

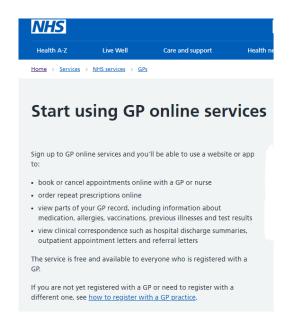
Digital Primary Care: An evidence free zone?



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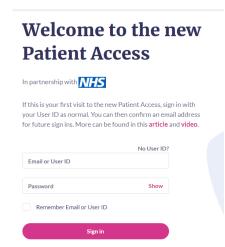
What is Digital Primary Care?

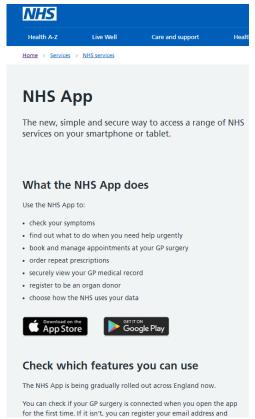




Patient Access







Why Digital Primary Care?

- Pressure to modernise the health service – industry does it, everyone has a smartphone, etc
- Claims that it provides a way to manage workload and save time.
- Claims it improves efficiency and reduces pressures on other NHS services.
- Written into new contract, funding allocated to implementation.
- Part of the NHS Long Term Plan

'All practices will be expected to offer online consultations by April 2020'
New GP contract

What about evidence?

'Without a clear framework to differentiate efficacious digital products from commercial opportunism, companies, clinicians, and policy makers will struggle to provide the required level of evidence to realise the potential of digital medicine. The risks of digital medicine, particularly use of AI in health interventions, are concerning. Continuing to argue for digital exceptionalism and failing to robustly evaluate digital health interventions presents the greatest risk for patients and health systems.'

"Is digital medicine different?" The Lancet 392(10142): 95.

How much digital primary care?

Online consultation platforms:

- As few as 44 patients using online consultation in a 10 week period, largest number of patients using it in a 10 week period being 3236. (Eccles et al 2019)
- Other studies have shown a mean of 2 consultations per 1000 patients.
 (Edwards et al 2017)
- 800 UK general practices offering online consultation (over 7000 practices in England)

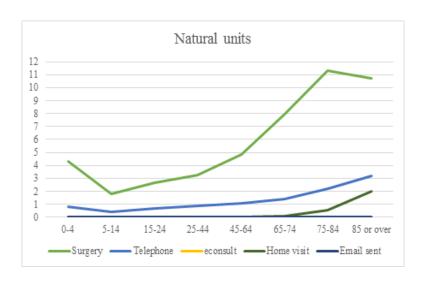
Digital services:

 National levels of registration for online appointment booking (27.18%), repeat prescriptions (26.94%) and record access (7.24%).

Private online general practice:

 Over 1000 survey responses from across the West Midlands, no one reporting that they have used a private supplier.

Who is using digital primary care?



Atherton et al 2018

	% (n=5447)
Sex of patient	
Female	65.5 (3570)
Male	34.5 (1877)
Age of patient	
<16	11.6 (634)
16-24	12.0 (655)
25-34	22.7 (1234)
35-44	17.6 (958)
45-54	15.0 (819)
55-64	8.5 (461)
65-74	4.8 (263)
75-84	1.7 (95)
>85	0.7 (36)
Not reported	5.4 (292)

Eccles et al 2019

Face to face consultations: higher in children and older patients, women, those from non-white ethic groups and those with multimorbidity. Little relationship with deprivation.

Telephone consultations: Similar to above, no relationship with ethnicity **Online consultations:** More use by women, those in their 30's, white patients and more affluent areas.

GP online services

- Appt booking, prescriptions, records.
- Next to no evidence on online appointment booking or prescriptions.
- Growing evidence base around patient records especially in vulnerable groups.
- But no work to tell us anything about uptake or patient wants and needs.



Alternatives to a face-to-face consultation

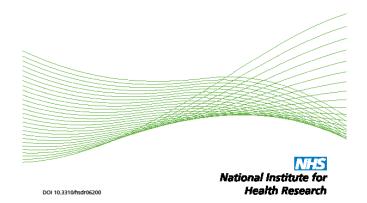
- There is not one vision different rationales.
- Idea that not every patient is 'suitable.'
- Co-workers were often unaware of each other's practice.
- Patients reported benefits including convenience and access, but also reported frustrations and difficulties.
- Staff and some patients regarded the face-to face consultation as the 'gold standard.'

HEALTH SERVICES AND DELIVERY RESEARCH

LUME 6 ISSUE 20 JUNE 2018 ISSN 2050-4349

The potential of alternatives to face-to-face consultation in general practice, and the impact on different patient groups: a mixed-methods case study

Helen Atherton, Heather Brant, Sue Ziebland, Annemieke Bikker, John Campbell, Andy Gibson, Brian McKinstry, Tania Porqueddu and Chris Salisbury



Online consultation platforms

- Females (65.5%, n = 3570) and aged 25–34 years.
- Highest use between 0800 and 0959, and on Mon and Tue.
- Use outside of opening hours low.
- Common reasons: medication enquiries, admin requests, report a specific symptom.
- Comments left by patients suggested advantages, e.g. convenience and the written format, but these did not extend to all users.

