

BMJ Open Use of a patient-centred educational exchange (PCEE) to improve patient's self-management of medicines after a stroke: a randomised controlled trial study protocol

Judith Ann Coombes,^{1,2} Debra Rowett,^{3,4} Jennifer A Whitty,^{1,5} W Neil Cottrell¹

To cite: Coombes JA, Rowett D, Whitty JA, *et al.* Use of a patient-centred educational exchange (PCEE) to improve patient's self-management of medicines after a stroke: a randomised controlled trial study protocol. *BMJ Open* 2018;**8**:e022225. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2018-022225

► Prepublication history and additional material for this paper are available online. To view these files, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2018-022225>).

Received 25 April 2018
Accepted 13 July 2018



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¹School of Pharmacy, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

²Pharmacy Department, Princess Alexandra Hospital, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

³School of Pharmacy and Medical Sciences, University of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

⁴DATIS, Southern Adelaide Local Health Network, Flinders Medical Centre, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

⁵Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK

Correspondence to

Judith Ann Coombes;
judith@pharmacy.uq.edu.au

ABSTRACT

Introduction National and international guidelines make recommendations for secondary prevention of stroke including the use of medications. A strategy which engages patients in a conversation to personalise evidence-based educational material (patient-centred educational exchange; PCEE) may empower patients to better manage their medications.

Methods and analysis This protocol outlines a non-blinded randomised controlled trial. Consenting patients admitted with a diagnosis of stroke or transient ischaemic attack will be randomised 1:1 to receive either a PCEE composed of two sessions, one at the bedside before discharge and one by telephone at least 10 days after discharge from hospital in addition to usual care (intervention) or usual care alone (control). The primary aim of this study is to determine whether a PCEE improves adherence to antithrombotic, antihypertensive and lipid-lowering medications prescribed for secondary prevention of stroke over the 3 months after discharge, measured using prescription-refill data. Secondary aims include investigation of the impact of the PCEE on adherence over 12 months using prescription-refill data, self-reported medication taking behaviour, self-reported clinical outcomes (blood pressure, cholesterol, adverse medication events and readmission), quality of life, the cost utility of the intervention and changes in beliefs towards medicines and illness.

Ethics and dissemination Communication of the trial results will provide evidence to aid clinicians in conversations with patients about medication taking behaviour related to stroke prevention. The targeted audiences will be health practitioners and consumers interested in medication taking behaviour in chronic diseases and in particular those interested in secondary prevention of stroke. The trial has ethics approval from Metro South Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC/15/QPAH/531) and The University of Queensland Institutional Human Research Ethics (2015001612).

Trial registration number ACTRN12615000888561; Pre-results.

INTRODUCTION

Stroke is one of the leading causes of death worldwide.^{1 2} About a third of those who

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The design of randomising participants to the patient-centred educational exchange will provide the opportunity to take into account other changes, which may occur across the time of the study.
- The use of questionnaires, validated as research tools, to elicit patient perceptions will be integrated with the approach used in 'academic detailing'.
- The strength of the intervention is that it is underpinned by a combination of theories of behavioural change.
- This study links the use of both prescription refill data as an objective adherence measurement and patient self-reported adherence.
- As is common with many behavioural intervention studies, this study is not blinded once the participant has been allocated to either the intervention or control group, which may introduce bias to the study.

suffer from a stroke die within 28 days and a further third are left permanently disabled placing a burden on themselves, their family and the community.^{3 4} After an initial stroke the cumulative incidence of a subsequent stroke is about 30%, with the highest occurrence in the first 12 months (12%).⁵⁻⁷ In an individual experiencing a transient ischaemic attack (TIA) or a minor stroke (<3 on the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale⁸), the 30-day incidence of stroke is 11%–15%.⁹ After either a stroke or TIA, International¹⁰⁻¹² and Australian guidelines¹³ recommend secondary prevention strategies. Recommendations include the use of anti-thrombotic therapy, medications for blood pressure (BP) lowering and cholesterol-lowering medications. The high rate of recurrence in the first weeks and months of a minor stroke or TIA emphasises the importance of early initiation and subsequent persistence to secondary prevention medicines to reduce

the risk of subsequent stroke.⁹ Stroke survivors may not benefit due to poor adherence to the medications^{14–16} or the benefit may be offset by the occurrence of adverse drug events.¹⁷ Reports of patient adherence to secondary prevention medications vary widely ranging from 40%¹⁴ to 86%¹⁵ and are influenced by the timing and method of measurement. There are many reasons reported for reduction in adherence including: lower income, multiple comorbidities, minor stroke or TIA,¹⁸ forgetfulness, trivialising stroke and low necessity beliefs in taking medications.¹⁹

