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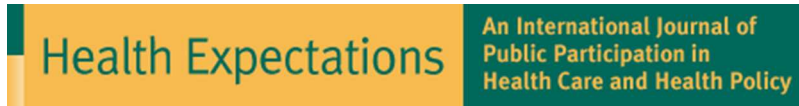
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PReSaFe: a model of barriers and facilitators to patients providing feedback on experiences of safety

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Keywords:	patient safety, patient reporting, qualitative research, patient experience

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Peer Review

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PReSaFe: a model of barriers and facilitators to patients providing feedback on experiences of safety

Running title: Patient feedback on safety

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For Peer Review

Abstract

Objective: The importance of involving patients in reporting on safety is increasingly recognised. Whilst studies have identified barriers to clinician incident reporting, few have explored barriers and facilitators to patient reporting of safety experiences. This paper explores patient perspectives on providing feedback on safety experiences.

Design/Participants: Patients ($n=28$) were invited to take part in semi-structured interviews when given a survey about their experiences of safety following hospital discharge. Transcripts were thematically analysed using NVivo10.

Setting: Patients were recruited from four hospitals in the UK.

Results: Three themes were identified as barriers and facilitators to patient involvement in providing feedback on their safety experiences. The first, *cognitive-cultural*, found that whilst safety was a priority for most, some felt the term was not relevant to them because safety was the 'default' position, and/or because safety could not be disentangled from the overall experience of care. The *structural-procedural* theme indicated that reporting was facilitated when patients saw the process as straightforward, but that disinclination or perceived inability to provide feedback was a barrier. Finally, *learning and change* illustrated that perception of the impact of feedback could facilitate or inhibit reporting.

Conclusions: When collecting patient feedback on experiences of safety, it is important to consider what may help or hinder this process, beyond the process alone. We present a staged model of prerequisite barriers and facilitators, and hypothesise that each stage needs to be achieved for patients to provide feedback on safety experiences. Implications for collecting meaningful data on patients' safety experiences are considered.

Key words: patient safety, patient reporting, qualitative research, patient experience

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3 **PReSaFe: a model of barriers and facilitators to patients providing feedback on**
4 **experiences of safety**
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8 **INTRODUCTION**
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10 Following highly publicised failings in patient care in the UK, increased importance is placed
11 on identifying and learning from patient safety incidents with the goal of safeguarding against
12 future deficiencies.^{1,2} One of the most commonly adopted mechanisms to identify patient
13 safety incidents is healthcare professional incident reporting.³ However, there are
14 shortcomings with this approach, including the culture of blame and resistance to excessive
15 administrative duties⁴ which can result in the under-reporting of patient safety incidents.^{5,6} In
16 conjunction with recent inquiries (e.g., *Freedom to Speak Up*⁷) there are growing calls for
17 patient involvement in safety reporting and learning processes. When willing and able, there
18 is ‘considerable scope’ for patients to play an active role in ensuring that their care is safe⁸ by
19 providing feedback⁹ through reporting incidents and/or evaluating safety experiences.
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35 Patient experience measures have been shown to provide meaningful information to
36 healthcare professionals regarding experiences of safety.⁸ Patients can be involved in safety
37 by speaking up at the point of care, making formal complaints, or providing feedback via
38 surveys.¹⁰ Research has also demonstrated positive associations between patient experience
39 measures and other outcome measures, such as patient adherence, clinical processes, and
40 safety culture.^{11,12} Significantly, patients can provide a different perspective on safety to
41 healthcare staff, which can inform approaches to managing safety and risk; patients can
42 recognise issues not seen or reported by staff¹³ and identify risks to which staff may have
43 become desensitised. A recent review of patient reporting on safety concluded that patients
44 can play a role as part of a larger ‘error detection jigsaw’ to improve quality and care.¹⁰
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3 However, there are many barriers to patients engaging with current reporting structures and
4 systems.¹⁰ Individuals may fear being branded as ‘difficult’ patients if they are seen as
5 questioning staff or their quality of care^{14,15} and thus may be reluctant to report safety
6 concerns. Patients may also adopt a ‘self-protection strategy’ by avoiding reporting safety
7 issues to staff who appear unresponsive, uninterested, or unapproachable.¹⁶ Such findings
8 underline the importance of providing explicit opportunities for patients to report safety
9 concerns and also serve to highlight safety as a process which is contingent on, and co-
10 produced by, the interactions and relationships between patients and healthcare
11 practitioners.¹⁷⁻¹⁹

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25 Through reporting safety incidents, patients could operate as an extra source of learning or
26 intelligence,²⁰ or ‘safety buffers’, within the healthcare system.²¹⁻²³ Previous findings
27 emphasise the necessity of understanding and addressing the barriers and facilitators to
28 engaging patients in safety reporting. Identified barriers include patients’ own illness severity
29 and cognitive characteristics, the relationship between the patient and the healthcare
30 practitioner, contextual factors, and the perception of being subordinate to medical
31 professionals.¹⁵

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43 Given the particularly high risk process of care transfers,²³⁻²⁷ this study recruited patients
44 who had been discharged from hospital to understand their perceptions and experiences of
45 safety in the context of their discharge and care transfer. Indeed, Coulter et al.²⁸ have recently
46 identified a clear need for further research on capturing patient experiences when
47 transitioning between organisations. The aim of this study was to examine the barriers and
48 facilitators to patients reporting on these safety experiences.
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METHODS

Data Collection

In total, 28 patients participated in the study; ten participants were female (36%) and 18 were male (64%). The mean age of participants was 68 (range 53-86). Patients were given an invitation letter to participate in a semi-structured interview after completing a safety survey,²⁹ which was handed out to them by healthcare staff upon discharge and completed once they had arrived at their next destination.²³ The safety survey was co-designed with patient representatives,²⁹ based on how patients perceive safety.²¹ Patient representatives were also consulted in designing the patient interview guide and contributed to the wider design and conduct of the study via an advisory group. Patients were recruited from four clinical areas (cardiac, care of older people, orthopaedics and stroke) using convenience sampling after expressing an interest in participating in an interview when returning the survey. Inclusion criteria for patients were that they were: able to give informed consent; aged 18 or over; and able to take part in an English language interview (one participant was interviewed with the help of an interpreter). Table 1 provides a description of the participants' survey responses and care transfers.

[Insert Table 1 about here]

Interview questions included a focus on barriers and enablers to providing useful feedback on their own safety within care transfers, and also included general health questions, general safety questions, and questions relating to their experience of care transfers. The researchers did not define 'safety' for patients; instead we were interested in their conceptualisations and understanding of the term, as well as its perceived relevance to them. The interview schedule

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3 was refined iteratively throughout data collection. The study received favourable ethical
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5 opinion from National Health Service (NHS) Research Ethics Committee (ref: 13/YH/0372)
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7 and R&D approval was obtained from the NHS Trusts taking part in the research.
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10 11 **Data Analysis**

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14 Interviews were transcribed verbatim, then coded and analysed using NVivo10 qualitative
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16 analysis software. Drawing on the approach outlined by Braun and Clarke,³⁰ all transcripts
17
18 were closely read and initial codes generated and recorded by [one author's initials removed
19
20 for review anonymisation]. After initial coding, codes were refined and combined into
21
22 overarching themes. The themes were refined and arranged into conceptual groupings. The
23
24 final codes and themes were discussed by all other members of the research team until
25
26 agreement was reached. The results were then presented to patient representatives and other
27
28 members of the advisory group and discussed before being finalised.
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32 33 34 **RESULTS**

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36 Interviews with participants identified three key themes related to patient involvement in
37
38 providing feedback on their safety experiences: *cognitive-cultural*, *structural-procedural* and
39
40 *learning and change*.
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43 44 **Cognitive-Cultural**

