

# Risikomål og risikokommunikation

Jesper Bo Nielsen

Almen Praksis

Institut for Sundhedstjenesteforskning

Syddansk Universitet

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- Vertikale, horisontale risiko/effekt mål
- Small for all or gambling for the prize?
- Kan patienter forstå informationen?



*"Can I have a pony?"*

# Risikokommunikation

Målet med risikokommunikation er at understøtte beslutningstagere og gode beslutninger

# Fare kontra risiko

Hvad er farligt? – hvad er en risiko?

Er der forskel?

fare  
(hazard)

risiko  
(risk)

- Farlighedsbegrebet er en egenskab, det er som udgangspunkt et kvalitativt begreb (ja/nej)
- Den kvantitative del af fare-begrebet knytter sig til konsekvensen og ikke til sandsynligheden for at hændelsen indtræffer
- Risiko er en sandsynlighedsfunktion

# The concept of risk - I

Heart surgery is more hazardous than marriage even though the probability of an adverse outcome (the risk) is greater with marriage

Risk: gambles with *known probabilities*

# Risikokommunikation

Folk agerer på den oplevede risiko, der ikke nødvendigvis er identisk med den sande risiko (målet med megen risikoinformation er således at skabe overensstemmelse mellem sand og oplevet risiko)

Risikooplevelsen dannes på basis af den risikokommunikation man 'indsamler' **og** accepterer (læger, myndigheder, fake news, internet)

Risikooplevelse påvirkes af graden af voldsomhed, kontrol, valg, risikotype, kendskab, tillid

# Effektmål for risikoreduktion

## **Horisontale:**

Øgning i 50-percentil (median) levetid

## **Vertikale:**

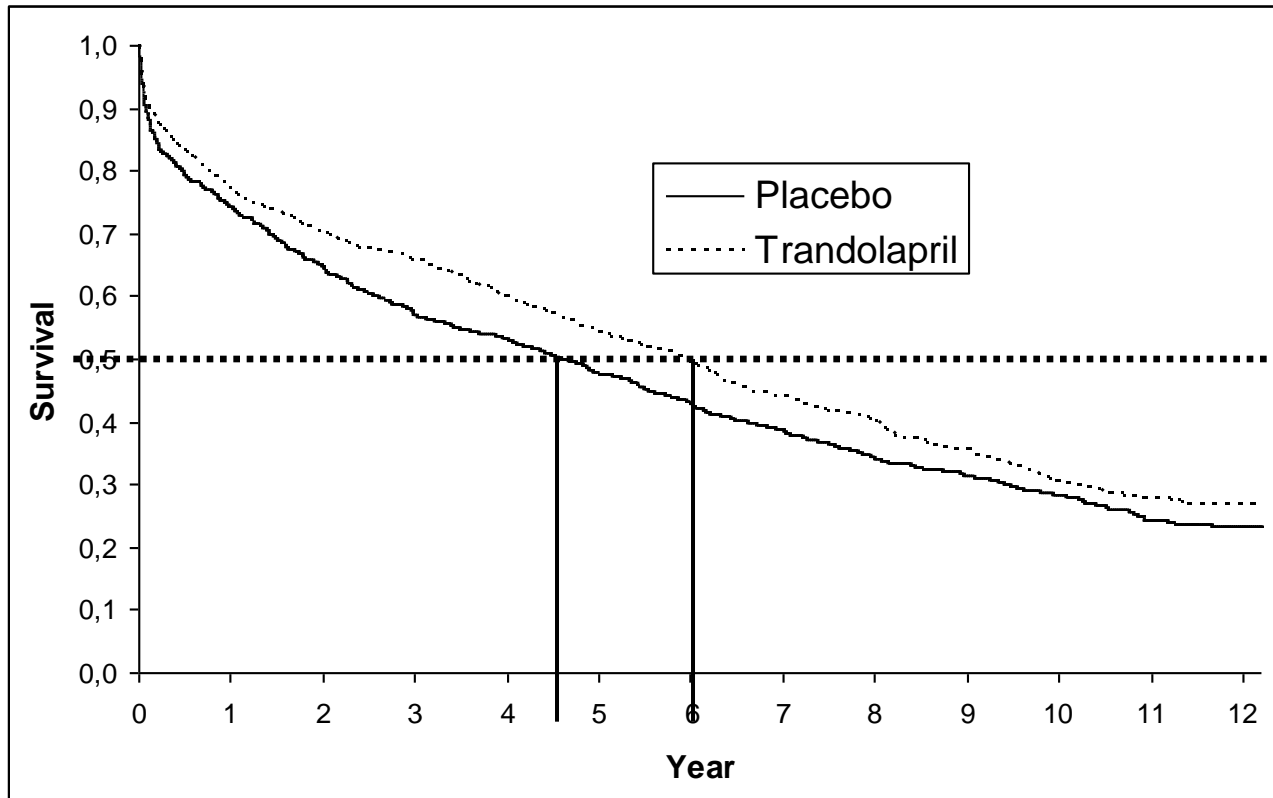
Absolut Risiko Reduktion (ARR)

