Hypotheses

- We hypothesize that:

H1a: UTC patients who view "Fixing Paco" will have greater improvements in knowledge than those patients who received the information session at intake (control condition).

H1b: Patients at dialysis centers who view "Fixing Paco" will have greater improvements in knowledge than those patients who received the NIT peer educator sessions (control condition).

H2a: UTC patients who view "Fixing Paco" will have greater improvement in behavioral intention scores than those patients in the control condition.

H1b: Dialysis center patients who view "Fixing Paco" will have greater improvement in behavioral intention scores than those patients in the control condition.

Hypotheses cont'd

H3a: UTC family members who viewed the telenovela "Fixing Paco" would have greater improvements in knowledge about ESRD and proactive healthcare behaviors than family members of patients in the control condition.

H3b: Dialysis center Family members who viewed the telenovela "Fixing Paco" would have greater improvements in knowledge about ESRD and proactive healthcare behaviors than family members of patients in the control condition.

Methods

- Of the 651 participants (patients and family members) who were screened for eligibility 531 provided informed consent and were enrolled in the study. By study completion May 2014, 475 (89%) completed the posttest and (11%) had been lost to attrition.

- Of the 109 family members providing consent, 101 provided pretest and posttest data.

Randomization

- 194 patients were assigned to the standard of care condition (control)

- 180 patients were assigned to treatment condition: standard of care + "Fixing Paco"

- 51 family members were assigned to standard of care condition (control)

- 50 family members were assigned to treatment condition: standard of care + "Fixing Paco"

Survey measures

- A 25 item pre- post- test questionnaire assessed patient knowledge of transplantation, organ donation, pre- and post- operative care, proactive healthcare, and intentions to investigate their eligibility for transplantation, and if eligible, to pursue transplantation. All items were summed to calculate knowledge scores.
- Proactive behavioral intentions were assessed with 7 items asking patients if they believed that they would initiate proactive health behaviors within the next month. Responses were summed to calculate a composite intention score (Cronbach's alpha = .81).

Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Variables	Patient f%		Family f%	
	Control n=194	Treatment (video) n=180	Control n=51	Treatment (video) n=50
Gender				
Male	115(59%)	106(59%)	16(31%)	15(30%)
Female	79(41%)	74(41%)	35(69%)	35(70%)
	χ^2 = .12, p = .91		χ^2 = .18, p = .67	
Ethnicity				
African American	19(10%)	15(8%)	4(8%)	2(4%)
API	14(7%)	18(10%)	5 (10%)	3(6%)
Hispanic	134(69%)	127(71%)	38(74%)	36(72%)
Caucasian	22(11%)	15(8%)	4(8%)	9(18%)
Other	6(3%)	5(3%)	--	--
	χ^2 =1.23, p = .35		χ^2 =2.03, p= .27	

Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Variables	Patient f%		Family f%	
	Control n=194	Treatment (video) n=180	Control n=51	Treatment (video) n=50
Education [a]				
Never went to school	12(6%)	5(3%)	--	--
Elementary school	52(27%)	43(24%)	14(27%)	12(24%)
Middle/Junior high	10(5%)	7(4%)	2(4%)	1(2%)
Some High school	19(10%)	29(16%)	6(12%)	5(10%)
High school grad/GED	37(19%)	45(25%)	10(20%)	15(30%)
Some college	42(22%)	32(18%)	10(20%)	5(10%)
College grad	22(11%)	17(9%)	8(15%)	12(24%)
Other	--	2(1%)	1(2%)	--
	$\chi^2 = 8.44$, p = .21		$\chi^2 = 4.76$, p = .48	

Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Variables	Patient f%		Family f%	
	Control n=194	Treatment (video) n=180	Control n=51	Treatment (video) n=50
Age	mean(sd) 54.28(11.82)	mean(sd) 54.42(12.53)	mean(sd) 46.12(17.40)	mean(sd) 47.40(14.02)
	$t=1.11, p=.27$		$t=.41\ p=.68$	
Dialysis center	80(41%)	63(35%)	25(49%)	21(42%)
UTC	114(59%)	117(65%)	26(51%)	29(58%)

Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Variables	Patient f%		Family f%	
	Control n=194	Treatment (video) n=180	Control n=51	Treatment (video) n=50
Language spoken				
Only English	58(30%)	54(30%)	11(21%)	16(32%)
Mostly English	12(6%)	23(13%)	6(12%)	2(4%)
English & Spanish	44(23%)	45(25%)	14(27%)	15(30%)
Mostly Spanish	20(10%)	8(4%)	8(16%)	7(14%)
Only Spanish	53(27%)	43(24%)	11(22%)	10(20%)
Other	7(4%)	7(4%)	1(2%)	--
	$\chi^2 = 4.01$, p = .26		$\chi^2 = 2.22$, p = .14	

Knowledge and behavioral intention scores

Variable	Patient			Family		
	Control	Treatment		Control	Treatment	
	mean(sd)	mean(sd)		mean(sd)	mean(sd)	
Knowledge (pretest)	19.91(4.98)	18.89(4.47)	t=1.62, p=.27	22.61(5.15)	22.14(6.19)	t=.42, p=.86
Knowledge (posttest)	24.64(6.01)	28.59(3.63)	t=8.01,p=<.001	22.62(5.96)	28.31(4.31)	t=3.19, p=.002
Behavioral intentions (pretest)	4.25(1.9)	4.1(1.45)	t=1.23, p=.38			
Behavioral intentions (posttest)	5.98(1.61)	12.1(4.02)	t=2.21,p=.012			

Results

- Chi Square analyses determined there were no significant differences in gender, education, country of origin or language preference across study conditions (p > .05).

Results

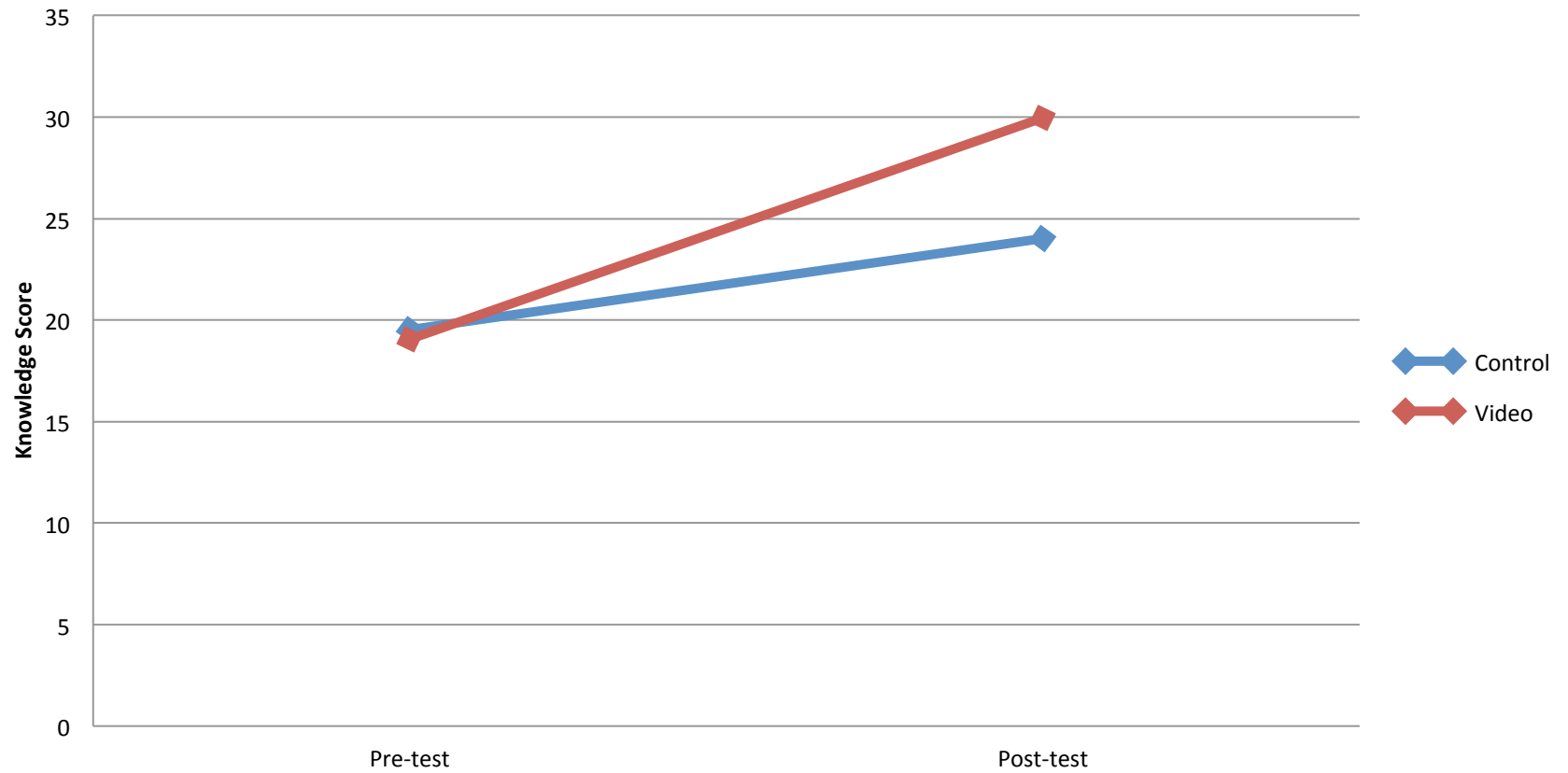## Correlates of changes in knowledge and behavioral intentions [a]

