

Analysis of the user satisfaction level in a public physical therapy service

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ABSTRACT | Background: The concepts of quality management have increasingly been introduced into the health sector. Methods to measure satisfaction and quality are examples of this trend. **Objective:** This study aimed to identify the level of customer satisfaction in a physical therapy department involved in the public area and to analyze the key variables that impact the users' perceived quality. **Method:** A cross-sectional observational study was conducted, and 95 patients from the physical therapy department of the Hospital Universitário Gaffrée e Guinle – Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (HUGG/UNIRIO) - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, were evaluated by the SERVQUAL questionnaire. A brief questionnaire to identify the sociocultural profile of the patients was also performed. **Results:** Patients from this health service presented a satisfied status with the treatment, and the population final average value in the questionnaire was 0.057 (a positive value indicates satisfaction). There was an influence of the educational level on the satisfaction status ($\chi^2=17,149$; $p=0.002$). A correlation was found between satisfaction and the dimensions of tangibility ($\rho=0.56$, $p=0.05$) and empathy ($\rho=0.46$, $p=0.01$) for the Unsatisfied group. Among the Satisfied group, the dimension that was correlated with the final value of the SERVQUAL was responsiveness ($\rho=0.44$, $p=0.01$). **Conclusions:** The final values of the GGUH physical therapy department showed that patients can be satisfied even in a public health service. Satisfaction measures must have a multidimensional approach, and we found that people with more years of study showed lower values of satisfaction.

Keywords: health management; physical therapy; user satisfaction.

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

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● Introduction

In the health care industry, high and rising costs, despite attempts to reduce them, have been observed to not be justified by improvements in quality. In contrast, the service given to many consumers is not compatible with minimal acceptable standards and procedures, and the incidence of preventable medical errors remains very high¹. In the last decade, several programs of quality certification have been developed in hospitals throughout Europe. The implementation of these measures has shown a strong correlation with the variables of control management and professional development².

On the Brazilian front, these dynamics are not new. Over the last 20 years, the process of capitalization and the complex economy that propels this market have been discussed. Most studies discuss the constitution of a complex health-industry, involving professional development, industry, and specialized work forces, and also focus on the production process and consumption of medication³.

In Brazil, with the return to democracy that occurred in the 1980s and the implementation of the Brazilian Health Reform movement, demands have been strengthened for better customer service in health care. The vast majority of the population, approximately 60%, depends on the public health system. The Brazilian health system (Unified Health System – SUS) consists of a complex network of providers and purchasers of services, and a complex mixture of public and private sectors can be found⁴. However, some problems are being faced by the system currently, such as the poor quality of services offered in terms of equipment and professional services in some states, the lack of public participation in the formulation and management of health policies, and the lack of mechanisms for the monitoring, control and evaluation of these services⁵.

The private health segment is present in some parts of the public structure. The SUS is highly dependent on contracts with the private sector, especially for

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diagnostic and therapeutic support services. Other examples of private market relationships are the treatments that require high-cost procedures, which are performed predominantly by contracted private sector providers or public teaching hospitals. In contrast, people with private health plans are known to have better access to preventive services and higher health care use rates than those without such plans. However, these private market users often receive vaccines, high-cost services, and complex procedures, such as hemodialysis and transplants, through the SUS⁶.

This situation shows the necessity of programs to control internal processes and quality management. There are two ways to manage quality. An “organizational and normative” form and a “customer/user perception” form. The first is manifested by quality certification programs, and the second, based on customer/user perception, is commonly represented by satisfaction surveys². In the physical therapy area, there are some specific and generic instruments that have already been applied to measure patient satisfaction^{5,7}.

Coming from human sciences, such as marketing, one of the most used instruments for satisfaction measurement in the world is the Servqual questionnaire, which is a generic and adaptable instrument that can be applied to different segments. Currently, this tool has been used and adapted for different business areas, and it has already been validated for healthcare. According to the authors, consumers’ perceptions are influenced by five gaps, based on the users’ perception and expectations. These gaps are represented by the questions in the instrument, which are divided into five dimensions: tangibility (the appearance of physical facilities and equipment), reliability (the ability to perform the promised service dependably and accurately), responsiveness (the willingness to help users and provide prompt service), assurance (the knowledge and courtesy of employees and their ability to inspire trust), and empathy (the level of caring and individualized attention)⁸. For the Brazilian health care area, the usefulness and validity of the modified instrument had already been proven, as found in the studies of Borges et al.⁹, Hercos and Berezovsky¹⁰, and Curry and Sinclair¹¹.

