

**Client and clinical staff perceptions of barriers to and enablers of the uptake and delivery of behavioural interventions for urinary incontinence: qualitative evidence synthesis**

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## TITLE PAGE

**Full title:** Client and clinical staff perceptions of barriers to and enablers of the uptake and delivery of behavioural interventions for urinary incontinence: a systematic narrative review.

**Running head:** behavioural interventions for urinary incontinence: systematic narrative review.

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## Abstract

**Aim:** To evaluate factors influencing uptake and delivery of behavioural interventions for urinary incontinence **from the perspective of clients and clinical staff.**

**Background:** Behavioural interventions are recommended as first-line therapy for the management of urinary incontinence. Barriers to and enablers of uptake and delivery of behavioural interventions have not been reviewed.

**Design:** Systematic narrative review.

Data sources: MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, PsychInfo, AMED (inception to May 2013); Proceedings of the International Continence Society (ICS) (2006-13).

**Review methods:** **ENTREQ reporting guidelines were followed. Studies where data were collected from clients or staff about their experiences or perceptions of behavioural interventions were included.** Two reviewers independently screened records on title and abstract. Full-text papers were obtained for records identified as potentially relevant by either reviewer. Two reviewers independently filtered all full-text papers for inclusion, extracted findings and critically appraised studies.

**Results:** Seven studies involving 200 participants identified clients' views. Findings identified from at least one study of moderate quality included increased fear of accidents and convenience of treatment. Factors enabling participation included realistic goals and gaining control.

Six studies involving 427 participants identified staff views. Findings identified from at least one study of moderate quality included staff education and perceptions of treatment effectiveness. Enabling factors included teamwork and experience of success.

**Conclusion:** There is little detailed exploration of clients' experiences of, and responses to, behavioural interventions. Evidence for staff relates predominantly to prompted voiding in long-term residential care. Studies of the uptake and delivery of other behavioural interventions in other settings are warranted.

## Summary statement

### Why is this review needed?

- Behavioural interventions are recommended as first-line therapy for the management of urinary incontinence.
- The barriers to and enablers of uptake and delivery of behavioural interventions from the perspective of clients and clinical staff have not been reviewed.

### What are the key findings?

- Clients' views of barriers to participation in behavioural interventions included increased fear of accidents and convenience of treatment.
- Client factors enabling participation in behavioural interventions included having realistic goals and expectations and gaining a sense of control.
- Staff views of barriers to adopting behavioural interventions included staff education and perceptions of treatment effectiveness. Staff factors enabling the adoption of behavioural interventions included teamwork and experience of success.

### How should the findings be used to influence policy/practice/research/education?

- Further research exploring clients' experiences of, and responses to, behavioural interventions is warranted.
- Further research into staff experiences of delivering behavioural interventions in a range of settings is recommended.
- Findings from the review were used to inform delivery of the intervention in the ICONS: Identifying Continence Options after Stroke randomised controlled feasibility trial.

**Keywords:** qualitative evidence synthesis, systematic review, urinary incontinence, management of incontinence, behavioural interventions, nursing, bladder training, prompted voiding, pelvic floor muscle training

## INTRODUCTION

Urinary incontinence (UI), defined as “involuntary loss of urine” (Abrams *et al.* 2002), is common in the general population and can affect people of all ages. More than one in three people over 40 years of age reported symptoms of bladder problems in a large survey by Perry *et al.* (2000), although most did not find their symptoms sufficiently bothersome to seek help.

UI following stroke is common, with prevalence estimates suggesting around half of stroke survivors are affected in the acute phase and findings similar across countries (Lawrence *et al.* 2001, Nakayama *et al.* 1997, Kolominsky-Rabas *et al.* 2003). As many as 43.5% and 38% stroke survivors remain incontinent at three months and one year respectively (Williams *et al.* 2012). In longer term stroke survivors (on average nine years post-stroke), prevalence has been reported as 17% (Jorgensen *et al.* 2005).

Damage to the pontine micturition centre or higher centres, particularly the medial aspects of the frontal lobes of the brain, can disrupt micturition pathways leading to impaired bladder storage and voiding (Panicker *et al.* 2010). Urge incontinence is the most common type after stroke (Pettersen *et al.* 2007) and is generally the result of detrusor overactivity (Arunabh & Badlani 1993). Associated stroke impairments may compound difficulties with bladder control with motor, visual, mood or speech problems making the practical task of access (or requesting access) to toilet facilities a challenge (Brittain *et al.* 1999).

Problems with continence have been shown to be amenable to early intervention, particularly in the three months following stroke (Marinkovic & Badlani 2001). Stroke outcome may be better in those stroke survivors who remain continent or regain continence (Barer 1989). While there are problems with attributing better stroke outcome to improvements in continence, it is possible early intervention aimed at promoting recovery from incontinence may improve morale and self-esteem and therefore speed overall stroke recovery (Barer 1989, Patel *et al.* 2001). It is also possible that the recovery of continence reduces barriers to participation in rehabilitation activity.

In this paper we report findings from a qualitative evidence synthesis which aimed to identify barriers to and enablers of the successful uptake and delivery of behavioural interventions **from the perspective of clients and clinical staff**. The review formed part of the ICONS: Identifying Continence OptioNs after Stroke Programme Grant for Applied Research funded by the National Institute for Health Research (Thomas *et al.* 2015). The programme was structured in line with the Medical Research Council (MRC) framework for the evaluation of complex interventions (Medical Research Council, 2000; Medical Research Council, 2008); this review was undertaken as part of the MRC development phase and updated in 2013.

## Background

Despite the availability of clinical guidelines for the management of UI in women (National Collaborating Centre for Women's and Children's Health 2013) and after stroke (Intercollegiate Stroke Working Party 2012), national audit data suggest incontinence is often poorly managed. In the latest Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)[Royal College of Physicians 2014], 17% of incontinent patients did not have a plan for continence management within three weeks of arrival **on the stroke unit**, a statistic described by the authors as "terrible".

While continence is already recognised as a component of organised stroke care, it is known that nurses find managing continence in the context of stroke challenging (Booth *et al.* 2009), with over-reliance on urinary catheterisation as a management strategy especially in the acute phase of illness (Cowey *et al.* 2012). There are medical therapies (**e.g. antimuscarinic medications such as Oxybutinin; posterior tibial nerve stimulation**) which can be appropriately used to assist continence but these need to be based on appropriate first line assessment and behavioural management in line with national guidelines (Intercollegiate Stroke Working Party 2012).

