



Eviscore Foundation Course

Module 4 – APPLY

Worksheet 4D: Shared Decision-Making Worksheet

Estimated Time: 15–20 minutes

Difficulty: ★★☆☆ Foundation

Name: _____

Date: _____

Patient ID/Case: _____

Learning Objectives

After completing this worksheet, you should be able to:

- ☑ Present evidence-based treatment options.
 - ☑ Discuss benefits and risks with the patient.
 - ☑ Explore patient preferences.
 - ☑ Reach a shared clinical decision.
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Before You Begin

Use the patient from Worksheet 4C.

Remember:

Shared decision-making is a collaborative process where clinicians and patients make healthcare decisions together using the best available evidence and the patient's values and preferences.

PART 1 – Define the Decision

What healthcare decision needs to be made?

Why is this decision important?

PART 2 – Present the Options

List the reasonable options discussed with the patient.

Option	Description
Option 1	_____
Option 2	_____
Option 3 (if applicable)	_____

PART 3 – Compare the Options

Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Expected Benefits	_____	_____	_____
Possible Harms	_____	_____	_____
Practical Issues	_____	_____	_____

PART 4 – Explore Patient Preferences

Ask the patient the following questions.

Which option do you prefer?

Why?

What concerns do you still have?

What additional information would help you decide?

PART 5 – Reach a Shared Decision

Final Agreed Plan

- ☐ Option 1
- ☐ Option 2
- ☐ Option 3

- ☐ Decision Deferred

Reason for the Decision

Who participated in the discussion?

- ☐ Patient
 - ☐ Family
 - ☐ Caregiver
 - ☐ Clinician
 - ☐ Other
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PART 6 – Confirm Understanding

Tick each item completed.

- ☒ I explained all reasonable options.
 - ☒ I discussed benefits and harms.
 - ☒ I encouraged questions.
 - ☒ I explored the patient's preferences.
 - ☒ The patient understood the information.
 - ☒ We agreed on a plan together.
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Shared Decision Summary

Item	Summary
Clinical Problem	_____
Options Discussed	_____
Patient Preference	_____
Final Decision	_____

Reflection

What influenced the final decision the most?

- ☐ Best available evidence
- ☐ Patient values
- ☐ Potential harms
- ☐ Cost
- ☐ Resource availability
- ☐ Family preference
- ☐ Other

Explain briefly.

Self-Assessment

- ☑ I presented more than one reasonable option.
 - ☑ I explained the evidence clearly.
 - ☑ I explored patient preferences.
 - ☑ I reached a shared decision.
 - ☑ I documented the agreed management plan.
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Evidence Pearl

Shared decision-making does not mean the clinician makes the decision alone, nor does it mean the patient decides without guidance. It is a partnership that combines clinical expertise, the best available evidence, and the patient's informed preferences.

Faculty Notes

Suggested Discussion Points

Guide learners through four questions.

1. **Was there a real choice?**
 - Were reasonable treatment options presented?
 - Were alternatives discussed fairly?
 2. **Was the evidence explained clearly?**
 - Were benefits and harms explained in understandable language?
 - Did the patient have an opportunity to ask questions?
 3. **Were patient preferences explored?**
 - Did the clinician ask what mattered most to the patient?
 - Were social, financial, and lifestyle factors considered?
 4. **Was the decision shared?**
 - Was a mutually agreed plan reached?
 - Was the decision documented?
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Common Beginner Mistakes

- ☐ Presenting only one option.
 - ☐ Using medical jargon.
 - ☐ Rushing the discussion.
 - ☐ Assuming the patient understands without checking.
 - ☐ Confusing informed consent with shared decision-making.
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The “SHARE Conversation Checklist”

Step	Completed
Explain the decision that needs to be made	☐
Present the available options	☐
Discuss benefits and harms of each option	☐
Explore the patient's values and preferences	☐
Agree on and document the final decision	☐

This checklist is easy to remember, practical for bedside use, and reinforces the essential elements of shared decision-making without overwhelming beginners. It also provides a natural transition to Worksheet 4E, where learners convert the shared decision into a concise, evidence-informed clinical recommendation.