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46 This theme represents how patients' conceptualisations of safety could influence their safety-
47
48 reporting behaviour. Within this theme, some participants discussed the importance of safety,
49
50 whereas others felt it was not a concept relevant to them, and therefore not one they
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52 prioritised. The latter group had an assumption of safety as the 'default position' of care
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54 delivery, and many felt that safety could not be isolated as a concept and instead had to be
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56 understood within the context of the complete healthcare experience.
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3 *Perception that safety is important*
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5 Many participants reported that patient safety was a high priority for patients and staff, often
6
7 drawing on their personal experiences of feeling safe. This can be seen in the extract below:
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10 “Yeah, well safety is a priority isn’t it? Erm, well I always feel totally safe when I’m
11 in there. I feel safe when I’m in hospital.” [P980]
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13
14 The priority assigned to safety was further linked to patients’ psychological safety, suggesting
15 the importance of psycho-social safety, as demonstrated by Participant 1867; “Well I imagine
16 [safety] is high on [staff’s] list. It would help people to feel secure and get better you’re not
17 feeling stressed”. Psycho-social safety was also cited as important and relevant to patients’
18 individual episodes of care, and to promoting longer term recovery and psychological well-
19 being. In particular, it was seen as important to reduce stress whilst in an unfamiliar hospital
20 environment, as demonstrated by Participant 4300:
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30 “It was definitely emotional support that I needed [to feel safe] which is like just not
31 me, so it’s kind of completely out of character for me, so I didn’t even know what was
32 going on with my own emotions let alone what was going inside my body. So you
33 know that was a tough time, so yeah that was, that was good care and you know I felt
34 safe having them there, cos actually without them there I think I’d, well I don’t know
35 how I would have been.” [P4300]
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42 *Safety is not the patient’s priority*
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44 Other participants suggested that safety was not a priority for patients to think about. Many
45 assumed that their safety was guaranteed during their stay in hospital and their transfer home,
46 with trust placed in healthcare professionals within these clinical settings. For instance,
47 Participant 104 stated that, “there’s a question of safety to my mind, that doesn’t come into it
48 because I was in their hands...they were doing what they wanted, well they knew what they
49 were doing.”
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3 Whilst this perspective implied trust in healthcare staff and the healthcare system, it also
4 suggested that safety was not something patients could offer a view on. Specifically,
5 participants struggled distinguish the concept of safety from other aspects of care. Participant
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9
10 104 discusses safety as a “side issue” alongside other aspects of care: “you don’t go in there to
11 be safe, you go in there to be mended [...] Accommodation, transport, treatment, safety; that’s
12 what I’m trying to get at.” [P104]. Indeed, many patients took issue with the term ‘safety’,
13
14 because they felt it was inadequate to capture their full experiences of care. Participant 3319
15
16 considered the word ‘safety’ to be ambiguous within a context of having confidence (or trust)
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18 within healthcare staff. Conversely, for Participant 2494, safety was best understood as the
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20 receipt of satisfactory care and treatment.
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25 “I think this is quite ambiguous when you talk about safety I mean you perhaps
26 intended to be ambiguous like that but I would have thought that confidence was
27 perhaps a better word, do you have confidence in the nursing staff and in the doctors’
28 confidence in the people that are attending to you rather than safety because as I say
29 safety you kind of thing that you’re in peril whereas you need to have confidence that
30 are that you’re putting your life in their hands really.” [P3319]
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34 *Participant:* “You know because you are getting bad treatment, you’re getting bad
35 care and everything else, but you know, is that safe or unsafe you know?” [...] “It’s
36 not quite the right word, it’s not the appropriate word I think.”
37

38 *Interviewer:* “Not the appropriate word? Ok that’s interesting. Well what do you think
39 would be a more appropriate word?”
40

41 *Participant:* “Are you getting satisfactory care and treatment” [P2494]
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44 When such attitudes are held, it is unlikely that patients would be inclined to respond to
45 requests for their involvement in patient safety, for example by flagging up risks or
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47 completing feedback forms.
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Structural-Procedural

This theme consists of two sub-themes related to participants' attitudes towards the structures and processes of providing feedback. These were the *opportunity, means and ease* of providing feedback, and the *fear of reprisals* when doing so.

Opportunity, means, and ease

In order to provide feedback on their experiences of safety, participants noted that it was necessary for the process of doing so to be relatively easy and structured in a way to make it simple and straightforward to engage with. Specific examples related to surveys and feedback forms being brief, simple to answer, and having a clear format. Participant 4300 commented that if a survey was too long, they would likely not complete it:

“Smiley faces and sad faces and things like that, you know red faces, it looked simple it was easy it caught your eye it wasn't too wordy cos I think there's nothing worse than wordy surveys where you get half way through and you think you know what I can't be bothered.” [P4300]

Broader generalisations were also offered about how providing feedback can be an easy and trouble-free process, with patients stating that they could see no reason not to provide it. Participant 2593 felt that patients should feel comfortable providing immediate feedback to staff:

“I think patients should speak out more.... If patients are upset with how they are getting treated, they should be able to feel they can say something, there and then to whoever is looking after them.” [P2593]

Whilst some patients discussed the ease of providing feedback, others suggested ways in which the process was too difficult, and represented a barrier to providing feedback. Difficulties included the formatting, wording, and an unclear purpose for requesting the

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3 feedback. The latter was linked to conceptualisations of safety, as can be seen in the below
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5 extract:

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7 “Well I suppose it’s the job of the staff to look after you really, that’s the way I would
8 think of it. I mean, I shouldn’t really have to complain about my own safety at all.”
9 [P2450]
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13 Others suggested that the process of giving feedback was generally too difficult, for
14 themselves or other people. Reasons included tiredness, busyness, and a general disinclination
15 towards paperwork and surveys, particularly once patients were removed from the care
16 environment.
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23 *Participant:* “I think once you’ve got yourself well you can’t be bothered [to provide
24 feedback].”

25 *Interviewer:* “Yeah it’s kind of behind you?”

26 *Participant:* “Behind you, yeah.” [P3954]
27
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29 30 *Fear of reprisals*

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32 For some patients, a fear of reprisals from staff was also a barrier to providing feedback. Even
33 if the process was easy, some participants were dissuaded from providing feedback because
34 they thought they might subsequently be treated poorly by clinical staff. Participant 2593
35 summarised this perspective when considering whether other patients would provide feedback
36 on their safety experiences: “There are people in hospital that haven’t been looked after and
37 daren’t say anything because they’re frightened of reprisals.” Another patient told of an
38 experience where they felt they had been blamed for providing feedback that resulted in a
39 staff member losing their job:
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50 *Participant:* “You just get worst treatment [if you provide feedback].”

51 *Interviewer:* “Ok, so you think, if you felt something wasn’t safe and you said that,
52 you would then get treated [differently]?”

53 *Participant:* “Well I have been. When [I had] the problem, the epidural, I complained
54 because obviously I was in a lot of pain. The Sister used to get a lift into work with the
55 nurse that did it, she lost the job and so I got the blame, because she couldn’t get a lift
56 into work and everything. The treatment I got from her, on several visits and to stay at
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3 the hospital because I was always in the same ward. You just don't complain
4 anymore." [P1189]
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8 Even if patients did not themselves fear such reprisals, some told stories of others who did.
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10 However, it should be noted that there were participants who explicitly stated that they did not
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12 believe such reprisals should be a cause of concern.
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14 *Interviewer:* "Do you think that there would be anything that may stop patients from
15 wanting to give feedback?"

