Characterizing a Practice-based Research Network: Oregon Rural Practice-based Research Network (ORPRN) Survey Tools

Lyle J. Fagnan, MD, Cynthia Morris, PhD, MPH, Scott A. Shipman, MD, MPH, Jennifer Holub, MA, MPH, Anne King, MBA, and Heather Angier

Objective: To present the survey methods and instruments used to characterize a geographically and professionally diverse rural practice-based research network (PBRN).

Methods: A cross-sectional study of Oregon PBRN (ORPRN) member practices and clinicians using a 3-part survey including a survey of the practices, of clinician members, and an anonymous survey of clinician satisfaction.

Results: A total of 31 of 32 (97%) participating ORPRN practices completed the practice survey, 96 of 129 (74%) clinicians within these practices completed the clinician member survey, and 81 of 129 (63%) clinicians completed an anonymous survey of clinician satisfaction.

The survey provided a detailed description of the structure of member practices, patient and clinician demographics, services provided by the practices, and access to specialty and ancillary services.

Conclusions: Survey tools that describe the network practices and individual clinician characteristics contribute to an understanding of the research capacity of an individual PBRN. (J Am Board Fam Med 2007;20:204–219.)

A primary care PBRN represents a group of primary care clinicians in multiple practice sites collaborating with each other and with research investigators to study health care issues of mutual interest. The history and role of PBRNs in primary care research are well described. Over the past 12 years, the growth of PBRNs has been substantial.

In 1994, there were 28 active primary care PBRNs in North America.³ The growth in the number and type of primary care networks began when, in 1999, US government legislation (Public Law 106-129) directed the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) to link research to clinical practice by including the use of PBRNs in

primary care. The ORPRN was 1 of 36 PBRNs awarded a developmental grant in 2002 (available at www.ahrq.gov/research/pbrnproj.htm). The growth of PBRNs has continued, and as of July 2006, 94 primary care research networks are registered with AHRQ's PBRN Resource Center located at Indiana University. The Federation of Practice-Based Research Networks (FPBRN) was established in 1997 by the American Academy of Family Physicians to stimulate the growth and development of research at the primary care practice level and to encourage communication among networks. The FPBRN July 2006 Network Inventory lists 49 member networks. Of these 49 networks, 5 are national, 21 are statewide, and 23 are regional.⁴

PBRNs provide a community-based setting for research studies and ideas. Primary care PBRNs have an important role in providing information about the burden of illness in the community, and the burden of chronic care management and disease prevention on practices in the community. The National Institute of Health's Roadmap Initiative recognizes PBRNs as a tool to overcome the roadblock of translating efficacy and effectiveness studies into action at the community practice level. The Roadmap Initiative recently funded a program of Clinical and Translational Science Awards

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Corresponding author: Lyle J. Fagnan, MD, Oregon Health and Science University, Oregon Rural Practice-Based Research Network, Mail Code L222, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd, Portland, OR 97239 (E-mail: fagnanl@ohsu.edu).

(CTSAs) to transform clinical and translational research. The 12 academic health centers receiving first round CTSA implementation awards describe strong collaborations with community partners—clinicians, practices, and organizations with PBRNs as a key element of infrastructure.

When considering a PBRN as a setting for research, it is important to understand the specific settings in which the research will take place. For clinical research, it is important to have information about the patient populations served by the practices. For health services research, it is important to know about the practices and clinicians in addition to the patient population. Unfortunately, it has not been the standard in PBRN research to gather comprehensive data about participating practices. For those that have gathered such data, there has been no effort to standardize the approach across networks, nor has the quality of collected data been scrutinized.

It was the goal of ORPRN to conduct a survey of its members to develop a comprehensive descriptive database of participating practices, clinicians, and patient populations. This study reports on the initial development of the database; subsequent waves of the survey will allow investigators to track trends over time among the practices, clinicians, and patients who collectively make up ORPRN. Further, we sought to understand the process by which practices obtained the requested data, and how they would use their own data systems to identify hypothetical patient cohorts. This information is critical for helping ORPRN members move toward increasingly valid and reliable methods of working as a part of the network over time. The objectives of this study were to determine member practices' willingness and ability to gather and share descriptive data and to evaluate our methods of data collection in an effort to begin to move toward a more standardized approach to describing PBRNs.

