# SNOMED-CT coding in general practice – barriers and opportunities

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Study supported by: Health Connect

# Background

- GP is one of the cornerstones of health care system
- GP typically
  - Does not have enough critical mass to have dedicated coding support (as compared to hospitals)
  - Has rich mix of patients (as compared to specialists)
- Taking GP on board with implementation of SNOMED-CT as national standard is important

# Objective

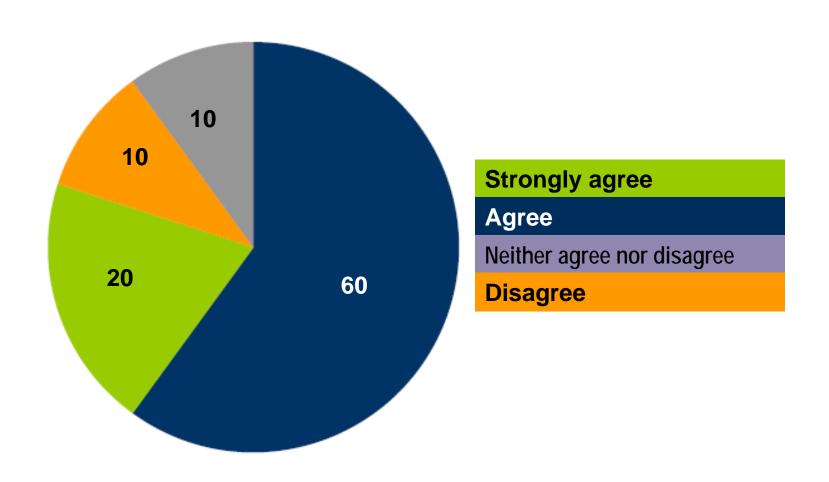
How will general practice cope with SNOMED-CT?

What are the opportunities and barriers in coding at the GP level?

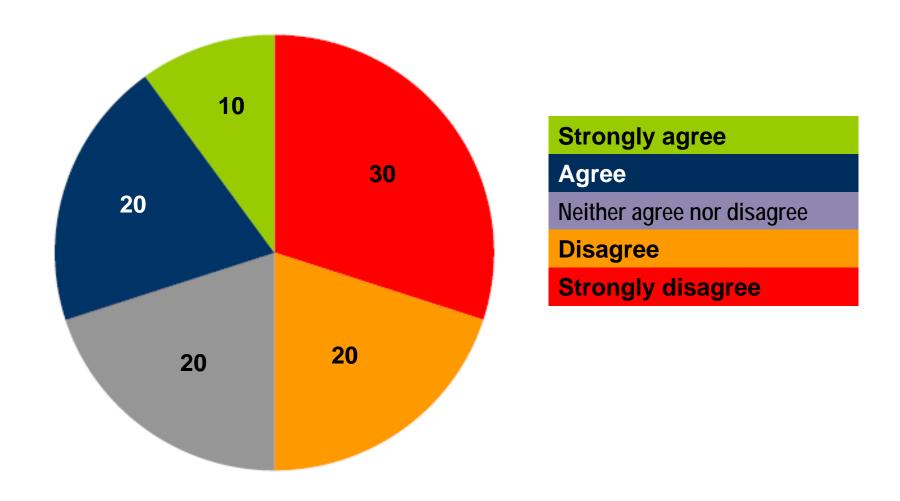
# Study design

- 10 metropolitan GP using VIP software
- Minimalistic training (10 minutes intro)
  - Typically GPs receive very little user training for any software they use
- Lickert scales and interview in 2 phases:
  - Collect opinion on coding in general
  - (do coding as part of daily routine)
  - Collect opinion on SNOMED-CT experience and its perceived utility in the practice
- Measuring speed of coding
  - 2 sets of problems
  - 3 runs
    - SNOMED-CT on VIP
    - SNOMED-CT on CliniClue
    - "Usual" coding on VIP (6/10 GPs use "Custom", 4/10 ICPC)

