# **Meta-Analyses Results**

### A) Patient Dichotomous Outcomes

		Interve	ntion	Cont	trol			
Author and Year	Outcome	Events	N	Events	Ν		Weight	RR [95% CI]
Kottke, 1989	Verified smoking cessation at one year follow-up	32	593	20	400	,	0 %	1.08 [ 0.24 , 4.92 ]
Evans, 1986	Control of Hypertension by Mean DBP < 90 mm Hg	63	102	45	81		0 %	1.11 [ 0.86 , 1.44 ]
Hazard, 1997	Return to work after back injury at 3 months	20	28	19	25		0 %	0.94 [ 0.68 , 1.30 ]
Tsuji, 2009	Patient remission from depression	84	120	65	114	·	0 %	1.23 [ 0.87 , 1.73
Shah, 2014	Survived with no myocardial infarction	455977	467713	454540	466076	-	100 %	1.00 [ 1.00 , 1.00
Overall, I <sup>2</sup> = 0%							100%	1.00 [ 1.00 , 1.00
					0.10	5.00		
						Relative Risk (RR)		
				Favours Co	ontrol		tervention	

# B) Patient Dichotomous Outcomes (with Shah 2014 removed)

		Interver	ntion	Contr	ol			
Author and Year	Outcome	Events	N	Events	N		Weight	RR [95% CI]
Kottke, 1989	Verified smoking cessation at one year follow-up	32	593	20	400	·	1.3 %	1.08 [ 0.24 , 4.92
Evans, 1986	Control of Hypertension by Mean DBP < 90 mm Hg	63	102	45	81	-	44.17 %	1.11[0.86,1.44
Hazard, 1997	Return to work after back injury at 3 months	20	28	19	25	-	28.94 %	0.94 [ 0.68 , 1.30
Tsuji, 2009	Patient remission from depression	84	120	65	114		25.59 %	1.23 [ 0.87 , 1.73
Overall, I <sup>2</sup> = 0%						-	100%	1.09 [ 0.91 , 1.29
					0.10	5.0	00	
						Relative Risk (RR)		
				Favour	's Control		Favo	urs Intervention

#### C) Physician Behaviour Continuous Outcomes (N=physicians)

		1	nterventio	n		Control				
Author and Year	Outcome	Ν	Mean	SD	Ν	Mean	SD		Weight	SMD [95% CI]
McEwan, 2002	Provide opportunistic advice to stop smoking	37	4.9	4.1	37	2.8	1.8		24.39 %	0.66 [ 0.16 , 1.15 ]
Nicholas, 2009	Using BMI to screen for childhood obesity	84	3.13	1.47	76	2.79	1.48	+ <b>=</b> +	31.05 %	0.23 [ -0.08 , 0.54 ]
Kottke, 1989	Ask to quit smoking	22	54.9	20	17	39.7	14.2		19.06 %	0.84 [ 0.18 , 1.50 ]
Watson, 2001	Prescribing of recommended NSAIDs	36	80.3	7.2	36	81.2	3.7	<b>---</b>	25.5 %	-0.16 [ -0.62 , 0.31 ]
Overall, I <sup>2</sup> = 67.88%								-	100%	0.35 [ -0.06 , 0.76 ]
							-3.00	0.00	3.00	
							Standa	rdized Mean Diffe	rence	
						Favours Co	ntrol		Favou	rs Intervention

#### D) Physician Behaviour Continuous Outcomes (N=patients)

Author and Year	Outcome	N			Control					
Journe 2006		IN	Mean	SD	Ν	Mean	SD		Weight	SMD [95% CI]
Jowns, 2000	Best practice dementia management	102	1.5	1.4	73	1.3	1.3	<b>—</b>	13.48 %	0.14 [ -0.59 , 0.87
Guadagnoli, 2004	Recommended practice for newly discharged patients with HF	159	0.83	0.13	164	0.81	0.19		49.84 %	0.12[-0.10, 0.34
Dubey, 2006	Percentage of up to date preventive health services delivered*	310	71.7	59.29	298	48.9	16.73		36.67 %	0.52[0.18,0.85
Overall,   <sup>2</sup> = 68.74% HF=Heart Failure Percentage delivered per								-	100%	0.27 [ -0.03 , 0.57
							-3.00 Standard	0.00 dized Mean Diff	3.00 Terence	