Methods

Completion of the practice and clinician surveys is a requirement for membership as defined by the ORPRN bylaws. We developed a survey for clinicians and practices to be implemented every 2 years through interview and self-report.

Survey Development

ORPRN's survey was designed to meet 5 objectives:

- 1. To describe the characteristics of clinicians and practices participating in the network.
- 2. To understand the structure, business operations, financial support, and stability of the practices.
- 3. To identify the information technology use and research capacity of the practices and clinicians.
- 4. To identify gaps in the network's composition of practices and clinicians to direct future recruitment.
- 5. To connect in a meaningful way with the practices and clinicians, providing them perspective on how they compare with the overall network.

In constructing the survey instrument, key factors included the time and effort that the practice staff and clinicians were willing to commit to the study and identifying information valuable to clinician members and the research network. The 10 rural clinician members of the ORPRN Steering Committee were consulted to incorporate these considerations into the survey tool. A literature review of the methods used to describe other networks (clinicians, practices, and patients) found considerable variation ranging from the initial age-sex patient registry used by the Ambulatory Sentinel Practices Network (ASPN),⁶ to the Primary Care Network Survey conducted by 20 AHRQ-supported PBRNs in 2004,⁷ to the work done by Stange and colleagues⁸ to describe the context and content of family practice in their work on how practices provide primary health care in the family practice office.

AHRQ developed the Primary Care Network Survey (PRINS) tools including PRINS-1, a 22-item self-reported questionnaire to assess demographics of clinicians, patient volume, business relationships, practice setting, and laboratory testing; and PRINS-2 a 19-item tool designed to characterize the clinician-patient visit. The PRINS tools and the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) describe individual clinicians rather than characterizing the practice. In addition, NAMCS does not include nonphysician clinicians in their surveys.

With input from clinician network members, ORPRN investigators developed 3 instruments: a practice survey, a clinician survey, and an anonymous clinician satisfaction survey (see appendices for the surveys). To allow for national comparison, a subset of questions from PRINS-1 and the Community Tracking Study (CTS) Physician Survey, from the Center for Studying Health System Change, were included. The CTS physician survey is a longitudinal project designed to provide a perspective on the health care delivery system. The questions address sources of revenue, quality of care, information technology, practice ownership, access to services, and career satisfaction. In addition, we used items from the Oregon Medical Association physician survey and the Oregon Health Workforce Project survey to allow network comparisons with statewide data.

The survey instrument designed to assess the practices (Appendix 1) consisted of 21 items separated into 5 domains: practice ownership and history, use of information technology, demographics of the practice panel, staffing patterns, and several research scenarios designed to illustrate practice patient data management familiarity and capacity. The data scenarios addressed the practice's ability to identify unique patients and specified cohorts of patients.

A second survey of clinicians (Appendix 2) included 32 items separated into 6 domains: clinician demographics, practice description, scope of practice, availability of services in the community, technology utilization and attitudes, and current quality improvement and research activities and interests.

A final survey (Appendix 3) was designed to collect data anonymously from clinicians, to allow unbiased assessments of clinician opinions and attitudes. This last survey consisted of 5 items, including overall satisfaction with medical practice, retention plans, control of practice income and operations, practice attributes influencing quality of care, and net income.

Eligibility

The criteria for membership in ORPRN include practice location in rural Oregon, participation in a prior ORPRN research study, or an expressed an interest to participate in a future study. ORPRN uses the Oregon Office of Rural Health definition of rural, which includes areas at least 10 miles away from a population center of 30,000 or greater. Only practices and clinicians that fit the ORPRN criteria for membership were invited to participate in these surveys.