Research

Abi Eccles, Michael Hopper, Amadea Turk and Helen Atherton

Patient use of an online triage platform:

a mixed-methods retrospective exploration in UK primary care

recent years have seen the introduction or online triage allowing patients to describe their problem via an online form. Subsequently, a GP telephones the patient, conducting a telephone consultation or arranging a face-to-face

This study aimed to explore patterns-of-use and patients' experiences of using an online

Design and setting
This retraspective study analysed routinely collected data (from all practices using the fasterny for the duration of the study period, 19 May 2017 to 31 July 2017, using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Data originated from an online triaging platform used by patients in nine general practices across the UK.

Data from 5447 patients were quantitatively

Data from SAF patients were quantitatively analysed to describe characteristics of users, patterns-of-use, and reasons given by patients for using the platform. Free-text comments left by patients (n = 569) on their experience of use were qualitatively analysed. Highest levels of use were observed in females (65.5%, n= 3570) and those aged 25-34 years.

(eatin, in-during and intolest again 23-34 years, Patterns of usewore high between 0800 and 0959, and on Mondays and Tuesdays, Use outside of Dipractice opening hours was law Common reasons for using the platform were for medication-related enquiries, for administrative requests, and to report a specific administrative regions, and to report a specific symptom. Comments left by patients suggested advantages to using the platform, for example, convenience and the written format, but these did not extend to all users.

raterns-of-use and patient types were in line with spiral contacts to GP practices. Though the age of users was broad, highest levels of use were from younger patients. The perceived advantages to using online things, such as convenience and ease of use, are often context dependent.

The number of consultations in NHS general practice increased by 10% between 2007 and 2016, and the number of fulltime equivalent GPs has decreased by 1% in the same period.1 This is contributing to increasing workload pressure,1 and affecting GP morale and job satisfaction.2 Alternatives to face-to-face consultation are increasingly encouraged by policymakers as a way to help manage demand and workload, and patients are now able to contact their GPs using a range of methods, including phone, email, and online triage systems.2 Such vision is driven by underlying assumptions that alternative routes are more convenient and accessible for patients, and an efficient use of practitioners' time.45 However, there is limited evidence to support these assumptions and, apart from increased use of telephone consultations, most practices have been slow to adopt these approaches.1A7

A lack of supporting evidence is a particularly salient issue for more novel methods of contacting GPs, such as online triage platforms. Such platforms allow patients to use an online form to enter information about their query. The general practice will respond to the patient based on this information, normally conducting a telephone consultation or arranging a faceto-face consultation. NHS England has supported the roll-out of these online triage platforms, providing 'E45million for a national programme to stimulate uptake of online consultation systems for every practice."

Currently, there are various online triaging

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platforms available within the NHS general practices (askmvGP: http://askmvgp.uk/. eConsult: https://econsult.net/, and eqton Online Triage: https://www.egton.net/all-

services/online-triage/). Survey-based evidence indicates that patients find the timeliness, quality, and using online triage platforms.9 However, studies to date have shown that anticipated reductions in workload associated with the use of online triage have not been realised.10 The limited evidence base available suggests that an online triage platform is most frequently used during the working week, with overall low levels of use.11

This study is the first to focus on a particular platform, 'askmyGP',12 with all UK studies to date focusing on a different platform, eConsult. Both platforms are incentivised in England for use by general practice. This study aimed to explore use of the 'askmvGP' online triage platform by describing the characteristics of and patterns-of-use by, patients, and by obtaining insight into patients' perspectives and experiences of the platform at the point

This was a retrospective analysis of routinely collected data from 5447 patients, taking both qualitative and quantitative

Online triage platform Users access the 'askmyGP Version 2'

Submitted: 26 October 2018: Editor's response

This is the full-length article (published online 26 Mar 2019) of an abridged version published in print. Cite this version as: Br J Gen Pract 2019, DOI: https://doi.org/10.3399/bigp19X702197

Video consultation

- Lots of small pilots in individual practices (Cavendish St in London).
- GP Access Fund projects unable to demonstrate use where intended.
- In-depth work by Trish
 Greenhalgh on video, from secondary care settings.
- Difficult to implement.



Video consultation

The ViCo Study

Comparing the content and quality of video, telephone and faceto-face consultations: an exploratory study

Prof Brian McKinstry, Led by University of Edinburgh

- VC as an alternative method of follow up consultation.
- Using 'Attend Anywhere' a web based platform currently being piloted by NHS Scotland.
- Applying both qualitative and quantitative approaches
- Many of the advantages of video come from it being remote.
- Video offers advantages over telephone consultation in relation to visual element and rapport.
- Technical and logistical issues need to be sorted before this can work.

Evidence free zone?

- Not an evidence free zone.
- But we do need to do more (and we are).
- We see similar findings across
 the different digital approaches
 this is not coincidence.
- Work to be done in persuading decision makers to listen.
- For clinicians, don't be afraid to ask for evidence to back up what you are being asked to do.



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