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17 *Participant:* "I don't think so, I can't see that if they had a problem with certain staff,
18 they would treat them any differently." [P1867]
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21 **Learning and Change**

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23 Regardless of what patients thought about the process of providing feedback, their views
24 about the effectiveness of their feedback in promoting improvement was a crucial factor
25
26 influencing whether they did so. Most of the participants felt that providing feedback to staff
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28 on the ward or to higher levels of governance would or could make a difference to safety in
29
30 the future, as highlighted by Participants 980 and 3408:
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35 "Feedback is helpful in order to improve safety. If you did not give an opinion then
36 they're not going to know what the patients want or what they didn't want" [P980]
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39 "You must give the right people feedback if there's any faults thrown up you can put
40 them right" [P3408]
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44 Those who expressed this view tended to be optimistic that staff wanted to do a good job, and
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46 that the right feedback would help them to do so and in turn create safer conditions, thus
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48 contributing to a capacity for quality improvement. Participant 4300 understood that patients
49
50 and staff can have different perspectives, meaning that patient feedback on safety was
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52 necessary to avoid a staff assumption of satisfactory care. Furthermore, Participant 1867
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54 asserted that there was a requirement for patients to play a role, even if "just" by providing
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56 feedback.
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3 “If you don’t get feedback you don’t know whether you’re doing a good job or a bad
4 job like in any walk of life. Like in my job you know if somebody doesn’t tell me I’m
5 doing a bad job then you think I’m doing a good job, because nobody goes out to
6 purposely do a bad job, and you know nurses don’t come onto the ward to purposely
7 make you feel unsafe and to make you feel vulnerable and to give you a bad service.
8 So they think they’re doing good but they don’t always see how you perceive it”
9 [P4300]
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13 “I suppose [patients can make a difference to safety], if they have a feedback system.
14 From work, they say everyone is legally responsible for safety. All the way from the
15 patients to the top registrar you know, I’m assuming that they all see they have a part
16 to play even if it’s just feedback.” [P1867]
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20 However, some interview participants were pessimistic about whether feedback would make a
21 difference to safety. Some gave examples of times when they had made complaints with no
22 clear outcomes; others spoke in more general terms, suggesting that feedback was ignored or
23 dismissed as a nuisance. In both cases, feedback was perceived to have been ignored when the
24 patients did not hear back from the staff members.
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32 “I’ve had lots of people in hospital and they tell me all this that’s going off and you
33 just think, nothing’s getting any better and I’ve complained several times and put
34 things in writing about different things, especially when my father was ill and you get
35 nowhere, you get nowhere.” [P2593]
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39 “You tell the nurse [about problems] and the nurse thinks you’re just being a bloody
40 nuisance and she trots off and does her thing and forgets all about it. As far as I know,
41 I mean she might, but I don’t know because you don’t get that feedback. There
42 certainly is or was a lack of communication generally.” [P395]
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44

45 **DISCUSSION**

46
47 This paper explored the barriers and facilitators to patients reporting their safety experiences,
48 in terms of three key themes: *cognitive-cultural*, *structural-procedural*, and *learning and*
49 *change*. Taken together, we argue that these themes form a staged model of barriers and
50 facilitators (Figure 1), where each stage has different implications. Within this model, we
51 hypothesise that each stage is a prerequisite for the next, and that all are required for patients
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3 to report on their experiences. For example, a patient may understand the concept of safety
4 (*cognitive-cultural*), and there may be no *structural-procedural* barriers in place, but if the
5 patient does not think that feedback will lead to *learning and change*, they will be less likely
6 to report their experiences.
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14 [Insert Figure 1 here]
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18 The first component, *Cognitive-Cultural*, relates to how patients conceptualised safety. Whilst
19 most participants understood that safety was a priority, some felt that patient safety was not of
20 relevance to patients. Where safety was deemed not relevant, patients reported that being safe
21 was an assumed default position, or that safety was something that had to be understood
22 within the context of the wider healthcare experience; thus, providing feedback on safety
23 relating to discharge and care transfers is perceived as being of little utility. This finding is
24 consistent with classic work by Hughes,³¹ who posited that the risk and responsibility for
25 complex and risky activities can be transferred to a specialist rather than taken on by the
26 individual themselves, if the specialist (i.e., the healthcare professional) was perceived as
27 trustworthy and competent. This may account for the patients considering safety the ‘default’
28 position. These ‘taken-for-granted’ safety structures, as described by Rhodes et al.,¹⁹ makes it
29 difficult for patients to isolate safety from other aspects of their care experience. This
30 difficulty in isolating particular elements of their experience was also reflected in participants’
31 tendency to discuss their care experience as a whole, so that when asked about specifically
32 about their experience of care transfers, they discussed aspects of their hospital stay,
33 apparently not viewing the transfer as a discrete part of their healthcare experience. Therefore,
34 it may not be appropriate to ask patients to reflect on certain aspects of their experience, when
35 they often consider the holistic experience, rather than a series of discrete stages.
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5 Patients' conceptualisations of safety as identified in the *Cognitive-Cultural* theme were
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7 different to standard academic understandings of safety, such as those proposed within
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9 Reason's model of safety,³ or the International Classification of Patient Safety.³²⁻³⁴ Whilst this
10
11 is consistent with previous research,^{13,19,35-38} it is important to highlight that this difference
12
13 formed a major barrier to patients providing feedback on their safety experiences, and raises
14
15 the question of whether we should be using the term 'safety' at all in materials aimed at
16
17 patients. One approach to addressing this is to reconceptualise 'safety' to incorporate patients'
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19 experiences. Another potentially complementary approach would be to develop models of
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21 health literacy to improve how patients understand the concept of safety. Health literacy work
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23 in patient safety has emphasised improving literacy amongst patients so that they are better
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25 able to participate in their healthcare,³⁹ for example through improving patients'
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27 understanding of their medications.⁴⁰ Such findings suggest that such improvements in
28
29 literacy may also improve patients' readiness to report on safety incidents or experiences.
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31 However, there are concerns that current reporting structures may undermine patients' trust in
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33 clinicians.¹⁰ Therefore, it would be necessary to consider means of managing this
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35 appropriately, to ensure patients understand the value of reporting and do not perceive
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37 reporting on safety as complaining or as attribution of blame, but rather as the co-construction
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39 of safety.
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47 The second component of the model, *Structural-Procedural*, was relevant to the process of
48
49 providing feedback, with facilitators including the opportunity, means, and ease of doing so.
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51 As suggested by the current study and previous literature,^{16,21,22} several barriers to patient
52
53 involvement and reporting on safety exist. For example, Doherty et al.,¹⁵ identified that using
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55 existing clinician incident report tools to collect patient feedback resulted in a low number of
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3 responses, partly as a result of being a confusing process. Further structural-procedural
4 barriers identified in our study included disinclination or inability to provide feedback and
5 fear of reprisals from staff; the latter resonates with a previous study, which identified
6 patients' fear of being branded as difficult or as a nuisance as a barrier to reporting.¹⁴ An
7 additional barrier that may result in patient disinclination to engage with reporting on safety
8 includes lack of access to information about how to report issues. This again points to value in
9 building health literacy among patients to address these barriers.
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21 Recent work has shown that a positive environment for communication and mutual respect
22 between healthcare professionals and patients can enable engagement and encourage patients
23 to adopt an active role in their care.⁴¹ Therefore, providing an *explicit* opportunity for patients
24 to provide feedback was considered a key enabler of patient reporting, which needs to be
25 simple to understand in order to be effective. Strategies to support and reassure patients and to
26 communicate the value of honest feedback may be required in order to ensure patients feel
27 comfortable reporting without fear of reprisal.⁴²
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38 The final component, *learning and change*, represents the effectiveness of feedback. The
39 perception that feedback has the potential to make a positive difference could facilitate patient
40 reporting; conversely, the perception that feedback would not make any difference could
41 inhibit patient reporting. Clear communication between healthcare professionals and patients
42 may reassure patients that any feedback will be considered and will have an impact in terms
43 of addressing concerns or issues. Previous research has highlighted the importance of
44 avoiding a 'black hole' of information reporting and effectively ensuring the safety feedback
45 loop is closed,⁴³ and this extends to patient complaints.⁴⁴ It has been highlighted that learning
46 and management systems are often de-coupled from frontline practice, which can further
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3 intensify the views of patients and staff that safety reporting does not lead to improvement.⁴
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5 Ensuring this feedback loop is closed and linking reporting mechanisms back to frontline staff
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7 and patients could help to address this issue and ensure that patient reporting is explicitly
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9 linked to quality and service improvement initiatives.²⁸ This process would allow reported
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11 incidents and vulnerabilities to be addressed in a timely fashion, and would promote trust in
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13 the reporting system by illustrating explicitly the positive effect that patient feedback can have
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15 on patient safety and quality improvement. Given that evidence indicates that patients differ
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17 from healthcare professionals in their perceptions and understanding of safety, patient
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19 feedback on safety experience can serve to act as an additional safety buffer against potential
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21 risks.^{13,28,35-38} Furthermore, this approach is consistent with the NHS England's Sign up to
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23 Safety Campaign, which commits staff to listening, learning and responding to feedback from
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25 patients and staff by constantly measuring and monitoring the safety of services.⁴⁵
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32 A key strength of this paper is that it offers a model for understanding the barriers and
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34 facilitators to patients providing feedback on their safety, offering a testable framework for
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36 future research as well as considerations for those planning and designing patient feedback
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38 mechanisms. However, the research is not without its limitations. Some patients being
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40 discharged may not have been capable of taking part in an interview if there was not a family
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42 member or carer to assist them. Furthermore, due to the difficulty amongst participants in
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44 unpicking and reporting on discrete aspects of their care, it was challenging to ensure that
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46 participants focused on their experiences of safety within their care transfer during
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48 interviews. Given these findings, key learning points from this research are the need to
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50 reconsider the use of the word 'safety' when asking patients to provide feedback on
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52 experiences, and to develop health literacy among patients such that they conceptualise it as
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54 an issue relevant to them, in which they can play an active and meaningful role.
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CONCLUSION