Clinician members of ORPRN must be primary care practitioners, including family physicians, general internists, or pediatricians; family, adult, or pediatric nurse practitioners; or physician assistants. Clinicians who do not actively see patients and physicians-in-training (residents) were excluded.

A total of 32 practices and 129 clinicians fit the definitions of ORPRN membership; Figure 1 displays the locations of ORPRN practices.

Data Collection

All 3 surveys were administered on paper and were distributed in August 2005 to ORPRN's Practice Enhancement and Research Coordinators (PERCs). PERCs are regional research assistants who live in rural Oregon, each covering a geographic portion of the statewide network. Between August and December 2005, the PERCs traveled to each practice to meet with a practice representative, usually the practice manager or administrator, to discuss the survey project and interview this representative to gather information for the practice survey. The PERC mailed the practice and clinician surveys to the practice representative before the visit and encouraged them to look at the questions before the interview. The practice survey was completed during the interview. In approximately half of the practices, the site representative had collected required survey information before the interview.

In addition, the PERCs asked the practice representative to distribute and collect completed surveys for each ORPRN clinician in the practice. This representative also distributed the anonymous survey of clinicians along with a stamped-addressed envelope; these surveys were sent directly by the clinician to the ORPRN office at Oregon Health and Science University when complete.

A follow-up electronic query of the site representatives was conducted regarding the source of data for the number of active patients, payer mix, and patient characteristics and responding to the data scenarios.

Data Management and Statistical Analysis

All surveys were reviewed for completeness and data were entered into an Access database for analysis; data were cross-checked by a second person for accuracy. Descriptive statistics were generated for all data.

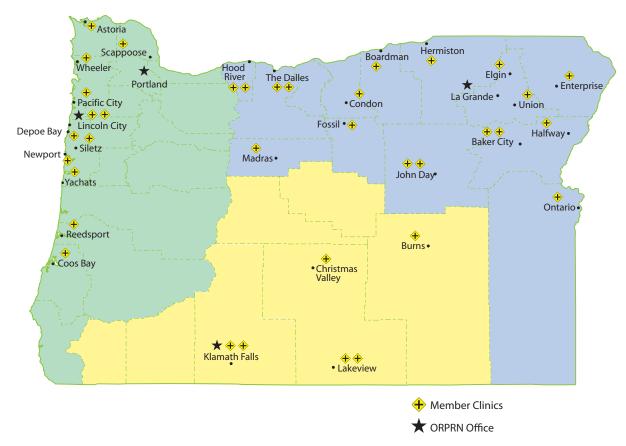


Figure 1. Map of the locations of member practices of the Oregon Rural Practice-based Research Network (ORPRN).

Results

Thirty-one of 32 (97%) practices completed the practice member survey. In almost all the practices this survey was completed by a person identified as the practice manager or administrator. Ninety-six of 129 primary care clinicians (74%) completed the survey of clinician members. Fifteen clinicians refused, and 18 did not respond despite 2 requests to complete the survey. Eighty-one of 129 clinicians (63%) returned the anonymous survey of clinicians.

The survey data provided a detailed description of the network, characterized at the practice, clinician, and patient level (see Tables in Appendix 4).

The data scenario responses were free-text. All 31 practices responded with 30 of the practices listing billing software as their source of information for the scenarios. One practice listed the electronic health record as their sole data source. Twenty-eight of the 31 practices responded to the question "Does your practice have any disease registries?" Of these respondents, 32% (9 of 28) reported having at least 1 disease registry.

The follow-up e-mail inquiry of the practice managers revealed that multiple methods of data collection were used. A best-estimate method was used by approximately three fourths of the practices to generate the responses regarding the number of active patients; whereas, billing software data provided responses regarding patient ages and payer mix in approximately two thirds of the practices. The electronic inquiry asked for the specific billing software used by practices. Thirteen different software products were named with 3 practices not specifying a brand of software [OCHIN (3), Medical Manager (5), Medisoft (5), Next Gen (5), Healthco (2), McKesson, Cerner, MARS, Meditech, Clinic Pro, Misys Tiger, Practice Partner, and Centricity].

