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Variation in referral rates to emergency departments and inpatient services from a GP out of hours service and the potential impact of alternative staffing models

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Out of hours (OOH) primary care is a critical component of the acute care system overnight and at weekends. Referrals from OOH services to hospital will add to the burden on hospital assessment in the ED and on-call specialties.

Methods We studied the variation in referral rates (to the ED and direct specialty admission) of individual clinicians working in the Oxfordshire, UK OOH service covering a population of 600 000 people. We calculated the referral probability for each clinician over a 13-month period of practice (1 December 2014 to 31 December 2015), stratifying by clinician factors and location and timing of assessment. We used Simul8 software to determine the range of hospital referrals potentially due to variation in clinician referral propensity.

Results Among the 119 835 contacts with the service, 5261 (4.4%) were sent directly to the ED and 3474 (3.7%) were admitted directly to specialties. More referrals were made to ED by primary care physicians if they did not work in the local practices (5.5% vs 3.5%, $p=0.011$). For clinicians with >1000 consultations, percentage of patients referred varied from 1% to 21% of consultations. Simulations where propensity to refer was made less extreme showed a difference in maximum referrals of 50 patients each week.

Conclusions There is substantial variation in clinician referral rates from OOHs primary care to the acute hospital setting. The number of patients referred could be influenced by this variation in clinician behaviour. Referral propensity should be studied including casemix adjustment to determine if interventions targeting such behaviour are effective.

INTRODUCTION

In many developed healthcare settings, the acute care pathway includes a community-based urgent care service to complement routine or 'office hours' primary care. This provides an acute generalist assessment during the overnight period and at weekends for problems which do not require attendance at an ED as well as for early presentations of significant illness, where referral to hospital may be required. In the UK, out of hours (OOH) primary care is a critical component of the urgent care pathway, undertaking 6 million clinical contacts per year.¹ If patients need urgent primary medical care overnight or at a weekend in the UK, they contact a national telephone number (111) and if

Key messages

What is already known on this subject

- Primary care physicians have different referral rates to hospital from out of hours care, up to a fivefold difference between the bottom and top quintiles in referral rates.
- The explanation for individual differences in referral rates is not clear but potential reasons include attitudes to risk as well as clinical casemix.
- The impact of different referral rates of primary care physicians on the work of the ED and acute specialties in the out of hours period is not known.

What this study adds

- We used operations research methods of running simulation models to estimate the impact on referrals to hospital of different staffing models in out of hours primary care.
- General practitioner (GP) referral rates varied between 1% and 21% of the patients they saw in the out of hours service. Removing the highest referrers from the staffing model could reduce hospital referrals by 50 patients per week.
- Variation in referral rates by out of hours GPs may contribute to excess workload of the ED overnight and at weekends.

an assessment is required, then the call is passed to the local provider of OOH primary care. Patients will then have a telephone assessment, a face-to-face assessment at an OOH clinical base or a visiting clinician will assess the patient in their own home or care home.

Clinicians working in OOH primary care need to manage risk in acute presenting syndromes, and this can include referral to acute hospital settings for further diagnostic testing and therapeutic interventions.² The accurate identification of patients who require escalation of care from community to hospital settings is an essential triage function of OOH primary care,³ particularly given that 1% of patients come back to the OOH service with deterioration in their symptoms requiring hospital attendance.⁴



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While there has been some research on OOH general practitioners' (GPs) decisions to escalate care from community to hospital settings, the impact of staffing strategy has not been explored. One study of an OOHs service treating a 167 000 population found a fivefold difference in referral rates from lowest to highest quintile of referrers.⁵ A follow-up study in the same region found that changing the organisation of OOH primary care (from individual practices to larger population-based services) had little effect on the referral rate of individual clinicians or magnitude of the differences in referral rates.⁶

