Patient satisfaction in emergency medicine

C Taylor, J R Benger

A systematic review was undertaken to identify published evidence relating to patient satisfaction in emergency medicine. Reviewed papers were divided into those that identified the factors influencing overall satisfaction in emergency department patients, and those in which a specific intervention was evaluated. Patient age and race influenced satisfaction in some, but not all, studies. Triage category was strongly correlated with satisfaction, but this also relates to waiting time. The three most frequently identified service factors were: interpersonal skills/staff attitudes; provision of information/explanation; perceived waiting times. Seven controlled intervention studies were found. These suggested that increased information on ED arrival, and training courses designed to improve staff attitudes and communication, are capable of improving patient satisfaction. None of the intervention studies looked specifically at the effect of reducing the perceived waiting time. Key interventions to improve patient satisfaction will be those that develop the interpersonal and attitudinal skills of staff, increase the information provided, and reduce the perceived waiting time. Future research should use a mixture of quantitative and qualitative methods to evaluate specific interventions.

Over the past 10 years there has been increasing interest in “consumer satisfaction” in the NHS, starting with the Patients’ Charter of 1991, and culminating with the NHS Plan.1

The essence of the NHS Plan is to make patients’ views and interests the driving force behind reform. Among the core principles of the plan is the statement that “quality will not just be restricted to clinical aspects of care, but include ... the entire patient experience”. To show that the service is responding to patient priorities, every NHS organisation is now required to publish an annual account of the views received from patients, and the action taken as a result.2

Few clinicians would disagree with the idea that improving patient satisfaction is a desirable end in itself. Related benefits may include improved morale and job satisfaction in emergency department (ED) staff, a reduced tendency for patients to seek further opinions, and a reduced incidence of complaints and litigation. There is also evidence of improved patient compliance.3,4 Improved satisfaction in EDs is likely to have a significant impact on the public view of hospital and emergency care in general.

The aim of this systematic review was to identify the published evidence relating to patient satisfaction in emergency medicine, thereby providing useful information for clinicians, and helping to guide future strategies for assessment and improvement in this area.

METHODS

A literature search was carried out using the WebSPIRS from SilverPlatter interface, accessed via the SWICE gateway. The Medline, CINAHL, EMBASE, ASSIA, and HMIC databases were searched from January 1990 to January 2002, using the terms [PATIENT-SATISFACTION and (“Emergency Department” or “Accident and Emergency” or “Casualty” (TW))].

Papers of potential relevance were retrieved, and their reference lists searched for additional relevant material. This process was repeated until no new information was found.

Reviewed papers were grouped under two headings:

(1) Research to identify and rank factors influencing overall satisfaction in ED patients.
(2) Intervention studies attempting to improve patient satisfaction in the ED.

RESULTS

The initial computerised database search identified 583 papers of potential relevance. Many papers were found that included measures of patient satisfaction “tagged on” to a clinical intervention study, but these tended to show the acceptability of the intervention, rather than its effect on satisfaction. Such studies were therefore excluded.

The studies reviewed were too heterogeneous for formal meta-analysis. Nevertheless, the following key points emerged:

Choosing factors to assess

Most papers assessed a variety of service factors, process of care measures, or patient related factors chosen from the literature, staff opinions, or ad hoc by the authors.