Discussion

A robust description of the practices and clinicians in a PBRN provides a number of important benefits. These benefits include: (1) describing the network for grant proposals, academic and government partners, communities, and patients; (2) understanding the structure and capacity of member practices for research; and (3) connecting with member practices and clinicians.

The results of the survey of ORPRN clinicians and practices have been included in the ORPRN newsletter and several recent grant submissions, including the institution's successful National Institutes of Health Clinical and Translational Science Award proposal. Organizational partners, such as the statewide quality improvement organization and the state immunization program office have used ORPRN survey data in seeking funding for collaborative projects. Network staff, including the PERCs and network director, have presented the data to rural Oregon practices, hospitals, and community organizations.

The survey tools and methods that we used were acceptable to the practice administrators and clinicians, resulting in a high completion rate. Rather than being perceived as burdensome, the ORPRN survey has largely been viewed positively, having meaningfully engaged practice administrators and clinicians in the network, and providing data back to them about other rural practices in our geographically diverse state. Often PBRN studies involve a small subset of clinicians or practices and rarely does the entire membership of the network participate in a given study. Clinicians are interested in how they and their practices compare with others in the network. Timely feedback is important in maintaining clinician interest in the network. Practice and clinician-specific reports are delivered to the practices by the responsible PERC. Local meetings of the primary care clinicians are scheduled to examine the context of the ORPRN survey data combined with community health data from the Oregon Office of Rural Health. It is anticipated that these meetings will create a better understanding of important health areas for research and quality improvement.

A limitation of using self-reported survey tools such as PRINS, NAMCS, and the ORPRN member survey is that practices and clinicians used a variety of methods to report data on patient visits, insurance coverage, and patient age-breakdown, and a validation of these numbers has not occurred. Validating the data in a subset of practices would be helpful.

The utility of the data collected need not be limited to cross sectional assessments. For example,

ORPRN will conduct the practice and clinician surveys every 2 years, allowing for a longitudinal measure of trends in the rural health care market, as well as an assessment of the network's success in adding communities, practices, and clinicians so as to be maximally generalizable to the rural health care environment.

The ORPRN survey method provides a practice context as well as the clinician context in describing the settings for primary care practice-based research. We offer our survey instruments for use by other networks to facilitate cross-network comparisons (see appendices).

We acknowledge the contributions of ORPRN PERCs: Ann Ford, Monica Goubaud, and Julie Reynolds. We also thank the 31 ORPRN Practices and their clinicians: Baker Clinic, Eastern Oregon Medical Associates, Elgin Family Health Center, Union Family Health Center, Dunes Family Health Center, Lincoln City Medical Center, Strawberry Wilderness Family Clinic, Robert E. Holland, Russel J. Nichols, Winding Waters Clinic, Pine Eagle Clinic, La Clinica del Carino Family Health Center, Klamath Open Door Family Medicine, Cascades East Family Practice Residency, OHSU Family Medicine-Scappoose, Yachats Community Health Clinic, Gilliam County Medical Clinic, Columbia Hills Family Medicine, High Desert Medical Center, Rinehart Clinic, Bayshore Family Medicine, Treasure Valley Pediatric Clinic, North Bend Medical Center, Columbia River Community Health Services, Asher Community Health Center, Thomas H. Hodge, Maria Bolanos-McClain and Ken McClain, Madras Medical Group, Lake County Medical Clinic, C. Scott Graham, North Lake Clinic.

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Appendix 1. Clinical Practice Member Characterization Survey



Oregon Rural Practice-based Research Network (ORPRN)

OHSU

Completing this form is one of the requirements for ORPRN membership.

PERCs, please check the box or boxes that apply, or fill in the blanks for each of the questions below.