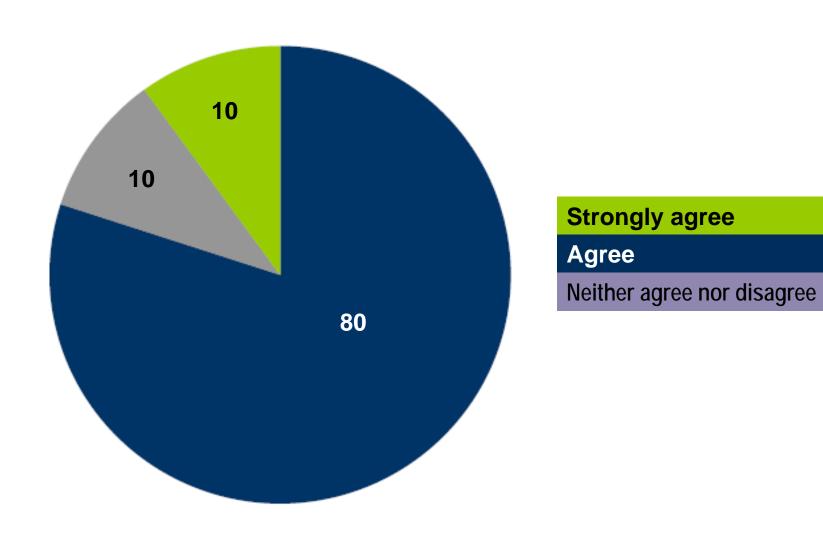
#### "Entering a diagnostic code is useful for my practice"



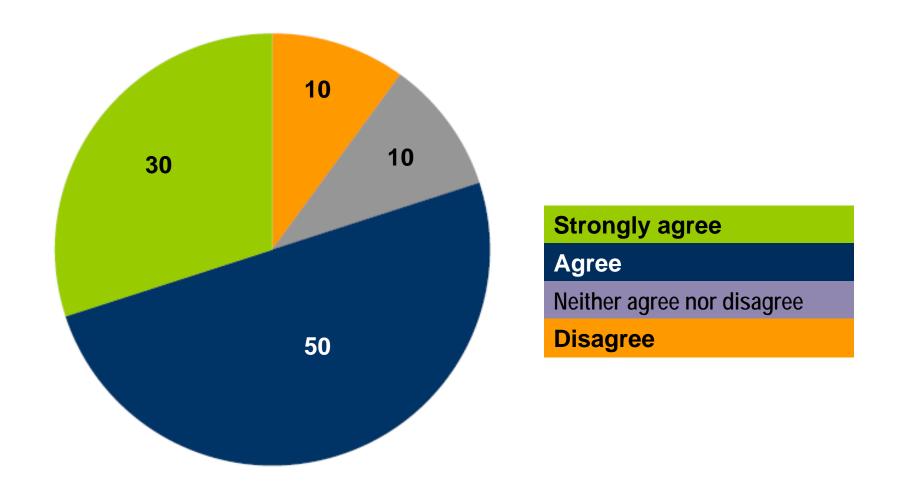
#### "Entering a diagnostic code is difficult"



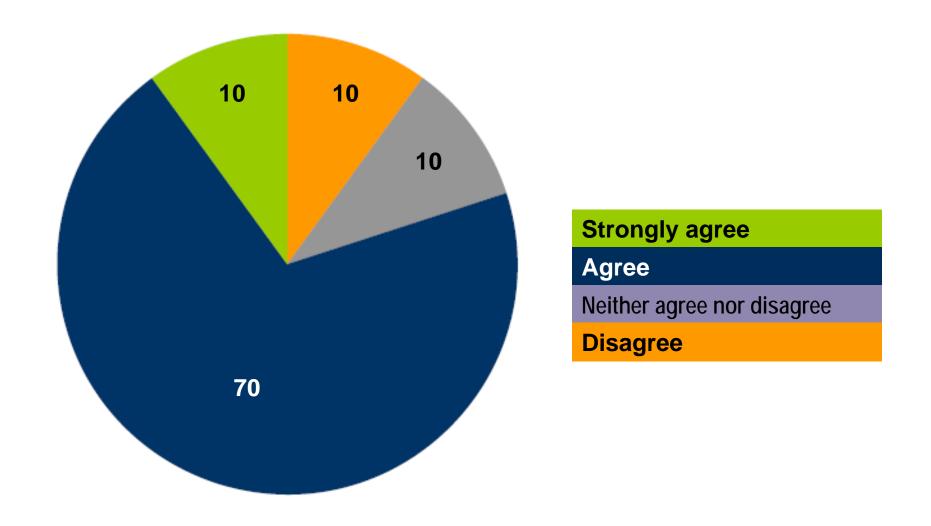
#### "Coding as such is important"



