



## Short communication

## Patients who feel judged about their weight have lower trust in their primary care providers

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## ARTICLE INFO

## Article history:

Received 9 February 2014

Received in revised form 28 May 2014

Accepted 28 June 2014

## Keywords:

Obesity

Patient–provider

Trust

Primary care

## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To evaluate whether overweight and obese patients have less trust in their primary care providers (PCPs) if they feel judged about their weight by these PCPs.**Methods:** We conducted a national internet-based survey of 600 adults engaged in primary care with a BMI  $\geq 25$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> in 2012. Our dependent variable was high patient trust in their PCP (score  $\geq 8/10$ ). Our independent variable was “feeling judged about my weight by my PCP” dichotomized as “often/sometimes” versus “never.” We conducted a multivariate logistic regression model adjusted for patient and PCP factors using survey weights.**Results:** Overall, 21% felt that their PCP judged them about their weight. Respondents who perceived judgment were significantly less likely to report high trust in their PCP [OR 0.55, 95% CI 0.31–0.98].**Conclusion:** While only a fifth of overweight and obese patients perceived weight-related judgment from their PCPs, these patients were significantly less likely to report high trust in these providers. Given patients' decreased trust in providers who convey weight-related judgment, our results raise concerns about potential effects on the doctor–patient relationship and patient outcomes.**Practice implications:** Addressing provider stigma toward patients with obesity could help build trust in these patient–provider relationships and improve quality of care.

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## 1. Introduction

Prior studies have described the influence of physician trust in patient–provider relationships. Patients who trust their primary care provider (PCP) are more likely to be committed to the primary care relationship and more likely to adhere to medical advice [1]. A qualitative study of patient–physician dyads found that working together to earn mutual trust helped the pairs navigate challenging primary care relationships [2]. Another study found that patients with hypertension who had complete trust in their PCP were more likely to attempt weight loss as compared to patients who had less than complete trust in their provider [3]. Conversely, patients with diabetes who reported lower trust in their physician were significantly more

likely to be non-adherent to their hypoglycemic medications [4]. This evidence suggests that trust within the patient–provider relationship can lead to improved outcomes, which underscores the importance of understanding factors that may decrease patient trust.

Stigmatizing experiences may be a contributing factor in decreased trust and poor health outcomes. A recent study found that African American patients who reported racial discrimination had lower medication adherence, which resulted, in part, from decreased trust in their physicians [5]. Weight stigma includes discriminatory attitudes and behaviors against individuals with obesity [6]. Weight stigma occurs among patients in relation to their physicians, where they have lower trust in overweight/obese physicians [7]. Weight stigma is also pervasive among healthcare providers [6,8–11], and obese individuals commonly report experiencing stigma and insensitive comments from physicians [9,11]. Physicians have been shown to have less respect for obese patients [10]. These attitudes may lead patients to have less trust in their PCP. However, we are unaware of any studies that have examined this question.

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Our objective was to evaluate whether overweight and obese patients have less trust in their PCP if they feel judged about their weight. We hypothesized that patients who feel judged by their PCPs would be less likely to trust these providers.

## 2. Methods

We conducted a cross-sectional, internet-based survey of a nationally representative sample of 600 overweight and obese U.S. adults about physician factors that influence patient trust [12]. The authors designed the survey instrument, which was reviewed for content by obesity and primary care researchers and pilot-tested and revised for comprehensibility and length. We recruited authentic response web panel members through invitation to represent a general U.S. population sample. Invited members were eligible for the survey if they had seen their PCP within the last 12 months and their BMI was  $\geq 25$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Survey completion rate was 93%, which is similar to other Internet survey research [13]. The Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Institutional Review Board approved this study.

Our dependent variable was patient trust in their PCP. We asked participants, "Using any number from 0 to 10, where 0 means that you do not trust this doctor at all and 10 means that you trust this doctor completely, what number would you use to rate how much you trust this doctor?" which has been previously validated and tested [14]. This variable demonstrated a skewed distribution favoring higher ratings of trust; therefore, we dichotomized this

variable as 'high trust' for scores  $\geq 8$  and 'lower trust' for scores  $< 8$  based on a cut point in the data.