Therefore, the aims of this study were to identify the customer satisfaction level with a physical therapy unit inside a public healthcare institution and to identify the main sociocultural variables that can be correlated with patient satisfaction. Thus, the hypothesis to be considered was the possible relationship between socio-cultural indicators and

satisfaction rates of the population studied and the importance of differentiating the various dimensions that may lead to perceived quality.

● Method

Design

This cross-sectional observational study was performed in 95 patients in a specialized health care service involved in the public sphere. Data were collected in orthopedic, neurology and lymphatic drainage units of the physical therapy department at the Hospital Universitário Gaffrée e Guinle – Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (HUGG/UNIRIO), Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, from May 2010 to July 2010. The patients were asked to complete the survey at two different moments: when they arrived at the clinic for the first time and after five visits to the physical therapy unit. We also collected socio-cultural data such as age, gender, scholasticity and personal income. Patients from the physical therapy unit participated in this study without discrimination of age, gender and socio-cultural condition. The exclusion criteria were illiteracy or cognitive disorders. This study was approved by the ethics committee of the Hospital Universitário Gaffrée e Guinle under number 53/2010, and all patients gave written consent agreeing to the intent of this study.

Procedures

During the first and fifth meetings, the patients completed the Servqual questionnaire adapted to the health area, which consists of 2 sections of 23 closed questions each. It is arranged into a section devoted to the expectations with the service and another to the perceived quality. The statements were adequate to fit into the unit reality, so we used the adapted Servqual^{10,12,13} with the name “Physical therapy Department” at the beginning of the statements. This instrument was chosen because it had already been applied in an ophthalmologic service in the public sphere, and some similarities can be found between this service and HUGG/UNIRIO. The psychometric values of the original and the health care-adapted instrument have already been described⁸⁻¹³. The answers were recorded using a Likert scale of 1 to 7, ranging in ascending order according to the degree of agreement. Each item of the respective dimensions had a score (1 to 7), and the score of each dimension of the instrument was calculated by summing all scores measured in each statement (the same statement before and after treatment: perceptions

minus expectations) and divided by the number of the statements of the dimension. We used the formula⁹:

$$ESC_{ji} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} P_i - E_i}{n_j}$$

where P_i is the perceived quality evaluated in the statement i ; E_i is the expectations with the service that is evaluated in the statement i ; and n_j is the number of statements that belong to the j th dimension.

The scores (in percentages) that the users allocated according to the degree of relevance of each dimension was multiplied by the final score of the dimensions. At the end, the values of all dimensions were summed for each patient, and the mean of all patients was determined. Negative values show dissatisfaction, and positive values show satisfaction; therefore, patients who had negative scores on the final average of the questionnaire were classified as unsatisfied, and those who showed positive scores were classified as satisfied.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed using SPSS 17.0 and Microsoft Office Excel 2007. The descriptive statistic analyzed the sample characteristics, and the averages of the Satisfied and Unsatisfied groups were also analyzed. The chi-square test (χ^2) was performed to confirm the hypotheses. The mean percentage of both groups was calculated for the different dimensions of the questionnaire and for the final score of the sample. The Spearman coefficient (ρ) was used for the analysis of possible correlations between

the sociocultural data and satisfaction level. The correlations were also analyzed for the two groups, Satisfied and Unsatisfied patients. A forward linear multiple regression analysis was performed, with each of the significant variables from the correlation entered as an independent variable and the total satisfaction value as the dependent variable.

Results

The vast majority of patients evaluated in the physical therapy ambulatory department of HUGG/UNIRIO were from the orthopedic sector. Of the total population, 83 subjects belonged to the orthopedic area, 5 to neurology, and 7 to the lymphatic drainage sector. The average age of the patients was 65 years old (SD 9.6), and 62 were females (65%).

This study demonstrated that the variable sectors of treatment and gender showed no significant differences between both groups (Satisfied and Unsatisfied). The dominant level of education among the population of the study was 10 to 11 years of study (25 individuals), but the number of patients who had only 9 years of study was very close (24 individuals). The sociodemographic data are given in Table 1.

A separate analysis of the education level between those who were satisfied and unsatisfied showed that this variable differed between the groups. The number of people allocated into the category "9 years of study" was higher in the Satisfied group; in contrast, more people in the Unsatisfied group were allocated into the category "10 to 11 years of study". Thus,

Table 1. Sociodemographic data.