The most frequently assessed service factors in emergency medicine were: perceived and actual waiting times; explanations/information on multiple aspects of process and treatment; staff attitudes; ED environment; perceived standards of technical care. Table 1 lists the factors assessed in individual studies, the assessments used, and a summary of the main findings.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, year, and country</th>
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<th>Method of assessing factor satisfaction</th>
<th>Method of assessing global satisfaction</th>
<th>Main findings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bjorvell and Steg 1991</td>
<td>Perceived levels of information on arrival</td>
<td>100 point visual analogue scale (VAS)</td>
<td>“How do you feel?” “Would you return?” 100 point VAS scale</td>
<td>Increased satisfaction with respect, general treatment and staff attitude related to perceived level of initial information. p&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth et al 1992</td>
<td>Waiting times</td>
<td>4 point Likert scale and open-ended questions</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Satisfaction levels with components of waiting times. “Ideal” and target times derived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansagi et al 1992 Sweden</td>
<td>Multiple patient and service factors, and triage category</td>
<td>Likert scale and open-ended questions</td>
<td>“Satisfaction with medical treatment” “Satisfaction with general care”</td>
<td>Triage category and age related to global satisfaction. p&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis et al 1992 Canada</td>
<td>Triage category, nursing care, physician care, environment, auxiliary staff, waiting times and information</td>
<td>3 point Likert scale and open-ended questions</td>
<td>“Overall satisfaction with ED visit” Weighted 4 point scale</td>
<td>Separate factor satisfaction levels derived from specific satisfaction ratings and global satisfaction on direct questioning. Only triage category reported as strongly correlated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maitra et al 1992 UK</td>
<td>Waiting times, receptionist helpful, explanations of management, information on delays, interruptions, treatment discussion with doctor</td>
<td>Modified Likert scale and open-ended question</td>
<td>“Satisfied” or “not satisfied” with outcome of visit Dichotomous response</td>
<td>Satisfaction correlates with wait to see doctor (p&lt;0.0003), doctor’s explanation of management (p&lt;0.0002), total time in ED (p&lt;0.01) 1.4 service factors correlated with global satisfaction. Top five were: perceived waiting time; caring nurses; ED staff organization; caring doctor; information given. (r = 0.63 to 0.68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bursch et al 1993 USA</td>
<td>Multiple service factors</td>
<td>Likert scale and open-ended questions</td>
<td>“Overall, how satisfied with ED care?” Unspecified scale</td>
<td>In 1992, satisfaction levels related to global satisfaction. p&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britten et al 1994 UK</td>
<td>None specified to patients. Twelve main themes identified from interview transcripts</td>
<td>Frequency and emphasis in interview transcript</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Factors identified as important are: information; waiting time; quick pain relief; sensitivity to personal circumstances; excessive questions or examination; a pleasant environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson et al 1995 USA</td>
<td>Perceived waiting time</td>
<td>Likert scale</td>
<td>Describe your experience in the ED. Weighted 4 point scale</td>
<td>Perceived wait relative to expected wait correlates with overall satisfaction. p&lt;0.001 Information and perceived wait (but not actual wait) correlate with global satisfaction. p&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson et al 1996 USA</td>
<td>Perceived and actual waiting times (to see doctor and for entire visit). Explanation given of delays, and procedures. Staff attitudes</td>
<td>Open-ended questions</td>
<td>Describe experience Recommendation Weighted 4 and 3 point scales</td>
<td>Information and perceived wait (but not actual wait) correlate with global satisfaction. p&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall et al 1996 USA</td>
<td>Multiple demographic and service factors</td>
<td>Likert scale and open-ended questions</td>
<td>Recommendation Weighted 5 point scale</td>
<td>Nurse and doctor attitudes (care, courtesy, concern), and perceived wait intervals correlate with global satisfaction. No demographic factor correlated (including age) Patient perceptions of technical quality of care (p&lt;0.001) and perceived waiting times (p&lt;0.005) correlate with global satisfaction, and are more important than bedside manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhee et al 1996 USA</td>
<td>Nurse and doctor technical ability. Nurse and doctor “bedside manner”. Receptionist service. Perceived wait intervals</td>
<td>5 point Likert scale</td>
<td>Rate overall quality (weighted 5 point scale) Recommendation (dichotomous)</td>
<td>Patient perceptions of technical quality of care (p&lt;0.001) and perceived waiting times (p&lt;0.005) correlate with global satisfaction, and are more important than bedside manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce et al 1998 UK</td>
<td>30 items on nursing care, environment, ancillary services and information</td>
<td>3 point Likert scales</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Primary area of concern was information about length of waiting time. Overall satisfaction levels are almost perfectly predictable from ratings of perceived staff attitudes. Caring staff, perception of safety, understanding discharge instructions, nurse technical skills and waiting time predict overall satisfaction. (p&lt;0.05) Perceptions of care outweighed demographics and visit characteristics. Some differences between predictors of overall satisfaction and likelihood to recommend</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, year, and country</th>
<th>Factors assessed</th>
<th>Method of assessing factor satisfaction</th>
<th>Method of assessing global satisfaction</th>
<th>Main findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morgan et al, 2000 UK</td>
<td>16 varying paired combinations of doctor’s manner, waiting time, service accessibility, known doctor, consultation type, doctor’s shift. Nine sociodemographic variables, 15 comorbid conditions, 18 process of care measures. Triage score, five service factors (courtesy, completeness of care, explanation, waiting time, discharge instructions). 19 specified problems</td>
<td>Conjoint analysis (ranking of paired preferences)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Doctor’s manner and waiting times are the most important factors. Patients will tolerate a doctor who seems rushed if they can be seen sooner. Significant process of care measures: triage status, number of treatments. Significant problems: no help when needed; poor explanation of problem cause and test results; not informed about waiting time, when to resume normal activities, or when to reattend. Willingness to return is strongly predicted by satisfaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun et al, 2000 USA</td>
<td>5 point Likert scale</td>
<td>“Overall satisfaction” (5 point Likert scale)</td>
<td>Willingness to return (dichotomous response)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patient factors that influence satisfaction

Most studies collected data on some “background variables”, such as age, sex, social status, ethnicity, and severity of illness. Age and race influenced satisfaction in some studies, but not all.5 Triage category was strongly correlated with satisfaction, although this could be viewed as another indicator of the waiting time.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria varied enormously between studies, and in some were unspecified. The “point of view paradox” dictates that as the severity of illness increases so patient expectations regarding non-clinical service factors decrease, so it is important to be aware of the population in which satisfaction is being measured.

