



Exploring Life with a Shunt

Qualitative Interviews with Hydrocephalic Patients with a CSF - Shunt



David Köditz







Content

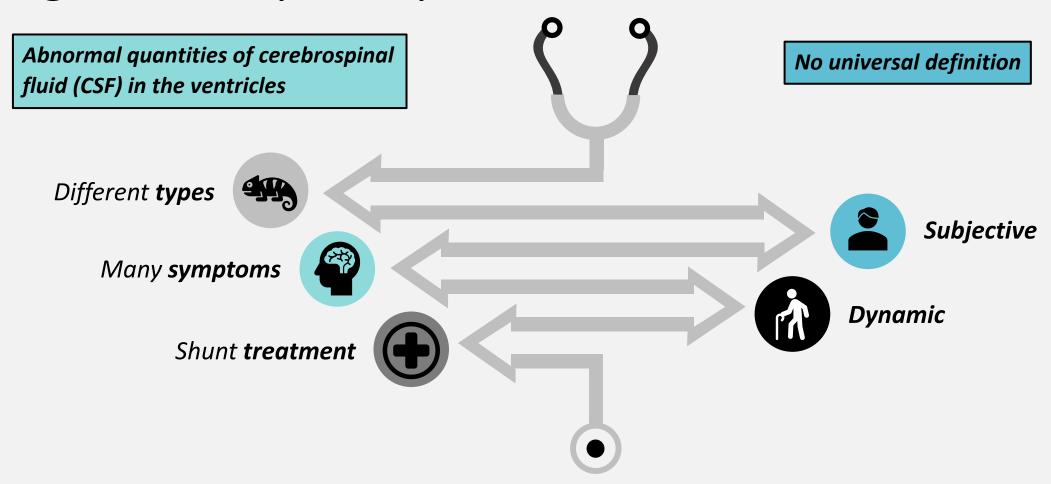
- Background
- Methods
- Selected Findings
- Discussion
- **Summary**
- Acknowledgements







Background – Hydrocephalus & QoL

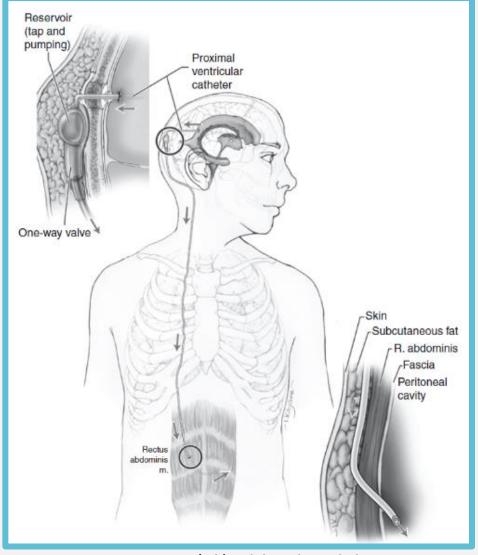


Background – Shunts

- Diverts CSF
- Comes with high revision rates and complications
- Improves symptoms and thus QoL?







Rigamonti D. (ed.), Adult Hydrocephalus

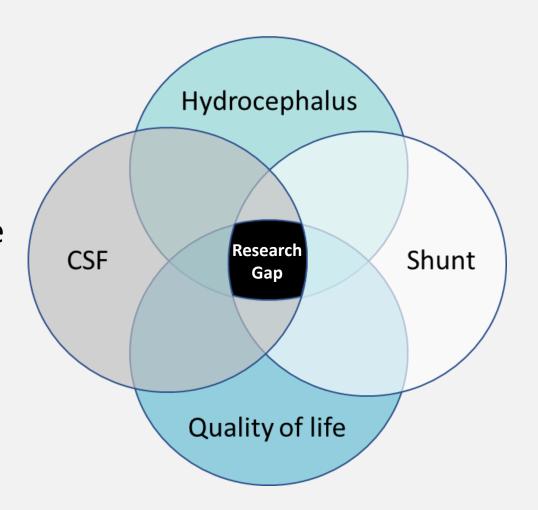




Background – Research Gap

- Not much QoL research concerning hydrocephalus
- Disease specific tools more effective