Variables	Value		
	Satisfied	Unsatisfied	Total
Gender (Female)	44	18	62(65%)
Age (SD)	65.2	64.5	65(±9.6)
Scholarity (Years of study)			
1-8 Years	17	3	20(21.1%)
9 Years	19	5	24(25.3%)
10-11 Years	10	15	25(26.4%)
12 Years	13	5	18(18.8%)
More than 12 Years	7	1	8(8.4%)
Income *(Minimum Wages)			
1-3	31	11	42(44.2%)
4-7	19	12	31(32.7%)
More than 7	16	6	22(23.1%)

*Minimum Wages (US\$336,00).

education was significantly associated ($\chi^2=17,149$; $p=0.002$) with the satisfaction of the patients. Figure 1 shows the relationship between the scholarship and satisfaction for the entire sample. This variable also showed a negative correlation ($\rho=-0.23$, $p=0.02$) with satisfaction. Thus, people with more years of study likely showed lower rates of satisfaction.

The majority of the population had reported that their income ranged from 1 to 3 minimum wages (U\$336,00). These findings demonstrate that the profile of the consumers of public health care service is mostly composed of the low-income population. This study found no significant difference between the income means of the satisfied and unsatisfied

groups. However, a positive correlation was observed for the entire sample ($\rho=0.48$, $p=0.001$) between the variables income and education. Thus, a higher income likely indicated that the individual had more years of study.

The analysis of the Servqual questionnaire data showed that 55.3% of the patients believed that all dimensions had the same level of importance. The total average satisfaction value of the physical therapy service at the Hospital Universitário Gaffrée e Guinle was 0.057. In addition, 29 patients showed a negative disconfirmation of expectations (dissatisfaction), 16 patients showed just a confirmation of expectations (satisfaction), and 50 consumers showed a positive disconfirmation of expectations (satisfaction). This result demonstrates a tendency of the service to overshoot the expectations of the patients. Table 2 shows the total mean of the satisfaction rates and the average of each dimension of the Servqual questionnaire for the unsatisfied (negative values) and satisfied (positive values) patients.

The correlation analysis showed that for the satisfied group, only the responsiveness dimension was positively correlated with the final questionnaire score ($\rho=0.44$, $p=0.01$), as shown in Figure 2. Thus, individuals who observed positive signs in this dimension showed a tendency towards satisfaction with the service. For the group of unsatisfied patients, the empathy ($\rho=-0.46$, $p=0.01$) and tangibility ($\rho=-0.56$, $p=0.05$) dimensions significantly contributed to the negative scores at the end of the questionnaire. This correlation is shown in Figure 3.

The multiple linear regression analysis revealed that all of the questionnaire's dimensions partially determined the satisfaction values. However, the dimensions of tangibility and responsiveness were the strongest predictors of satisfaction. Each positive decimal score in the tangibility dimension was associated with a 1.02% (95% CI; 0.35% to

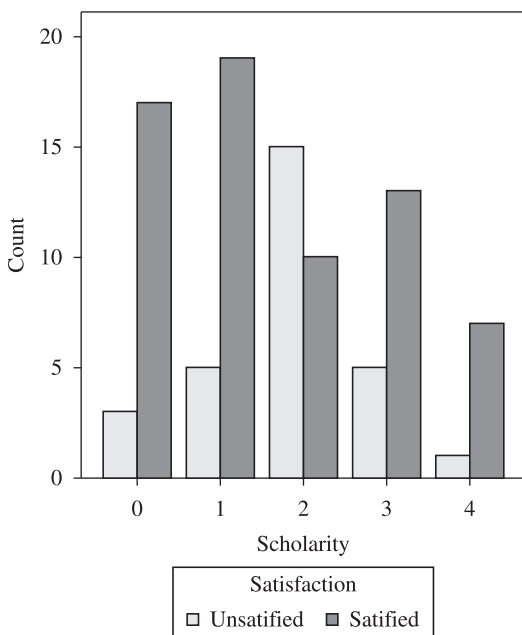


Figure 1. Distribution of educational level for the entire sample (scholarship) and the level of satisfaction with the service. Legend: 0-1 to 8 years of study; 1-9 years of study; 2-10 to 11 years of study, 3-12 years of study, 4- more than 12 years of study.

Table 2. Mean and standard deviation value for each dimension of the SERVQUAL questionnaire for Satisfied and Unsatisfied patients.

