Physiotherapy practices and third party payers: issues in professional ethics in British Columbia

October, 2016

Report presented to the
Physiotherapy Association of British Columbia and
College of Physical Therapists of British Columbia
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Final report

Project

Physiotherapy practices and third party payers: issues in professional ethics

Funding

Canadian Arthritis Network (CAN)
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Quebec Research Rehabilitation Network (REPAR)

Research team

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- **Gevorg Chilingaryan**, DMD, MPH, Research Associate, Biostatistician, Feil & Oberfeld/CRIR Research Centre, CISSS de Laval, Jewish Rehabilitation Hospital
- **Tatiana Orozco**, student in physiotherapy, School of Rehabilitation, University of Montreal (research assistant)
Introduction

During a 4-month period, July 2nd 2014 to November 1st 2014, Canadian physiotherapy (PT) professionals were solicited for participation in an empirical cross-sectional online survey questionnaire. Our research team was interested in exploring the ethical challenges encountered in the interactions between PT professionals and third party payers. Analysis of the survey will be disseminated through scientific publications.

The purpose of this report is to give detailed results relevant to your provincial association.

Methodology

An online survey containing clinical vignettes (i.e., case scenarios) along with a 40-item questionnaire was used to collect data on the practices of PT professionals. The objective was to evaluate whether the source of funding for PT services, as well as specific patient-related characteristics, influence wait time, the frequency of treatment and the duration of treatment. A secondary objective was to describe the current patterns of service delivery of Canadian PT professionals working in adult musculoskeletal outpatient practice.

In total, 24 vignettes were developed and distributed across 10 Canadian provinces and 3 territories. Each vignette described a patient treated in PT with the same musculoskeletal problem (lower back pain) but with variations in certain patient characteristics (age, gender, socio-economic status (SES)) and in insurance coverage (private insurance, Workers Compensation Board (WCB) or none). Figure 1 illustrates the different possible combinations used to construct the 24 vignettes. The complete clinical vignette can be found in Appendix 1.

PT professionals participating in the study received one randomly selected vignette with the accompanying questionnaire through a personalized weblink. The questionnaire included: 1) demographic questions and 2) questions about service provision to the patient described in the vignette, such as patient prioritization, treatment frequency and total treatment duration. The inclusion criteria to participate in the survey were:

1) Be a physiotherapist or a physical rehabilitation therapist (PRT) with the right to practice in Canada
2) Currently working with an adult clientele
3) Currently working with a musculoskeletal clientele
4) Be a clinician or manager
Figure 1
**General descriptive statistics**

846 individuals were included for analysis (9.8% of the predicted Canadian respondent pool).

Please note that the following information is a descriptive overview of the results from surveys completed by PT professionals from your province. These findings are not necessarily statistically or clinically significant.

Table 1 focuses on the descriptive statistics of our responding professional sample of professionals from the province of British Columbia compared to the overall Canadian respondents.