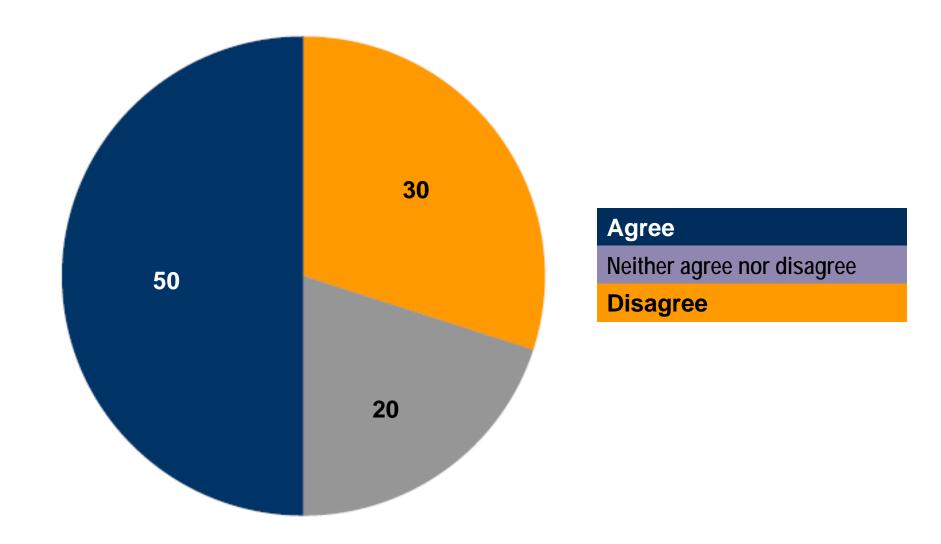
#### "Learning SNOMED-CT was easy"



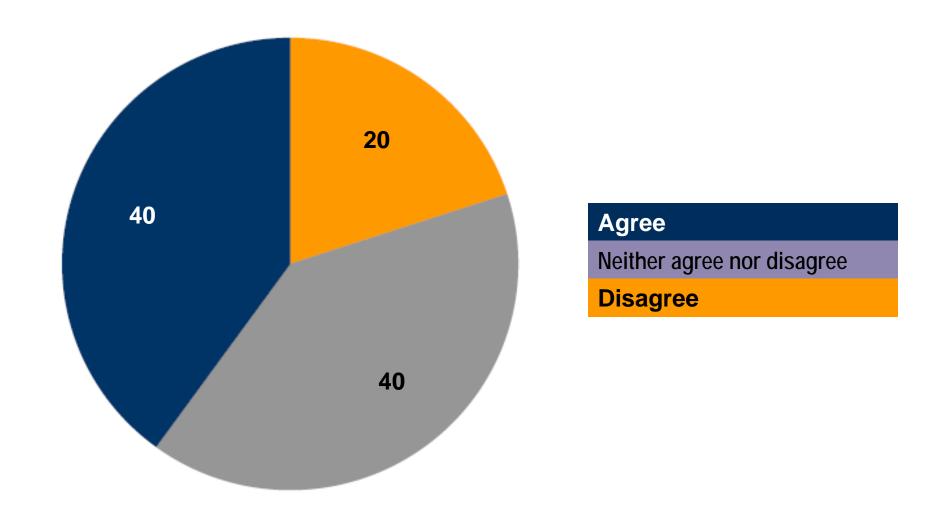
## "I am able to use SNOMED-CT in my practice"