Educational interventions focused on improving patient use of medications for secondary prevention of stroke have shown impact on patients' knowledge, but other outcome measures have had varied results.^{20–22} Debate centres on whether a change in knowledge will result in a change of medicine-taking behaviour or whether alternative approaches such as addressing necessities and concerns about medication,²³ agreeing goals or providing key messages about medication taking will be more effective in changing behaviour. Previously validated questionnaires have been used to identify patients' perceptions of their illness,²⁴ beliefs about medications²⁵ and medication-taking behaviour,²⁶ and these have been used to provide a structure to encourage patient input into a personalised intervention.²⁷ Another approach to empower patients in medication-related self-management has incorporated 'academic detailing'^{28 29} also described as 'educational visiting'.^{30 31} Academic detailing uses a social marketing framework, to encourage information exchange while delivering key messages in order to influence behaviour. The approach includes the following key features: identifying baseline knowledge and motivations for medication use, defining clear educational and behavioural objectives, establishing credibility, referring to authoritative sources of information, and presenting both sides of controversial issues, stimulating participation in educational interactions, using concise graphical educational materials, highlighting and repeating the essential messages and providing positive reinforcement of improved practices in follow-up communication.²⁸

Combining these two strategies, identifying patients' perceptions' and beliefs' then using these to personalise educational messages and to engage patients in a conversation, may empower patients to better manage their medications. This approach will be referred to as a patient-centred educational exchange (PCEE). The PCEE has been tested for feasibility, and was found to be acceptable to the participants, manageable for the healthcare professional and the beliefs and perceptions elicited by the questionnaires were able to be used to personalise the conversation.³² A limitation of this feasibility study was that because the researcher delivered the intervention, the training requirements, use of resources and opinions of staff were not evaluated. The impact of the PCEE on patient self-management of stroke prevention medications has yet to be determined.

Aim

The primary aim of this study is to determine whether a PCEE improves adherence to antithrombotic, antihypertensive and lipid-lowering medications prescribed for secondary prevention of stroke over the 3 months after discharge, measured using prescription refill data.

Secondary aims include: investigation of the impact of the PCEE on adherence over 12 months using prescription refill data, self-reported medication-taking behaviour, self-reported clinical outcomes (BP, cholesterol, adverse medication events and readmission), quality of life, the cost utility of the intervention and changes in beliefs towards medicines and illness.

To address these aims, we will conduct a randomised controlled trial (RCT), with an intervention comprised of two PCEE sessions: one before discharge from hospital and one by telephone at least 10 days after discharge.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

This protocol was developed in accordance with the Standard Protocol Items: recommendations for intervention trials (SPIRIT) statement (see online supplementary file 1. SPIRIT checklist).

Study design

This study is a non-blinded RCT. Participants will be randomised 1:1 to either the intervention group (intervention and usual care) or the control group (usual care).

Setting

The setting will be the 'Medical Stroke Unit' (MSU) or the Medical Assessment and Planning Unit (MAPU), of an Australian tertiary referral hospital.

Study population

Inclusion criteria

Participants recruited to this study must be aged 18 years or older, have been admitted to the MSU or the MAPU with a principal diagnosis of stroke or TIA, and are planned to be discharged to their home.

The participant should be expecting to manage their own medication after discharge home, have a documented Mental Status Questionnaire (MSQ)³³ score of 10/10 at the time of recruitment and be able to provide consent. The consent form requires the researcher to sign a declaration saying that they have given a verbal explanation of the research project, its procedures and risks, and believe that the participant has understood that explanation. This means the participant is unlikely to have severe problems with verbal communication.

Exclusion criteria

Those patients planned for discharge to a residential care facility (eg, a nursing or residential care home) where a staff member is responsible for the patients' medication administration, those patients who have been planned for a rehabilitation period of greater than 1 month as they will be having weekly education sessions, those with an

MSQ <10, unable to complete the questionnaire (even) with assistance (this may be due to language difficulties or cognitive impairment) and those who do not provide consent. Those who are excluded will receive standard care, which includes education, without incurring any disadvantage.