Patient interviews offered important information about patients' receptiveness to reporting their safety experiences. In order to provide feedback on safety experiences, it was necessary for patients to conceptualise safety as something important and relevant to them. Both the ease of the process of providing feedback and the perceived effectiveness of that feedback could result in patients being more or less likely to provide feedback. The PReSaFe model proposed in this paper operationalises barriers and facilitators to patients' reporting on their safety that we contend have relevance beyond the current work, by offering a testable framework for future work and potentially facilitating patient reporting on other experiences of care that are collected for quality improvement.

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Competing interests

The authors have no competing interests to declare.

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Tables and Figures

Table 1. Rich description of participant characteristics

Figure 1. PReSaFe model of barriers and facilitators to **P**atients **R**eporting **S**afety **F**eedback

For Peer Review

Table 1. Rich description of participant characteristics

Participant number	Gender	Age	Ethnicity
104	Male	83	English
462	Male	61	White
761	Male	80	White English
980	Female	55	White British
1189	Male	68	English
1867	Male	53	White English
2450	Male	56	White British
2494	Male	77	English
2590	Female	81	English
2593	Female	68	White English
3319	Male	86	British / English
3408	Male	80	English
3445	Female	56	British
3954	Male	82	White
4300	Male	54	White English
4679	Female	79	White British
5583	Male	59	British
5767	Female	80	White British
5853	Male	65	English
5945	Male	65	British
6227	Female	67	White British
6427	Female	54	British

6725	Female	65	White European
7701	Male	71	White British
8182	Male	62	White British
9748	Male	69	White British
11100	Female	56	White British
11597	Male	60	White British

For Peer Review

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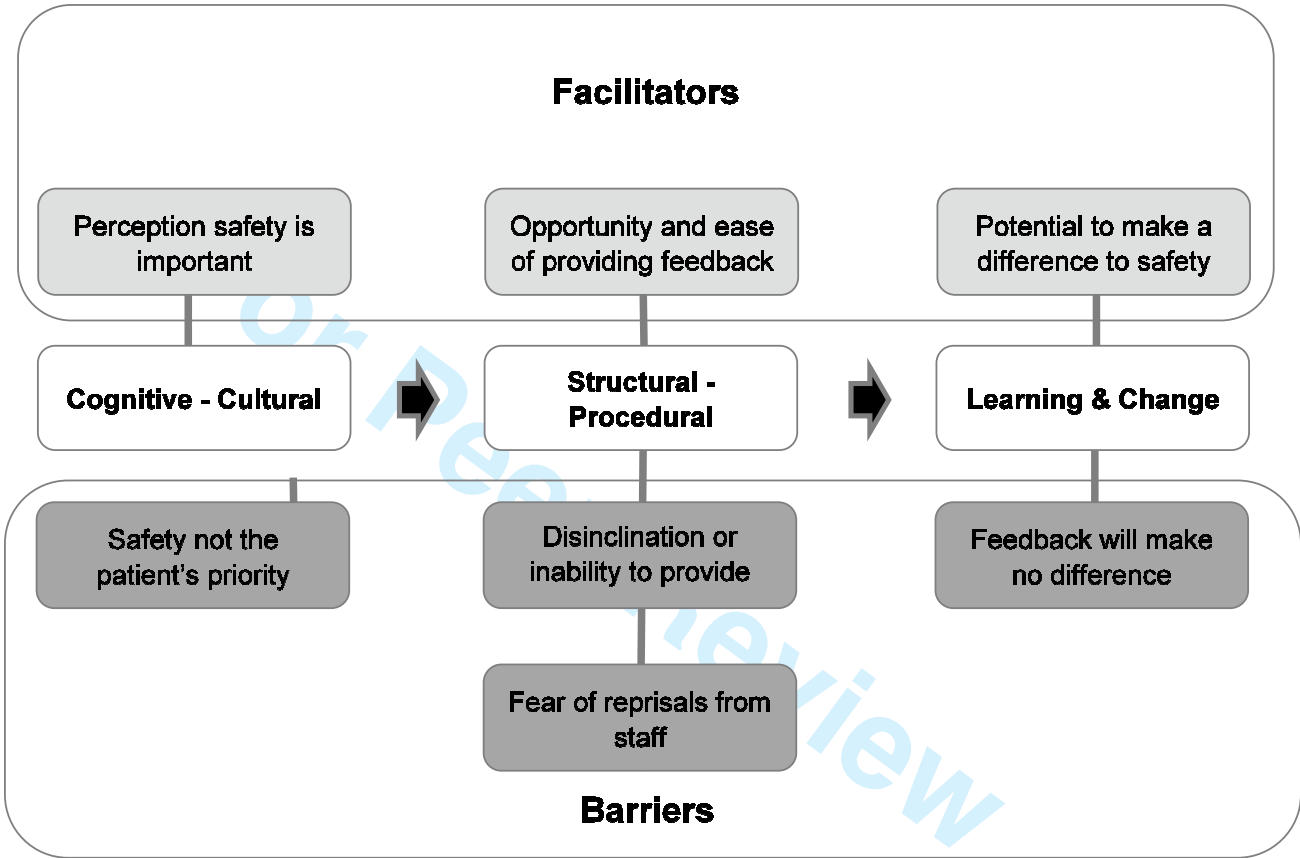


Figure 1. PRSaFe model of barriers and facilitators to Patients Reporting Safety Feedback

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PReSaFe: a model of barriers and facilitators to patients providing feedback on experiences of safety

Running title: Patient feedback on safety

Number of tables and figures: 1 table, 1 figure

Word count: 4,347 words (excluding abstract and references)

Word count of abstract: 250 words

For Peer Review

Abstract

Objective: The importance of involving patients in reporting on safety is increasingly recognised. Whilst studies have identified barriers to clinician incident reporting, few have explored barriers and facilitators to patient reporting of safety experiences. This paper explores patient perspectives on providing feedback on safety experiences.