Behavioural interventions are recommended as first-line therapy for the management of UI (Intercollegiate Stroke Working Party, 2012; National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2012). These include bladder training (Wallace *et al.* 2004), timed voiding (Ostaszkiwicz *et al.* 2004b), prompted voiding (Eustice *et al.* 2000), habit retraining (Ostaszkiwicz *et al.* 2004a) and pelvic floor muscle training (Dumoulin *et al.* 2014).

The effectiveness of behavioural interventions has been systematically reviewed in adults. The review of timed voiding (Ostaszkiwicz *et al.* 2004b) included only two trials of poor methodological quality and concluded there was no empirical evidence for or against the intervention. Similarly, the review of habit retraining (Ostaszkiwicz *et al.* 2004a) found insufficient evidence of an effect on continence outcomes to recommend this approach. In the review of bladder training (Wallace *et al.* 2004), trials tended to favour bladder training and there was no evidence of adverse effects. The review of prompted voiding (Eustice *et al.* 2000) found evidence of increased self-initiated voiding and decreased incontinent episodes in the short-term. Pelvic floor muscle training may also be effective in assisting the individual to manage urge, stress or mixed incontinence (Dumoulin *et al.* 2014), and has been shown to be effective as a combined intervention with bladder training (Williams *et al.* 2005; Wyman *et al.* 1998).

A meta-study of systematic reviews of behavioural interventions has called for clarity in the theory underpinning the use of behavioural interventions for urinary incontinence (Roe *et al.* 2007b; Roe *et al.* 2007a). In addition, the conditions and contexts for successful implementation of behavioural interventions for UI have not been reviewed.

## THE REVIEW

### Aim

To evaluate the evidence for factors influencing uptake and delivery of behavioural interventions for urinary incontinence in the general adult population **from the perspective of clients and clinical staff** to inform the design of an intervention specific to UI post-stroke.

### Design

Systematic narrative review **adhering to the ENTREQ reporting guidelines (Tong *et al.* 2012).**

### Search methods

The review included studies collecting data from adult clients or staff about their perceptions or experiences of behavioural interventions, including information on factors influencing:

- choice or uptake of behavioural interventions for UI
- adherence to/maintenance of a behavioural programme
- withdrawal/dropout from a behavioural programme

Studies exploring client experience of self-management strategies for UI in general were excluded if behavioural interventions were not referred to specifically. Studies were also excluded if the urinary incontinence related to a temporary condition such as pregnancy (**UI within 12 months of childbirth was excluded**), or a non-behavioural treatment such as surgery (**e.g. prostatectomy**).

**Included study designs were qualitative studies and qualitative components of quantitative surveys.**

The search strategy **was pre-planned (rather than iterative) and** drew on the search developed by the Cochrane Incontinence Review Group for terms related to urinary incontinence and from previous Cochrane reviews on behaviour change. These were combined, and then limited for exclusions related to age (non-adult), and language (non-English). The search was designed for MEDLINE (Appendix 1) and then adapted for other databases. We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE,



CINAHL, PsychInfo, AMED from inception to May 2013, and Proceedings of the International Continence Society (ICS) (2006-13). We undertook forward and lateral citation searching via ISI Web of Knowledge for all included studies. **The search strategy was developed to locate all relevant studies for the whole series of reviews for the ICONS Programme Grant (including a review of effectiveness) (Thomas *et al.* 2015).**

### **Search outcome**

**The main database search identified 12,900 records (Figure 1). Another 47 records were added from conference proceedings, plus 72 records from secondary references. After removal of duplicates and clearly irrelevant titles, 3236 records were screened. Of these, 620 full text papers were retrieved. Five records could not be traced. Studies originally deemed eligible but subsequently excluded are detailed in Appendix 2. Thirteen studies were eligible for the review.**

### **Quality appraisal**

Quality assessment was based on quality criteria for qualitative studies or observational designs (Critical Appraisal Skills Programme, 2013) including criteria related to participant selection and representativeness, data collection and analysis, methods of representation and testing the robustness of findings. The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (2007) quality classification was used as follows:

- studies where the credibility of the findings are unlikely to be affected by any weaknesses in study design or conduct (++);
- studies where weaknesses in study design or conduct have the potential to impact on the credibility of the findings (+);
- studies where the credibility of the findings is likely to be affected by weaknesses of study design or conduct (-).

### **Data extraction**

After removal of duplicate records and records obviously not relevant to the review by one reviewer, two reviewers independently screened the remaining records on title and abstract. Full-text papers were obtained for screened records identified as potentially relevant by either reviewer. Two reviewers also independently filtered all full-text papers for inclusion, using a filtration pro-forma.

Data extraction templates were designed with outcome formats and criteria for critical appraisal, together with coding frames and guidance. After training and inter-rater reliability checks for coding and quality assessment, critical appraisal and data extraction were undertaken independently by two reviewers. Disagreements were resolved through discussion; on no occasion was it necessary to consult a third reviewer.

Two reviewers (BF, LT) independently checked descriptive data, extracted findings and critically appraised the studies. Data were extracted on client group recruitment and inclusion criteria, research design and methods, behavioural intervention and findings.

## Synthesis

Findings were identified from **second order constructs**, i.e. the study authors' aggregate themes, categories or codes relating to potential barriers to and enablers of behavioural interventions. Findings were categorised based on Davidson *et al.* (Davidson *et al.* 2003) and National Institute for Health and Care Excellence guidance on interventions to support behaviour change (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2007). These included:

- intervention type (i.e. **bladder training [BT]**, **pelvic floor muscle training [PFMT]**, **prompted voiding [PV]**);
- influencing factor source: client, therapy or context;
- direction: barriers or enablers;
- outcome (choice/uptake, participation/adherence, longer-term sustainability, and withdrawal/drop-out).

**We used a directed content analytic approach (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005) drawing deductively on pre-specified themes to classify the data and facilitate its presentation and synthesis. As the purpose of the review was to inform delivery of behavioural interventions in practice, analytical categories were imposed by us rather than being inherent in the original data, in contrast to the thematic approach developed by Thomas & Harden (2008) where descriptive themes are generated from the data. Textual data were classified within the themes outlined above.** Issues of classification and interpretation of the original data need to be taken into account when reading the synthesis, as does the inevitable loss of detail when summarising studies.