Patient and public involvement

A feasibility study³² was conducted to inform the design of the PCEE used in this RCT. Of the 18 participants, 10 completed an evaluation of the proposed intervention which resulted in changes to the final protocol. This included improved graphics to be used in this study, the use of mobile telephones with messaging to facilitate follow-up calls, and bridging sentences between questionnaires and the use of the infographic. With respect to the burden of the intervention, 7 of the 10 indicated that the session was not too long or too short and 9 of 10 agreed that the materials helped them. The participants were invited to ask a questions and prompted to discuss previous experiences as part of the feasibility study, this has been included in the current protocol.

Patients and public were not involved in development of the research question or outcome measures, they will not be involved in the recruitment or ongoing conduct of the current study. The participants will be given contact details to request the results of the study.

Recruitment

All admissions to MSU and MAPU will be screened using 'bed lists' for 5 days of every week. Those admissions with a diagnosis of stroke or TIA will be further screened for a documented MSQ of 10/10 and plan for further rehabilitation or discharge to home. The researcher will then approach the potential participants on the ward to determine whether they are willing to participate in the study.

Allocation/randomisation

The allocation of participants to control or intervention will be concealed until the participant has been consented to reduce allocation bias. After the participant has consented to the study, the research pharmacist will contact the clinical trials pharmacist, who is not involved in the study and who will identify the allocation, one to one, to either the intervention or control group. The allocation will be previously determined using a computer-generated four block randomisation code using Sealed Envelope.³⁴ The allocation will be concealed by placing the allocation in sealed opaque envelopes stored in the clinical trials office of the pharmacy department.

Once the participant is allocated, the researcher will no longer be blinded to participant's allocation. The reason the researcher will no longer be blinded is that the researcher will conduct the intervention and follow-up calls.

Sample size

The primary outcome is adherence measured by the proportion of days covered (PDC) (defined as the days of

medication supplies when the medications were collected divided by the days in the time interval) over the 3 months after discharge, using prescription refill data for three classes of medications (antithrombotic, antihypertensive and lipid-lowering medications).

The sample size calculation used the criterion for significance (alpha) set at 0.05 and the power (beta) at 80%. It is proposed that the intervention will result in a 7% improvement in adherence compared with standard care. This difference of 7% was selected as reasonable; because an effect of this magnitude has been shown with secondary prevention medications used for cardiovascular diseases^{35 36} and has been linked to a clinical difference.³⁷ An effect size of 0.54 (0.07/0.13) was selected using results from a study conducted with participants discharged on similar medications after a diagnosis of acute coronary syndrome.³⁶ A sample size of 55 in each arm is required for effect size of 0.54. We allowed for a slighter larger pooled SD of 0.15 (effect size 0.7/0.15=0.47) requiring a sample size of n=73. Adherence data are likely to be skewed³⁸ and so will not fulfil the requirements for a parametric test. Lehmann and D'Abbrera³⁹ suggest the addition of 15% more participants (n=84) when planning to use non-parametric tests such as the Mann-Whitney U test. Assuming attrition rates of approximately 10%, we would need to enrol at least 92 participants for each group; we propose to include 100 participants in each arm. It is predicted that approximately two participants will be recruited per week, estimating a 2-year recruitment period. The first participant was recruited on the 18 December 2015 and the study will be ongoing until April 2019.

Procedure

Both the intervention and control group will receive usual care. In addition to usual care participants in the intervention group will receive two sessions of a 'PCEE', one before discharge and one by telephone at least 10 days after discharge. These sessions will be conducted by a clinical pharmacist who attends weekly multidisciplinary MSU meetings, has a postgraduate qualification in clinical pharmacy (MSc ClinPharm) and training in academic detailing. In this study, the intervention pharmacist will also be collecting the study data.

Usual care

Usual care includes admission to a stroke-specific ward, multidisciplinary care by the stroke team, education using Stroke Foundation-Australia materials by the stroke nurse,⁴⁰ clinical pharmacy services provided by the ward pharmacist and discharge advice provided by the medical staff. Usual care provided by the ward pharmacist includes medication history taking and reconciliation, medication review during the admission, discharge reconciliation, provision of a medication list⁴¹ and medication counseling at discharge.

Control group

The control group will receive usual care as described above.