Dimensions	Unsatisfied (N=29)	Satisfied (N=66)	Total Sat* (N=95)
TANG*	-0.17(±0.30)	0.09(±0.37)	-0.16(±0.35)
REL*	-0.05(±0.15)	0.04(±0.31)	0.02(±0.24)
RESP*	-0.07(±0.19)	0.05(±0.35)	0.01(±0.32)
ASS*	-0.15(±0.30)	0.11(±0.31)	0.04(±0.26)
EMP*	-0.16(±0.37)	0.12(±0.36)	-0.02(±0.35)
Total*	-0.63(±0.53)	0.46(±0.35)	0.057(±0.62)

*SERVQUAL Dimensions: TANG- tangibility; REL- reliability; RESP- responsiveness; ASS- assurance; EMP- empathy; Total Sat - Total Satisfaction (values ≥ 0 - Patients Satisfied and values < 0 - Patients Unsatisfied).

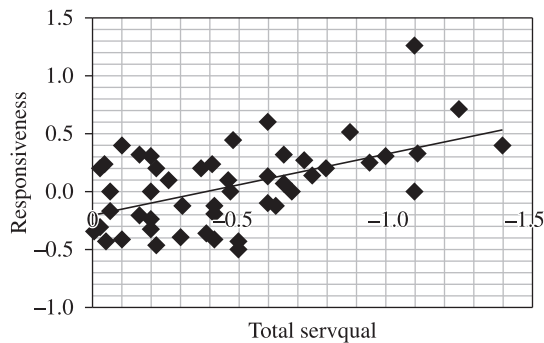


Figure 2. Correlation between responsiveness and the SERVQUAL final score for Satisfied patients ($\rho=0.44$).

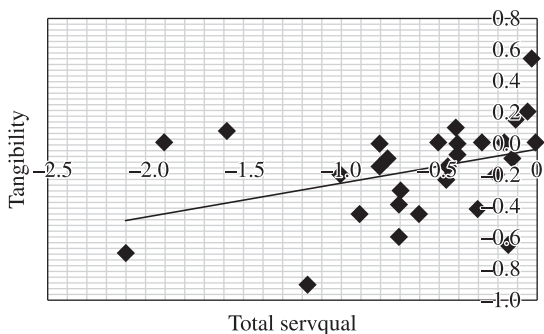


Figure 3. Correlation between tangibility and the Servqual final score for Unsatisfied patients ($\rho=0.56$).

1.69%) presence of satisfaction ($p<0.01$). In the same direction, each positive decimal score in the responsiveness dimension was associated with a 1.08% (95%CI, 0.46 to 1.7%) presence of satisfaction ($p<0.01$).

• Discussion

There are many differences in the protocols of customer care in specialized health services. Until now, there has been a lack of reliable studies that define variables to measure quality and satisfaction in health care^{9,10}. This study focused its approach on the analysis of patient satisfaction in an university hospital's physical therapy department. This segment was selected because there are few studies using this study design in this area and the relevance of studying quality inside the public sphere should be highlighted.

Quality is a key point for the development and efficiency of health care services. Although the literature has already shown the role of this variable, there is little description about the real determinants of a high quality health service^{11,14-17}. Satisfaction measures are usually based on consumer perceptions and can serve as one type of measure in a health care

quality program¹⁸⁻²⁰. A study by Shaw et al.² in many European hospitals that have some type of quality certification program concluded that the criteria for the better analysis of the hospitals in question were management capacity, patient safety, organization, clinical practice and job security. Notably, patient satisfaction has a multifactorial character, and another issue that must be highlighted is the importance of the team in the degree of user involvement with the service²¹. Thus, our study is aligned with the literature data because similar dimensions were studied but with a greater focus on only the physical therapy department.

Our data showed the results of patients assessed in different sectors of the physical therapy clinic, but the demand from the orthopedics clinic was higher. For this reason, the vast majority of questionnaires were applied to patients in this area. Among the various areas of physical therapy, the literature has reported that the vast majority of the demand for outpatient attendance in this health area is concentrated in orthopedics⁷.

We found no significant differences in the satisfaction scores among the patient treatment areas, although the literature had previously demonstrated that there was a possible association between these variables. Thus, acute patients (with disease that is recent) tend to show higher rates of satisfaction than chronic patients and reported an even greater importance to the structural aspects. Patients who have neurological disorders place greater confidence in the relationship with the therapists, thus showing greater importance to the interpersonal relationship^{8,9}. A hypothesis regarding this difference on the findings may involve the number of patients from different areas of physical therapy in our study.