Apart from Morgan et al’s survey of Sheffield residents, multicentre studies by Hall and Sun, and Yarnold’s comparison of an academic and community ED, most papers reported single centre studies. Table 2 shows the different survey methods, populations, and response rates. A few papers sampled the population in the form of a “census”—that is, they attempted to enlist every patient within the study population over the study period. Others used population sampling, either random, systematic, or by quota.

Service factors that influence satisfaction

Three broad headings cover the most commonly identified areas of importance. These are “interpersonal skills/perceived staff attitudes”, “provision of information/explanation” and “aspects related to waiting times”, particularly the perceived waiting time in relation to the patient’s expectation. The relative ranking of specific service factors in relation to global satisfaction remains unresolved.

Intervention studies

In total, seven controlled trials that studied satisfaction as a primary outcome measure were found, with two of these from the UK. Three assessed whether the provision of general information to patients on their arrival influenced overall satisfaction. Two of these related to written information, and one to an informational video. All three demonstrated improved satisfaction, as well as an improvement in the perception of other service factors, in the informed groups.

Two studies report improved patient satisfaction as a result of staff training. In one paper all ED staff underwent “customer service training”, while in the other doctors attended a communication skills workshop.

The two UK papers focus on nurse triage, and an emergency nurse practitioner (ENP) service. Nurse triage had little effect on patient satisfaction, but a comparison between traditional ED and ENP care showed that ENP care led to improved satisfaction with some communication related service factors.

DISCUSSION

Many problems are inherent in the analysis of satisfaction in ED patients. Firstly, “satisfaction” is not easy to define, secondly, methods of quantifying and qualifying satisfaction are still emerging in emergency medicine, and thirdly, emergency physicians care for the largest and most diverse patient population.

Quantifying “satisfaction”

Studies aiming to correlate specific factors with “overall satisfaction” have chosen various tools with which to measure global and factor satisfaction. Techniques range from using simple questions with dichotomous answers, to non-directive interviewing techniques where “main themes” are identified. Direct questions using the word “satisfaction” have been used, or overall satisfaction is extrapolated from indirect questions such as “willingness to recommend” or “willingness to return”. Combined factor satisfaction scores have also been used to predict overall satisfaction, although this approach has been questioned.

Questionnaire validity is difficult to assess, as there is no “gold standard” for patient satisfaction. However, in some studies patient views have been “validated” against independent measures of doctors’ interpersonal skills, communication styles, and technical proficiency.

Response rates

Adequate survey response rates are a challenge to achieve, and vital for results to be meaningful. Response rates will be increased by “on the spot” surveys in the ED, although late night attendees have often been excluded by studies using convenience sampling. If surveys are conducted after the patient has left the ED, bias can be introduced by the delay, and responses tend to be more positive if the acute problem has resolved. Few studies to date have been longitudinal, assessing changes in attitude over time, although a small number make more than one approach to the respondent.

Many ED patients are not competent to respond. Some surveys therefore include “accompanying person” respondents or, when the study population includes children,
parent/guardian respondents. Reported satisfaction levels in these situations are likely to be influenced by the factors most affecting the proxy respondent, for example, waiting times, facilities, communication, and access to the patient.

**Future directions**

The complexities of the relation between separate care factors and global satisfaction mean that local intervention studies will be unlikely to show striking improvements in overall satisfaction. Nevertheless, the existing literature does indicate which areas to concentrate on, and which approaches to use, in future research studies.

To assess the impact of specific interventions, and changes over time, a baseline must first be established. Methodologies for assessing patient satisfaction, both with individual service factors and the overall emergency department experience, are now becoming more thoroughly developed and refined. The most commonly used tool is a Likert scale, which offers a range of choices from strongly positive to strongly negative. Because patient responses are biased towards positive choices many researchers have used “asymmetrical” or “weighted” scales to overcome this. The number of points on the scales varies within and between papers, but it has been shown that scales with more than five responses do not carry significant advantages. Visual analogue scales are also popular, and give comparable results to Likert scales. Some authors have recently proposed other methods for satisfaction assessment.

Focus groups may be used to identify key issues of patient concern. Data collected from such groups have been compared with government assumptions of what patients want, and used to validate questionnaire design. A review of complaints (and compliments) will also provide qualitative information that may be very useful at a local level.