Predictor	Patient knowledge	Family knowledge	Patient behavioral intentions
	Beta	Beta	Beta
Gender	.05	.12	-.03
Age	-.14**	-.15	-.18
Education	.19**	.31*	.08
Pretest (knowledge)	-.58***	-.57***	--
Location	-.12**	.09	.06
Randomization	.30***	.39**	.34***
Location*randomization	.22*	-.13	.12
Age*gender	-.02	.05	.07
Gender*randomization	.03	.04	-.02

[a] Numbers in cells are unstandardized coefficients from linear regression models with corresponding standard errors. *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001

Results

- There was a statistically significant improvement in mean **knowledge scores among the patient** treatment group as compared to the patient control group (p < .001); with the control group scoring 19.91(4.98) and 24.64(6.01) on pre and post tests respectively, and treatment group scoring 18.89(4.47) and 28.59(3.63) on pre and post tests respectively.
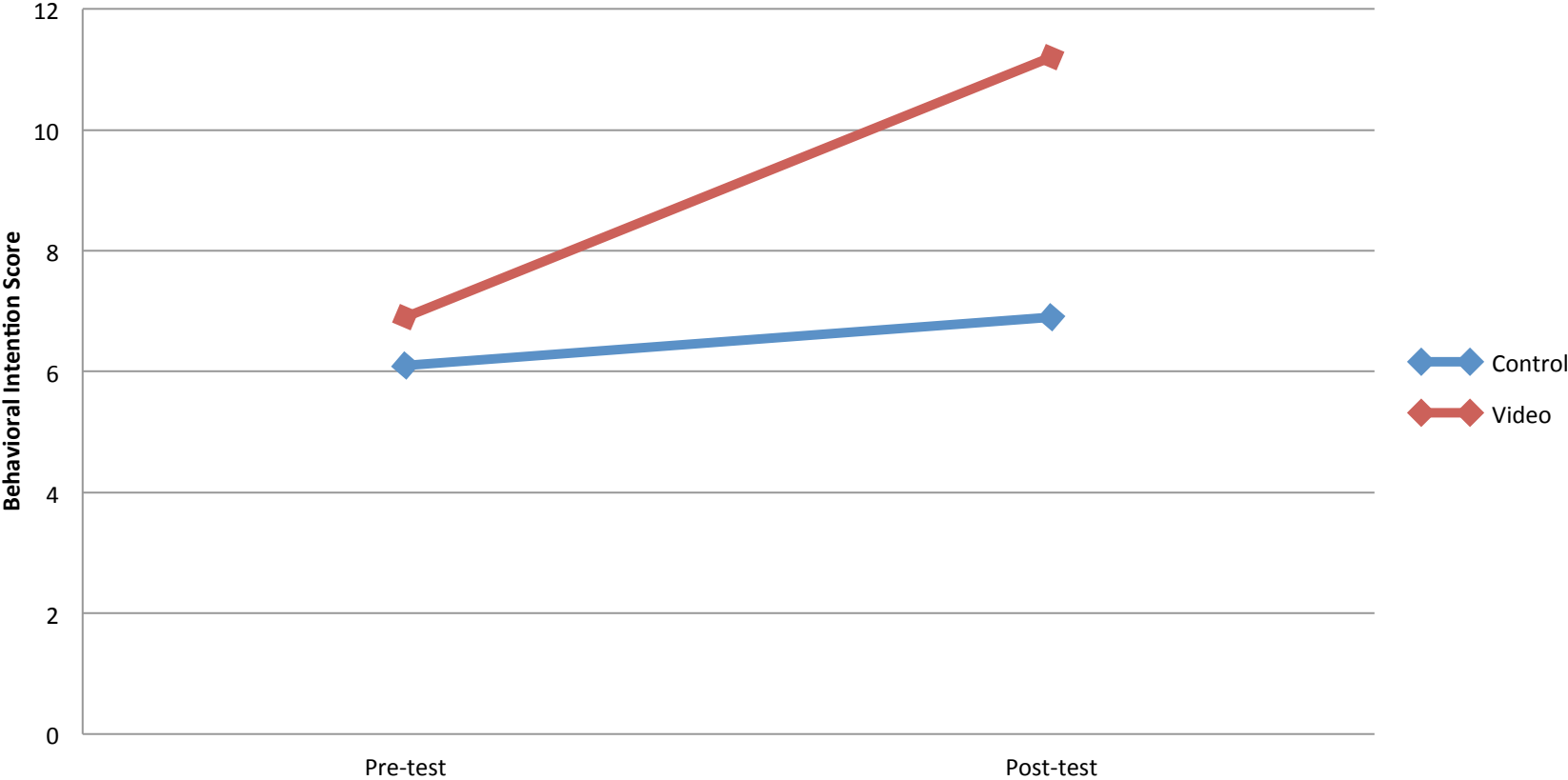
Knowledge Change - Patients