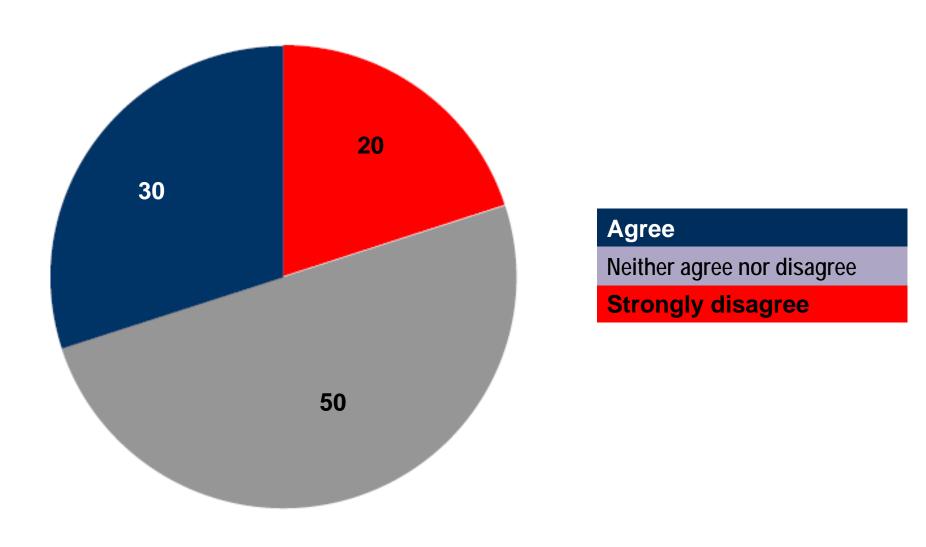
## "SNOMED-CT is easy to use"



## "SNOMED-CT is useful for my practice"



#### "I intend to use SNOMED-CT in future"



# Speed of coding

	N	Mean	Std.Dev	Min	Max
		[s]	[s]	[s]	[s]
SNOMED-CT in VIP	79	38.1	26.6	7.6	158.3
"Usual" coding in VIP	80	22.0	19.8	4.9	143.0
SNOMED-CT in CliniClue	69	21.2	16.5	5.3	84.5

## Barriers

- Lack of time (so far the time and effort spent on coding not outweighed by incentives)
- Lack of incentives (quality of care, q. of patient management, DSS... payment)
- Terminology is too rich (ambiguity, search time, deciding on level of detail...)
- Terminology is too narrow (missing codes e.g. "testing for driving licence"...)
- Very few tools available to utilise the codes entered

## What GPs expect?

- Services (DSS...) linked to codes
- Better quality of patient care (codes related to alerts, scenarios, care plans ...)
- Summarising the consultation
- Comprehensive transfer of information, improved quality of referrals, continuity of care
- Better (or quicker) standardised overview of patient documentation (e.g. codes related to case records)
- Statistical overview on the case-mix of problems seen by the practice

# Opportunities

- Provide incentives
  - Provide tools to make coding quicker and mentally easier
  - Attach additional services to codes
  - Provide tools to search for codes or groups of codes (statistics, quick identification of groups of patients)
  - Decision support systems (e.g. guidelines)
  - Code-specific templates
  - Financial reimbursement for time spent
- User interface to reflect GP workflow
- Synonyms (e.g. "sore thumb" → "thumb pain")

## Conclusion

- GPs can use SNOMED-CT without too many problems
- Time needed to code in SNOMED-CT does not differ too much from what is needed for coding in the system GPs currently use
- GPs see coding as important activity

#### **BUT**

 GPs are not ready to do coding on a routine basis without an additional incentive – mostly in form of improved care or care management More detailed report on this study can be found on the Health Connect site:

http://healthconnectsa.org.au/Portals/0/SNOMED-CT coding diagnosis in General Practice FINAL.pdf