

## Preferences of GPs for interventions to improve guideline adherence

**Marjolein Lugtenberg, PhD**

IQ healthcare, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre,  
The Netherlands

## Implementation of guidelines

- 🔍 Implementation of guidelines is complex
- 🔍 Several types of barriers to guideline adherence
- 🔍 Several types of interventions to improve guideline adherence

## Why studying preferences of GPs?

- 🔍 Choice of interventions in practice often based on personal preferences researchers
- 🔍 Target users usually not involved in selecting interventions
- 🔍 Unclear how GPs evaluate different types of interventions

## Aims of our study

- To identify GPs' preferences for interventions to improve guideline adherence
- To determine whether these preferences differ across recommendations in guidelines

## Methods

### Electronic survey among 703 Dutch GPs

### Focusing on four guidelines

- Red eye
- Urinary tract infection (UTI)
- Thyroid disorder
- Cerebrovascular accident (CVA)

### Preferences for interventions

- To improve guideline adherence in general
- To improve guideline adherence to specific recommendations

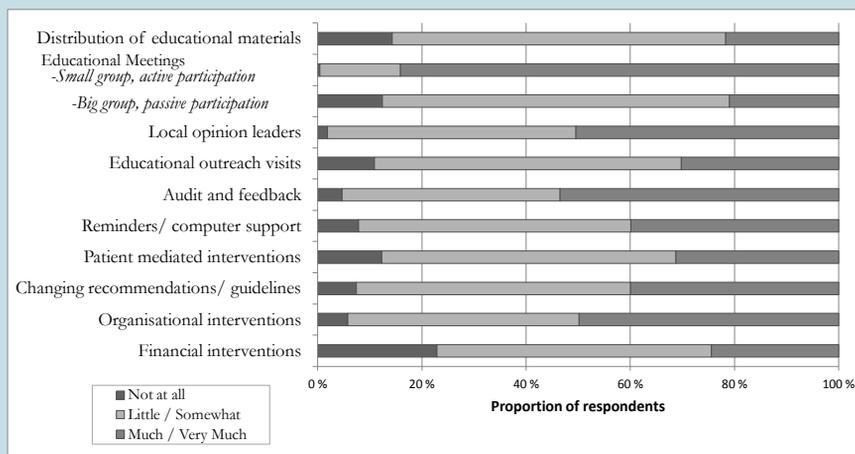
## Included interventions

- ❖ **Professional oriented interventions:** distribution of educational materials, educational meetings, audit and feedback, reminders/computer support, local opinion leaders, patient mediated interventions
- ❖ **Organisational interventions:** expansion of practice personnel, education/ protocols practice assistants, changes in setting/ facilities, working arrangements with other healthcare providers
- ❖ **Financial interventions:** financial incentives for following a guideline recommendation ('pay for performance')
- ❖ **Guideline interventions:** adjusting the clinical guideline and its recommendations

## Results

- 🔍 Response rate = 38% (N=264/703)
- 🔍 Basic characteristics of GPs comparable to those of total population of Dutch GPs
  - Most were male (62%)
  - Worked as independent GPs (80%)
  - GPs in age group 55-64 years somewhat overrepresented (37% vs. 27%)

## GPs' preferences for interventions [general]



## GPs' preferences for interventions [general]

- 🔍 Most preferred intervention:
  - Interactive small group educational meetings (84%)
- 🔍 Other highly rated interventions:
  - Audit and feedback (53%)
  - Organisational interventions (50%)
  - Use of local opinion leaders (50%)
- 🔍 Least preferred interventions:
  - Financial interventions (24%)
  - Distribution of educational materials (22%)
  - Big group educational meetings (21%)

## GPs' preferences for interventions [specific]

- 🔍 Overall, large variation in preferences across 16 recommendations in 4 guidelines
- 🔍 Some interventions were preferred/ not preferred by GPs irrespective of the specific recommendation
- 🔍 Ratings of other interventions differed largely across recommendations

## GPs' preferences for interventions [specific]

Highly rated for all recommendations	Highly rated for some recommendations	Low ratings across recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Educational interventions</li> <li>▪ Audit and feedback</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reminders/Computer support</li> <li>▪ Patient mediated interventions</li> <li>▪ Organisational interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Financial interventions</li> <li>▪ Guideline interventions</li> </ul>

## Limitations of our study

- 🔍 Low response rate (38%) - generalisability of findings
- 🔍 EPOC taxonomy of interventions

## Conclusions and implications

- 🔍 GPs have general as well as recommendation-specific preferences for interventions to improve guideline adherence
- 🔍 Integrating the target groups' preferences into the implementation plan may increase the success of interventions

**Contact information:**

Marjolein Lugtenberg, PhD  
IQ healthcare  
Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre  
The Netherlands  
*m.lugtenberg@iq.umcn.nl*