Results

- There was a statistically significant improvement in mean **behavioral intention** scores among the treatment group as compared to the control group ($p < .05$); with the control group scoring 4.25(1.9) and 5.98(1.61) on pre and post tests respectively, and treatment group scoring 4.1(1.45) and 12.1(4.02) on pre and post tests respectively.
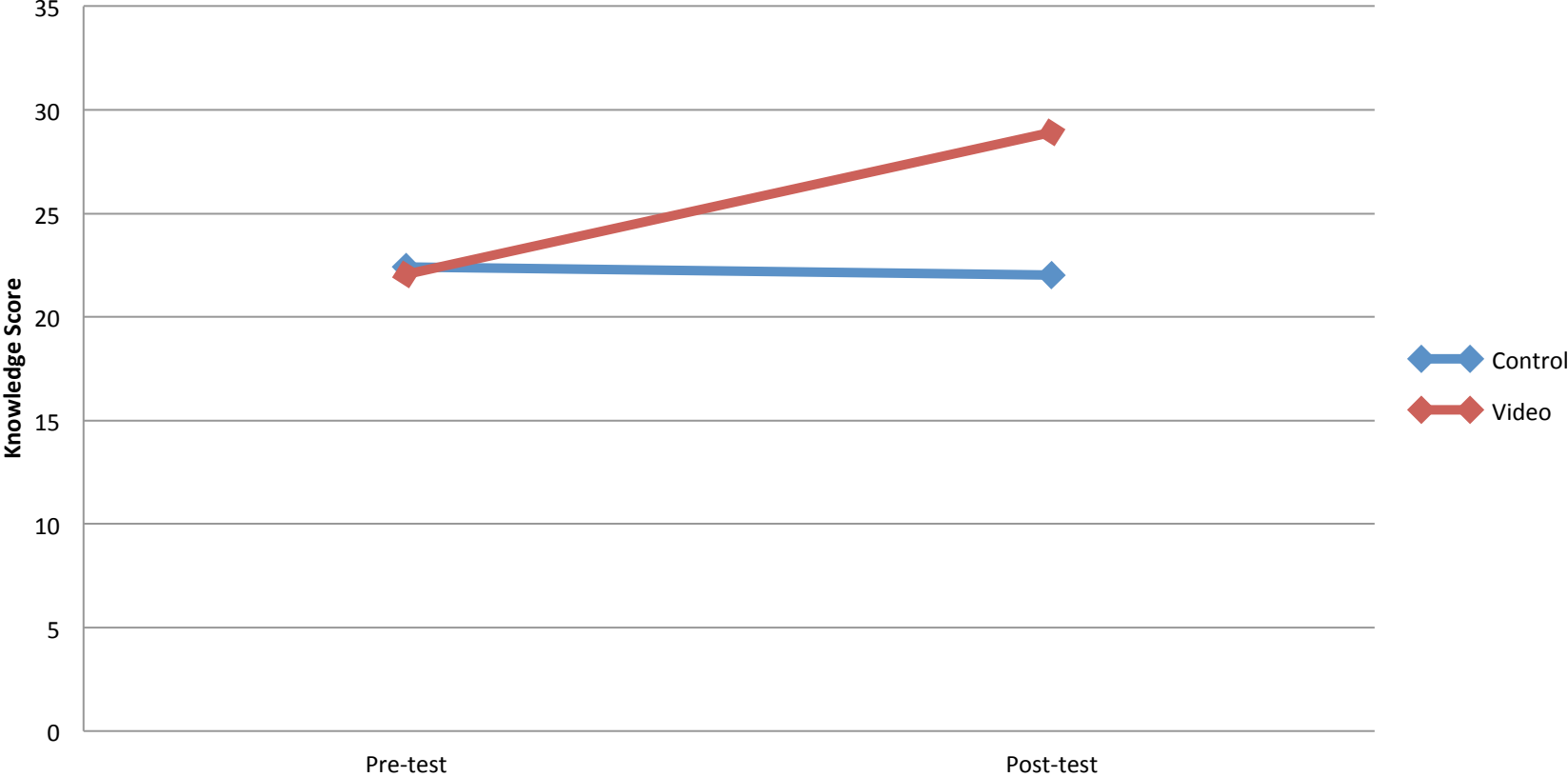
Behavioral Intentions Change - Patients

Results

- There was a statistically significant improvement in mean **knowledge scores among the family** treatment group as compared to the family control group ($p < .01$); with the control group scoring 22.61(5.15) and 22.62(5.96) on pre and post tests respectively, and treatment group scoring 22.14(6.19) and 28.31(4.31) on pre and post tests respectively.

Knowledge Change - Family members

Results

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

- Additionally, participants were asked qualitative questions regarding the video which addressed topics such as relevancy, content, and characters.

- The following, table reflects the responses to some of the questions.

Results
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

QUESTION	% AGREE	% DISAGREE
The events in the Video are relevant to my everyday life./ Los eventos en el Video son pertinentes a mi vida diaria.	90	10
The Video presented information that is important to me./ El Video presento informacion que es importante para mi.	97	3
The information and characters presented in the Video are relevant to my everyday life./ La informacion y los protagonistas en el Video son pertinentes en mi vida diaria.	91	9
After watching the Video, I wanted to learn more about kidney transplantation./ Despues de mirar el Video, yo quise aprender mas acerca del trasplante del rinon.	89	11
I identified with the information and characters in the Video./ Yo me identifico con la informacion y los protagonistas en el Video.	90	10
I feel the information and characters in the Video are like people I know./ Yo siento que la informacion y los protagonistas en el Video son como gente que conozco.	80	20

Discussion

- "Fixing Paco" patients and family members showed improvement in knowledge about the transplantation process and proactive behavioral intentions relative to the control group.

- Age, education, pretest scores, randomization, and treatment center (dialysis center or UTC) were associated with changes in knowledge scores.

- Lower pretest scores and being younger were associated with greater gains in knowledge after viewing "Fixing Paco," while patients with higher levels of education tended to experience greater gains in knowledge.

- Patients in the treatment condition at dialysis clinics (control condition included peer education sessions) reporting significant, but slightly smaller, gains in knowledge than patients at UTC.
  - We note that differences in pre and post test scores among the treatment condition at these dialysis clinics were statistically significantly greater than the control condition.