## Stakeholder involvement in the review process

The ICONS Review Management Group met quarterly during the review process and their input included feasibility testing the data extraction proforma, checking back to the original study data from the results to comment on robustness of interpretation and reading and commenting on all review outputs. The ICONS Patient, Public and Carer Group were involved at three stages for consultation on the review: to advise on the parameters and scope of the review; to consider the draft results of the review in terms of identifying mediating factors for the feasibility trial; and to assist in the translation of the findings into practical guidance. The review findings were presented to the ICONS Trial Management and Steering groups who made suggestions for optimal conditions for delivery; these informed tailoring of the intervention to client groups and settings in the feasibility trial of combined behavioural interventions for the management of urinary incontinence after stroke in adults.

## **RESULTS**

Findings relating to client and staff experience are reported separately.

### **Description of studies of client experience**

Seven studies of client views or experiences were identified (summarised in Table 1). Two studies mainly referred to factors influencing choice/uptake of UI treatments in older people in residential care (Johnson *et al.* 2001; O'Dell *et al.* 2008). Three studies provided information about factors influencing participation and adherence to behavioural therapies (Milne & Moore, 2006; Hay-Smith *et al.* 2007; Sarma *et al.* 2009), and two studies focused on reasons for drop-out from a UI treatment programme (Kincade *et al.* 1999; MacInnes, 2008).

There were six qualitative studies, and one survey. All studies collected data from clients, but Johnson *et al.* (2001) used postal questionnaires to collect data from proxy respondents who did not themselves have urinary incontinence and also collected data from family members and nursing staff. The samples for two studies were designed to include both men and women (Johnson *et al.* 2001; Milne & Moore, 2006), the rest included women only. Kincade *et al.* (1999) included both men and women in the overall study, but only interviewed women who had not completed their programme. Two studies targeted older adults: community dwelling (Johnson *et al.* 2001), and in residential care (O'Dell *et al.* 2008). Three studies were specific to women with stress urinary incontinence (Hay-Smith *et al.* 2007; MacInnes, 2008; Sarma *et al.* 2009); the remaining studies included people with mixed types of urinary incontinence. One study did not exclude participants

who were continent at the time of interview (9/38 participants reported no or rare wetness), but who had experience of self-care strategies (Milne & Moore, 2006).

Two studies were not specific to a particular type of behavioural intervention, but included material relevant to uptake of or adherence to behavioural self-care strategies (Milne & Moore, 2006; O'Dell *et al.* 2008). One study elicited preferences for treatment, including behavioural options (Johnson *et al.* 2001). Three studies concerned client experiences with pelvic floor muscle training (PFMT) (Hay-Smith *et al.* 2007; MacInnes, 2008; Sarma *et al.* 2009); and one study concerned client experience of a combined intervention using both PFMT and bladder training (Kincade *et al.* 1999).

One study explored the treatment preferences of frail older nursing home residents (Johnson *et al.* 2001); and two studies explored reasons for drop-out/withdrawal from treatment ((Kincade *et al.* 1999; MacInnes, 2008). The remaining four (Milne & Moore, 2006; Hay-Smith *et al.* 2007; O'Dell *et al.* 2008; Sarma *et al.* 2009) studies were more wide ranging, covering factors influencing uptake and/or adherence.

**<Insert Table 1 here>**

**Quality and generalisability of included studies:** Two studies met most of the appraisal criteria, where any weaknesses were unlikely to impact on the credibility of findings (Milne & Moore 2006, Hay-Smith *et al.* 2007). Two studies had weaknesses mainly in the description of analysis such that weaknesses had the potential to impact on the credibility of the findings (Kincade *et al.* 1999, O'Dell *et al.* 2008). The qualitative methods in three studies were poorly described (Johnson *et al.* 2001, MacInnes 2008, Sarma *et al.* 2009).

The included studies are mostly generalisable only to women. All of the studies required participants to be cognitively able to participate. In the main, sampling was purposive or a self-selected volunteer sample. Two studies drew samples from US residential care (Johnson *et al.* 2001, O'Dell *et al.* 2008), so findings may not be generalisable to other care systems. Two studies focus on relatively younger women with stress urinary incontinence (Hay-Smith *et al.* 2007, MacInnes 2008); one study (Sarma *et al.* 2009) also includes women with stress urinary incontinence but the age range is not reported. Two studies focus on older women (Kincade *et al.* 1999, Milne & Moore 2006) with mixed types of incontinence. The study by O'Dell *et al.* (2008) included residents with pelvic floor dysfunction where 23 people out of 25 had urinary incontinence, but 13 out of 25 also had other problems. However, findings are defined by the different conditions and in the main it is clear when findings are referring to urinary incontinence. Johnson *et al.* (2001) included proxy respondents without urinary incontinence.

### **Findings related to the choice/uptake of behavioural treatments**

Table 2 details the results of the three studies considering factors impacting on choice or uptake of behavioural treatments for UI (Johnson *et al.* 2001, O'Dell *et al.* 2008, Sarma *et al.* 2009). Two studies considered the treatment preferences of older adults in long term care facilities in the USA (Johnson *et al.* 2001, O'Dell *et al.* 2008), while Sarma *et al.* (2009) interviewed women with stress urinary incontinence attending a tertiary urogynaecology unit in Australia about perseverance with pelvic floor muscle exercises. Results suggest that clients may have a higher tolerance for symptoms and a lower tolerance for disturbance, with a preference for interventions promoting independence and comfort, and resistance to any invasive intervention. Behavioural interventions such as prompted voiding can be viewed as embarrassing and resulting in dependence on others, with residents in care facilities disliking the subsequent reliance on nursing staff.

**<Insert Table 2 here>**

### **Participation/adherence**

Table 3 details the results of three studies considering factors impacting on participation in and adherence to behavioural interventions. Two studies (Hay-Smith *et al.* Sarma *et al.* 2009) were specific to PFMT, while Milne & Moore (2006) referred to client factors impacting on adherence to both BT and PFMT.

**<Insert Table 3 here>**

For BT, a barrier to adherence was increased fear of accidents, while for both BT and PFMT, respondents identified difficulty with developing a routine and fitting the intervention into daily life, but a feeling of mastery and control if successful. Enablers included realistic goals, and adaptation of daily routines.

There were negative perceptions of PFMT, including the difficulty of learning the exercises and knowing whether they were done correctly. Respondents valued feedback and follow up. Contextual features that impacted on adherence included the requirement for privacy. All three studies were conducted with women; two were specific to women with stress UI (Hay-Smith *et al.* 2007, Sarma *et al.* 2009).

### **Withdrawal/drop-out**

Two studies considered women's reasons for withdrawal from behavioural UI programmes where PFMT was a major component. The findings are detailed in Table 4.