Intervention: PCEE

The intervention consists of two sessions, one which will take place at the patients' bedside before the usual pharmacist discharge counselling and the second which will be conducted over the telephone at least 10 days after discharge. These sessions are additional to and designed to integrate with usual care. The PCEE is structured with an introduction, conversation and conclusion.

The session begins with an 'introduction' phase establishing credibility 'I am a pharmacist with an interest in patients taking medication to reduce the risk of stroke.' Next, the clinical pharmacist will give the opportunity to the patient to ask a question. 'What one thing would you most like to discuss about medications you have been prescribed since your stroke/TIA?' There is an opportunity to answer this question before moving on.

The session will then move into the 'conversation' using previously validated questionnaires to identify patients' perceptions, beliefs and concerns about their stroke in general (using the Brief-Illness Perception Questionnaire (Brief-IPQ)²⁴ and medications in particular (using the Beliefs about Medicine Questionnaire specific (BMQ-specific).²⁵ There is also an opportunity for the patient to self-report their previous medication taking behaviour for the medications of interest (using the Medication Adherence Questionnaire (MAQ).²⁶ The identified barriers and enablers will be used to personalise the conversation. A double-sided single page document will be personalised and given to the participant (the detailing tool). The detailing tool contains an infographic to help illustrate the discussion about the stroke prevention medications the patient has been prescribed on one side, and four a priori key messages on the other side (see online supplementary file 2. infographic example).

The four key messages are: 'Know about your medications prescribed to reduce risk of stroke', 'Organise ongoing supply of your medications', 'Continue to take these medications as agreed with your doctors' and 'Report any new symptoms or concerns to your doctor'.

In the final phase, 'conclusion', items identified to be discussed when the clinical pharmacist telephones the patient will be listed.

To provide an opportunity for 'follow-up' and reinforcement of key messages, the intervention is designed to include two sessions. The clinical pharmacist will arrange to telephone the participant at least 10 days after discharge to ask them the same questions and to talk about their medications.

It is hypothesised that patients in the intervention group will be influenced to organise ongoing supply of their medications and take their medications as prescribed. In addition, it is hoped that if they identify that they are experiencing unwanted effects from a medication(s),

they will not keep taking medication(s) long term, rather discuss their concerns with their doctor.

Outcomes

The primary outcome is adherence measured by the PDC over the 3 months after discharge, using prescription refill data (obtained from the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme; PBS) for the combination of up to three classes of medications (antithrombotic, antihypertensive and lipid-lowering medications) prescribed.

Secondary outcomes include:

- ▶ Adherence measured by the PDC over the 12 months after discharge, using prescription refill data for up to three classes of medications (antithrombotic, antihypertensive and lipid-lowering medications).
- ▶ Self-reported medication adherence (measured using the MAQ), organising of ongoing medication supply, and medication-taking behaviour and communication to prescriber in response to perceived medication-related adverse events.
- ▶ Self-reported changes between baseline and 3 and 12 months in perception to their illness (stroke) using Brief-IPQ and changes between baseline and 3 and 12 months in beliefs about medications for stroke prevention using BMQ-specific.
- ▶ Clinical outcomes:
 - Medication-related adverse events (identified by self-report or hospital readmission).
 - Self-report of BP results.
 - Self-report of cholesterol level.
 - Readmission to hospital with stroke and/or myocardial infarction (MI) (identified by self-report or hospital records).
- ▶ Changes from baseline to 3 and 12 months in self-reported quality of life using the EuroQol 5 dimension, 5 level quality of life tool (EQ-5D-5L).^{42 43}
- ▶ Cost-utility analysis using a ratio of incremental cost (cost of the PCEE intervention compared with usual care) to incremental benefit (change in quality-adjusted life years (QALYs)).⁴⁴

The complex relationship between the intervention described here and the measures of the impact we expect to make has been described by authors of previous studies.^{45 46} Table 1 categorises the study outcome measures by outcome type and who measures it.

