

EDITORS' NOTE

Family Physicians are Complex Care Physicians and Quality of Care Advancement Experts

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This issue's policy brief provides a good summary point for this issue: family physicians are complex care physicians (in addition to their other many roles). Another article demonstrates that family physicians provide more care during a preventive gynecologic visit than obstetrician-gynecologists. Completing the American Board of Family Medicine Maintenance of Certification modules are associated with higher quality of care. A learning collaborative shows the fruits of their effort to implement patient-centered medical homes. A new risk calculator for colorectal cancer is presented. Pregnant patients are more likely to accept the flu vaccine when presented by a physician rather than a nurse or medical assistant. We can "maladapt" to new information, such as not using aspirin for primary cardiac disease prevention or the low risk of lactic acidosis with metformin. (J Am Board Fam Med 2014;27:1–3.)

Sharma and coauthors¹ from the Graham Center present this issue's policy brief and suggest that family physicians should be considered "complex care physicians." The evidence? The majority of patients seeking care for 11 of 14 high-cost chronic conditions are more likely to see a primary care physician rather than the corresponding specialist physician, a fact that often is underappreciated. As we know, caring only for conditions requiring chronic care can be more than a full-time job; this article once again suggests that we do not have enough primary care physicians. At minimum, urgent, prevention, behavior change counseling, and health care coordination needs also must be met by this same workforce.

In keeping with this theme of care across the spectrum, Cohen et al² show that family physicians are about 2.5 times more likely than obstetrician-gynecologists to deal with additional nongynecologic health problems at the time of a preventive gynecologic visit. (Editors' note: but they are likely paid the same, which is unfortunate and inappropriate!) This suggests seeing an obstetrician-gynecologist for preventive gynecologic visits also would increase costs because the patient must then see another provider for the additional problems.

Family Physicians as Quality of Care Advancement Experts

Family physicians constantly improve the care of their patients. The American Board of Family Medicine has long been a champion of quality of care through both evaluation of physicians' knowledge base and increasingly through efforts to encourage improved care. Manning et al³ provide information on the measurable impact of American Board of Family Medicine Maintenance of Certification modules on the quality of care family physicians deliver. The bottom line reinforces why this form of continuing education is so important, albeit underappreciated: both process measures and intermediate outcome measures for type 2 diabetes care improved for those physicians completing the modules specific to the measures compared with those who did not. Another important finding is that all groups, whether participating or not participating in the modules, showed improvements over time.

Continuing medical education is also an integral aspect of academic practice: teaching about a subject or responding to learner questions can help academic physicians keep up to date on recent recommendations. Callegari et al⁴ find this to be the case with changes in recommendations for levonorgestrel intrauterine devices; physicians teaching residents or fellows were more likely to follow the recently more inclusive indication guidelines.

Conflict of interest: The authors are editors of the JABFM.

To improve the nation's health, family physicians also have been highly involved in practice-based research, which has moved beyond descriptive and cross-sectional studies and is now important for longitudinal pragmatic studies that require long-term evaluation and practice engagement. Yawn et al⁵ draw on years of experience to distill 8 general strategies to "prevent voltage drop" (ie, loss of clinic engagement/momentum or even study drop out). These strategies run the spectrum for enrollment and data collection and entry as well as continued use of the implemented practice change.

One type of practice-based research has centered on improving family medicine practice management and delivery of care through various efforts, including learning collaboratives that make intense efforts to change practice. The data presented by Halladay et al⁶ confirm the importance of registry implementation and protocol use as key elements of improving patient care for patients with diabetes in the 42 studied practices.

Research by Family Physicians for Family Physicians Can Improve Future Care

Wells et al⁷ use a large database to create an algorithm to determine the need for colorectal cancer screening that goes beyond the typical simplistic formulae of today (such as "first colorectal screening at age 50"). The statistical techniques used in this article are impressive. The authors created a free online risk calculator using data from the Multiethnic Cohort study, which followed >180,000 patients for the development of colorectal cancer for up to 11.5 years through linkage with cancer registries. The final 12 variables used for the algorithm are readily available in medical records or by simple patient queries. It is notable that this risk calculator is not for people with a history of polyps. Use of this risk calculator could increase the accuracy of screening, sometimes preventing unnecessary screenings and sometimes prompting the discovery of cancers at a treatable stage.

With an observational study, Zakrzewski et al⁸ observed that the flu vaccine was less likely to be given to pregnant patients when initiated through a medical assistant- or nurse-driven protocol than a physician-based protocol, even though the vaccine was more frequently offered by nurses or medical assistants. Simply offering the vaccine is insuffi-

cient. Given common patient reluctance about the flu vaccine, the low uptake may be improved with a more complete and trusted discussion of vaccine pros and cons.

In a study of lifestyle change, Mitchell et al⁹ report that providing biomarker feedback to patients (including typical vital signs as well as 2 relatively unknown markers called homeostatic insulin resistance and nuclear magnetic resonance lipoprotein profile) was not associated with substantial improvements in outcome.

Do patients "hear" us, particularly in discussions about sensitive subjects such as weight? We are thankful that, in the Project CHAT study, Bodner et al¹⁰ found that audio recordings and self-reports of discussions during visits verify that patients do hear the physician discuss weight.

National guidelines can help, and they can hurt. It can take time, often years, to get health care providers to start following newly developed evidence-based guidelines, and, as noted by Hissett et al,¹¹ it can also take years to stop following national advice that is later proven incorrect, as is the case for aspirin for the primary prevention of heart disease (although it is still recommended for secondary prevention of recurrent heart disease). In the meantime, physicians may be graded and paid incentives based on adherence to old, faulty recommendations. Up-to-date physicians who modify their prescribing practices based on the newer data may find this particularly galling. Perhaps when the US Preventive Services Task Force revises its current recommendations, which is underway, then practice will change back to the avoidance of aspirin for primary prevention.

The article aptly titled "MALAdaptive: Do We Avoid Metformin Unnecessarily?" also highlights the time it takes to change practice after new information is introduced. Metformin-associated lactic acidosis (MALA) has discouraged physicians from prescribing metformin for years, yet the incidence of MALA is seriously overestimated (current estimates are 3–4.3 cases per 100,000 patient-years of exposure), and metformin is otherwise an excellent drug for diabetes. As Terpening¹² notes, most lactic acidosis in patients taking metformin is probably metformin *coincident* lactic acidosis rather than metformin *associated* lactic acidosis. Time for change! Patient has mild renal impairment? Metformin is okay. Patient has some congestive heart failure? Met-

formin is okay. Read the article for more specific information.

Several other articles round out this *JABFM* issue. Women employed after childbirth are less depressed. Gjerdingen et al¹³ identified lower depressive symptoms in postpartum women who are employed and in those with higher social support (other than partner support) after controlling for multiple risk factors. Hooker et al¹⁴ found that sterile pyuria is common in patients hospitalized for a variety of infections. The causes and significance of sterile pyuria are unclear, yet it can confuse patient diagnosis and treatment. In addition, despite higher risks of fractures, Dreyfus et al¹⁵ noted that bone mineral density testing is underused in adults with intellectual disability, especially those men and women with Down syndrome.

Pisacano Scholars

Each year the ABFM selects a small cadre of up-and-coming family medicine trainees to join the illustrious society of Pisacano Scholars. The latest group of future leaders is welcomed in this issue.¹⁶ We also include a special communication from previous Pisacano Scholars reflecting on the future of family medicine.¹⁷

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