Design/Participants: Patients ($n=28$) were invited to take part in semi-structured interviews when given a survey about their experiences of safety following hospital discharge. Transcripts were thematically analysed using NVivo10.

Setting: Patients were recruited from four hospitals in the UK.

Results: Three themes were identified as barriers and facilitators to patient involvement in providing feedback on their safety experiences. The first, *cognitive-cultural*, found that whilst safety was a priority for most, some felt the term was not relevant to them because safety was the 'default' position, and/or because safety could not be disentangled from the overall experience of care. The *structural-procedural* theme indicated that reporting was facilitated when patients saw the process as straightforward, but that disinclination or perceived inability to provide feedback was a barrier. Finally, *learning and change* illustrated that perception of the impact of feedback could facilitate or inhibit reporting.

Conclusions: When collecting patient feedback on experiences of safety, it is important to consider what may help or hinder this process, beyond the process alone. We present a staged model of prerequisite barriers and facilitators, and hypothesise that each stage needs to be achieved for patients to provide feedback on safety experiences. Implications for collecting meaningful data on patients' safety experiences are considered.

Key words: patient safety, patient reporting, qualitative research, patient experience

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3 **PReSaFe: a model of barriers and facilitators to patients providing feedback on**
4 **experiences of safety**
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8 **INTRODUCTION**
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10 Following highly publicised failings in patient care in the UK, increased importance is placed
11 on identifying and learning from patient safety incidents with the goal of safeguarding against
12 future deficiencies.^{1,2} One of the most commonly adopted mechanisms to identify patient
13 safety incidents is healthcare professional incident reporting.³ However, there are
14 shortcomings with this approach, including the culture of blame and resistance to excessive
15 administrative duties⁴ which can result in the under-reporting of patient safety incidents.^{5,6} In
16 conjunction with recent inquiries (e.g., *Freedom to Speak Up*⁷) there are growing calls for
17 patient involvement in safety reporting and learning processes. When willing and able, there
18 is ‘considerable scope’ for patients to play an active role in ensuring that their care is safe⁸ by
19 providing feedback⁹ through reporting incidents and/or evaluating safety experiences.
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35 Patient experience measures have been shown to provide meaningful information to
36 healthcare professionals regarding experiences of safety.⁸ Patients can be involved in safety
37 by speaking up at the point of care, making formal complaints, or providing feedback via
38 surveys.¹⁰ Research has also demonstrated positive associations between patient experience
39 measures and other outcome measures, such as patient adherence, clinical processes, and
40 safety culture.^{11,12} Significantly, patients can provide a different perspective on safety to
41 healthcare staff, which can inform approaches to managing safety and risk; patients can
42 recognise issues not seen or reported by staff¹³ and identify risks to which staff may have
43 become desensitised. A recent review of patient reporting on safety concluded that patients
44 can play a role as part of a larger ‘error detection jigsaw’ to improve quality and care.¹⁰
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3 However, there are many barriers to patients engaging with current reporting structures and
4 systems.¹⁰ Individuals may fear being branded as ‘difficult’ patients if they are seen as
5 questioning staff or their quality of care^{14,15} and thus may be reluctant to report safety
6 concerns. Patients may also adopt a ‘self-protection strategy’ by avoiding reporting safety
7 issues to staff who appear unresponsive, uninterested, or unapproachable.¹⁶ Such findings
8 underline the importance of providing explicit opportunities for patients to report safety
9 concerns and also serve to highlight safety as a process which is contingent on, and co-
10 produced by, the interactions and relationships between patients and healthcare
11 practitioners.¹⁷⁻¹⁹

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25 Through reporting safety incidents, patients could operate as an extra source of learning or
26 intelligence,²⁰ or ‘safety buffers’, within the healthcare system.²¹⁻²³ Previous findings
27 emphasise the necessity of understanding and addressing the barriers and facilitators to
28 engaging patients in safety reporting. Identified barriers include patients’ own illness severity
29 and cognitive characteristics, the relationship between the patient and the healthcare
30 practitioner, contextual factors, and the perception of being subordinate to medical
31 professionals.¹⁵

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43 Given the particularly high risk process of care transfers,²³⁻²⁷ this study recruited patients
44 who had been discharged from hospital to understand their perceptions and experiences of
45 safety in the context of their discharge and care transfer. Indeed, Coulter et al.²⁸ have recently
46 identified a clear need for further research on capturing patient experiences when
47 transitioning between organisations. The aim of this study was to examine the barriers and
48 facilitators to patients reporting on these safety experiences.
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METHODS

Data Collection

In total, 28 patients participated in the study; ten participants were female (36%) and 18 were male (64%). The mean age of participants was 68 (range 53-86). Patients were given an invitation letter to participate in a semi-structured interview after completing a safety survey,²⁹ which was handed out to them by healthcare staff upon discharge and completed once they had arrived at their next destination.²³ The safety survey was co-designed with patient representatives,²⁹ based on how patients perceive safety.²¹ Patient representatives were also consulted in designing the patient interview guide and contributed to the wider design and conduct of the study via an advisory group. Patients were recruited from four clinical areas (cardiac, care of older people, orthopaedics and stroke) using convenience sampling after expressing an interest in participating in an interview when returning the survey. Inclusion criteria for patients were that they were: able to give informed consent; aged 18 or over; and able to take part in an English language interview (one participant was interviewed with the help of an interpreter). Table 1 provides a description of the participants' survey responses and care transfers.

[Insert Table 1 about here]

Interview questions included a focus on barriers and enablers to providing useful feedback on their own safety within care transfers, and also included general health questions, general safety questions, and questions relating to their experience of care transfers. The researchers did not define 'safety' for patients; instead we were interested in their conceptualisations and understanding of the term, as well as its perceived relevance to them. The interview schedule

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3 was refined iteratively throughout data collection. The study received favourable ethical
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5 opinion from National Health Service (NHS) Research Ethics Committee (ref: 13/YH/0372)
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7 and R&D approval was obtained from the NHS Trusts taking part in the research.
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10 11 **Data Analysis**

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13 Interviews were transcribed verbatim, then coded and analysed using NVivo10 qualitative
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15 analysis software. Drawing on the approach outlined by Braun and Clarke,³⁰ all transcripts
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17 were closely read and initial codes generated and recorded by [one author's initials removed
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19 for review anonymisation]. After initial coding, codes were refined and combined into
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21 overarching themes. The themes were refined and arranged into conceptual groupings. The
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23 final codes and themes were discussed by all other members of the research team until
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25 agreement was reached. The results were then presented to patient representatives and other
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27 members of the advisory group and discussed before being finalised.
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34 **RESULTS**

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36 Interviews with participants identified three key themes related to patient involvement in
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38 providing feedback on their safety experiences: *cognitive-cultural*, *structural-procedural* and
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40 *learning and change*.
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44 **Cognitive-Cultural**