*Note: This information is for internal ORPRN use, and will only be reported to describe the network in future grant applications and publications. None of this information will be reported or identified for individual clinicians or practices.

| Practice Name: | | | Date: | -YY |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|--|--------|
| Mailing Address | | | | _ |
| City | State | Zip code | Main phone # | |
| Website | Fax # | | After hours phone # | |
| Primary ORPRN Site representative: | | Phone: | | |
| | | E-mail: | | |
| Primary ORPRN Clinician contact: | | Phone: | | |
| | | E-mail: | | |
| Practice Medical Director: | | Phone: | | |
| Practice Manager: | | Phone: | | |
| | PRACTIC | E INFORMATIO | N | |
| Year the practice was established in Who owns the practice's building? Who owns the practice? | this community? | Other: specify: _ | Hospital Physician or physician group Hospital system Other health care corporation Hospital Physician or physician group Hospital system Other health care corporation | |
| | | Other: specify: | | |
| What is the ownership status of the p | practice? | | Private business Not for profit Public organization | |
| Is the practice a Federally Certified F | Rural Health Clinic? | | Yes No | |
| Is the practice a Federally Qualified I | Health Center? | | Yes No | |
| Practice Survey 2005; Year | I, Version 1 | | | Page 1 |
| | | | | |

| 7. Is the practice a Community Health Center? | Yes No |
|---|--|
| PRACTICE TECHNOLO | GY |
| 8. Estimate the number of computers in use at this practice site: | _ |
| 9. Does your practice have access to the internet? | Yes No |
| 9a. If yes, what type of internet connection does your practice have? | Dial-up High speed |
| 9b. If yes, how many of the computers in use are connected to the internet? | |
| 9c. If you have dialup, is high speed internet available in your community? | Yes No |
| 10. What operating system does your practice use (check all that apply)? | Windows '97 Windows '98 Windows 2000 Windows XP NT Mac |
| 11. Do you have videoconferencing capability at your practice site? | Yes No |
| 11a. If no, please list where you can go to access videoconferencing? | |
| 12. Does your practice have electronic health records (EHR)? | Yes No |
| IF YES TO Q12 ANSWER 12a-12h ; If NO , SKIP TO 13a-13e | |
| 12a. What is the name of your electronic health record (EHR) system? | |
| 12b. What year was it implemented? | |
| 12c. Are labs and imaging integrated into your EHR system? | Yes No |
| 12d. Are hospital admissions integrated into your EHR system? | Yes No |
| 12e. Are prescriptions integrated into your EHR system? | Yes No |
| Practice Survey 2005; Year 1, Version 1 | Page 2 |

| 12f. Do you have any archived records? | Yes No |
|---|--|
| 12g. If you have archived records, where are they stored? | On the property Off the property |
| 12h.1. If yes, what record dates are currently stored? | to |
| 12h. Degree to which your medical records are paperless? | 0-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100% |
| 12i.1. If yes, what record dates (in years) are currently stored? | to |
| IF NO TO Q12: | |
| 13a. In what format are your paper chart notes? | Handwritten Transcribed Both |
| 13b. Do you have plans to implement an EHR system in the next year? | Yes No |
| 13c. Do you have any archived records? | Yes No |
| 13d.1. If yes, what record dates (in years) are currently stored? | to |
| 13e. If you have archived records, where are they stored? | On the property Off the property |
| 14. Does your practice have any patient registries? | Yes No |
| 14a. If yes, please list by disease: | |
| 14b. If yes, where are they stored? | In EHR system Outside EHR system Paper-based |
| | |
| | |
| Practice Survey 2005; Year 1, Version 1 | Page 3 |
| | |

Appendix 2. Clinician Characterization Survey

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Oregon Rural Practice-based Research Network (ORPRN)



Completing this form is one of the requirements for ORPRN membership. Please check the box or boxes that apply, or fill in the blanks for each of the questions below. *Note: This information is for internal ORPRN use, and will only be reported to describe the network in future grant applications and publications. None of this information will be reported or identified for individual clinicians or practices.