The professional sample in British Columbia (BC) is comparable to the overall professional sample. In the BC sample, there is a slightly higher proportion of professionals being both managers and clinicians (as opposed to clinician or manager only) working in a private setting compared to the overall sample.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Subcategory</th>
<th>Canada N (%)</th>
<th>British Columbia N (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Role at work</td>
<td>Clinician</td>
<td>644 (76.1)</td>
<td>88 (72.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>25 (3.0)</td>
<td>2 (1.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>177 (20.9)</td>
<td>31 (25.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector of practice</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>388 (45.9)</td>
<td>66 (54.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>353 (41.7)</td>
<td>41 (33.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>105 (12.4)</td>
<td>14 (11.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training*</td>
<td>Physiotherapist</td>
<td>734 (86.8)</td>
<td>121 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical rehabilitation therapist (postsecondary diploma)</td>
<td>112 (13.2)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (CAN: n=845)</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>669 (79.2)</td>
<td>90 (74.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>176 (20.8)</td>
<td>31 (25.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (CAN: n=845)</td>
<td>18-25 y.o.</td>
<td>62 (7.3)</td>
<td>3 (2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26-35 y.o.</td>
<td>233 (27.6)</td>
<td>40 (33.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36-45 y.o.</td>
<td>228 (27.0)</td>
<td>31 (25.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46-55 y.o.</td>
<td>205 (24.3)</td>
<td>27 (22.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56-65 y.o.</td>
<td>108 (12.8)</td>
<td>19 (15.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;66 y.o.</td>
<td>9 (1.1)</td>
<td>1 (0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest level of education (CAN: n=845)</td>
<td>CEGEP/Community college</td>
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<td>3 (2.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bachelors</td>
<td>509 (60.2)</td>
<td>69 (57.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masters</td>
<td>223 (26.4)</td>
<td>48 (39.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD or equivalent</td>
<td>6 (0.7)</td>
<td>1 (0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of experience</td>
<td>0-5 years</td>
<td>174 (20.6)</td>
<td>27 (22.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-10 years</td>
<td>115 (13.6)</td>
<td>20 (16.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11-15 years</td>
<td>119 (14.1)</td>
<td>16 (13.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16-20 years</td>
<td>120 (14.2)</td>
<td>13 (10.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21-25 years</td>
<td>100 (11.8)</td>
<td>9 (7.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26-30 years</td>
<td>81 (9.6)</td>
<td>12 (9.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 30 years</td>
<td>137 (16.2)</td>
<td>24 (19.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of work**</td>
<td>Rehabilitation center</td>
<td>84 (9.9)</td>
<td>12 (9.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term care center</td>
<td>95 (11.2)</td>
<td>13 (10.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>255 (30.1)</td>
<td>36 (29.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private clinic</td>
<td>462 (54.6)</td>
<td>78 (64.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School</td>
<td>26 (3.1)</td>
<td>4 (3.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Home care services</td>
<td>146 (17.3)</td>
<td>23 (19.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>50 (5.9)</td>
<td>3 (2.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main clientele**</td>
<td>Children and adolescent</td>
<td>128 (15.1)</td>
<td>17 (14.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>769 (90.9)</td>
<td>113 (93.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Older adults</td>
<td>352 (41.6)</td>
<td>46 (38.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of clientele**</td>
<td>Cardiorespiratory</td>
<td>107 (12.7)</td>
<td>25 (20.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Musculoskeletal</td>
<td>803 (94.9)</td>
<td>113 (93.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neurological</td>
<td>243 (28.7)</td>
<td>48 (39.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>74 (8.8)</td>
<td>9 (7.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of employment (CAN: n=845)</td>
<td>Full time</td>
<td>631 (74.7)</td>
<td>85 (70.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part time</td>
<td>214 (25.3)</td>
<td>36 (29.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 – Descriptive Statistics for Canada (n=846) and the province of British Columbia (n=121)

* Physiotherapists are trained at the university level (bachelor’s or master’s degree), whereas physical rehabilitation therapists are trained at the community college level (post-secondary diploma)

**Some sections could have multiple answers (place of work, main clientele and type of clientele) explaining total percentage higher than 100% in these sections
Factors influencing PT service provision

The primary purpose of the project was to explore whether patient-related characteristics (age, SES and gender) and circumstances of insurance coverage (private insurance, WCB or none) were associated with wait time, frequency and duration of treatment. We found no differences in wait time, frequency or duration according to SES and age. However, respondents stated that woman patients are seen less frequently (p=0.002) in BC. Insurance status was a significant factor in the overall Canadian sample: those with no insurance wait longer in the private sector (p=0.002) and those who are covered by WCB are seen more frequently (p<.001).

Interestingly, even if insurance status is a statistically significant factor related to wait time and treatment frequency in Canada, when we asked all participants if their answers would differ depending on a change in insurance status, the vast majority stated it would make no difference in their service provision.

Table 2 presents wait times, frequency and duration of treatment, time for initial evaluation and time for treatment for a patient covered by private insurance, the WCB or no insurance at all in the British Columbia and Canadian professional samples.

Overall in Canada, based on the vignette responses a patient with LBP would most commonly be seen within 2 weeks, 2 to 3 times per week and for a period of 1 to 3 months. The initial evaluation and the treatment time would be between 31 and 60 minutes. The treatment frequency was similar in private settings regardless of the patient’s insurance status, except for patients covered by the WCB who were likely to be seen more frequently (4 to 5 times a week). This tendency is observed in the BC professional sample as there was a higher proportion of professionals who reported a treatment frequency of 4-5x/week for WCB patients, compared to patients with private insurance or patients with no insurance. With respect to wait time in BC, there was a higher total proportion of respondents stating that the vignette patient would wait less than 2 weeks for the first appointment compared to the overall Canadian professional sample, especially for private insurance patients. The responses of professionals from BC suggest that patients with no insurance are seen less frequently than other patients; the treatment frequency of once per week or less was double the rate compared to patient scenarios with WCB or private insurance. For BC, evaluation times of 30 minutes or less are more common compared to the Canadian professional sample. In terms of average time per treatment, the WCB patients have shorter sessions than the Canadian sample, as there was a higher proportion of 30 minutes or less treatment.
Table 2 - Service provision parameters for the British Columbia and Canadian professional sample of a low back pain vignette