Relativ Risiko Reduktion (RRR)

Number-Needed-to-Treat (NNT)

Odds Ratio (OR) eller log OR

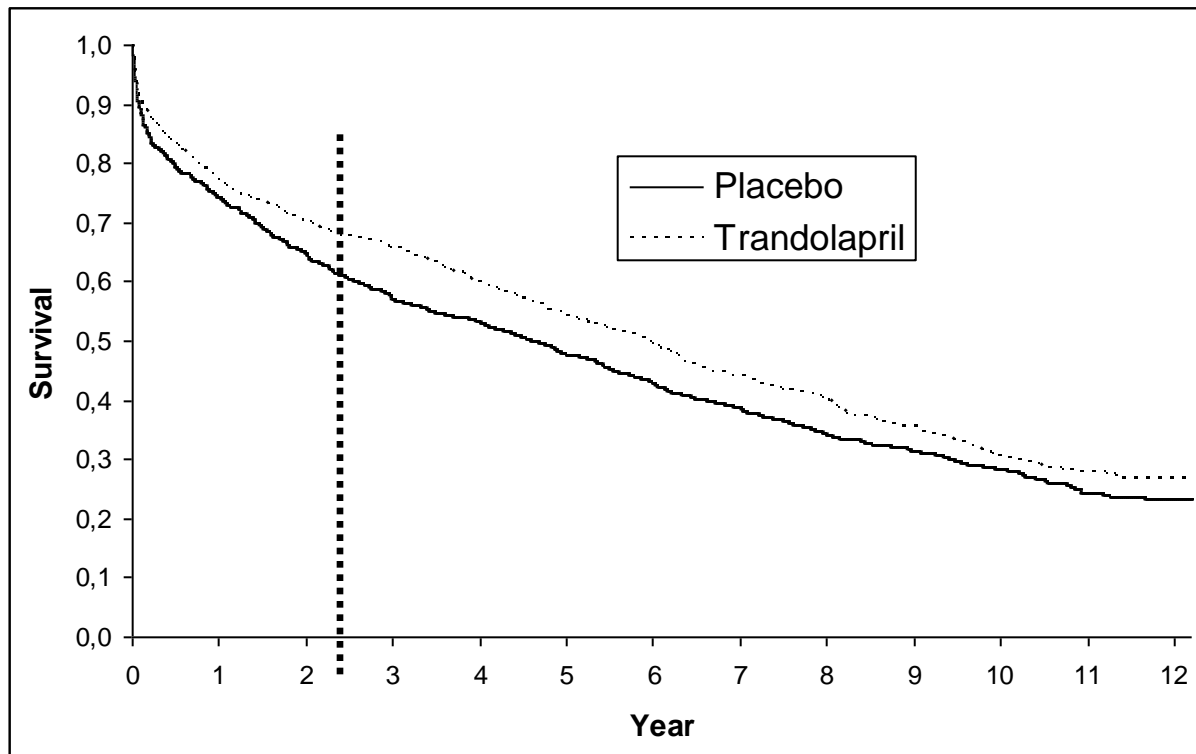
# Horizontale effektmål: Trandolapril (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme inhibitor) *versus* placebo



Eur Heart J 2007; 26: 145-52



# Vertikale effektmål



**Eur Heart J 2007; 26: 145-52**

# Vertikale effektmål

- Fanger andelen med og uden uønsket hændelse på et bestemt (specifikt) tidspunkt