Behavioural measures

Behavioural measures look at things the participant has done. In this study visiting the doctor and having their medication dispensed is observer collected.^{47 48} Pharmaceutical claims data can provide an objective, non-invasive measure of adherence and has been used in many drug trials and in a number of studies similar to this one. A range of methods for use of claims data to measure medication possession ratios and PDC have been described to assess an individuals' medication adherence.^{38 47-50}

The PDC is defined as the days of medication supplies when the medications were collected divided by the days

Table 1 The proposed measures categorised by outcome type and who measures it

	Behavioural outcomes	Affective–cognitive outcomes: (this includes knowledge, understanding, satisfaction)	Health outcomes	Economic outcomes
Patient self-reported	Self report of adherence using MAQ	Participant ability to identify each medication of interest along, reason for use when answering the MAQ	Blood pressure, cholesterol levels	
	Self-report of organising medication supply	Participant knowing their: blood pressure, cholesterol level	Blood pressure, cholesterol levels	
	Self report of action if they experienced an ADE	Participant beliefs and perceptions using the BMQ-specific and brief-IPQ	Self reported quality of life EQ-5D-5L Self reported ADE	Self reported quality of life EQ-5D-5L
Observer collected	Visit to doctor—Medicare data		Readmission/admission for ADE	Readmission/admission for ADE(s)
	Prescription refills—pharmaceutical benefits scheme data		Events-stroke, MI	Events-stroke, MI
				Time to conduct intervention

Adapted from Shay and Lafata.⁴⁵

ADE, adverse drug event; BMQ specific, Beliefs about Medicine Questionnaire specific²⁵; Brief-IPQ, brief Illness Perception Questionnaire²⁴; EQ-5D-5L, Quality of Life Measure⁴²; MAQ, Medication Adherence Questionnaire²⁶; MI, myocardial infarction.

in the time interval. This can be averaged over the total (eg, a 90-day interval), or to be more reflective of medication exposure, a shorter interval can be measured and added together (eg, in Australia most medications for chronic diseases are supplied at approximately 1-month intervals). The PDC calculated using multiple short intervals^{49 50} can more accurately account for gaps in supply or extra medication supplies. The example shown in figure 1 adapted from Bijlsma *et al*⁴⁹ and Bryson *et al*⁵⁰ shows how the adherence over three lots of 30-day intervals can be calculated using the gaps in supply for three patients obtaining 30-day supplies. The calculation used is: Proportion of 90 days covered=(90 –total of days not covered in each 30-day interval)/90×100.

Patient 1 obtained medications on the day of discharge, 30 days later and then had a gap of 5 days before the third

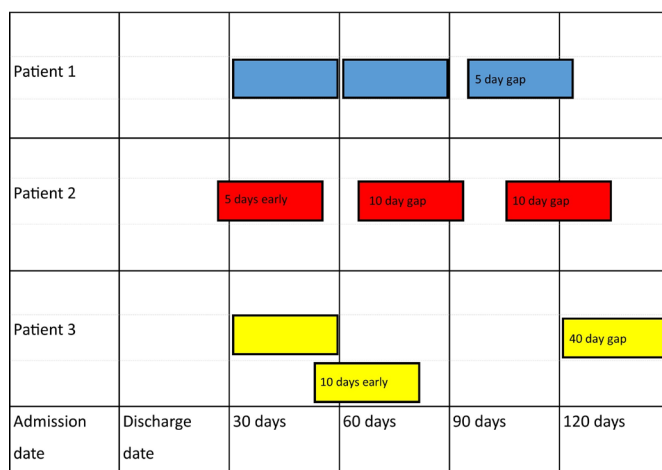


Figure 1 Examples of proportion of days covered calculated using multiple 30-day intervals.

supply. Patient 1 $PDC = [(30+0)+(30+0)+(30-5)]/90 \times 100 = 94\%$.

Patient 2 obtained the first supply 5 days before discharge, these were not used until the day of discharge so although the second supply was obtained 10 days after the first supply, there was only a 5-day gap in supply for the patient. Five days of tablets remaining from the second supply were used in the third interval. The third supply was obtained after a 10-day gap. Patient 2 $PDC = [(30+5-5)+(30-5)+(30+5-10)]/90 \times 100 = 89\%$.

Patient 3 obtained medications on the day of discharge, 20 days later and then had a gap of 40 days before the third supply. Patient 3 $PDC = [(30+0)+(30+10-10)+(30-30)]/90 \times 100 = 67\%$.

In this study the days covered in each dispensing interval will be calculated for up to three different medications (antithrombotic, antihypertensive, lipid-lowering medication) dependant on the medication plan at discharge. These will then be expressed as a mean (across the up to three medications) percentage and analysed as a continuous variable.