Our independent variable was patient perceptions of PCP judgment about their weight. We asked participants, "In the last 12 months, did you ever feel that this doctor judged you because of your weight?" with the options on answering "often," "sometimes," or "never." Participants were asked to keep their current PCP in mind when answering this question. We dichotomized this variable as 'felt judged' if participants indicated they were "often" or "sometimes" judged, otherwise they were labeled as 'not judged.'

Our covariates included several patient- and PCP-level variables. Patient covariates included age, sex, race/ethnicity, BMI, insurance status, education, and duration of relationship with PCP. Patients reported characteristics about their PCP, which included approximate age, sex, perceived race/ethnicity, and approximate BMI evaluated by a body size pictogram.

All analyses were conducted in STATA, version 11 (College Station, TX). We used weighting to address systematic under- or over-representations of subpopulations within the panel, account for systematic non-response along known demographic characteristics, and adjust for sampling biases due to differences in response rates [15]. The weighted margin of error was  $\pm 4.9\%$ . We used STATA's SVY function to adjust for the complex survey design in all analyses described below.

We performed descriptive analyses for all variables using chi-square and *t*-tests as appropriate. We conducted multivariate logistic regression analyses to evaluate the relationship between perceived weight-related judgment and high trust in PCP. All models were adjusted for patient age, patient sex, patient race, patient BMI, PCP relationship duration, PCP race, and perceived PCP BMI. We included these covariates based on their prior associations with the patient-physician relationship [12,16–18], regardless of statistical significance. Using post-estimation adjust command, we calculated the adjusted predicted probabilities for all outcomes.

**Table 1**

Patient and PCP characteristics between patients who did and did not perceive weight-related judgment.

	Not judged (n=472)	Judged (n=127)	p-Value
Patient characteristics			
Mean age (years)	49.4	40.0	<0.01
Female	49%	41%	0.18
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white	78%	66%	<0.01
Non-Hispanic black	14%	14%	
Other*	7%	20%	
Mean BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	31.1	33.0	0.01
Insurance status			
Private insurance	53%	61%	0.20
Government insurance**	38%	27%	
Uninsured	8%	12%	
Education			
High school or less	35%	29%	0.49
Vocational or some college	40%	41%	
College or beyond	26%	31%	
PCP relationship $\geq 5$ years	51%	29%	<0.01
PCP characteristics			
Approximate PCP age			0.30
25–44 years	32%	38%	
$\geq 45$ years	68%	62%	
Female PCP	37%	34%	0.59
Perceived PCP race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white	69%	61%	0.06
Non-Hispanic black	5%	7%	
Asian	10%	19%	
Other*	16%	13%	
Approximate PCP BMI			
Normal	19%	11%	<0.01
Overweight	56%	43%	
Obese	26%	45%	

PCP primary care provider.

\* For patients, other race includes Asian, Native American, Pacific Islander, or Hispanic. For PCPs, other race includes Native American, Pacific Islander, or Hispanic.

\*\* Government insurance includes Medicare, Medicaid, and military. Estimates generated using survey weights.

**Table 2**

Association of patient perceived weight-related judgment by their primary care provider (PCP) and other covariates with high trust in PCP.

Variable	Odds ratio	95% Confidence interval	p-Value
Perceived PCP weight-related judgment	0.55	0.31–0.97	0.04
<i>Patient Covariates</i>			
Age	1.02	1.01–1.03	<0.01
Sex	0.91	0.58–1.43	0.67
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white	Ref	–	–
Non-Hispanic black	1.12	0.62–2.04	0.70
Other*	0.98	0.40–2.39	0.96
BMI	0.98	0.95–1.02	0.32
PCP relationship $\geq 5$ years	1.28	0.80–2.05	0.30
<i>Provider Covariates</i>			
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white	Ref	–	–
Non-Hispanic black	1.09	0.43–2.76	0.85
Asian	1.08	0.46–2.3	0.86
Other*	0.92	0.50–1.68	0.78
Approximate BMI			
Normal weight	Ref	–	–
Overweight	0.79	0.44–1.42	0.44
Obese	0.70	0.35–1.39	0.31

PCP primary care provider.

\* For patients, other race includes Asian, Native American, Pacific Islander, or Hispanic. For PCPs, other race includes Native American, Pacific Islander, or Hispanic. Estimates generated using survey weights.

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