| Name: | | 8. How many years have you | |
|--|---|---|-------------------|
| Practice Name: | | been in practice? | |
| Date: | | | |
| $\overline{MM} \overline{DD} \overline{YY}$ | | | |
| | | CLINICAN PRACTICE DE | SCRIPTION |
| CLINICIAN D | ESCRIPTION | | |
| 1. Your Sex: | Male Female | 9.How many years have you been at this practice? | ·_ |
| | | 10. Are you a full or part owner, employee, or independent | Owner Employee |
| 2. Your Age: | < 3030-3940-4950-64 | contractor? | Contractor |
| 3. Ethnicity: | 65+ | 11. Do you practice medicine at other sites? | Yes No |
| Not Hispanic or L | | 11a. If yes, please list locations: | |
| 4. Race (check all that apply): | | | |
| White Black/African Asian | American | For the following, please estimate: | |
| Native Hawai Native Ameri | ian/Other Pacific Islander can/ Alaska Native | 12. Total number of patients you cared for at this office location in the past year (your total patient panel)? | |
| Year you graduated from medical school, received a PA, | | | |
| or Advance Practice Nursing Degree? | | Number of ambulatory patient visits do you have at this office location per week (include | |
| 6. What is your degree? | MD DO | only your patients, not the entire practice)? | |
| | NP/APN PA | 14. Number of hours per week spent providing direct patient care (do not count teaching or | |
| 7. What is your specialty (check all that apply)? | Family Medicine Internal Medicine Pediatrics | other administrative sessions)? | |
| Other: specif | | 15. Number of hours per month spent teaching medical or nursing students, residents, or other health care personnel? | |
| | | 16. Number of on-call days you have each month ? | |
| Clinician Survey 2005 | 5; Year 1, Version 1 | | Page 1 |

| 17. Estimate the sex breakdown of your current patient practice? | t panel at | this | 100% | Male Female Total | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------|-------------|---|---|-------------|--------|
| 17a. Estimate the age breakdown of your current patie practice? | nt panel a | at this | 100% | Birth-4 5-14 15-44 45-64 65-74 >75 Total | | | |
| 17b. Estimate the ethnicity breakdown of your current p this practice? | oatient pa | nel at | 100% | Not Hispa Hispanic o | nic or Latino or Latino | | |
| 17c. Estimate the race breakdown of your current patie practice? | ent panel a | at this | 100% | Asian Native Ha | can American waiian/Other F Indian/Alaska | | der |
| 18. Do you perform any of the following medical services | s (check al | ll that ap | oply)? | | | | |
| General primary care Emergency room care Urgent care Family planning Immunizations Care of hospitalized patients Mental health treatment/counseling Substance abuse services | | | La Po De Ho | rnecologic can bor and delive stpartum care evelopmental ome visits rrsing home co spice care | ery profession e screening | al services | |
| 19. Do you perform any of the following procedures (che | ck all that | apply)? | | | | | |
| Flexible sigmoidoscopy Colonoscopy Exercise testing | | | Co | lposcopy | nning in pregnatract endoscop | • | |
| 20. How often are you able to obtain the following: | Always | Almos | t always | Frequently | Sometimes | Rarely | Never |
| 20a. Referrals to specialists on a timely basis? | | | | | | | |
| 20b. Access to general surgery on a timely basis? | | | | | | | |
| 20c. Referrals to dentists on a timely basis? | | | | | | | |
| Clinician Survey 2005; Year 1, Version 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | Page 2 |