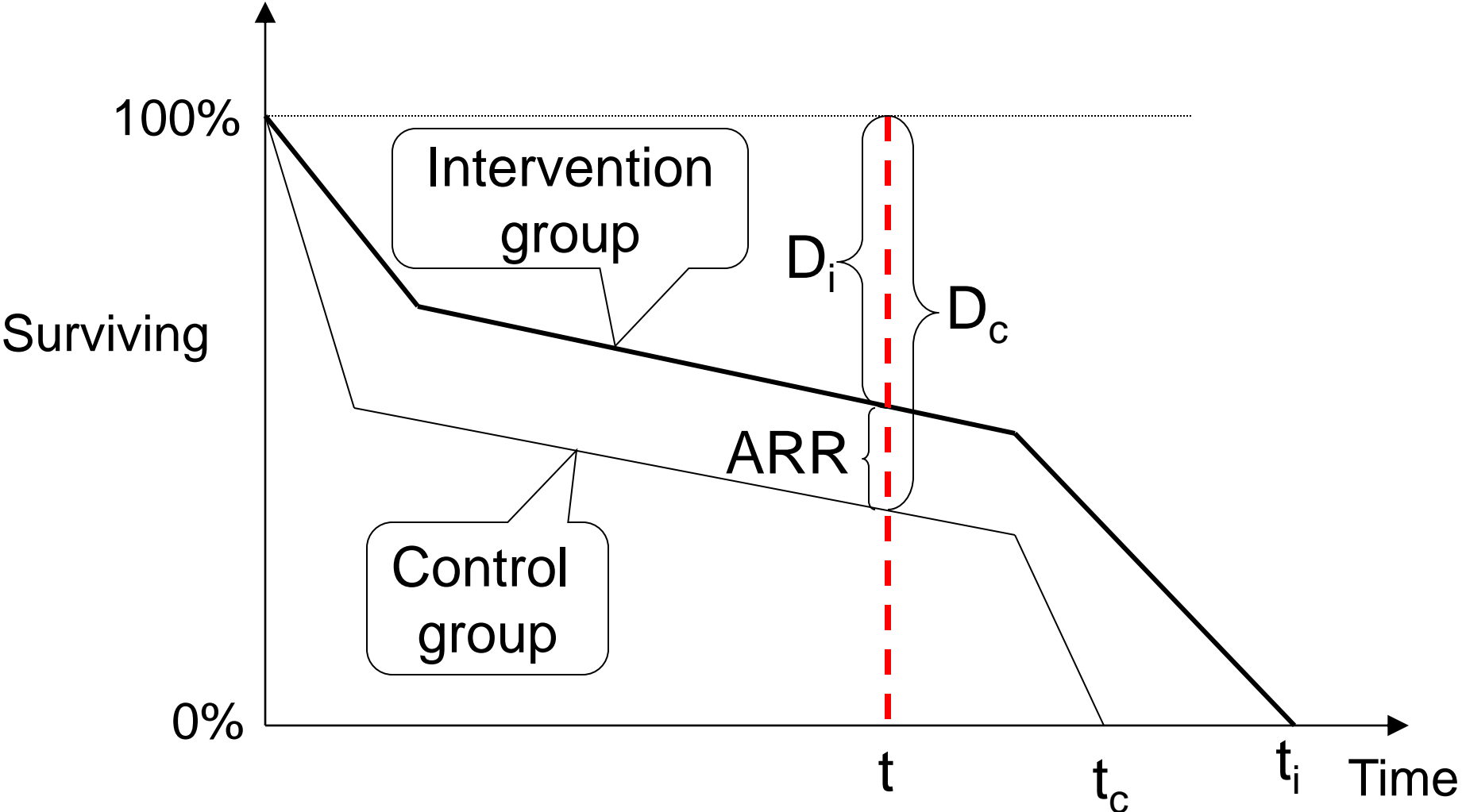
## **Pros**

- Behøver ikke vente til alle patienter har haft den uønskede hændelse

## **Cons**

- Opfanger ikke tid
- Varierer i tid og valg af tidspunkt er arbitrært

# Vertikale effektmål



# Vertikale effektmål

- Risiko for uønsket hændelse i kontrolgruppe:  $D_c$
- Risiko for uønsket hændelse i interventionsgruppe:  $D_i$
  
- Absolut risiko reduktion (ARR):  $D_c - D_i$
- Relativ risiko reduktion (RRR):  $(D_c - D_i) / D_c$
- NNT:  $1 / \text{ARR}$
- Odds ratio (OR):  $D_i(1 - D_c) / D_c(1 - D_i)$
-

# Vertikale effektmål

- 1000 i en kontrolgruppe: 20 døde
- 1000 i en interventionsgruppe: 10 døde
  
- Absolut risiko kontrolgruppe:  $20/1000 = 2,0\%$
- Absolut risiko interventionsgruppe:  $10/1000 = 1,0\%$
  
- ARR: Absolut risikoreduktion:  $2,0\% - 1,0\% = 1,0\%$
- NNT: Number-needed-to-treat:  $1/1,0\% = 100$
- RRR: Relativ risikoreduktion:  $1,0\%/2,0\% = 50\%$

# Calculating ARR and NNT

Example: in a control group of 200 people, 20 dies within 2 years. In the intervention group of 200 people, 18 dies within 2 years.

What is ARR and what is NNT?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ARR} &= 20/200 \times 100\% - 18/200 \times 100\% \\ &= 10\% - 9\% \\ &= 1\% \end{aligned}$$

NNT = 100 (in a group of 100 people, there is 1 less that dies within the 2 years)

# PEOPLE's (n=526) INTERPRETATION OF NNT

- 1 out of NNT benefits: 23%
- A small proportion benefits: 15%
- Most or all benefit: 13%
- Uncertain about the meaning: 43%

(osteoporosis intervention)

Christensen PM *et al*

# INFORMATION NEEDED – THE DELAY PARADIGM

- When will the event occur without intervention?  
(Event-free) survival
- How much is it – on average - delayed by the  
intervention?
- How is the delay distributed among patients?