Favours Control

Favours Intervention

# D) Physician Behaviour Dichotomous Outcomes (N=physicians)

		Interve	ntion	Contr	ol				
Author and Year	Outcome	Events	N	Events	N		Weight	RR [95% CI]	
Ulbricht, 2014	Provision of treatment in case of prescription drug dependency	395	455	341	397		98.7 %	1.01 [ 0.96 , 1.07 ]	
Liaw, 2008	Physician use of asthma action plan	13	15	6	9		1.1 %	1.30 [ 0.78 , 2.16 ]	
Rabin, 1994	Physicians observed to conduct risk questioning for STDs & $\mathrm{HIV}^{*}$	4	58	6	65	·	0.19 %	0.75 [ 0.22 , 2.52	
Overall, I <sup>2</sup> = 0%						•	100%	1.01 [ 0.96 , 1.07 ]	
* Questioning was done o	on sexual orientation								
					0	10 5.0	00		
						Relative Risk (RR)			
				Favou	rs Control	ŀ	Favours Interve		

#### F) Physician Behaviour Dichotomous Outcomes N=patients)

		Interv	ention	Cor	ntrol			
Author and Year	Outcome	Events	N	Events	N		Weight	RR [95% CI]
Bishop, 2006	Recommendation to return to work 5-12 weeks after onset of low back pain	37	154	25	149	·	0.21 %	1.43[0.91, 2.26
Guadagnoli, 2004	Prescribe ACE inhibitor for newly discharge patients with MI	106	160	122	183	H-4-1	1.92 %	0.99[0.85, 1.16
Evans, 1986	Patients on blood pressure medication	77	102	64	81	H.	1.66 %	0.96[0.81, 1.12
Kunz, 2007	Continuation of discharge medication	140	172	68	96		1.96 %	1.15[0.99, 1.33
Dormuth, 2004	Evidence-based drug prescribing	748	1661773	620	1494941	-	0 %	1.07 [ 0.00 , 824.66
Tsuji, 2009	Prescription of antidepressants	119	120	100	114		9.8 %	1.00[0.94, 1.07
Shah, 2014	Prescription for statin	700	795	725	797	H	11.67 %	0.97[0.91, 1.03
Zwarenstein, 2014	Retinal screening within 90 days	16809	53768	17683	55961	÷	72.17 %	0.99[0.97, 1.01
Perria, 2007	Assessment of glycaemic control based on 3 measurements	222	2190	230	2232	<b></b>	0.59 %	0.98[0.75, 1.29
Overall, I <sup>2</sup> = 0%						•	100%	0.99 [ 0.97 , 1.0
MI = Myocardial infarction								
					0	50 1.00	3.00	
					0	Relative Risk (RR)		
			Favour	s Control			Favours Inte	rvention

### G) Physician Behaviour Dichotomous Outcomes, PEMs vs. Workshop

Author and Year	Outcome	Interv	ention	Control				
		Events	N	Events	N		Weight	RR [95% CI]
French, 2013	X-Ray or CT-Scan referrals	1264	75226	1117	77716	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	55 %	1.17 [ 0.38 , 3.62 ]
Worral, 1999	Referrals to psychiatrist or other mental health professional	2	56	14	91	·	45 %	0.23 [ 0.05 , 1.05 ]
Overall, 1 <sup>2</sup> = 64.48%	,						100%	0.57 [ 0.12 , 2.73 ]
					(	0.05 1.00 5.00		
						Relative Risk (RR)		

### H) Physician Cognition Continuous Outcomes

		1	nterventio	n		Control				
Author and Year	Outcome	Ν	Mean	SD	Ν	Mean	SD		Weight	SMD [95% CI]
Liaw, 2008	Knowledge on asthma, questionnaire score	15	71.1	11.6	9	70.2	14.5	<b></b>	26.87 %	0.07 [ -0.86 , 0.99 ]
Szonyi, 1994	Knowledge on incontinence, questionnaire score	48	60	19	41	33	17		34.99 %	1.48 [ 1.01 , 1.95]
Simon, 2010	Knowledge on diagnosing somatization at 6 months	176	6.64	3.45	149	5.63	3.17	-	38.14 %	0.30[0.08,0.52]
Overall, I <sup>2</sup> = 89.75	5%						r		100%	0.65 [ -0.21 , 1.51 ]
							-3.00	0.00	3.00	
							Standa	rdized Mean Differe	ence	
					Favour	s Control			Fav	ours Intervention

# I) Physician Cognition Dichotomous Outcomes

		Interve	ntion	Con	trol			
Author and Year	Outcome	Events	Ν	Events	Ν		Weight	RR [95% CI]
Secher, 2012	Knowledge of when to place a person into recovery position*	200	216	240	252		38.96 %	0.97 [ 0.92 , 1.03 ]
Denig, 1990	Improved knowledge on renal colic	20	28	9	24	<b>—</b>	26.49 %	1.90 [ 1.08 , 3.36
Watson, 2001	GPs making correct referral decision on family history vignettes	100	124	63	162		34.55 %	2.07 [ 1.54 , 2.80
Overall, I <sup>2</sup> = 90.27%							100%	1.51 [ 0.90 , 2.52
* During basic life support (	correct answers)							
					0.20	1.00 5.0	0	
					Relat	tive Risk (RR)		

Favours Control

Favours Intervention