<Insert Table 4 here>

Women cited other health problems, competing pressures, the inconvenience of attending clinics, and negative perceptions of PFMT as barriers. Because of the difficulty of knowing whether practice was successful, feedback was viewed as helpful by some respondents in both studies. Both of these studies were completed on non-attenders of established continence clinics, so the results may not be generalisable beyond these specific examples.

### **Summary: client experiences**

**Client factors:** Uptake and maintenance of behavioural therapies could be affected by clients' values and lifestyle preferences, prior experiences with behavioural therapies, and their perceptions of the potential consequences - both positive and negative. Adherence was helped by having realistic goals and expectations, and experiencing the positive consequences of success.

**Intervention factors:** The difficulty of knowing whether PFMT exercises are done correctly, and of fitting interventions into daily life were barriers. Professional follow up and feedback helped adherence, as did tailoring interventions to the individual's needs and routines.

**Contextual factors:** The convenience or cost of treatment options could affect adherence, as could the availability of a suitable environment for practice. People in residential care valued independence and preferred to avoid increased reliance on nursing staff. They could therefore show a preference for containment strategies for urinary incontinence, rather than behavioural therapies.

### **Description of studies of staff experience**

Six studies elicited the opinions of staff about aspects of delivering behavioural interventions for UI, and are summarised in Table 5.

<Insert Table 5 here>

Five studies were completed in long term care facilities in the USA, and one in acute care in the UK. One study mainly referred to factors influencing choice/uptake of UI treatments for older people in residential care (Johnson *et al.* 2001). Three studies detailed the factors influencing the provision of continence care: one in acute care settings (Dingwall & McLafferty, 2006) and two in long term care settings (Mather & Bakas, 2002; Resnick *et al.* 2006). Two studies focused on staff perceptions of

delivering a prompted voiding intervention in long term care settings (Lekan-Rutledge *et al.* 1998; Remsburg *et al.* 1999).

Two studies used questionnaires to collect data (Lekan-Rutledge *et al.* 1998, Remsburg *et al.* 1999); four studies used group interviews or focus groups, with two of these studies also using a small number of individual interviews (Johnson *et al.* 2001, Dingwall & McLafferty 2006). All of the studies collected data from nurses, four studies collected data from mixed grades of nursing staff, with two studies specific to nursing assistants (Lekan-Rutledge *et al.* 1998, Mather & Bakas 2002). Two studies (Lekan-Rutledge *et al.* 1998, Remsburg *et al.* 1999) were undertaken to elicit the views of staff about a prompted voiding intervention they had participated in; the remaining four studies were about views on aspects of general continence care that could include behavioural intervention.

**Quality and generalisability:** The quality of the studies related to staff views was poor overall, with only one study of good quality (Resnick *et al.* 2006), and two studies of moderate quality (Mather & Bakas 2002, Dingwall & McLafferty 2006). In the main, findings are most relevant to nursing staff working in long term care settings in the USA. There is only one study relevant to acute care in the UK. However, most studies report barriers to the provision of adequate continence care (including forms of behavioural intervention) to older people. The generalisability of most of the findings related to barriers are confirmed in both acute and long term care settings, in the USA and the UK. However, the generalisability of findings related to enablers is mostly confined to nursing assistants working in long term care settings in the USA.

<Insert Table 6 here>

### **Summary: staff perceptions**

Factors which could act as a barrier to continence promotion by staff included views on UI in older people; different views on aims of UI therapy than clients or family; referral and admission routes; nursing assessment procedures; staff motivation and education; lack of staff and conflicting work priorities; the requirements of manual handling; perceptions of treatment effectiveness; and scheduling conflicts.

Factors that could act as enablers of continence promotion included education; teamwork; adequate staffing; methods of work allocation; sufficient and appropriate equipment and supplies; and experience of success.

The two studies specific to the nursing assistant role in the promotion of continence or the implementation of prompted voiding (Lekan-Rutledge *et al.* 1998, Mather & Bakas 2002) also identified methods to improve management of the nursing assistant contribution to care. These included regular assignments; inclusion in the plan of care; increased accountability for adhering to a toileting plan; more autonomy and freedom to prioritise; recognition and reward of contribution to continence promotion and management; and identification of role models.

## **DISCUSSION**

Seven studies involving 200 participants identified clients' views of factors that could act as a barrier to continence promotion. Findings identified from at least one study of moderate quality included increased fear of accidents; attitude to exercises and fitting them into daily life; competing interests; convenience and cost of treatment; and views about the suitability of the intervention. For older people in residential care influencing factors included a tolerance for UI symptoms and a preference for interventions that facilitated independence from staff. Factors that could enable participation from the clients' perspective included having realistic goals and expectations; gaining a sense of mastery and control; help with adapting daily routines; feedback on performance and professional follow up; and the availability of suitable facilities in residential care.

Six studies involving 427 participants (mainly nurses in residential or acute care) identified staff views of factors that could act as a barrier to continence promotion. Findings identified from at least one study of moderate quality included views of staff about the aims of treatment; routes of admission and referral; lack of suitable assessments and involvement of the wider care team; staff motivation and education; conflicting work priorities, requirements of manual handling and lack of staff; and perceptions of treatment effectiveness. Factors that could enable the promotion of continence included staff education; teamwork, adequate staffing and appropriate methods of work allocation; sufficient and appropriate equipment and supplies; and experience of success.

The quality of studies was mixed, with the potential for bias originating in the main from poor description of methods of data analysis, or methods of testing the robustness of the findings. However, most of the qualitative studies were descriptive rather than in-depth studies, so the identification and listing of potential barriers and facilitators to the delivery or uptake of behavioural interventions is unlikely to be problematic, in terms of interpretation or synthesis. Only a small amount of data was extracted from the descriptive component of the two surveys (Remsburg *et al.* 1999, Johnson *et al.* 2001), such as frequency of agreement with barriers to the use of behavioural



methods for continence promotion, or additional barriers identified in free text responses. However, most of the findings were supported by at least one study of moderate quality.

While there were 13 studies included in the narrative analysis focusing on broadly the same topic, there was relatively little overlap between their specific focus, with three studies of treatment choice; three of treatment adherence; two of treatment withdrawal; two of PV implementation; two of continence promotion in long term care, and one in acute care. Only one study (Hay-Smith *et al.* 2007) collected detailed information about clients' experiences of a particular behavioural therapy i.e. PFMT, so there is in fact very little in-depth exploration of client responses to behavioural therapies.