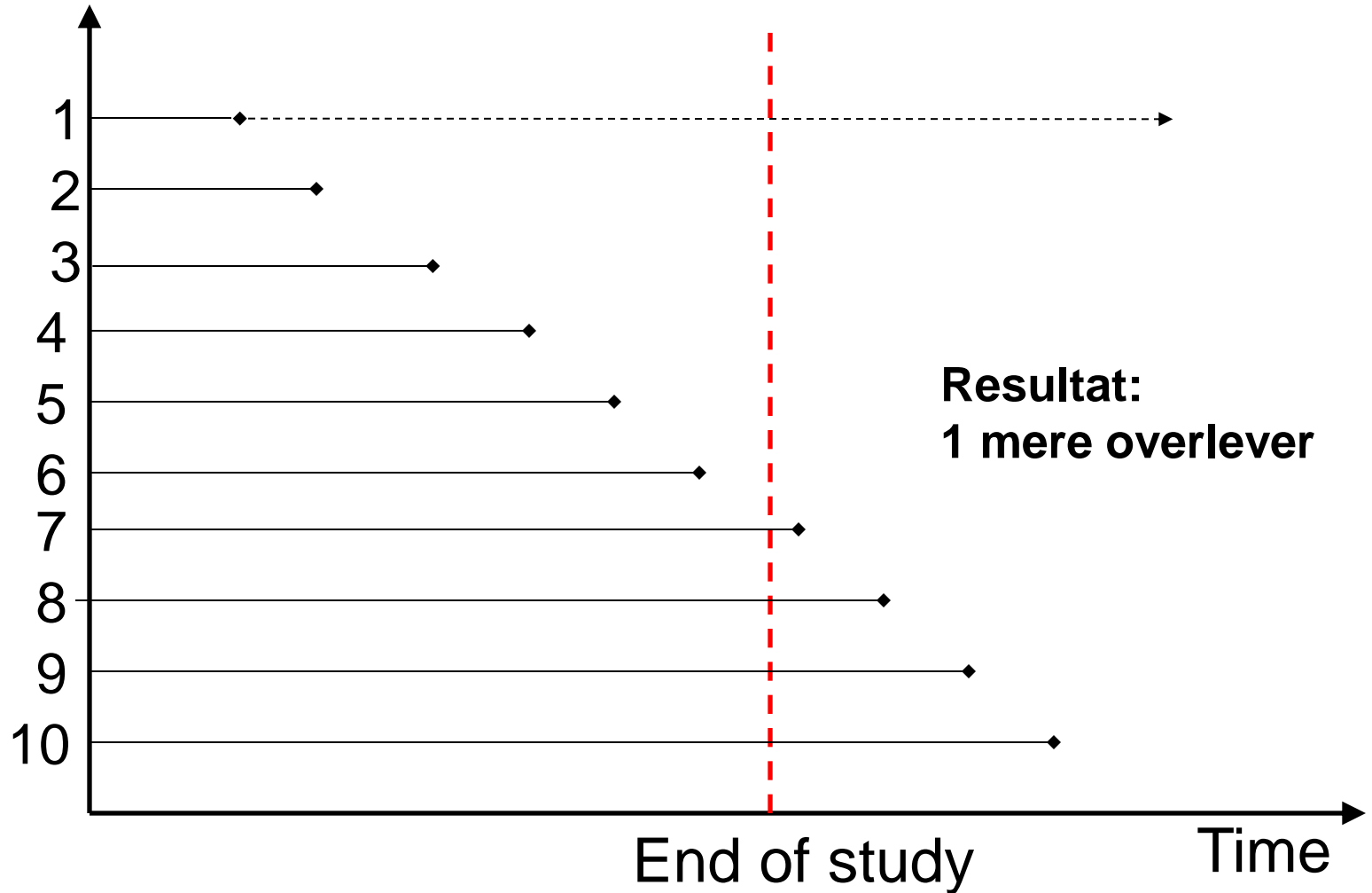
# Two paradigms for the understanding of chronic disease processes

Adverse events are the result of stochastic processes and can be totally avoided ("the prevention paradigm")