- How does life change due to a shunt?
- Foundation for QoL questionnaire

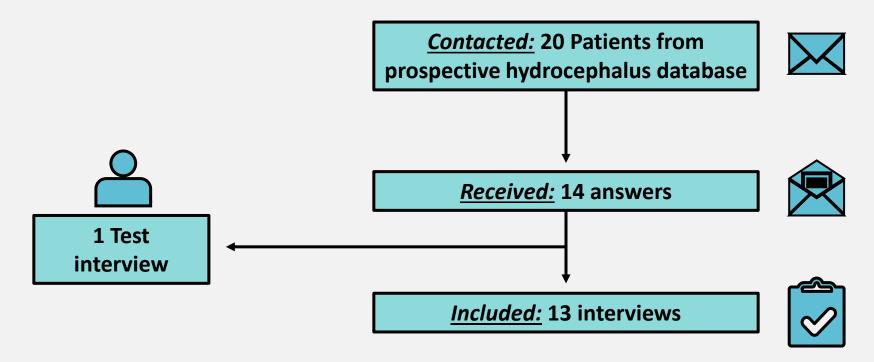






Methods – Patient Flow Chart





ERGO: 55778

Gesundheit Nordhessen









Southampton Southampton

Methods – Interviews



Shunt surgery



Shunt



Health





Self – perception



Leisure time



Social life

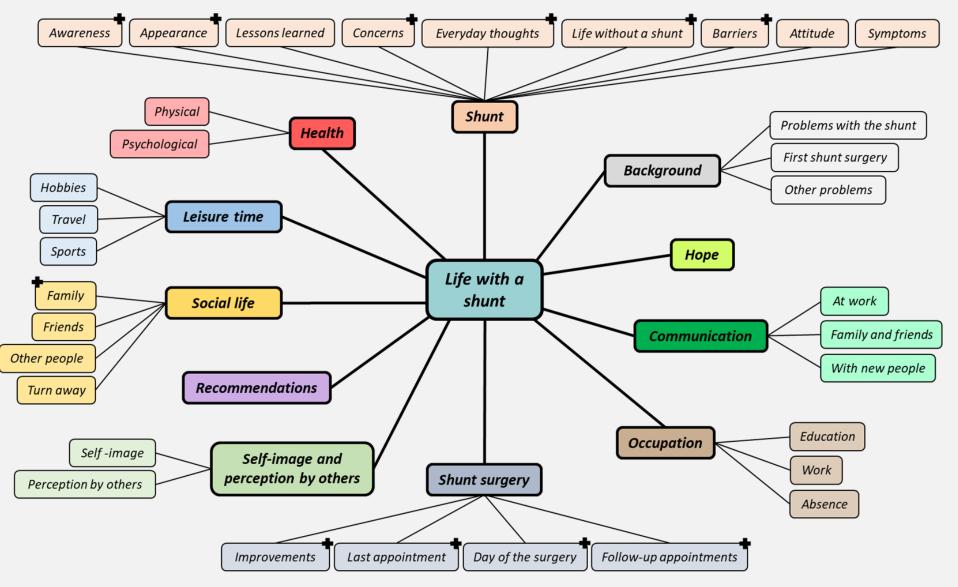


Gesundheit Nordhessen

Southampton Southampton

Findings

Overview







Findings – Barriers & Concerns

Mixed responses



Unnecessary sacrifices



Fear







Findings – Thoughts & Improvements

Do not think a lot about shunt



Symptom-related thoughts



"Personally, I think that doctors do not talk a lot about the whole thing." (Interview 12)





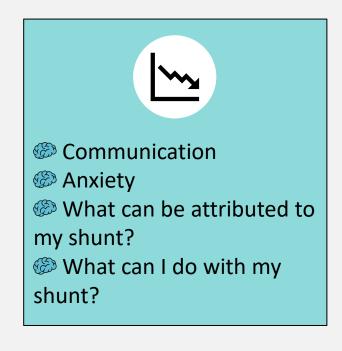


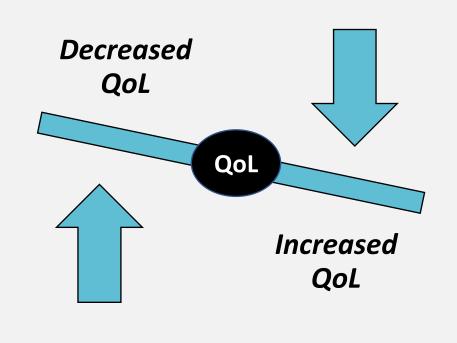


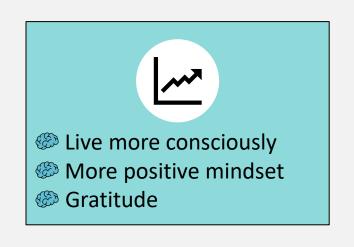




Discussion









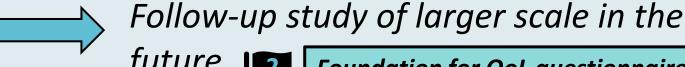




Summary



- First study with this setting
- Plenty of topics which affect QoL
- Mixed responses
- Weed for information and guidance



Foundation for QoL questionnaire







Acknowledgements



Dr Stefanie Kästner



Dr Manuela Pötschke



Participants





Questions







Background – Quality of Life

Survival or reduction of symptoms



No universal definition or consensus!