The available evidence for clients relates to cognitively able women in the main, but apart from that similarity, the samples differed. Three studies were restricted to women with stress UI, and the samples in two of these studies were younger. Three of the studies related to older women in residential care, and one study was a community sample. The mix of samples and the different focus of the studies means that the barriers and enablers identified should be viewed as context specific, rather than generalisable to any client group or setting.

There is very little information relating to client experiences of behavioural therapies other than PFMT, and none of the studies were longitudinal, so not much is known about how views might change and develop over time. There is very little information about particular sub-groups, e.g. those with severe or mild incontinence, or about men's experience of behavioural therapies.

The available evidence for staff all relates to nursing staff, predominantly those working in long term residential care, although one study was undertaken in acute care. The samples of four of the studies included a mix of grades from nursing assistant through to charge nurse and Director of Nursing. The identified barriers and enablers related in the main to the direct delivery of care and although two studies did take a rather wider view that included some system features, there is not a strong whole systems approach overall. The focus on behavioural therapies in the general studies of continence care was rather small, with the impression being that nurses did not know much about them. There were no studies in a community setting, and none relevant to the delivery of a specific behavioural therapy other than prompted voiding.

The literature suggests that careful attention needs to be paid to the specific barriers to change in any given setting, identified through 'diagnostic analysis' at levels that may include the individual, groups or teams, organisations and the wider health-care system (Ferlie & Shortell 2001). Further research on barriers and facilitators to implementing behavioural interventions from the perspective of clients and staff is required in order to enable tailoring of implementation strategies in terms of

both the adaptation of evidence to local clinical settings (Graham *et al.* 2006), and the selection of strategies to change professional practice that take account of recognised obstacles to, or enablers of, implementation (Baker *et al.* 2010).

These gaps were addressed within the Identifying Continence Options after Stroke (ICONS) feasibility trial. This was done by exploring questions with patients related to subjective experiences of continence care (e.g. attitudes to behavioural interventions, expectations, how correct performance was assessed etc.) and included an in depth exploration of barriers to and enablers of introducing BT and PV with nursing and other clinical staff involved in continence care (Thomas *et al.* 2014; 2015).

The ICONS intervention was informed by the findings of the evidence synthesis on the barriers and enablers to successful implementation of behavioural interventions for UI in line with the MRC framework for developing and evaluating complex interventions (Medical Research Council 2008). For example, we added a section to the patient education booklet entitled 'what other people have said': this included motivational quotations from clients in the review (e.g. "Set yourself small goals for improvement", "Do not give up" and "Do not be embarrassed - this is a common condition") (Thomas *et al.* 2015).

### **Limitations of the review process**

The synthesis of qualitative data is not a straightforward mechanical process, and some issues were encountered that need to be taken into consideration when reading the review findings. In the main, we identified the study authors' themes, categories and codes as findings, i.e. secondary data. Identified factors could therefore be based on one or many respondents' views, and we have not differentiated or made any interpretation of relative importance or size of impact. We have only grouped similar or related factors and identified where multiple studies have described the same factor. Factors were classified as barriers and enablers but many more barriers were identified than enablers, and sometimes factors could be interpreted as either. Factors were also classified as relating to different stages in the process of treatment: uptake, participation, and withdrawal. We used our judgement to assign factors to the most appropriate stage or direction of effect. Where it was possible to infer from the original, factors are reported as related to a specific therapy such as prompted voiding, but some studies were more related to generic management of incontinence with behavioural therapy.

## CONCLUSION

There is very little detailed exploration of clients' experiences of, and responses to, behavioural interventions, with the exception of one in-depth study focussing on PFMT. Similar in-depth research on clients' experiences of other types of behavioural interventions are warranted in order to understand why people do or do not adhere to these therapies. Evidence of staff experiences is limited to nursing staff and relates predominantly to prompted voiding in long-term residential care; there are no studies evaluating the delivery of behavioural interventions in rehabilitation settings. Studies of the uptake and delivery of other behavioural interventions in other settings are warranted.

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## Appendix 1: MEDLINE search strategy

1. exp urinary incontinence/
2. Urination/ or urodynamics/
3. Urinary catheterization/
4. Urinary bladder, neurogenic/
5. Urinary bladder, overactive/
6. Urination disorders/
7. Toilet training/
8. Incontinence pads/
9. Dysuria/ or nocturia/
10. Toilet training/
11. Incontinence pads/
12. Pelvic floor/
13. toilet\$.tw.
14. (incontinen\$ or continen\$).tw.
15. urodynamic\$.tw.
16. ((bladder or detrusor or vesic\$) adj5 (instability or stab\$ or unstable or irritab\$ or hyperreflexia or dys?ynerg\$ or dyskinesia or overactive\$)).tw.
17. (void\$ adj5 (prompt\$ or diar\$)).tw.
18. (urin\$ adj2 leak\$).tw.
19. dribbl\$.tw.
20. diaper\$.tw.
21. (bladder\$ adj2 (neuropath\$ or neurogen\$ or neurolog\$)).tw.
22. bodyworn\$.tw.
23. underpad\$.tw.
24. 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23
25. ((pelvic or habit or bladder or toilet or sensory) adj5 (train\$ or re?train\$ or re?educat\$ or drill)).tw.
26. (timed void\$ or prompted void\$).tw.
27. 25 or 26
28. exp behavior therapy/
29. (behav\$ adj25 (therap\$ or intervention\$ or train\$ or re?train\$ or modif\$)).tw.
30. exp cognitive therapy/
31. (cognit\$ adj25 (therap\$ or intervention\$ or train\$ or re?train\$)).tw.
32. Combined Modality Therapy/
33. (skill\$ adj5 (train\$ or re?train\$)).tw.
34. \*Health promotion/
35. Health Education/ or Patient Education as Topic/

36. exp \*Exercise/
37. Motor skills/
38. Group processes/
39. Psychotherapy, group/
40. Social support/
41. ((group or social) adj5 support).tw.
42. Self care/
43. Cues/
44. Reminder Systems/
45. Tape recording/
46. exp motivation/
47. Feedback/
48. (monitor\$ or feedback or goal\$).tw.
49. 28 or 29 or 30 or 31 or 32 or 33 or 34 or 35 or 36 or 37 or 38 or 39 or 40 or 41 or 42 or 43 or 44 or 45 or 46 or 47 or 48
50. 27 and 24
51. 49 and 24
52. 27 and 49
53. 52 or 50 or 51
54. Randomized Controlled Trials/
55. random allocation/
56. Controlled Clinical Trials/
57. control groups/
58. clinical trials/ or clinical trials, phase i/ or clinical trials, phase ii/ or clinical trials, phase iii/ or clinical trials, phase iv/
59. Clinical Trials Data Monitoring Committees/
60. double-blind method/
61. single-blind method/
62. Placebos/
63. placebo effect/
64. cross-over studies/
65. Multicenter Studies/
66. Therapies, Investigational/
67. Drug Evaluation/
68. Research Design/
69. Program Evaluation/
70. evaluation studies/
71. randomized controlled trial.pt.