Previous research indicates that three interventions worthy of further study are:

1. Improving interpersonal, attitudinal and communication skills in ED staff. There is evidence that a short training course may be highly effective in this regard.
2. Provision of more information and explanation.
3. Reduction of the perceived waiting time.

### Table 2  Methodology of factor and global satisfaction assessment studies

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Author and date</th>
<th>Survey format</th>
<th>Delivery</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Respondent</th>
<th>Survey population</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Response rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bjorvel and Steig 1991</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Self completed</td>
<td>On arrival and before discharge</td>
<td>Adult patients</td>
<td>Not admitted, classed by selected problems</td>
<td>187 patients. Convenience</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth et al 1992</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Self completed</td>
<td>During ED visit</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Not admitted. Non-ambulance patients</td>
<td>342 patients. Consecutive</td>
<td>45 (some incomplete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansagi et al 1992</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Postal</td>
<td>Few days after discharge</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Not admitted, or discharged within four weeks</td>
<td>567 patients</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis et al 1992</td>
<td>Two part questionnaire</td>
<td>Self completed</td>
<td>During ED visit</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>All patients</td>
<td>152 patients. Systematic sample</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maitra et al 1992</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Self completed</td>
<td>In ED after treatment</td>
<td>Patient or accompanying person</td>
<td>All ED patients</td>
<td>433 patients. Systematic sample</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bursch et al 1993</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Within one week of discharge from ward or ED</td>
<td>Patient or parent/guardian</td>
<td>All patients</td>
<td>238 patients. Census</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britten et al 1994</td>
<td>Semi-structured interview</td>
<td>Trained interviewer</td>
<td>One or two days after admission</td>
<td>Adult patients</td>
<td>Adult patients, admitted via the ED</td>
<td>83 patients. Selected ward inpatients</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson et al 1995</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Two to four weeks after ED visit</td>
<td>Adult patient or parent/guardian</td>
<td>All non-admitted patients</td>
<td>1574 patients. Random sample</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson et al 1996</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Two to four weeks after ED visit</td>
<td>Adult patient or parent/guardian</td>
<td>All non-admitted patients with recorded waiting times</td>
<td>1631 patients. Random sample</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall et al 1996</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Postal</td>
<td>Three to four days after ED visit</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Non-admitted patients from 187 emergency departments</td>
<td>9106 patients. Consecutive sample</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhee et al 1996</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Within 60 days of ED visit</td>
<td>Patients, parents/ guardians or accompanying person</td>
<td>All patients</td>
<td>618 patients. Random sample</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarnold et al 1998 (1)</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Postal</td>
<td>One week after ED visit</td>
<td>Adult patient or parent/guardian</td>
<td>Non-admitted patients from an academic hospital</td>
<td>2277 patients. Consecutive sample</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarnold et al 1998 (2)</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Two to four weeks after ED visit</td>
<td>Adult patient or parent/guardian</td>
<td>All non-admitted patients from a community hospital</td>
<td>1,287 patients. Random sample</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boudreaux et al 2000</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>10 days after ED visit</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>437 patients</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan et al 2000</td>
<td>Focus group and questionnaire</td>
<td>Postal</td>
<td>Not related to ED visits</td>
<td>Adult Sheffield residents</td>
<td>10800 adult responders to a previous study</td>
<td>271 respondents. Random sample</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun et al 2000</td>
<td>Medical notes review</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>Telephone interview</td>
<td>Adult patients</td>
<td>Adult patients with selected, high prevalence problems from five urban EDs</td>
<td>2333 patients. Mixed convenience and consecutive samples</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The last is currently receiving considerable government attention in the UK, with the anticipation that waiting times will fall and, presumably, patient satisfaction will improve. Future research could usefully study the effect of this and similar interventions in the ED, as well as clarifying times will fall and, presumably, patient satisfaction will improve the science of medicine, medicine as an art may be relevant is the British government’s Patients Charter? J Adv Nurs 1996;19:1212–20.

CONCLUSIONS
To a great extent, patients must trust their clinicians to continuously review and improve their clinical and technical skills. The emphasis now placed on evidence based practice recognises this responsibility. However, in the quest to improve the science of medicine, medicine as an art may be suffering. The balance will be somewhat restored if we succeed in identifying, and responding to, wider patient needs. The study of patient satisfaction is a step in this direction.

Research to date has identified which broad aspects of the service our patients care most about. There are many potential interventions that could be tailored to local needs, and the papers already published can usefully inform future strategies for assessing and improving patient satisfaction in emergency medicine. We will never please “all of the people all of the time”, but within our own departments we can now start investigating measures that will please more of our patients most of the time.

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REFERENCES
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