The only the dimension focused on the therapist approach (responsiveness) was correlated with satisfaction in the Satisfied group. For Unsatisfied patients, dimensions focused on the structure (tangibility) and oriented towards the therapist (empathy) were correlated with satisfaction. For the entire sample, the model inserted into the forward linear multiple regression analysis showed that the satisfaction construct had a multifactorial approach, as previously described in the literature^{8,11,19,20}. Tangibility, the dimension that reflects the health environment and structure, and responsiveness (the willingness to help users and provide prompt service) were the strongest predictors of satisfaction. Therefore, our data suggest that it is important to improve the structure and processes

(patient – therapist relationship) to obtain user satisfaction in physical therapy health services.

Which factors actually predict satisfaction in all health fields remains unclear. This difficulty occurs because there are many different profiles of health services and users but the multidimensional approach is cited by most studies^{19,20,22}. According to Rashid and Jusoff¹⁷, only the technical quality parameter is not a useful tool in assessing levels of satisfaction. Patient satisfaction is largely associated with items that reflect a high-quality interaction with the therapist and environmental factors, for example²². These data are consistent with the present study, which showed consistency in the relationship between satisfaction and several factors²³.

Hekkert et al.²⁴ found that only a minor part of the satisfaction score is attributed to the service structure. All patient characteristics have some significant influence on patient satisfaction. Age, health status and education appeared to be the most important determinants of patient satisfaction. Gender, mother language, hospital type, hospital size, population density and response rate seemed to be less important determinants. However, there is no agreement yet in the literature about what is most relevant for satisfaction in health care. In the physical therapy area, many different satisfaction measurement instruments have already been described around the world, but some disagreement can be found among them²⁵. Fenton et al.²⁶ conducted a prospective cohort study of health care system users (N=51 946) to evaluate health care utilization patterns, satisfaction and outcomes, but at the end, they could not state what drives patient satisfaction²⁶.

This present study found no significant difference in satisfaction with respect to gender. Patient age, which is usually described in the literature as having an impact on satisfaction, showed no significant difference in our work^{27,28}. This result may have occurred because the studied population consisted predominantly of elderly people, with few young patients in our sample.

The negative correlation between education and satisfaction that was found indicates that patients with more years of study have lower levels of satisfaction. The hypothesis that can be postulated for this type of user behavior is the cultural background that can be acquired by people with more scholarship. Another variable that is usually linked to schooling is income, as was demonstrated in this study. However, the income criterion alone was not correlated with the level of satisfaction. Therefore, we can conclude that a higher or lower income does not directly impact satisfaction^{5,29}.

The satisfaction levels achieved by the patients in the physical therapy department of the Hospital Universitário Gaffrée e Guinle showed that even a health service involved in the public area can provide consistent levels of satisfaction or even exceed the expectations of consumers. The results showed that the parameters commonly used in private health care can also be encouraged in public services¹⁵. Currently, many studies have been analyzing this topic in our public health system (SUS), and most of the results tend to show the presence of satisfaction with the treatments^{5,7,9,10,19}.

Possible false positive data may occur in the study if there was a strong relationship between the patients and their therapists or if the patients were unable to find in the survey the factor(s) that they judge as the most important for a quality service^{30,31}. This same problem has been faced in other health service studies. Baker et al.²¹ showed that when users have high involvement levels with a service, they tend to assign positive values to the perceived quality. This type of bias is difficult to eliminate from the physical therapy studies because of the nature of most services in this area. Another limitation that can be observed is that a transcultural adaptation of the instrument used for the physical therapy area was not used, although the internal and external validity of this generic questionnaire had already been proven for other similar health care areas⁹⁻¹¹.

● Conclusion

The concepts of quality and satisfaction should be encouraged in public services because this area, in recent decades, has been undergoing an administrative overhaul and the concepts of effectiveness and efficiency are being gradually inserted into the structure of the administrative management of these services.

The findings showed that the education level had some impact on the average values of patient satisfaction, with people with more years of study showing lower values of satisfaction. It should be highlighted that the SERVQUAL is a useful tool for satisfaction measurement in health areas and that the final values of the physical therapy department from Gaffrée and Guinle University Hospital showed that patients can be satisfied even in a public health service. The demonstration that a multifactorial analysis using the Servqual questionnaire for perceived quality identification was relevant to better understand the consumers' needs was important. The most relevant dimensions for dissatisfaction were tangibility and

empathy. However, for the satisfied group, the most relevant dimension was responsiveness.

For the entire sample, the dimensions that most predicted satisfaction were tangibility (environment and structure) and responsiveness (the willingness to help users and provide prompt service). These data suggested that improving the structure and processes (patient – therapist relationship) is important to reach user satisfaction in physical therapy health services. A possible bias in the physical therapy area should be considered in all survey scores because a strong relationship between the patient and therapist is often present in this type of health service.

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