72. controlled clinical trial.pt.
73. clinical trial.pt.
74. multicenter study.pt.
75. evaluation studies.pt.
76. meta analysis.pt.
77. meta-analysis/
78. random\$.tw.
79. (controlled adj5 (trial\$ or stud\$)).tw.
80. (clinical\$ adj5 trial\$).tw.
81. ((control or treatment or experiment\$ or intervention) adj5 (group\$ or subject\$ or patient\$)).tw.
82. (surgical adj5 group\$).tw.
83. (quasi-random\$ or quasi random\$ or pseudo-random\$ or pseudo random\$).tw.
84. ((multicenter or multicentre or therapeutic) adj5 (trial\$ or stud\$)).tw.
85. ((control or experiment\$ or conservative) adj5 (treatment or therapy or procedure or manage\$)).tw.
86. ((singl\$ or doubl\$ or tripl\$ or trebl\$) adj5 (blind\$ or mask\$)).tw.
87. (coin adj5 (flip or flipped or toss\$)).tw.
88. latin square.tw.
89. versus.tw.
90. (cross-over or cross over or crossover).tw.
91. placebo\$.tw.
92. sham.tw.
93. (assign\$ or alternate or allocat\$ or counterbalance\$ or multiple baseline).tw.
94. controls.tw.
95. (treatment\$ adj6 order).tw.
96. (meta-analy\$ or metaanaly\$ or meta analy\$ or systematic review or systematic overview).tw.
97. or/54-96
98. 53 and 97
99. exp epidemiologic studies/
100. Intervention studies/ or Feasibility studies/ or Pilot projects/
101. exp Controlled Clinical Trial/
102. Nursing evaluation research/
103. Evaluation studies/ or multicenter study/
104. Program development/
105. behavioral research/ or empirical research/
106. (determinant\$ or factor\$ or barrier\$ or enabler\$ or facilitator\$ or predictor\$ or characteristic\$).tw.

107. Guideline adherence/ or exp "outcome and process assessment (health care)"/ or exp program evaluation/ or Guidelines as topic/ or Clinical Protocols/
108. Health plan implementation/
109. Organizational innovation/
110. Diffusion of innovation/
111. Patient compliance/
112. Patient satisfaction/
113. exp health behavior/
114. exp consumer satisfaction/
115. exp patient acceptance of health care/
116. Information dissemination/
117. 99 or 100 or 101 or 102 or 103 or 104 or 105 or 106 or 107 or 108 or 109 or 110 or 111 or 112 or 113 or 114 or 115 or 116
118. 53 and 117
119. exp Pregnancy/
120. 98 or 118
121. 120 not 119
122. Child/ or Adolescent/
123. Adult/
124. 122 not 123
125. 121 not 124
126. limit 125 to english language
127. exp \*Prostatectomy/
128. 126 not 127

## Appendix 2: Studies excluded from the review

Study	Reason for exclusion
Basu 2010	Includes treatment of prolapse as well as stress urinary incontinence
Diokno and Yuhico 1995	Only provides data relating to frequencies of choice, no data relating to barriers and enablers of choice.
Leonard 2009	Not possible to separate patients with urinary incontinence from those with pelvic floor dysfunction
Rosqvist 2008	No data provided on barriers and enablers
St John 2006	Not related to behavioural treatment.
Simons 2005	Collects data to test reliability of different response formats, no data relating to barriers and enablers of choice.
Storey 2009	Not possible to separate patients with urinary incontinence from those with pelvic organ prolapse
Levy-Storms 2007	Collects data to test reliability of different response formats, no data relating to barriers and enablers of choice.
McVean 2003	Confounded by medical condition, therefore cannot attribute data to UI.
Tannenbaum 2008	Collects data to compare client and professional ratings, no data relating to barriers and enablers of choice.

**Table 1: Description of studies of client experience**

Study	Client	Method	Focus
Kincade et al. 1999 USA	Women, UI (n=10)	Interviews	Combined intervention
Johnson et al. 2001 USA	Frail older adults, UI (n=79)	Postal survey	UI treatment
Milne & Moore 2006 Canada	Individuals, UI (n=38)	Interviews + focus groups	Self-care strategies
Hay-Smith et al. 2007 New Zealand	Women, SUI (n=20)	Interviews	PFMT
O'Dell et al. 2008 USA	Older women, UI (n=25)	Interviews	Pelvic floor care
MacInnes 2008 UK	Women, SUI (n=12)	Telephone interviews	PFMT
Sarma 2009	Women, SUI (n=16)	Interviews	PFMT

UI = urinary incontinence, SUI = stress urinary incontinence, PFMT = pelvic floor muscle training

**Table 2: Findings of client views studies: factors impacting on choice/uptake**

BARRIERS	ENABLERS
<b>CLIENT FACTORS</b>	
High tolerance for pelvic floor dysfunction (PFD) symptoms (O'Dell et al. 2008)	<p><i>Interventions need to be suitable for the individual's needs (Johnson et al. 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Dislike of embarrassment, public, personal, smell (Sarma et al. 2009)</i></p> <p><i>Dislike of inconvenience in everyday activities (Sarma et al. 2009)</i></p> <p><i>Increase in severity (Sarma et al. 2009)</i></p> <p><i>Hope (Sarma et al. 2009)</i></p> <p><i>Doing something for yourself/acknowledging the problem (Sarma et al. 2009)</i></p>
UI management could disturb sleep (O'Dell et al. 2008)	
<b>INTERVENTION FACTORS</b>	
<i>PV is viewed as difficult, results in dependence, and embarrassing (Johnson et al. 2001)</i>	
Resistance to the idea of a pelvic examination (O'Dell et al. 2008, Johnson et al. 2001)	
Older adults aim was for containment of incontinence, with preference for independence, and no further testing or intervention (O'Dell et al. 2008)	<p><i>Older adults' main criteria were that the intervention should be easy and not foster dependence, and be natural, comfortable and non-invasive; other criteria were that the intervention should not be embarrassing, and be dry, odour free, simple and not bulky (Johnson et al. 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Anti-surgery sentiment (Sarma et al. 2009)</i></p>
<b>CONTEXT FACTORS</b>	
<i>Respondents perceived staff to be unable or unwilling to implement UI interventions (Johnson et al. 2001)</i>	
Being unable to use bathroom because of safety restrictions (O'Dell et al. 2008)	Close proximity and availability of a clean bathroom (PV) (O'Dell et al. 2008)
Delays between asking for and receiving help (O'Dell et al. 2008)	
	<i>Expense of sanitary pads, private physiotherapy (Sarma et al. 2009)</i>

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*Fear of consequences (e.g. nursing  
home)(Sarma et al. 2009)*

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Findings in italics are from studies where weaknesses in study design are likely to affect credibility.



