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## Article:

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Figure 5: Respondents' explanation for differing approach to SDM in different care settings.

Care setting	Primary care more time pressured and some options disincentivised
	by measures of outcome (e.g. PAR).
	In primary care there is a long wait to start treatment so patients are
	keen to progress rather than deliberate.
	<ul> <li>In secondary care the options may be more complex so more</li> </ul>
	discussion is needed.
	■ There is a wider team in secondary care to discuss options with (e.g.
	Consultant).
	<ul> <li>There is a greater level of protection in secondary care.</li> </ul>
Patient	<ul> <li>Challenges in communications and nuanced discussion e.g. Non-</li> </ul>
population	English language, low socio-economic status.
	It is easier to discuss more with adults.
	<ul> <li>Expectations differ between private adult treatment and NHS children</li> </ul>
	treatment.
	<ul> <li>Cultural and social expectations about whether patient inputs into</li> </ul>
	decision or clinician should make decisions.
Options	<ul> <li>Less willing to offer unstable treatments on NHS as high risk of</li> </ul>
available	relapse so waste of resources.
	<ul> <li>More choice in private so more discussion.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Some treatment challenging for primary care (e.g. TADs) so may be</li> </ul>
	preferable to refer to secondary care for discussion.
	Cost depends on treatment options so influences extent of discussion.