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| **Items important to SDM process** |
| ***With parents*** |
| The doctor gives information (about the disease, the risks and benefits of treatment options) to the parent\*The parents and the doctor discuss the pros and cons of the treatment options\*The doctor and family together agree on the treatment to be given\*The parents give information to the doctor about what is important to them\*The doctor gives a treatment recommendation to the parents\*The doctor shows care and understanding The family alone decides on the treatment The doctor insists that the parents accept the treatment recommendation |
| ***With adolescent patients*** |
| The patient and the doctor discuss the pros and cons of the treatment options\*The doctor gives information (about the disease, the risks and benefits of treatment options) to the parent\*The patient gives information to the doctor about what is important to them\*The doctor gives a treatment recommendation to the patient\*The doctor insists that the patient accept the treatment recommendation |
| **Barriers to decision making** |
| ***With parents*** |
| The family’s insurance limits the available treatment optionsThe parents have misconceptions about the disease or treatment The parents refuse a treatment that may benefit the patient The parents have difficulty accepting the patient’s diagnosisThe parents request a treatment not known to be beneficial Insufficient time to spend with family The parents do not understand the information I have givenThe parents are too anxious to listen to what I have to sayThe family has received conflicting recommendations from various specialists The parents want to make a decision before receiving information from me The parents are indecisive The parents bring information I feel is incorrect The parents do not want to participate in treatment decision making as much as I would like them to The parents want to participate more in deciding on the patient’s treatment than I would like them to There are cultural differences between the family and meThe patient has other health problems The parents come expecting a certain treatment The family brings too much information to discuss I experience difficulty knowing how to frame the treatment options for the parents |
| ***With adolescent patients*** |
| The patient has difficulty accepting his/her diagnosis The patient refuses a treatment that may be beneficial The patient has misconceptions about the disease or treatmentThe patient does not understand the information I have given The parents and patients have conflicting treatment preferences The patient requests a treatment not known to be beneficial The patient does not want to participate in treatment decision making as much as I would like them to The patient is too anxious to listen to what I have to say The patient wants to make a decision before receiving the information from me The patient brings information that I feel is incorrect The patient is indecisive The patient wants to participate more in deciding on the treatment than I would like them to I experience difficulty knowing how to frame the treatment options for the patient The patient comes expecting a certain treatment |
| **Facilitators of decision making** |
| ***With parents*** |
| The parents have spoken to other parents whose child has the same diagnosisThe parents are emotionally ready for decision makingThe parents trust meI have provided written information to the parentsThe parents want to participate in making the treatment decisionThe parents are prepared for the discussionThe family has sought a second medical opinion |
| ***With adolescent patients*** |
| The patient trusts meThe patient is emotionally ready for decision makingThe patient is prepared for the discussionThe patient wants to participate in making the treatment decisionThe patient has spoken to another child with the same diagnosisI have provided written information to the patient |

\*Decision components consistent with theoretical models of SDM used in data analysis