**Table 3 Findings of client views studies: factors impacting on participation/adherence**

BARRIERS		ENABLERS
CLIENT FACTORS:		
BT	Increased fear of being wet, difficulty of fitting into daily life (Milne and Moore 2006)	Sense of mastery for some if successful (Milne and Moore 2006)
PFMT	Trying to develop routines, finding the time and remembering to do exercises (Hay-Smith et al. 2007) Competing interests (UI could have only minor psychosocial impact) (Milne and Moore 2006) Co-morbidities (Sarma et al. 2009) Confidence (Sarma et al. 2009)	Maintaining an exercise routine, adapting a number of daily routines and accommodating treatment to own life (Milne and Moore 2006) Mastery of exercises and regaining control were valued (Hay-Smith et al. 2007) Having realistic goals and expectations (Milne and Moore 2006) Adapting a number of daily routines and accommodating treatment to own life (Hay-Smith et al. 2007)
INTERVENTION FACTORS		
PMFT	Hard to understand how to do the exercises (Hay-Smith et al. 2007, Sarma et al. 2009), exercises viewed as boring, a chore, tedious etc. (Hay-Smith et al. 2007) Difficulty knowing whether exercises were done correctly (Milne and Moore 2006) Difficult to continue without noticeable benefit (Hay-Smith et al. 2007) Forgetting to do PFMT despite memory joggers (Sarma et al. 2009) Lack of available time (Sarma et al. 2009)	Regular follow up, professional involvement and feedback, awareness and affirmation of progress (Milne and Moore 2006) Confirmation by palpation seen as helpful by at least one woman (Hay-Smith et al. 2007) Preferences for exercise type (Hay-Smith et al. 2007) Exercise support groups (Sarma et al. 2009)
CONTEXT FACTORS		
PFMT	Some women felt they needed privacy which limited the times/places they could do exercises (Hay-Smith et al. 2007) Cost of private physiotherapy (Milne and Moore 2006)	Some women felt they could do exercises anywhere (Hay-Smith et al. 2007) Role of incontinence specialist (Sarma et al. 2009)

**Table 4 Findings of client views studies: factors impacting on withdrawal/drop-out**

BARRIERS	ENABLERS
CLIENT FACTORS	
Negative experiences, attitudes or feelings toward PFMT (Kincade et al. 1999, MacInnes 2008)	
Other health problems (Kincade et al. 1999, MacInnes 2008)	
<i>Forgotten appointments (MacInnes 2008)</i>	
Unwilling to practice PFMT exercises: too many other demands, not enough energy (Kincade et al. 1999)	
INTERVENTION FACTORS	
Treatment not perceived to be appropriate or effective for UI status (Kincade et al. 1999)	
PFMT exercises are boring (Kincade et al. 1999)	
Unable to tell if effective without biofeedback (Kincade et al. 1999)	Biofeedback for PMFT perceived to be helpful (Kincade et al. 1999)
Preference for delivery mode e.g. group vs individual (Kincade et al. 1999)	
CONTEXT FACTORS	
<i>Other social demands e.g. caring role, housing issues (MacInnes 2008)</i>	
Problems with billing (Kincade et al. 1999)	
Problems with travel to the clinic for older people (Kincade et al. 1999)	
Treatment inconvenience: clinic conflicts with work demands for younger people (Kincade et al. 1999), no evening clinic (MacInnes 2008)	

*Findings in italics are from studies where weaknesses in study design are likely to affect credibility.*

**Table 5 Description of studies of staff experience**

Study	Staff group	Data collection method	Focus
Lekan-Rutledge et al. 1998	NA, LTC (n=141)	Questionnaire	PV
Remsburg et al. 1999	Nursing, LTC (n=88)	Questionnaire	PV
Johnson et al. 2001	Nursing, LTC (n=66)	Group interviews	Continence care
Mather & Bakas 2002	NA, LTC (n=31)	Focus groups	Continence care
Dingwall & McLafferty 2006	Nursing, acute (n=63)	Focus groups, interviews	Continence care
Resnick et al. 2006	Nursing, LTC (n=38)	Focus groups	Continence care

NA = nursing assistant, PV = prompted voiding, LTC = long term care

**Table 6. Findings of staff views studies relating to client and intervention characteristics**

BARRIERS	ENABLERS
<b>CLIENT</b>	
<p>Acute care nurses can view UI as a factor of old age, with a focus on containment rather than continence promotion (Resnick et al. 2006, Dingwall and McLafferty 2006). Nurses think clients may accept or hide UI (Dingwall and McLafferty 2006) with treatment acceptance dependent on duration of UI, and past coping strategies (Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)</p> <p>Factors affecting whether continence promotion strategies were used by nurses included:</p> <p>Pain, functional ability (Resnick et al. 2006, (Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)</p> <p>Cognitive ability, client ability to communicate and retain information (Dingwall and McLafferty 2006) cooperation and motivation (Mather and Bakas 2002, Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)</p> <p>Depression (Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)</p> <p>Psychosocial problems: laziness, denial of the problem, not wanting to ask to urinate, fear of falling, resident embarrassed to ask for help (Resnick et al. 2006)</p> <p><i>For some residents the intervention (PV) does not make a difference/no change in wetness noted (Remsburg et al. 1999)</i></p>	<p>Focus on improving pain and function (Resnick et al. 2002)</p> <p><i>Nurses' assessment of incontinence status and selection of appropriate residents for PV (i.e. those who are "able and willing" (key issue) (Lekan-Rutledge et al. 1998)</i></p> <p>Get to know residents' toileting schedule (Resnick et al. 2006)</p>
<p><i>Nurses used criteria related to avoidance of infection and increase in self-esteem more than clients or family; and used criteria relating to comfort, non-invasiveness and effectiveness less than residents or family (Johnson et al. 2001)</i></p>	
<b>INTERVENTION</b>	
<p>Improved efficiency of pads may be a reason for not promoting continence: staff view patients as comfortable, dry, UI is not visible, odour is reduced (Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)</p> <p>Pads may be used alongside continence promotion, but that can make it harder to toilet (Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)</p>	<p>Get clothes that are easy to pull on/off (Resnick et al. 2002)</p>