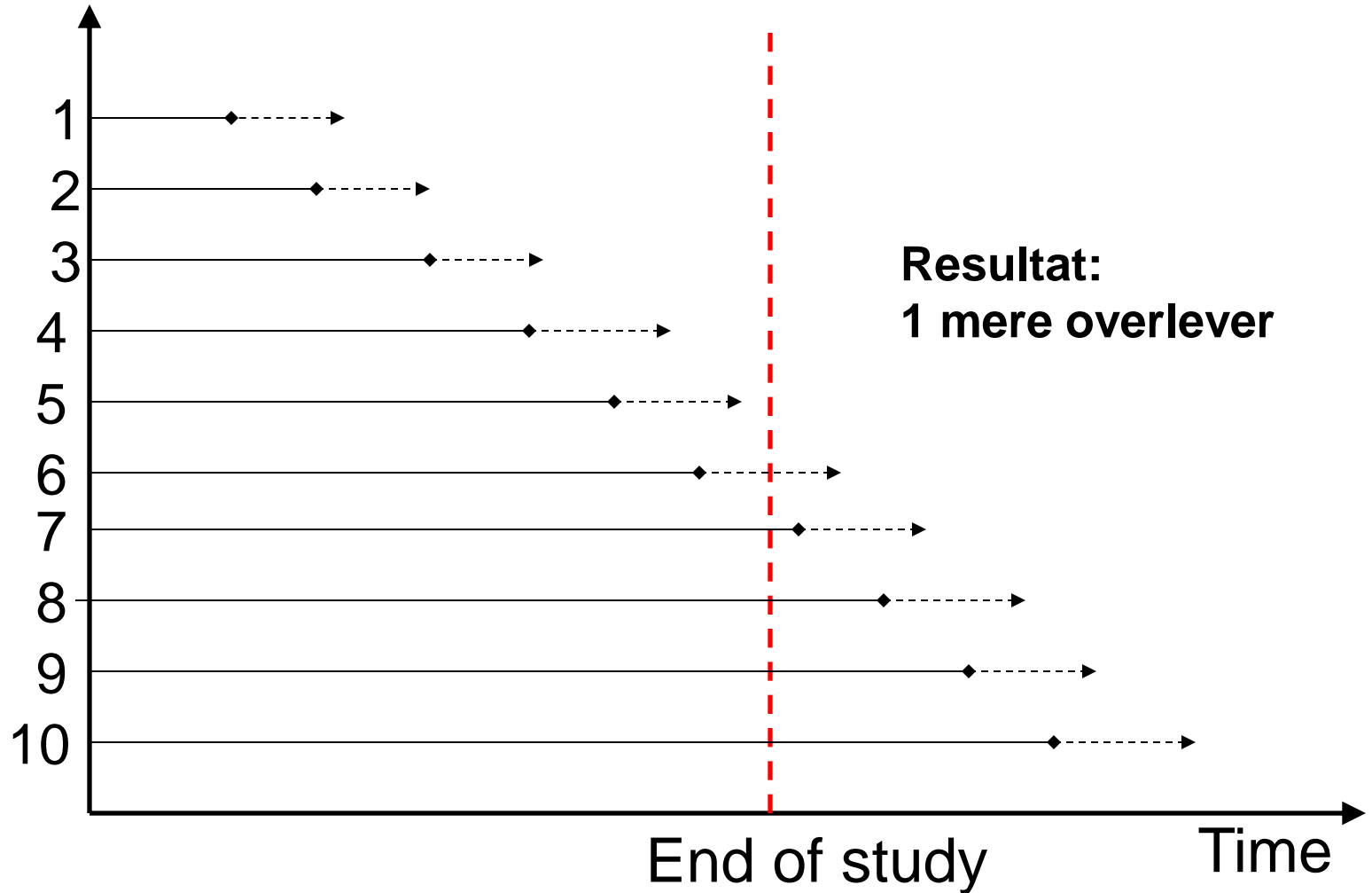
Adverse events are the results of deterministic processes, but they can be postponed by interventions ("the postponement paradigm")

**Small for all  
- or gambling for the prize**

# Effekttype: “lottogevinsten”



# Effekttype: “small for all”



# DISTRIBUTION OF THE BENEFIT

**All patients gain equal to the average ("small for all")**

Statin therapy induces wider coronary arteries in most patients (New Engl J Med 1990; 323: 1289-98)

Bisphosphonates improve BMD (bone mineral density) in most patients (Arthritis Rheum 1999; 42: 1246-54)

**A few patients achieve a big benefit ("gambling for the prize")**

Mammography screening

Others

# Risikokommunikation

## - forstår de hvad vi siger



“This is no use, Wanda. It’s like they say—  
we just don’t have lips.”

**”We are not made  
to understand  
probabilities”**

# Risikokommunikation

## Individ-niveau

- Et unikum
- Fx en patient

## Gruppe-niveau

- En gruppe med ensartet sygdomsbillede
- Fx en patientforening

## Befolkning

- En større gruppe af både syge og raske
- Fx oplysningskampagne

# Expected Utility Theory (- forventet nytte teori)

A normative theory about how to maximise desirable outcomes and minimise undesirable outcomes

(John von Neumann and Oscar Morgenstern: Theories of games and economic behaviour, 1944)

Based on axioms

Core elements: probability of outcomes (good or bad), value of these outcomes

Provoked a intense research on how people in practice make decisions

Documented again and again that people violate EUT when they are faced with decisions under uncertainty