| 20. How often are you able to obtain the following: | Always | Almost always | Frequently | Sometimes | Rarely | Never |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 20d. Physical therapy services? | | | | | | |
| 20e.Nutritional counseling services? | | | | | | |
| 20f. Non-emergency hospital admissions on a timely basis? 20g. Adequate length of stay for your patients in the hospital? 20h. Diagnostic imaging services? | | | | | | |
| 20i. Referrals to obstetrician care? | | | | | | |
| 20j. Inpatient mental health care? | | | | | | |
| 20k. Outpatient mental health services? | | | | | | |
| 20l. Substance abuse services? | | | | | | |
| 20m. Nursing home care? | | | | | | |
| 20n. Hospice care? | | | | | | |
| TE | CHNOLO | OGY | | | | |
| 21. Please list your preferred e-mail address to receive i | nformatio | n from ORPRN: _ | | | | |
| 22. How often do you check this e-mail address? | tin | veral nes/ ay | 1x / day | 1x / week | Seld | dom |
| 23. Do you use e-mail to communicate with your patients | | es No | | | | |
| 24. Do you use a personal data assistant (PDA) in your practice (e.g. Blackberry, Palm, etc.)? | Y | es No | | | | |
| 25. What proportion of your patients do you think have access to the Internet? (Please check one of the following | ng:) | All Most | Some | Very Few | | Don't know |
| 26. Do your patients discuss information with you about condition or treatment that they have obtained from the Internet? | their | Often | Never | Sometimes | s Sel | dom |
| 27. Do you believe that the use of email to communicate patients enhances medical practice? | with | Agree Strongly | Agree Somewhat | Disagree Somewhat | Disa Stro | |
| 28. Do you consider a practice website useful and important? | | | | | | |
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PRACTICE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

| 29. Are you currently involved in any quality improvement Yes projects? | |
|--|--|
| 29a. If yes, please describe: | |
| | |
| 30. Are you currently involved in any research projects? Yes No | |
| 30a. If yes, please describe: | |
| | |
| 31. What important problems and/or questions do you have in your practice that ORPRN could address through research? | |
| | |
| | |
| 32. Is there anything else you would like ORPRN to know about you or your practice? | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

- THANK YOU -

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Appendix 3. Anonymous Satisfaction Survey of Clinician Members



Oregon Rural Practice-based Research Network (ORPRN)

This is an anonymous, optional survey. Please check the box or boxes that apply, or circle the appropriate number for each of the questions below. Return in the envelope supplied.

| Thinking very generally about your satisfaction overall career in medicine, would you say that you CURRENTLY: | | | | Sc Sc | | nat satisfie nat dissatis | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. Do you plan on leaving your current practice of the next 5 years? | r retiring in | | | Ye | | | | | |
| 3. Where 1 is not important and 10 is very impappropriate number) 3a. Your income? | oortant, how imp | | | | | | | | |
| 3b. Control over working hours? | Not important 1 | 3 | 4 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | very im9 | nportant .10 |
| 3c. Control over your clinical decisions? | Not important 12. Not important | 3 | 4 | neutral5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | nportant .10 nportant |
| 3d. Control over your practice's business decisio | | 3 | 4 | 5 neutral | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 very im | .10 |
| 4. For each of the following, determine wheth disagree with the statements below: | er you agree or | Agree Strongly | | Agree Somewhat | : | Disagree Somewhat | | Disagree Strongly | |
| 4a. I have adequate time to spend with my patier office visits.4b. I have the freedom to make clinical decisions patients' needs.4c. It is possible to provide high quality care to all | that meet my | | | | | | | | |
| 4d. I can make clinical decisions in the best inter patients without the possibility of reducing my inc | | | | | | | | | |
| 4e. The level of communication I have with specipatients I refer to them is sufficient to ensure the quality care. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4f. I feel very isolated medically in my practice. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4g. My information technology access and utility | is adequate. | | | | | | | | |
| 5. What was your 2004 net income last year from | n the practice of n | nedicine a | fter ex | penses bu | t befo | re taxes? | | | |
| Less than \$ 25,000 \$75,0 | 000 to less than \$ | 100,000 | | \$250,00 | 0 or m | ore | | | |
| \$25,000 to less than \$50,000 \$100 | 000 to less than | \$150,000 | | | | | | | |
| \$50,000 to less than \$75,000 \$150 | 000 to less than | \$250,000 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

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Appendix 4. Practice and member characteristics of the Oregon Rural Practice-based Research **Network (ORPRN)**

Table 1. Characteristics of the ORPRN Practices (N = 31 practices)

| Characteristic | Percentage | | |
|---|------------|--|--|
| Private practice | 58% | | |
| Certified rural health clinic | 48% | | |
| High-speed Internet access | 93% | | |
| Electronic health record | 39% | | |
| Accepting new Medicaid patients | 96% | | |
| Accepting new Medicare patients | 96% | | |
| Active patient panels per practice (mean) | 5663 | | |
| Patient visits per week (mean) | 210 | | |
| Clinician FTE* (mean) | 3.6 | | |
| Nonclinician FTE† (mean) | 10.3 | | |

^{* 1.0} FTE = 32 hours of office patient care per week.