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Staff views on interventions e.g. PFMT not viewed as a nursing role (Dingwall and McLafferty 2006), *PV viewed as too time-consuming (Remsburg et al. 1999)*

Procedures may not be followed appropriately (Remsburg et al. 1999, Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)

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## CONTEXT

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Clients with UI on admission or those transferred from another area with UI are less likely to be assessed with a view to promotion of continence (Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)

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Nurses' dissatisfaction with assessment procedures, particularly around tools used and with multidisciplinary involvement in assessment. Assessment viewed as nursing role rather than multidisciplinary, with lack of referral to specialists (Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)

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Inconsistency of approach, variations in staff supportiveness for programmes, staff disinterest (Lekan-Rutledge et al. 1998, Resnick et al. 2006, Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)

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Lack of staff education around: types of UI, approaches to continence promotion, and psychological and social impact of UI (Resnick et al. 2006, Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)

Education about the importance and benefit of treatment (Lekan-Rutledge et al. 1998, Resnick et al. 2006, Mather and Bakas 2002)

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Lack of communication, cooperation, and teamwork (Mather and Bakas 2002, Resnick et al. 2006)

Improve teamwork (Mather and Bakas 2002), *staff communication and support (including monitoring) for PV (Lekan-Rutledge et al. 1998)*

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Lack of staff, low staffing levels, and lack of qualified staff for workloads (Lekan-Rutledge et al. 1998, Mather and Bakas 2002, Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)

Adequate staff to resident ratios (Mather and Bakas 2002, Resnick et al. 2006)  
*Consider alternative means of PV implementation e.g. team, limit the number of residents on PV (Lekan-Rutledge et al. 1998)*

Conflicting demands/priorities of staff (Lekan-Rutledge et al. 1998, Resnick et al. 2006, Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)

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The amount of time it takes to use manual handling equipment in acute care (Dingwall and

Establish buddy system (Resnick et al. 2006)

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McLafferty 2006), staff can't transfer alone and can't get help in time (Resnick et al. 2006)

Transform the environment to facilitate function (Resnick et al. 2006)

Provide sufficient supplies e.g. commodes, appropriate toilets, toilet lifts, better toilets/commodes, better lifts to help transfers (Resnick et al. 2006)

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Negative attitude about the effectiveness of treatments (Resnick et al. 2006)

Staff felt rewarded when approaches were successful (Dingwall and McLafferty 2006)

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Scheduling conflict – patient at therapy or appointments (Resnick et al. 2006)

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*Findings in italics are from studies where weaknesses in study design are likely to affect credibility.*

	<b>SUMMARY OF QUALITY – QUALITATIVE STUDIES: CLIENT VIEWS</b>	Hay-Smith	Milne & Moore	Johnson	McInnes	Kincade	O'Dell	Sarma
Appropriate research design	Justification for design/method discussed/appropriate	√	√	√	√	x	√	√
Sampling	Clear explanation of how participants were selected	√	√	√	x	√	√	√
	Appropriateness of sample to provide knowledge sought by study	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Explanation of final sample and reasons for non-response	√	√	x	x	x	√	x
Data collection	Clear explanation of what data were collected e.g. interview schedule, questions	√	√	√	x	√	√	√
	Clear explanation of how data were collected/ methods are explicit, justified	√	√	√	√	x	√	√
	Clear explanation of form of data, and modification during study, and data handling	√	√	√	√	√	√	x
Analysis	In-depth description of analysis process	√	√	x	x	x	√	x
	Clear description of how categories/themes were derived	√	√	x	x	x	x	x
	Clear description of how data were selected /how contradictory data/ outliers were handled etc	x	x	x	x	x	x	√
Findings	Sufficient explicit data presented to support findings	√	√	√	x	√	√	x
	Adequate discussion of evidence for and against researchers arguments	√	√	√	x	√	√	x
	Testing of robustness /credibility of findings	x	x	x	x	x	√	x
Researcher reflexivity	Examination of own role, and potential for bias at all stages e.g. formulation, collection, analysis	x	x	x	x	x	√	x
Generalisability	Can findings be applied to population of interest?	√	√	x	√	√	√	√
Ethical issues	Research was adequately explained to participants, with informed consent, and maintenance of confidentiality	√	√	√	√	x	√	x
	SUMMARY OF QUALITY	1++	1++	1-	1-	1+	1+	1-





	<b>SUMMARY OF QUALITY – QUALITATIVE STUDIES: STAFF VIEWS</b>	Dingwall	Lekan	Funderberg	Resnick	Remsberg	Johnson
Appropriate research design	Justification for design/method discussed/appropriate	√	√	√	√	√	√
Sampling	Clear explanation of how participants were selected	√	x	√	√	√	√
	Appropriateness of sample to provide knowledge sought by study	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Explanation of final sample and reasons for non-response	√	√	√	x	x	x
Data collection	Clear explanation of what data were collected e.g. interview schedule, questions	√	x	√	√	√	√
	Clear explanation of how data were collected/ methods are explicit, justified	√	x	√	√	x	√
	Clear explanation of form of data, and modification during study, and data handling	√	x	√	√	√	√
Analysis	In-depth description of analysis process	x	x	x	√	√	x
	Clear description of how categories/themes were derived	x		x	√		x
	Clear description of how data were selected /how contradictory data/ outliers were handled etc/completeness	√	x	√	x	x	x
Findings	Sufficient explicit data presented to support findings/% response known	√	x	√	√	x	√
	Adequate discussion of evidence for and against researchers arguments/impact of bias/subgroups	√	√	x	√	√	√
	Testing of robustness /credibility of findings / reports numbers of events/outcomes	x	√	√	√	√	x
Researcher reflexivity	Examination of own role, and potential for bias at all stages e.g. formulation, collection, analysis	√	√	x	√	√	x
Generalisability	Can findings be applied to population of interest?	√	√	x	√	√	x
Ethical issues	Research was adequately explained to participants, with informed consent, and maintenance of confidentiality	√	√	√	√	x	√
	SUMMARY OF QUALITY	1+	1-	1+	1++	1-	1-