 (sup1): 476-48; Tannahill A (2008) Beyond evidence—to ethics: a decision-making framework for health promotion, public health and health improvement, Health Promotion International, 23 (4): 380–390.

<image/>	Curriculum	
	Data and Information	Interrogate determine manageme relationshi Anjum <i>et d</i>
	Ethics, account ability and risk	Exploring f sound deci upholding patient saf
	Systematic approach	Using tools patient care technology decision su decisions a
	Conceptual and theoretical frameworks	 Apply syste complexity conceptual defensive n behavioura making (CH
	Decisions in action	Embracing u the gap bety implementa challenging, changes, an multiprofes

I Empowering advanced practitioners to make complex and critical decisions in practice can lead to the best course of action for a patient's diagnosis, treatment, or management. U By honing their decision-making skills, advanced practitioners can drive positive change in healthcare practice, and contribute to the overall advancement of their profession.

te, critically appraise and synthesise data to e the most effective and appropriate nent (Kerry et al, 2020). Exploring the nip between correlation and causation (Lill *al*, 2020).

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frameworks for making morally and legally cisions, promoting patient advocacy, professional standards, and ensuring ifety (Tannahill, 2008).

Is and systems for consistent and efficient re (NHS England, 2022), employing *i*, algorithms, and predictive models for upport (Grote *et al*, 2020), and justifying and clinical reasoning.

ems thinking to comprehend healthcare (Clarkson *et al*, 2018), as well as lising overtreatment (Hoffman, 2022) and medicine (Finucane, 2022). Considering al thinking and human factors in decision-HFG, 2022).

uncertainty (Pomare *et al*, 2018), bridging tween theoretical planning, and tation into practice. Questioning and g, to foster skills to manage unforeseen nd develop professional confidence and essional collaboration (Sharma et al, 2016).