Self-reported behavioural measures in this study include self-report of medication adherence using the MAQ,²⁶ organising an ongoing medication supply and action taken if they experience adverse effects from their medication. The MAQ is a well-validated scale, previously used in many clinical conditions.⁵¹

Affective cognitive outcomes

Affective cognitive outcomes include measures of what the participant knows and how they feel, these are usually self-reported.

In this study, the affective cognitive group includes metrics such as knowledge and understanding regarding

name, type and dose of medications, participants knowing their BP reading or cholesterol level, participants' perceptions of their illness and beliefs about their medications. Participant perceptions of their stroke will be evaluated using the adapted-Brief IPQ at baseline, 3 and 12 months. Beliefs about antithrombotic, antihypertensive and lipid-lowering medications will be evaluated using the BMQ-specific at baseline, 3 months and 12 months. Changes in these may be able to be used to explain changes in other measures for example adherence.⁴⁶

Health outcomes

In this study, we will evaluate patient self-reported clinical measures (BP and Cholesterol), readmissions, subsequent stroke or MI, adverse drug reactions and quality of life.

Medication-related adverse events will be identified by patient self-report using probe questions adapted from a previously validated trigger tool⁵² at 3 months and 12 months for each medication class of interest. Medication-related adverse events will also be collected from any readmission notes at 3 months and 12 months postdischarge.

Quality of life will be measured using EQ-5D-5L⁴² before discharge (baseline), 3 months and 12 months. This tool (EQ-5D-5L) has previously been used in stroke research.⁵³

Economic outcomes

Economic outcomes will be determined from the health service perspective using an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER). The ICER indicates the difference between the intervention and control cost (time and resources costed) per the difference in QALYs determined using the quality of life measure EQ-5D-5L. Time taken to deliver the PCEE sessions (intervention group only) will be recorded on the interview schedule at both the bedside (before discharge) and telephone follow-up (7–10 days post discharge) sessions and costed using standard pharmacist salary rates. Any impact of the intervention on health resource use (eg, medication use, hospital readmissions) will be considered when estimating costs. Patient interview using EQ-5D-5L will be conducted before discharge (baseline), at 3 months and 12 months. Uncertainty in the estimated ICER will be evaluated using non-parametric bootstrapping techniques.

Data collection

A schedule of assessments including the timing for data collection is shown in [table 2](#). Data will be collected by the investigator prior to the patient's discharge, at least 10 days after discharge (intervention group only), at 3 months and at 12 months.

Demographic data collected prior to the patients discharge include patient age, sex, stroke type, whether they have had a previous stroke, whether they live alone, cholesterol levels and BP on discharge. The demographic data are required to describe the population in the study

and to ensure the intervention and usual care groups are comparable.

Participant self-reported data will be obtained by the researcher conducting telephone follow-up using the telephone numbers they provide during consent. If the participant does not answer the first call and has provided a mobile telephone number, the researcher will send a text message using the study mobile phone asking for a 'good time to talk'. The protocol allows for a total of three attempts to contact the participant for follow-up calls.

Data management

Data will be entered electronically from the case record forms using a study number with no identifying information into Microsoft Excel and SPSS Statistics V.25 both stored on a password-protected computer. In all reports from this research, information will be provided in such a way that the participant cannot be identified. Data entry and analyses will be performed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS Statistics V.25.

Data analysis

An intention-to-treat analysis will be conducted. Results will be reported as numbers and percentages for categorical variables and means (SD) or medians (IQR) for continuous variables. Demographic data and baseline characteristics in the intervention and control groups will be compared using descriptive statistics. Outcomes and changes in outcomes (from baseline) will be compared at 3 months and 12 months.

Adherence measured using the PDC from the prescription refill data will be compared using the Mann-Whitney U two-sided test. Changes from baseline in quality of life, perceptions of illness and beliefs about medicines will be analysed using the Mann-Whitney U test. Adherence by self-report, medication-related adverse events and readmissions will be analysed using the χ^2 test.

Adverse event reporting and quality assurance

This study involves completing a questionnaire and discussing stroke medications through one face-to-face interview and three follow-up telephone calls for the intervention group. The control group will complete one face-to-face interview and two follow-up telephone calls. It is possible that during either the face-to-face interview or one of the telephone interviews, the participant identifies a medication-related issue. Although this is unlikely to be as a result of the study, the researcher may still have concerns over the patients' safety. If the researcher has concerns requiring immediate intervention, the patients' doctor will be contacted. In the case of the face-to-face interview in the hospital that will be a medical member of the treating team. In the case of the telephone interview that will be the patients' general practitioner.