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46 This theme represents how patients' conceptualisations of safety could influence their safety-
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48 reporting behaviour. Within this theme, some participants discussed the importance of safety,
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50 whereas others felt it was not a concept relevant to them, and therefore not one they
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52 prioritised. The latter group had an assumption of safety as the 'default position' of care
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54 delivery, and many felt that safety could not be isolated as a concept and instead had to be
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56 understood within the context of the complete healthcare experience.
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3 *Perception that safety is important*
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5 Many participants reported that patient safety was a high priority for patients and staff, often
6
7 drawing on their personal experiences of feeling safe. This can be seen in the extract below:
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10 “Yeah, well safety is a priority isn’t it? Erm, well I always feel totally safe when I’m
11 in there. I feel safe when I’m in hospital.” [P980]
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14 The priority assigned to safety was further linked to patients’ psychological safety, suggesting
15 the importance of psycho-social safety, as demonstrated by Participant 1867; “Well I imagine
16 [safety] is high on [staff’s] list. It would help people to feel secure and get better you’re not
17 feeling stressed”. Psycho-social safety was also cited as important and relevant to patients’
18 individual episodes of care, and to promoting longer term recovery and psychological well-
19 being. In particular, it was seen as important to reduce stress whilst in an unfamiliar hospital
20 environment, as demonstrated by Participant 4300:
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30 “It was definitely emotional support that I needed [to feel safe] which is like just not
31 me, so it’s kind of completely out of character for me, so I didn’t even know what was
32 going on with my own emotions let alone what was going inside my body. So you
33 know that was a tough time, so yeah that was, that was good care and you know I felt
34 safe having them there, cos actually without them there I think I’d, well I don’t know
35 how I would have been.” [P4300]
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42 *Safety is not the patient’s priority*
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44 Other participants suggested that safety was not a priority for patients to think about. Many
45 assumed that their safety was guaranteed during their stay in hospital and their transfer home,
46 with trust placed in healthcare professionals within these clinical settings. For instance,
47 Participant 104 stated that, “there’s a question of safety to my mind, that doesn’t come into it
48 because I was in their hands...they were doing what they wanted, well they knew what they
49 were doing.”
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3 Whilst this perspective implied trust in healthcare staff and the healthcare system, it also
4 suggested that safety was not something patients could offer a view on. Specifically,
5 participants struggled distinguish the concept of safety from other aspects of care. Participant
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10 104 discusses safety as a “side issue” alongside other aspects of care: “you don’t go in there to
11 be safe, you go in there to be mended [...] Accommodation, transport, treatment, safety; that’s
12 what I’m trying to get at.” [P104]. Indeed, many patients took issue with the term ‘safety’,
13
14 because they felt it was inadequate to capture their full experiences of care. Participant 3319
15
16 considered the word ‘safety’ to be ambiguous within a context of having confidence (or trust)
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18 within healthcare staff. Conversely, for Participant 2494, safety was best understood as the
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20 receipt of satisfactory care and treatment.
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25 “I think this is quite ambiguous when you talk about safety I mean you perhaps
26 intended to be ambiguous like that but I would have thought that confidence was
27 perhaps a better word, do you have confidence in the nursing staff and in the doctors’
28 confidence in the people that are attending to you rather than safety because as I say
29 safety you kind of thing that you’re in peril whereas you need to have confidence that
30 are that you’re putting your life in their hands really.” [P3319]
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34 *Participant:* “You know because you are getting bad treatment, you’re getting bad
35 care and everything else, but you know, is that safe or unsafe you know?” [...] “It’s
36 not quite the right word, it’s not the appropriate word I think.”
37

38 *Interviewer:* “Not the appropriate word? Ok that’s interesting. Well what do you think
39 would be a more appropriate word?”
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41 *Participant:* “Are you getting satisfactory care and treatment” [P2494]
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44 When such attitudes are held, it is unlikely that patients would be inclined to respond to
45 requests for their involvement in patient safety, for example by flagging up risks or
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47 completing feedback forms.
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Structural-Procedural

This theme consists of two sub-themes related to participants' attitudes towards the structures and processes of providing feedback. These were the *opportunity, means and ease* of providing feedback, and the *fear of reprisals* when doing so.

Opportunity, means, and ease

In order to provide feedback on their experiences of safety, participants noted that it was necessary for the process of doing so to be relatively easy and structured in a way to make it simple and straightforward to engage with. Specific examples related to surveys and feedback forms being brief, simple to answer, and having a clear format. Participant 4300 commented that if a survey was too long, they would likely not complete it:

“Smiley faces and sad faces and things like that, you know red faces, it looked simple it was easy it caught your eye it wasn't too wordy cos I think there's nothing worse than wordy surveys where you get half way through and you think you know what I can't be bothered.” [P4300]

Broader generalisations were also offered about how providing feedback can be an easy and trouble-free process, with patients stating that they could see no reason not to provide it. Participant 2593 felt that patients should feel comfortable providing immediate feedback to staff:

“I think patients should speak out more.... If patients are upset with how they are getting treated, they should be able to feel they can say something, there and then to whoever is looking after them.” [P2593]

Whilst some patients discussed the ease of providing feedback, others suggested ways in which the process was too difficult, and represented a barrier to providing feedback. Difficulties included the formatting, wording, and an unclear purpose for requesting the

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3 feedback. The latter was linked to conceptualisations of safety, as can be seen in the below
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5 extract:

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7 “Well I suppose it’s the job of the staff to look after you really, that’s the way I would
8 think of it. I mean, I shouldn’t really have to complain about my own safety at all.”
9 [P2450]
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13 Others suggested that the process of giving feedback was generally too difficult, for
14 themselves or other people. Reasons included tiredness, busyness, and a general disinclination
15 towards paperwork and surveys, particularly once patients were removed from the care
16 environment.
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23 *Participant:* “I think once you’ve got yourself well you can’t be bothered [to provide
24 feedback].”

25 *Interviewer:* “Yeah it’s kind of behind you?”

26 *Participant:* “Behind you, yeah.” [P3954]
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30 *Fear of reprisals*

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32 For some patients, a fear of reprisals from staff was also a barrier to providing feedback. Even
33 if the process was easy, some participants were dissuaded from providing feedback because
34 they thought they might subsequently be treated poorly by clinical staff. Participant 2593
35 summarised this perspective when considering whether other patients would provide feedback
36 on their safety experiences: “There are people in hospital that haven’t been looked after and
37 daren’t say anything because they’re frightened of reprisals.” Another patient told of an
38 experience where they felt they had been blamed for providing feedback that resulted in a
39 staff member losing their job:
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49 *Participant:* “You just get worst treatment [if you provide feedback].”

50 *Interviewer:* “Ok, so you think, if you felt something wasn’t safe and you said that,
51 you would then get treated [differently]?”

52 *Participant:* “Well I have been. When [I had] the problem, the epidural, I complained
53 because obviously I was in a lot of pain. The Sister used to get a lift into work with the
54 nurse that did it, she lost the job and so I got the blame, because she couldn’t get a lift
55 into work and everything. The treatment I got from her, on several visits and to stay at
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3 the hospital because I was always in the same ward. You just don't complain
4 anymore." [P1189]
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7 Even if patients did not themselves fear such reprisals, some told stories of others who did.