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wait time (CAN: n=841, BC: n=121) %</th>
<th>Frequency (CAN: n=796, BC: n=110) %</th>
<th>Duration (CAN: n=816, BC: n=112) %</th>
<th>Time for initial evaluation (CAN: n=822, BC: n=114) %</th>
<th>Average time for treatment (CAN: n=821, BC: n=114) %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;2 weeks</td>
<td>2-4 weeks</td>
<td>1-2 months</td>
<td>&gt;3 months</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≤1 week</td>
<td>2-3 week</td>
<td>4-5 week</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-4 weeks</td>
<td>1-3 months</td>
<td>&gt;3 months</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≤30 min</td>
<td>31-60 min</td>
<td>&gt;60 min</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>WCB</td>
<td>No insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private insurance</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCB</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No insurance</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CANDA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private insurance</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCB</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No insurance</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Recommendations

As healthcare professionals working in a diverse society, it is our duty to ensure that patients receive proper and high quality care, regardless of financial or social background. The Canada Health Act (CHA) shares similar values as its primary objective is to “protect, promote and restore the physical and mental well-being of residents of Canada and to facilitate reasonable access to health services without financial or other barriers”.

This research suggests that unfortunately there are disparities in Canada with respect to access to PT services and in PT service provision, especially in relation to the insurance status of patients.

Based on this descriptive study using a clinical vignette, there appears to be important differences in the way that professionals provide PT services. The results highlight the need to pay attention to differences in how professionals perceive their service provision as compared to how in practice they provide service, with special attention to the role of insurance status and gender.

Biases are often unconscious and the first step toward addressing them is that they be clearly identified. Sharing these findings with members of PT associations, managers and PT professionals is necessary to generate a discussion and begin finding solutions to improve equity of care.

Discrepancies in service provision based on insurance status can be a result of structural or institutional features. PT professionals also need to examine how policies and institutional structures shape their clinical practice. These considerations warrant careful scrutiny as systemic and structural issues often lead to decisions about how often people are seen and how quickly treatment is initiated.
Conclusion

This study makes a significant contribution to our understanding of the provision of PT services. It is part of a broader research project investigating issues related to ethics and equity related to the distribution and provision of care. Study findings will inform stakeholders (managers, third party payers, private insurers) regarding how insurance status and social factors may influence professional practice and provide guidance for where to begin in seeking to improve the accessibility and equity of PT services for the Canadian population.

This report and subsequent publications can be found at this address: https://www.facebook.com/PERN.ca/
Acknowledgements

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  Vickie Sonier
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  Geoff Bostick
  Jean-Louis Larochelle
  Jean-Pierre Dumas
  Max Folkersma

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  Nova Scotia College of Physiotherapists
  Nova Scotia Physiotherapy Association
  Atlantic Physiotherapy Association
  College of physiotherapists of New Brunswick
  Ontario Physiotherapy Association
  Physiotherapy Alberta (College and Association)
  Ordre professionnel de la physiothérapie du Québec
  Fédération des cliniques privées du Québec
  Canadian Physiotherapy Association (CPA)
  Private practice division of the CPA
  Nelly Huynh & Eve Desplats
  REDcap platform
Appendix – Clinical vignette

A (34/59 y.o.) (man/woman) who works as a (senior manager/office clerk) comes to your clinic for a consultation. He/she says that he/she suffers from low back pain which started 6 years ago but his/her condition has gotten worse in the last few months after a fall. For almost a year, in addition to his/her usual pain in the lower back, he/she now feels the pain radiating down his/her buttock, thigh and left leg which causes him/her much discomfort. Flexion of the spine is very painful and the patient cannot endure long hours sitting in his/her office anymore. His/her work station does not provide optimal ergonomics and has not for several years now.

(text from one of the 3 following coverage options)

1) Private insurance: The pain being too intense, the patient has been off of work for the last four weeks. He is covered by a private insurance ($50/treatment, limit of $750 a year for physiotherapy).

2) Workers’ Compensation Board: The pain being too intense, the patient has been off of work for the last four weeks and is compensated by the equivalent of the Workers’ Compensation Board.

3) No insurance: The pain being too intense, the patient has been off of work for the last four weeks. He is not covered by private insurance for physiotherapy coverage and is paying out of pocket for treatment.

He was referred to physiotherapy for lumbar rehabilitation by a doctor who suspects a discal protrusion at the level of L4-L5. The physician noted on the referral that the patient had hypoesthesia to pain and to touch in the L5 dermatome. The patient complains of pain 3/10 in the lumbar region and 5/10 in the leg.