General public and healthcare professionals' different attitudes towards lifesupport triage based on prognosis, life-expectancy, and life-stage

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Introduction

- COVID-19 has led to discussion about how to ethically allocate scarce medical resources, such as mechanical ventilators.
- Understanding community values is ethically and practically important for developing a scarce resource allocation framework acceptable to the community.
- Healthcare professionals and the general public's different experiences may influence triage beliefs.
- These differences may impact development of triage protocols and public engagement efforts.

Objectives

- 1. To compare healthcare professionals and the public's views on patients' likelihood of receiving life-support based on 4 different health factors.
- 2. To assess associated sociodemographic factors.

Methods

- Secondary analysis of UC-COVID study data.
- Recruited via community organizations and direct and social media messaging.
- Online volunteer sample of 1,971 adults; 1,148 completed responses were analyzed.
- Assessed factors associated with responses to each health factor in 4 multinomial logistic regression models that adjusted for sociodemographic factors.

Results

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

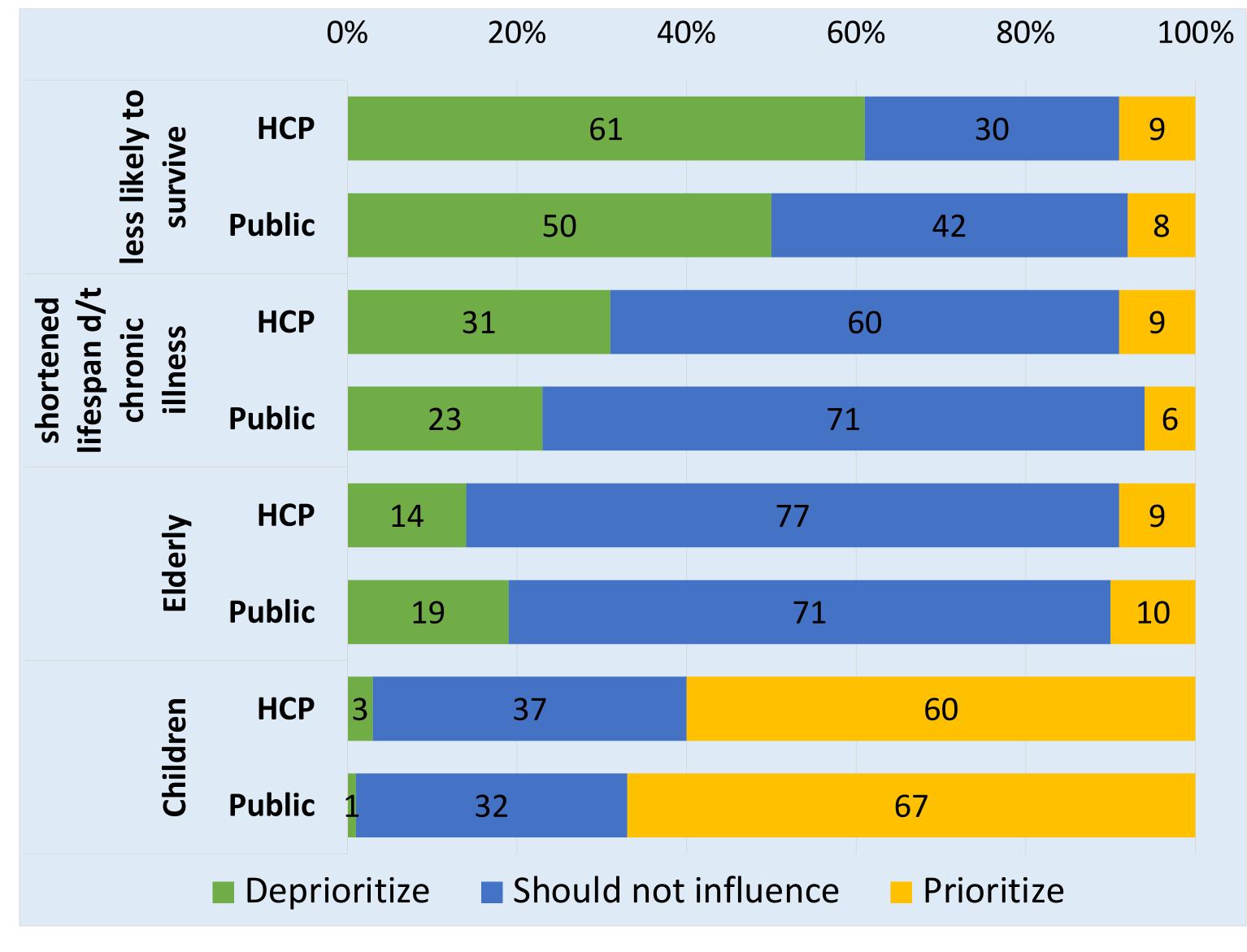
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haracteristic % of Respondents		
	N=1,148	
Healthcare provider	31	
Gender		
Female	74	
Male	25	
Other/PFNA	1	
Race		
Hispanic	9	
Black, non-His	3	
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-His	11	
AIAN/Other race, non-His	5	
White, non-His	73	
Education		
Some college or less	9	
Associate's or Bachelor's degree	39	
Master's degree or more	53	
Politics		
Pretty/more conservative	15	
In the middle	15	
Pretty/more liberal	66	
Not political	4	
Household Income ≥ 65,000	78	
Religion		
Christian	44	
Some other religion	20	
None, atheist, agnostic	35	
Experienced bias in past year	11	
#percent may not add to 100% due to rounding		
AIAN – American Indian/Alaska Native		

Table 2. Healthcare professionals relative risk of deprioritizing patients based on various health factors compared to the general public

Health factor	Relative risk Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
Deemed less likely to survive	2.09*	1.45-3.00
Have shorter expected lifespans due to chronic illness	2.03*	1.39-2.97
Patients who are elderly	0.59*	0.38-0.92
Patients who are children	2.23	0.67-7.43
* P<0.05 in multinomial logistic regression model		

Figure 1. General public and healthcare professionals'(HCP) adjusted attitudes towards triage based on different health factors

Multinomial logistic regression model for each health factor adjusted for respondent characteristics listed in Table 1, responses to four institutional trust questions, and responses to the three other health factor questions.



Discussion

- Healthcare professionals' and the general public views differed significantly for all criteria except for patients who are children.
- Healthcare professionals were more likely to deprioritize patients with low likelihood of survival and shortened life span due to chronic illness, but were less likely to deprioritize older patients.
- Future work should explore reasons underlying differences between healthcare professionals and the general public.

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