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9 However, it should be noted that there were participants who explicitly stated that they did not
10 believe such reprisals should be a cause of concern.
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14 *Interviewer:* "Do you think that there would be anything that may stop patients from
15 wanting to give feedback?"
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17 *Participant:* "I don't think so, I can't see that if they had a problem with certain staff,
18 they would treat them any differently." [P1867]
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21 **Learning and Change**

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23 Regardless of what patients thought about the process of providing feedback, their views
24 about the effectiveness of their feedback in promoting improvement was a crucial factor
25 influencing whether they did so. Most of the participants felt that providing feedback to staff
26 on the ward or to higher levels of governance would or could make a difference to safety in
27 the future, as highlighted by Participants 980 and 3408:
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35 "Feedback is helpful in order to improve safety. If you did not give an opinion then
36 they're not going to know what the patients want or what they didn't want" [P980]
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39 "You must give the right people feedback if there's any faults thrown up you can put
40 them right" [P3408]
41
42

43 Those who expressed this view tended to be optimistic that staff wanted to do a good job, and
44 that the right feedback would help them to do so and in turn create safer conditions, thus
45 contributing to a capacity for quality improvement. Participant 4300 understood that patients
46 and staff can have different perspectives, meaning that patient feedback on safety was
47 necessary to avoid a staff assumption of satisfactory care. Furthermore, Participant 1867
48 asserted that there was a requirement for patients to play a role, even if "just" by providing
49 feedback.
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3 “If you don’t get feedback you don’t know whether you’re doing a good job or a bad
4 job like in any walk of life. Like in my job you know if somebody doesn’t tell me I’m
5 doing a bad job then you think I’m doing a good job, because nobody goes out to
6 purposely do a bad job, and you know nurses don’t come onto the ward to purposely
7 make you feel unsafe and to make you feel vulnerable and to give you a bad service.
8 So they think they’re doing good but they don’t always see how you perceive it”
9 [P4300]
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13 “I suppose [patients can make a difference to safety], if they have a feedback system.
14 From work, they say everyone is legally responsible for safety. All the way from the
15 patients to the top registrar you know, I’m assuming that they all see they have a part
16 to play even if it’s just feedback.” [P1867]
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19
20 However, some interview participants were pessimistic about whether feedback would make a
21 difference to safety. Some gave examples of times when they had made complaints with no
22 clear outcomes; others spoke in more general terms, suggesting that feedback was ignored or
23 dismissed as a nuisance. In both cases, feedback was perceived to have been ignored when the
24 patients did not hear back from the staff members.
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32 “I’ve had lots of people in hospital and they tell me all this that’s going off and you
33 just think, nothing’s getting any better and I’ve complained several times and put
34 things in writing about different things, especially when my father was ill and you get
35 nowhere, you get nowhere.” [P2593]
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39 “You tell the nurse [about problems] and the nurse thinks you’re just being a bloody
40 nuisance and she trots off and does her thing and forgets all about it. As far as I know,
41 I mean she might, but I don’t know because you don’t get that feedback. There
42 certainly is or was a lack of communication generally.” [P395]
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45 **DISCUSSION**

46
47 This paper explored the barriers and facilitators to patients reporting their safety experiences,
48 in terms of three key themes: *cognitive-cultural*, *structural-procedural*, and *learning and*
49 *change*. Taken together, we argue that these themes form a staged model of barriers and
50 facilitators (Figure 1), where each stage has different implications. Within this model, we
51 hypothesise that each stage is a prerequisite for the next, and that all are required for patients
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3 to report on their experiences. For example, a patient may understand the concept of safety
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5 (*cognitive-cultural*), and there may be no *structural-procedural* barriers in place, but if the
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7 patient does not think that feedback will lead to *learning and change*, they will be less likely
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9 to report their experiences.
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14 [Insert Figure 1 here]
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19 The first component, *Cognitive-Cultural*, relates to how patients conceptualised safety. Whilst
20
21 most participants understood that safety was a priority, some felt that patient safety was not of
22
23 relevance to patients. Where safety was deemed not relevant, patients reported that being safe
24
25 was an assumed default position, or that safety was something that had to be understood
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27 within the context of the wider healthcare experience; thus, providing feedback on safety
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29 relating to discharge and care transfers is perceived as being of little utility. This finding is
30
31 consistent with classic work by Hughes,³¹ who posited that the risk and responsibility for
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33 complex and risky activities can be transferred to a specialist rather than taken on by the
34
35 individual themselves, if the specialist (i.e., the healthcare professional) was perceived as
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37 trustworthy and competent. This may account for the patients considering safety the ‘default’
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39 position. These ‘taken-for-granted’ safety structures, as described by Rhodes et al.,¹⁹ makes it
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41 difficult for patients to isolate safety from other aspects of their care experience. This
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43 difficulty in isolating particular elements of their experience was also reflected in participants’
44
45 tendency to discuss their care experience as a whole, so that when asked about specifically
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47 about their experience of care transfers, they discussed aspects of their hospital stay,
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49 apparently not viewing the transfer as a discrete part of their healthcare experience. Therefore,
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51 it may not be appropriate to ask patients to reflect on certain aspects of their experience, when
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53 they often consider the holistic experience, rather than a series of discrete stages.
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5 Patients' conceptualisations of safety as identified in the *Cognitive-Cultural* theme were
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7 different to standard academic understandings of safety, such as those proposed within
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9 Reason's model of safety,³ or the International Classification of Patient Safety.³²⁻³⁴ Whilst this
10
11 is consistent with previous research,^{13,19,35-38} it is important to highlight that this difference
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13 formed a major barrier to patients providing feedback on their safety experiences, and raises
14
15 the question of whether we should be using the term 'safety' at all in materials aimed at
16
17 patients. One approach to addressing this is to reconceptualise 'safety' to incorporate patients'
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19 experiences. Another potentially complementary approach would be to develop models of
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21 health literacy to improve how patients understand the concept of safety. Health literacy work
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23 in patient safety has emphasised improving literacy amongst patients so that they are better
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25 able to participate in their healthcare,³⁹ for example through improving patients'
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27 understanding of their medications.⁴⁰ Such findings suggest that such improvements in
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29 literacy may also improve patients' readiness to report on safety incidents or experiences.
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31 However, there are concerns that current reporting structures may undermine patients' trust in
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33 clinicians.¹⁰ Therefore, it would be necessary to consider means of managing this
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35 appropriately, to ensure patients understand the value of reporting and do not perceive
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37 reporting on safety as complaining or as attribution of blame, but rather as the co-construction
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39 of safety.
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47 The second component of the model, *Structural-Procedural*, was relevant to the process of
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49 providing feedback, with facilitators including the opportunity, means, and ease of doing so.
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51 As suggested by the current study and previous literature,^{16,21,22} several barriers to patient
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53 involvement and reporting on safety exist. For example, Doherty et al.,¹⁵ identified that using
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55 existing clinician incident report tools to collect patient feedback resulted in a low number of
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3 responses, partly as a result of being a confusing process. Further structural-procedural
4 barriers identified in our study included disinclination or inability to provide feedback and
5 fear of reprisals from staff; the latter resonates with a previous study, which identified
6 patients' fear of being branded as difficult or as a nuisance as a barrier to reporting.¹⁴ An
7 additional barrier that may result in patient disinclination to engage with reporting on safety
8 includes lack of access to information about how to report issues. This again points to value in
9 building health literacy among patients to address these barriers.
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21 Recent work has shown that a positive environment for communication and mutual respect
22 between healthcare professionals and patients can enable engagement and encourage patients
23 to adopt an active role in their care.⁴¹ Therefore, providing an *explicit* opportunity for patients
24 to provide feedback was considered a key enabler of patient reporting, which needs to be
25 simple to understand in order to be effective. Strategies to support and reassure patients and to
26 communicate the value of honest feedback may be required in order to ensure patients feel
27 comfortable reporting without fear of reprisal.⁴²
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38 The final component, *learning and change*, represents the effectiveness of feedback. The
39 perception that feedback has the potential to make a positive difference could facilitate patient
40 reporting; conversely, the perception that feedback would not make any difference could
41 inhibit patient reporting. Clear communication between healthcare professionals and patients
42 may reassure patients that any feedback will be considered and will have an impact in terms
43 of addressing concerns or issues. Previous research has highlighted the importance of
44 avoiding a 'black hole' of information reporting and effectively ensuring the safety feedback
45 loop is closed,⁴³ and this extends to patient complaints.⁴⁴ It has been highlighted that learning
46 and management systems are often de-coupled from frontline practice, which can further
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3 intensify the views of patients and staff that safety reporting does not lead to improvement.⁴
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5 Ensuring this feedback loop is closed and linking reporting mechanisms back to frontline staff
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7 and patients could help to address this issue and ensure that patient reporting is explicitly
8
9 linked to quality and service improvement initiatives.²⁸ This process would allow reported
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11 incidents and vulnerabilities to be addressed in a timely fashion, and would promote trust in
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13 the reporting system by illustrating explicitly the positive effect that patient feedback can have
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15 on patient safety and quality improvement. Given that evidence indicates that patients differ
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17 from healthcare professionals in their perceptions and understanding of safety, patient
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19 feedback on safety experience can serve to act as an additional safety buffer against potential
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21 risks.^{13,28,35-38} Furthermore, this approach is consistent with the NHS England's Sign up to
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23 Safety Campaign, which commits staff to listening, learning and responding to feedback from
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25 patients and staff by constantly measuring and monitoring the safety of services.⁴⁵
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32 A key strength of this paper is that it offers a model for understanding the barriers and
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34 facilitators to patients providing feedback on their safety, offering a testable framework for
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36 future research as well as considerations for those planning and designing patient feedback
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38 mechanisms. However, the research is not without its limitations. Some patients being
39
40 discharged may not have been capable of taking part in an interview if there was not a family
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42 member or carer to assist them. Furthermore, due to the difficulty amongst participants in
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44 unpicking and reporting on discrete aspects of their care, it was challenging to ensure that
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46 participants focused on their experiences of safety within their care transfer during
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48 interviews. Given these findings, key learning points from this research are the need to
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50 reconsider the use of the word 'safety' when asking patients to provide feedback on
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52 experiences, and to develop health literacy among patients such that they conceptualise it as
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54 an issue relevant to them, in which they can play an active and meaningful role.
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CONCLUSION