# Avoiding all risks

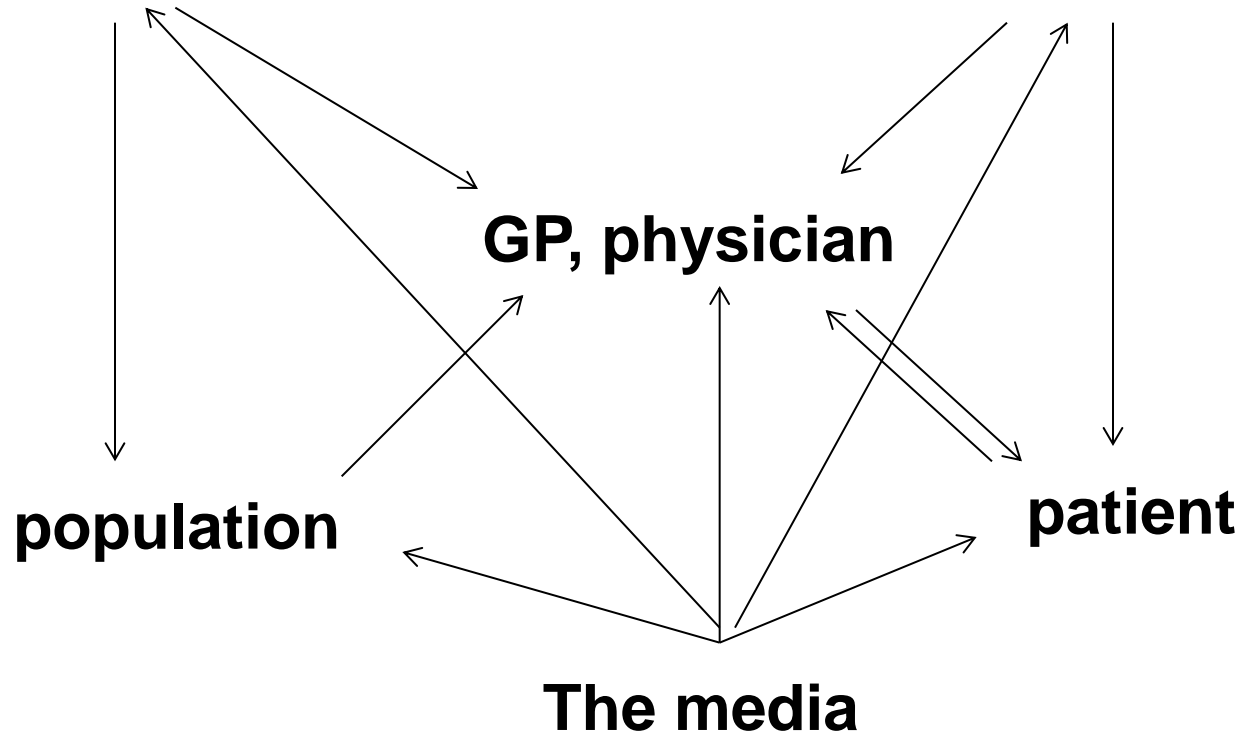


CARTOON BY MICHAEL MITTAG, [WWW.COOLRISK.COM](http://WWW.COOLRISK.COM)

# Medical Risk Communication

**Health authorities**

**Pharmaceutical company**



# Risk communication

Jesper's premises for good risk communication:

1. Comprehensible (forståeligt)
2. Trustworthy (troværdigt)
3. True/objective (sandt/objektivt)
4. Useful (anvendeligt)
5. Available (tilgængeligt)

# Risk communication

If everyone understands the information, what is the problem?

- 47% of the European population have low health literacy

People act on the perceived risk, which is not necessarily identical with the true risk (the aim of much risk communication is to generate agreement between true and perceived risk)

Campaigns and traditional risk communication are based on the assumption that people act rationally – this is often not the case!

Some risks are clearly overestimated, some are underestimated, which becomes important when people have to make choices

# A Rational Comparison of Risks



# Dead or alive

Patients with certain forms of cancer may have different treatment options and outcomes may be presented in different ways:

Radiation therapy:

1-year survival is 32%

Surgery:

68% are dead after 1 year

What would you prefer?

# Risk communication

Within the healthcare system, we often need to prioritize. We are now faced with two well-validated suggestions for preventive initiatives, but we are only able to find money for one of them.

1. To reduce mortality from infectious diseases with 25%
2. To reduce mortality from cardiovascular diseases with 2.5 %

What should be chosen?

What information is lacking?

<b>Causes of death</b>	<b>Number of deaths</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Infectious diseases (A00-B99)	<b>609</b>	1,4 %
Tumours (C00-D48)	10 723	25,2 %
Blood-related diseases (D50-D98)	114	0,3 %
Endocrinological diseases (E00-E90)	933	2,2 %
Psychiatric disease (F00-F99)	1 262	3,0 %
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-H95)	1 258	3,0 %
Cardiovascular diseases (I00-I99)	<b>16 623</b>	39,1 %
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	3 941	9,3 %
Gastrointestinal diseases (K00-K93)	1 304	3,1 %
Rheumatic diseases (M05-M06,M15-M19)	97	0,2 %
Genito-urinary diseases (N00-N99)	710	1,7 %
Diseases related to pregnancy and childbirth (O00-O99)	7	0,0 %
Perinatal diseases (P00-P96)	113	0,3 %
Malformation (Q00-Q99)	139	0,3 %
Undetermined diseases and symptoms (R00-R99)	2 024	4,8 %
Violent death (V01-Y89)	2 462	5,8 %
Other	231	0,5 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 550</b>	<b>100,0 %</b>