Table 3. Characteristics of ORPRN Clinicians (N = 96)

| Characteristic | Percentage |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Degree | |
| Physician | 66% |
| Nurse practitioner | 18% |
| Physician assistant | 17% |
| Specialty* | |
| Family medicine | 88% |
| Internal medicine | 7% |
| Pediatrics | 7% |
| Other | 2% |
| Primary care/occupational medicine | 1% |
| Hospice/palliative care | 1% |
| Age | |
| Under 30 years | 3% |
| 30 to 39 years | 29% |
| 40 to 49 years | 25% |
| 50 to 64 years | 41% |
| 65 years or older | 2% |
| Sex | |
| Female | 43% |
| Male | 57% |
| Use E-mail with patients | 17% |

^{*} Multiple responses allowed.

Table 2. Characteristics of Patients in ORPRN Practices (N = 31 practices; 166,003 patients)

| Characteristic | Mean | Median | Range |
|---------------------------|------|--------|-------------|
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 44% | 43% | 35% to 60% |
| Female | 56% | 57% | 40% to 65% |
| Age | | | |
| Birth to 4 years | 11% | 7% | 0% to 55% |
| 5 to 14 years | 11% | 10% | 0% to 35% |
| 15 to 44 years | 27% | 27% | 0% to 60% |
| 45 to 64 years | 24% | 26% | 0% to 40% |
| 65 to 74 | 15% | 12% | 0% to 40% |
| 75 years or older | 10% | 10% | 0% to 40% |
| Ethnicity | | | |
| Hispanic/Latino | 12% | 3% | 0% to 50% |
| Not Hispanic/Latino | 88% | 97% | 50% to 100% |
| Overall payment breakdown | | | |
| Medicare | 25% | 25% | 0% to 70% |
| Medicaid | 23% | 18% | 4% to 65% |
| Private | 37% | 35% | 10% to 73% |
| No insurance | 13% | 10% | 0% to 54% |
| Other | 4% | 0% | 0% to 74% |

Table 4. Services Provided by ORPRN Clinicians

| Service | ORPRN Clinicians (n = 96) | ORPRN Family Physicians (n = 55) |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| General primary care | 99% | 100% |
| Emergency room care | 46% | 58% |
| Care of hospitalized patients | 64% | 93% |
| Mental health treatment/counseling | 77% | 84% |
| Substance abuse services | 32% | 44% |
| Labor and delivery professional services | 31% | 55% |
| Home visits | 57% | 66% |
| Nursing home care | 68% | 91% |
| Hospice care | 56% | 78% |
| Flexible sigmoidoscopy | 21% | 29% |
| Colonoscopy | 16% | 26% |
| Exercise testing | 28% | 42% |
| Ultrasound scanning in pregnancy | 12% | 18% |
| Colposcopy | 33% | 51% |
| Upper GI Tract Endoscopy | 17% | 26% |

 $[\]dagger$ 1.0 FTE = 40 hours per week.

Table 5. ORPRN Clinicians' Report of Availability of Services to Their Patients (n = 96)

| Service | Always/Almost Always Available | Frequently Available | Sometimes/Rarely, Never Available |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Access to general surgery on a timely basis | 81% | 14% | 5% |
| Referrals to dentists on a timely basis | 17% | 25% | 58% |
| Nutritional counseling services | 49% | 22% | 29% |
| Diagnostic imaging services | 82% | 14% | 4% |
| Inpatient mental health care | 12% | 13% | 76% |
| Outpatient mental health services | 20% | 27% | 53% |
| Hospice care | 92% | 4% | 5% |