Patient interviews offered important information about patients' receptiveness to reporting their safety experiences. In order to provide feedback on safety experiences, it was necessary for patients to conceptualise safety as something important and relevant to them. Both the ease of the process of providing feedback and the perceived effectiveness of that feedback could result in patients being more or less likely to provide feedback. The PReSaFe model proposed in this paper operationalises barriers and facilitators to patients' reporting on their safety that we contend have relevance beyond the current work, by offering a testable framework for future work and potentially facilitating patient reporting on other experiences of care that are collected for quality improvement.

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Competing interests

The authors have no competing interests to declare.

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Tables and Figures

Table 1. Rich description of participant characteristics

Figure 1. PReSaFe model of barriers and facilitators to **P**atients **R**eporting **S**afety **F**eedback

For Peer Review

Table 1. Rich description of participant characteristics

Participant number	Gender	Age	Ethnicity
104	Male	83	English
462	Male	61	White
761	Male	80	White English
980	Female	55	White British
1189	Male	68	English
1867	Male	53	White English
2450	Male	56	White British
2494	Male	77	English
2590	Female	81	English
2593	Female	68	White English
3319	Male	86	British / English
3408	Male	80	English
3445	Female	56	British
3954	Male	82	White
4300	Male	54	White English
4679	Female	79	White British
5583	Male	59	British
5767	Female	80	White British
5853	Male	65	English
5945	Male	65	British
6227	Female	67	White British
6427	Female	54	British

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6725	Female	65	White European
7701	Male	71	White British
8182	Male	62	White British
9748	Male	69	White British
11100	Female	56	White British
11597	Male	60	White British

For Peer Review

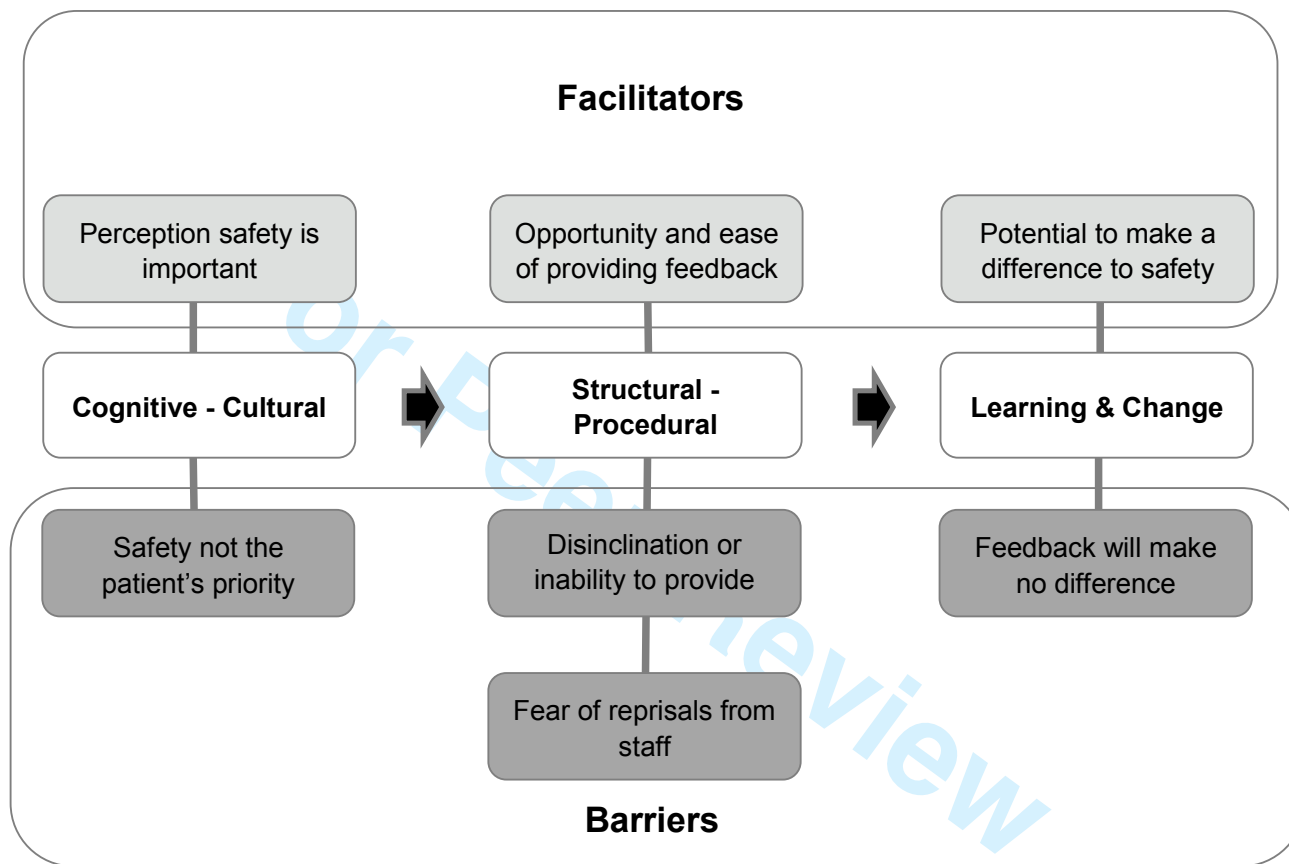


Figure 1. PReSaFe model of barriers and facilitators to Patients Reporting Safety Feedback