Dynamic concept







Highly subjective



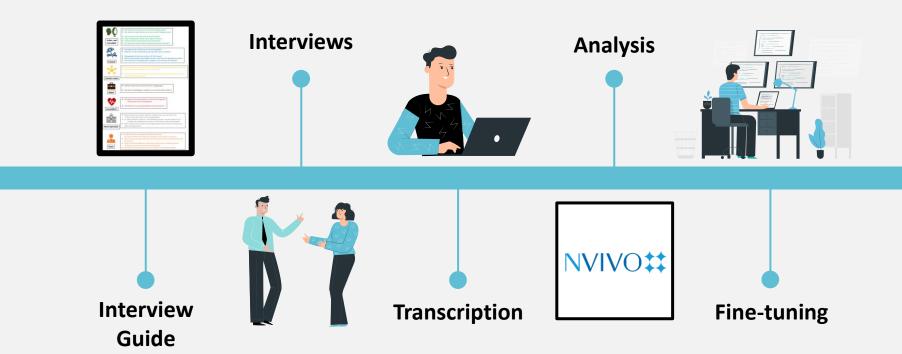
Different measures







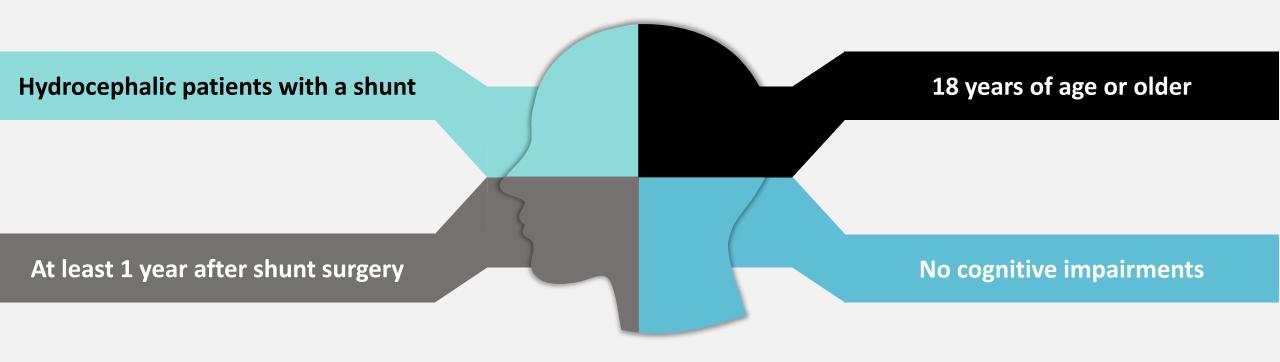
Methods – The road so far...







Methods – Inclusion criteria



BIAS: Stationary situated patients





Limitations

- Transferability Single institution
- Selection bias Negative attitude towards the shunt, participation
- Reporting bias Affect current treatment
- QoL highly complex Multiple health conditions





Hydrocephalus Facts – 1 (Incidence and prevalence)

- Incidence up to 300 per 100 000 in the UK depending on region, age group and aetiology
- Prevalence in US approximately 1 million
- Incidence of hydrocephalus decreases with age
- Incidence similar in Europe
- 500-700 newborns each year in Germany
- ## 7000 shunt surgeries (not revision) per year in Germany
- Prevalence 58 per 100 000 in Germany





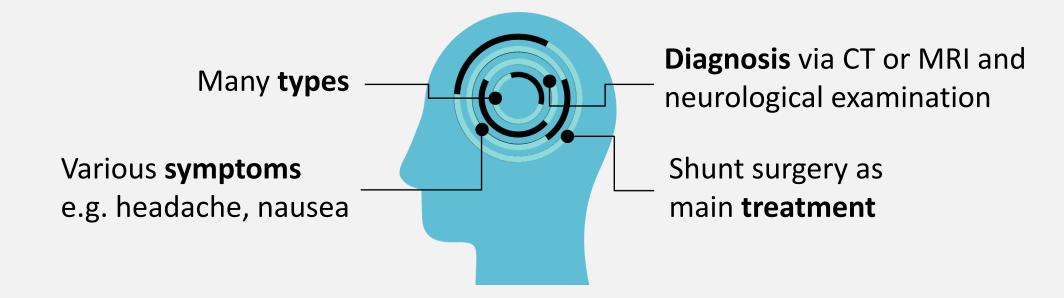
Hydrocephalus Facts – 2 (Complications)