This is an RCT where data on adverse drug reactions and events including stroke and readmission will be collected. It is possible that differences can be determined between the two groups before the recruitment

Table 2 Schedule of enrolment, interventions and assessments for patient-centred educational exchange (PCEE) to improve patients' self-management of medications after a stroke

Time point		-t1	-t2 before discharge	t0 date of discharge	t1 approximately 10 days postdischarge	t2 approximately 3 months postdischarge	t3 approximately 12 months postdischarge
			Postallocation				
Procedure	Detail	Baseline	Intervention		Intervention	Evaluation	Evaluation
Enrolment:							
Eligibility screen	MSQ*=10 not for extended rehabilitation	X					
Informed consent		X					
Randomisation		X					
Intervention:							
First session (PCEE)	Bedside interview time taken†		X				
Second session (PCEE)	10-day follow-up interview time taken†		X		X		
Assessments:							
Brief-IPQ		X			X	X	X
BMQ-specific		X			X	X	X
MAQ		X			X	X	X
EQ-5D-5L		X				X	X
BP, cholesterol		X*				X‡	X‡
PBS/Medicare claims data						X	X
Admissions						X	X
Stroke, MI						X	X
Self-report of ADRs and action if ADRs						X	X

*These are standard care clinical tests performed as part of routine patient care.

†Time taken for PCEE.

‡Self reported by participants.

ADR, adverse drug event; BMQ specific, Beliefs about medicines Questionnaire²⁵; BP, blood pressure; Brief IPQ, Brief Illness Perception Questionnaire²⁴; EQ-5D-5L, Quality of Life Measure⁴²; MAQ, Medication Adherence Questionnaire²⁶; MI, myocardial infarction; MSQ, Mental State Questionnaire³³; PBS/Medicare claims data, Dispensing data obtained from the Australians Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme.

period is complete. A data safety monitoring committee (consisting of an independent medical doctor—clinical pharmacologist and pharmacist—Drug Use Evaluation Pharmacist) has been established to analyse the adverse events every 6 months with responsibility to terminate recruitment into the study early if necessary.

This RCT will provide evidence about the effect of a PCEE on patient adherence, self-reported medication-taking behaviour, clinical outcomes, quality of life, changes in knowledge and beliefs towards medicines and illness. It is expected that communication of results will inform an evidence-based approach to communication with patients about medication-taking behaviour related to stroke prevention. Communication of results

of this study will seek to impact on the practice of health practitioners and consumers interested in patient medicine-taking behaviour and those interested in secondary prevention of stroke.

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

Participants will be provided with information about the study and asked if they consent to the study; 'Participant information and consent form' (see online supplementary file 3. Patient Information and Consent Form). To obtain consent for medication refill data from the PBS and occasions of service by visits to doctor data from Medicare, the patients will be given an extra consent

form as required by the Department of Human Services. This is also contained in the 'Participant information and consent form'. The patient can choose not to supply the extra consent for access to PBS/Medicare data. The participant is free to withdraw from the study at any time.

Acknowledgements The authors would like to acknowledge the feedback and advice provided by participants of the feasibility study conducted to inform this protocol. The authors would like to acknowledge the encouragement and feedback from the Medical and Nursing Staff of the Stroke Unit at Princess Alexandra Hospital during the development of this protocol. The authors would like to acknowledge Shannon Doyle for the artwork used in the infographics.

Contributors JAC, WNC, DR and JAW were all equally involved in the development of this protocol. DR provided advice on academic detailing. JAW provided advice on Quality of Life measurement and economic analysis. JAC and WNC wrote the initial drafts of this paper. All authors involved in the reviewing and editing, and approval of the final protocol manuscript.

Funding The Research Strategies Funding, School of Pharmacy, University of Queensland has provided funding for the first 3-month Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme/Medicare claims data for the first 60 participants. Further, funding is being sought to pay for the remaining claims data.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Not required.

Ethics approval The trial has ethics approval from Metro South Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC/15/QPAH/531) and The University of Queensland Institutional Human Research Ethics (2015001612).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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