

## Project Funding 2013/2014 «CHOOSING WISELY»

The award of CHF 50'000.-- is granted to the following project:

### Acceptability and current practices of a “do not do” list of recommendations in primary care

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#### **Abstract**

##### **Introduction**

The Swiss Less Is More Project (Project SLIM) was launched to create a list of lowvalue healthcare activities so as to discourage their use and decrease waste in primary health care (PHC). However, little is known about the views of primary care doctors concerning such a list, and data surrounding the extent of wasteful healthcare activities in Switzerland is extremely limited. The Swiss Primary Care Active Monitoring (SPAM) Network was created in order to continually monitor PHC activities, and could provide an ideal platform with which to validate the list created by Project SLIM.

##### **Objectives**

- 1) To assess the acceptability of ‘do not do’ recommendations by Swiss general practitioners (GPs) and whether the list proposed by experts is made up of items relevant to practicing physicians.
- 2) To assess the current practices of Swiss GP’s in regards “do not do” items.
- 3) To develop novel care/clinical activities indicators based on the “do not do” items.

##### **Methods**

Cross-sectional survey of a random, representative sample of approximately 210 Swiss GPs using a computerized survey instrument translated into German, French and Italian. Based on the results of this survey, new indicators for the monitoring of care and clinical practices will be developed using a validated process.

### **Potential Impact of Results**

This study should complete the entire process of validation of a “do not do” list. Following this step, potential implementation of such recommendations will be made easier and with more confidence that there will be an impact on the quality of care. Furthermore, using the SPAM program to achieve this work could open the door to future investigations and monitoring of the efficiency of care in primary care. Finally, this study could serve as a basis to evaluate more comprehensively economic aspects of the quality of care.