- Most common complications are shunt obstruction (15.9%) and catheter malposition (7.1%)
- 20% revision surgery within first year in UK
- Shunt failure rates vary and can be as high as 45% in the first year after surgery
- **1930s** shunt introduced
- Hydrocephalus cases for 2021 (prognosis) = 12428

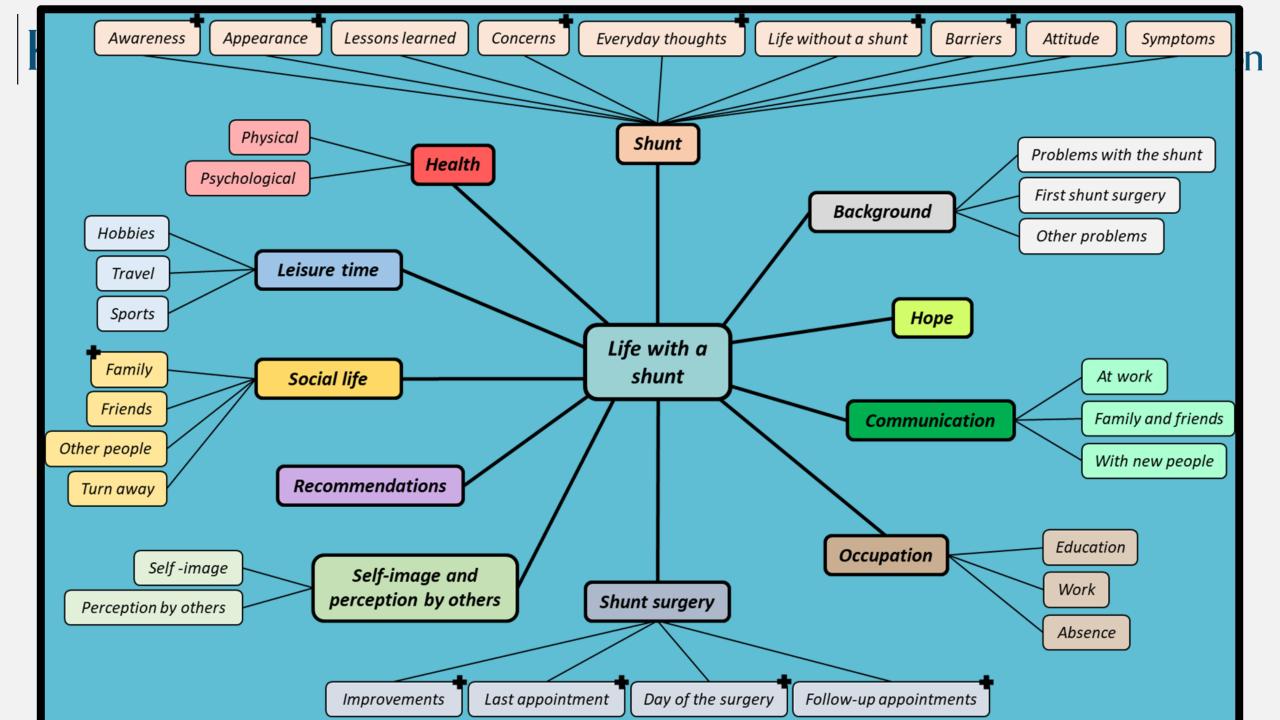




Background – Hydrocephalus



Abnormal quantities of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in the ventricles



Gesundheit Nordhessen



- Use literal transcription
- Keep grammar even if it includes mistakes
- Keep duplications of words
- Use punctuation for readability
- Interviewer = "I"
- Participant = "P"
- Caretaker = "C"
- Add line numbers for referencing
- New paragraph for each interview participant
- Present emotional, nonverbal expressions such as laughter in brackets
- Rewrite dialects
- Ignore stuttering and unfinished words
- Mark clauses and unfinished sentences with a "/"
- Mark breaks longer than 3 seconds with "(...)"
- Mark incomprehensible words with "(unv.)"

61157 words

Transcription guide





	Other People	Participants describe the influence of the shunt on other people	P: "I regularly go to the hairdresser, but my current hairdresser is sick and he asked, what is this? And I say, I have a shunt and then he said ok we have to be careful here" (Interview 13)
	Turn away	Participants describe how people turn away from them because of the shunt	P: " and later I told them, when we wanted to do sports together, that I could not join and then they said they don't want to hang out with me anymore and then the friends left me alone." (Interview 8)
	At work	Participants describe how they communicate at work that they have a shunt	P: "Yes, they know about my disease and about the shunt." (Interview 8)
Communication	With new people	Participants describe how they communicate with new people	P: "No, I do not talk about the shunt." (Interview 3)

Category system - example