# Risk communication

Benefit:

1. Infectious diseases: 150 fewer deaths / year
2. Cardiovascular diseases: 400 fewer deaths / year

# MEASURES OF BENEFIT FROM RISK REDUCTIONS

- **1000 in a control group: 20 fatalities after 1 year**
- **1000 in a treatment group: 10 fatalities after 1 year**
  
- **Absolute risk control group:  $20/1000 = 2\%$**
- **Absolute risk treatment group:  $10/1000 = 1\%$**
  
- **ARR: Absolute risk reduction:  $2\% - 1\% = 1\%$**
- **RRR: Relative risk reduction:  $1\%/2\% = 50\%$**
  
- **Should I use ARR or RRR to inform my patient or GP?**
- **Or should I refrain from numbers and just recommend my patient to accept the suggested treatment?**

## MEASURES OF BENEFIT FROM RISK REDUCTIONS

- ARR: Absolut risikoreduktion:  $2,0\% - 1,0\% = 1,0\%$
  - NNT: Number-needed-to-treat:  $1/1,0\% = 100$
  - RRR: Relativ risikoreduktion:  $1,0\%/2,0\% = 50\%$
- Hvis vi behandler 100 patienter som dig, vil der efter 1 år være 99 i live i stedet for 98. Behandlingen betyder altså, at 1 mindre for hver 100 patienter dør, svarende til at risikoen halveres.
- BRUG SMÅ TAL – folk har rigtig svært ved at forholde sig til store tal
  - BRUG ABSOLUTTE TAL
  - HELLERE ET TILNÆRMET PÆNT TAL END SANDHEDEN MED 3 DECIMALER

# Relative Risks



”Osteo-arthritis of the hip is a condition that can affect people in their sixties. The disease is not life-threatening, but can cause serious pain. Total hip replacement reduces the pain permanently for 75% of the patients. If a county council has to choose between a heart treatment that extends life by two months, and total hip replacement, how should the council choose?”

# PRIORITIZE HIPS OR HEARTS?

	N	%
Prioritize heart disease	136	20
Prioritize hip replacement	441	65
Uncertain/do not know	98	25
Total	675	100

”Osteo-arthritis of the hip is a condition that can affect people in their sixties. The disease is not life-threatening, but can cause serious pain. Total hip replacement reduces the pain permanently for 75% of the patients. If a county council has to choose between a heart treatment that extends life by two months, and total hip replacement, how should the council choose?”

“Heart disease can be a serious disease among older people. A new pharmaceutical can extend the lives of such patients. How much should such a treatment extend life before you would consider it a life-saving treatment?”



# LIFE SAVING OR LIFE EXTENDING?

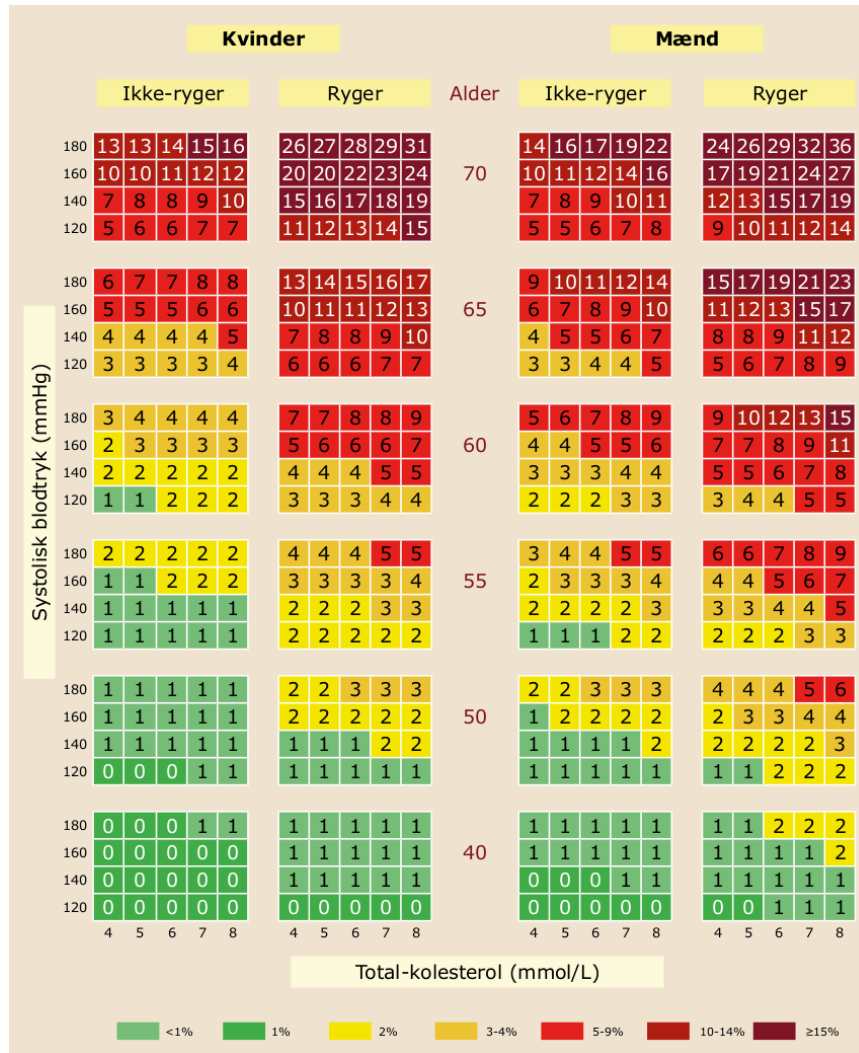
	N	%
1 week	37	5
3 weeks	6	1
3 months	34	5
6 months	64	9
12 months	134	20
2 years	109	16
4 years	199	29
Do not know	92	14
Total	675	100

