

Are we putting evidence based medicine (EBM) into clinical practice

10/2002

1

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Outline

10/2002

2

- **EBM background of selected key-processes**
- **Methods**
 - how was the data collection performed?
 - subjects of interest (health care providers)
 - data analysis
- **Results**
- **Conclusion**

Identified key processes in diabetes care



- (1) Treat hypertension
- (2) Statins if CAD and high cholesterol
- (3) Secondary prevention after myocardial infarction by insulin treatment
- (4) Not smoking / smoking cessation
- (5) Structured patient empowerment/education
- (6) Eye examination (retinopathy)
- (7) Feet examination (foot on risk)

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3

Lit. „Evidence-Base for a Disease Management Programme for Type 2 Diabetes“, Michael Berger, Peter Sawicki and Norbert Schmacke ISBN 3-9806621-2-8



HEALTHGATE.AT Putting knowledge to work

What is the evidence for the selected key processes?



- (1) Treat Hypertension
 - UKPDS 38. *BMJ* 1998; 317:703-13
 - Latini R, Tagnoli AP et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2000; 35: 1801-1807
 - Pahor M, Psaty BM, Furberg CD. *Lancet* 1998; 351:689-690
 - Sawicki PT, Siebenhofer A. *Int J Med* 2001; 250: 11-17

- (2) Statins if CAD and high cholesterol
 - 4S. *Lancet* 1994;344:1383
 - CARE. *NEJM* 1996; 335:1001
 - LIPID. *NEJM* 1998;339:1349

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4



HEALTHGATE.AT Putting knowledge to work

What is the evidence for the selected key processes?



— (3) Secondary prevention after myocardial infarction by insulin treatment

- DIGAMI Study. *Am J Coll Cardiol* 1995;26:57-65 (Evidence B)

— (4) Quit smoking

- 40 years' observations on male British doctors, *BMJ* 1994;309:901-911
- Smoking cessation in relation to total mortality rates in women. *Ann Intern Med* 1993;119:992-1000

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5

Evidence for other key processes (not analysed)



— Structured patient empowerment/education

- Mühlhauser I, Berger M. *J Intern Med* 1993;233:321-326
- Campbell M, Fitzpatrick R et al. *BMJ* 2000;321:694-696
- Norris SL, Engelau MM et al. *Diabetes Care* 2001;24:561-587

— Eye examination (retinopathy)

- Klein R, Klein BEK, Moss SE et al. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1984;102:527-32

— Feet examination (foot on risk)

- Vileikyte L, Hutchings G, Hollis S, Boulton AJ. *Diabetes Care* 1997;20:623-626
- Edelman D, Sanders LJ, Pogach L. *Preventive Medicine* 1998;27:274-278

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6

Methods:

- **Data collection**
 - FQSD Basic Information Sheets
 - annual patient examination
- **Data transfer**
 - via ground mail
 - via internet (SSL)
- **Data entry**
 - high speed OCR scanner
 - online (Browser)
- **Data analysis**
 - online
 - STATA 7.0



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7

Methods: Kind of investigation

- **Subjects of investigation**
 - 15 health care providers (hospitals and diabetes specialists)
 - in charge for at least 10 MI patients (Type 2 Diabetes)
- **Type of study**
 - retrospective cohort
 - baseline 1998
 - endpoint 2001
- **Type of outcome**
 - process indicators
 - degree of process implementation

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8

Methods: Data Analysis

— Data basis

- 2487 patient records (FQSD-BIS) in 1998
- 1993 patient records (FQSD-BIS) in 2001

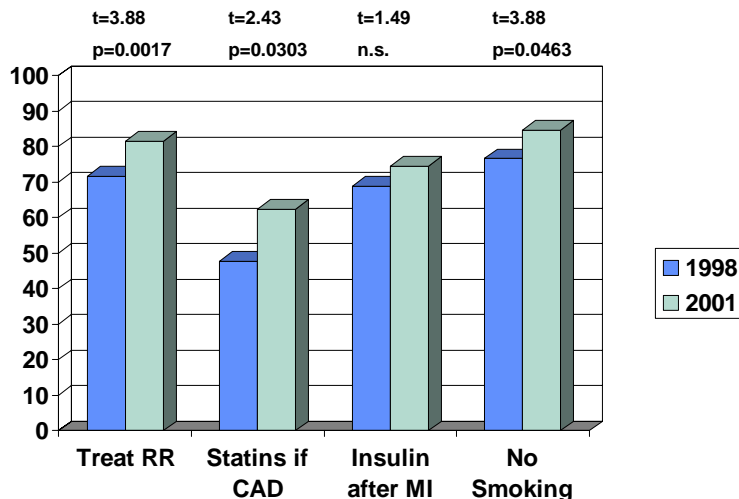
— Analyses

- (1) degree of antihypertensive treatment start/continuation on hypertensive patients (RR > 140/90)
- (2) degree of dyslipidaemia treatment if CAD and hyperlipidaemia (chol > 5.5 mmol/l)
- (3) degree of change/continuation to insulin treatment after myocardial infarction
- (4) rate of non-smoking patients

paired t-tests were used



Results (1998-2001)



N=15 Healthcare Providers



Conclusion



- Implementation of CQI (continuous quality improvement) improves decision making
- There are still lacks in EBM-based process indicators to overcome
- CQI is also necessary for the QM-tools used
- stable process improvement needs frequent reports and feedback mechanisms
- We are not always putting EBM into clinical practice, but more frequently - and with success

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11

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12

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