# Risk communication

A premise of good risk communication is that the provider understands the information – e.g. the physician having to inform about the effect of some kind of prevention or a new drug.

SCORE-skema recalibreret efter danske mortalitetstal.

Absolut risiko for kardiovaskulær død indenfor 10 år afhængig af øvrige risikofaktorer.



# Risiko for CVD

Et eksempel:

En 60-årig mandlig ikke-ryger med SBT 160 mmHg og TK 6 mmol/l har en 10-års risiko for død af hjertekarsygdom på 10 %

Hvad betyder det?

A) Blandt 100 som ham er 90 i live i 2029 + 10 døde af CVD

# Risiko for CVD

Et eksempel:

En 60-årig mandlig ikke-ryger med SBT 160 mmHg og TK 6 mmol/l har en 10-års risiko for død af hjertekarsygdom på 10 %

Hvad betyder det?

- A) Blandt 100 som ham er 90 i live i 2029 + 10 døde af CVD
- B) Blandt 100 som ham er 80 i live i 2029 + 10 døde af CVD + 10 døde af andre årsager
- C) Blandt 100 som ham er 80 i live i 2029 + 2 døde af CVD + 18 døde af andre årsager

# ***Sygdomsspecifik dødelighed vs. død af alle årsager?***

Sygdomsspecifik dødelighed er effektmål i mange kliniske studier af lægemidlers effekt.

Sygdomsspecifik dødelighed anvendes også som risikomål i forbindelse med forebyggende tiltag som fx antihypertensiv behandling eller behandling med statiner.

Fra et patientperspektiv er chancen for at overleve eller komplementært hertil risiko for død af alle årsager mere relevant.

Ændringer i sygdomsspecifik dødelighed afspejler hvor effektivt lægemidlet er til behandling af en given sygdom.

Ændringer i risiko for død af alle årsager fortæller hvor nyttig behandlingen er for den enkelte patient.

# Er tal bedre end ord?

Personer der deltager i et screeningsprogram for forhøjet kolesterol kan have svært ved at forstå de abstrakte kolesteroltal. Det samme gælder et levertal.

Hvad betyder forhøjet – for slet ikke at tale om en forhøjet sænkning!

Men hos mange frembringer tallene alligevel tydelig reaktion

# Er tal bedre end ord?

Fordi tallene gør noget abstrakt til en konkret og målbar størrelse, og tallene indikerer, at man er en speciel person med et specielt problem.

Det er mine tal, det er mig det drejer sig om, jeg kan løbende se om 'mine' tal stiger eller falder

Men for nogle tal er en ændring på 5% af betydelig sundhedsmæssig konsekvens, medens andre kan midlertidig fordobles uden den store panik

Hvad er normalt?



# A good decision

The thinking is that patients make better decision if they are well informed.

- How much information is needed to make a good decision?
- Can we offer too much information?
- Who will know (and decide) what is relevant information and what is not?

# Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis

Kliniske beslutninger om initiering eller ændring af en behandlingsplan indebærer ofte en afvejning af forskellige konsekvenser

- Pille mod smerter, virker på 80%, 5% får mavesår
- Pille mod smerter, virker på 60%, ingen bivirkninger
- Plaster mod smerter, virker på 80%, 40% får eksem

Det er individuelt (præferencebestemt) hvad man anser for væsentligt og hvad man vægter tungest

# Vurdering af egen risiko/chance

Hvis 5-års overlevelsen er 40%, så vil hovedparten af patienterne tro de tilhører de 40%

80-85% af adspurgte bilister mener at de tilhører den mest trafiksikre halvdel af bilister.

# Your Heart Forecast

## risk communication using a visual aid