The extent to which referral behaviour is driven by clinician factors is currently unclear and may vary between OOH primary care and in hours primary care. One qualitative study recruiting OOH doctors highlighted that their attitudes and beliefs are likely to be strong determinants of referral rate,⁷ whereas quantitative surveys recruiting clinicians providing routine primary healthcare have found that casemix is more likely to be driving referral than any psychological factors at the level of the individual clinician.⁸

Differences in referral rates among different OOH clinicians could adversely affect the acute care pathway in secondary care. High referrers of low-risk patients will increase the burden on acute assessment services in hospital, contributing to congestion and higher risk for all patients seen.⁹ Operational research can improve our understanding of the impact of this doctor-level variation in referral rates through simulation based on routinely collected healthcare data.¹⁰ Simulations using parameters derived from observed variation in routine data have been used to inform acute care design within hospitals^{11 12} and optimal delivery of acute stroke care at both local¹³ and national levels.¹⁴ However, there have been no published studies that have used operational research to determine the impact of variation in clinical referral rate from community settings to hospitals for acute illness, which is the predominant reason for consulting OOH primary care. This could help inform the optimal structure of an acute medical service at population level.

As part of a service evaluation of referrals from the OOH primary care service, we set out to examine individual clinicians' referral rates in a large population-based provider of OOH primary care, calculating rates from routinely collected data. We then undertook simulations to determine the impact of this variation on acute hospital referral rates.

METHODS

The Oxfordshire OOH service, run by Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust, provides care to a population of over 600 000 people from 18:30 to 08:00 on weekdays and 24 hour cover on weekends and bank holidays; the service has been described previously.¹⁵ An anonymised database of all patient contacts with the Oxfordshire OOHs service over 13 months from 1 December 2014 to 31 December 2015 was created from the OOH Electronic Record System used by clinicians (ADASTRA) for the purposes of evaluation of the service and identification of potential improvements to be made to the structure and processes of urgent care provided by the OOH service. The database used demographic and clinical outcome data from the ADASTRA system. We extracted data on the number of consultations undertaken by the GPs and the outcome of consultations, as well as whether the GPs undertook regular shifts with the service, practiced locally within regular primary care services and whether they were undertaking shifts as a mandatory part of the final year of training before becoming fully qualified GPs (in this situation, a qualified OOH GP would be available for

Table 1 Numbers of OOHs consultations by demographic, timing, location and outcome of contact

Factor		Number of consultations	Percentage (%) of total consultations
Age (years)	<10	27 127	22.64
	10–19	7 994	6.67
	20–29	16 223	13.54
	30–39	12 258	10.23
	40–49	10 164	8.48
	50–59	9 385	7.83
	60–69	8 783	7.33
	70–79	10 030	8.37
	80–89	12 172	10.16
	90–99	5 358	4.47
≥100	236	0.20	
n/d	105	0.09	
Gender	Female	69 437	57.94
	Male	50 388	42.05
	n/d	10	0.01
Day of the week	Monday	10 779	8.99
	Tuesday	7 667	6.40
	Wednesday	7 690	6.42
	Thursday	8 383	7.00
	Friday	11 630	9.71
	Saturday	40 221	33.56
	Sunday	33 465	27.93
Final contact location	OOH clinical base	65 201	54.41
	Telephone	41 348	34.50
	Home	13 117	10.95
	n/d	169	0.14
Outcome of contact	Referred to ED	5 261	4.39
	Admitted to hospital	3 474	2.90
	No follow-up	59 907	49.99
	Patient advised to contact own GP	41 663	34.77
	Own GP to contact patient	2 245	1.87
	Passed to another provider	3 164	2.64
	Unable to contact patient	1 585	1.32
	Other (includes: did not attend, left before treatment, sent to minor injuries unit)	2 536	2.12

GP, general practitioner/family physician/primary care physician; n/d, no data; OOHs, out of hours.

supervision and advice as needed). We determined the location of assessment and any referral to the ED or direct hospital admission to specialty.

Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust Older People's Directorate Clinical Audit and Effectiveness Group prospectively classified this study as a service evaluation and it was carried out under that data governance framework. In addition, University of Southampton Research Ethics Committee approved the study (ref 22990).

Patient and public involvement

No patient involvement.

Statistical analysis

Using outcomes from clinical encounters in the OOH database, we calculated counts of consultation calendar days, location and

outcomes with descriptive statistics of consultation rates prepared using IBM SPSS Statistics 24 and R (www.r-project.org).

As the decision to refer is a discrete event in time, we used discrete event simulation models using Simul8 software (<https://www.simul8.com/>) to represent an average week's referrals to hospital from the OOH service, combining the codes 'Referrals to ED' and 'admissions to hospital' into one referral variable. Simulation models were constructed to explore the range of referrals under different assumptions about the levels of referral rates of individual clinicians. The referral propensity of each clinician was assumed to be their measured referral rate over a 13-month data collection period.

We matched the current clinical model of the shift system, where each clinician will work in one of the settings of telephone consulting, face-to-face base visits or home visits. We assumed that the propensity to refer was consistent for the duration of the shift. Different assumptions were made for a total of three scenarios and each simulation model was run for 1 week, 1000 times, to build up a distribution of the variability of referrals under different assumptions. We presented average data for these runs. The assumptions behind the three models were (1) assume current staffing structure (this illustrates the impact of variation of all clinicians working in the service); (2) emergency nurse practitioners (ENPs) only (ie, no GPs) as they have a reduced referral rate overall; (3) removal of high referrers from the service (top 12% of shifts, a proportion deemed high by service managers SG and HH), which explores the impact of limiting the OOH service to clinicians who do not have very high referral rates. We assumed that arrival rates into the service were from a Poisson distribution, and that length of time waiting to be seen did not influence the decision to refer.

RESULTS

There were 119 835 contacts with valid outcomes in the 13-month period with [table 1](#) showing the number of contacts by age, gender, calendar day and location (OOH clinical base, telephone only or a home visit). The greatest number of consultations were on Saturdays and most consultations occurred as face-to-face visits at the OOH clinical base. [Table 2](#) shows consultations by clinician factors and the majority of consultations were undertaken by sessional GPs who undertook regular work with the OOH provider. Only a small number of the total consultations (1782, 1.5%) were undertaken by trainee GPs.

[Table 3](#) shows the outcome of all consultations by categories of clinician. GP trainees referred more patients to hospital, either by direct admission to specialty or to the ED than qualified GPs, as a percentage of their consultations ($p=0.034$). GPs who did not work locally sent more patients to hospital, either as admissions to specialty or referrals to ED compared with GPs who undertake regular work in local practices ($p=0.011$).

Online supplemental table 1 shows the outcomes by location of assessment (OOH base visit, home visit or telephone only assessment) with similar patterns for impact of GP grade and regular local practice clinical work.

[Figure 1](#) shows the relationship between percentage of patients referred and the volume of consultations for individual clinicians which demonstrates that even above 1000 consultations within the study period, variation between 1% and 21% is seen at equivalent consultation volumes. Online supplemental figure 1 demonstrates that this pattern of variability and relationship to volume is seen across all types of clinical contact within the OOH service.

Table 2 Number of consultations by clinician factors

Factor		Number of consultations	Percentage (%) of total consultations
Clinician type	ENP	4494	3.75
	Emergency paramedic practitioner	4904	4.09
	GP	106 907	89.21
	GP trainee	1779	1.48
	Other	38	0.03
	n/d	1713	1.43
Clinician contract	Agency	51	0.04
	Contracted	7470	6.23
	Locum	3580	2.99
	Salaried	8511	7.10
	Sessional	96 397	80.44
	n/d	3826	3.19
Clinician usual shift type	Any	14 577	12.16
	OOH clinical base	47 522	39.66
	Base and home visiting	8842	7.38
	Base/overnights	1240	1.03
	Base/telephone consulting	2238	1.87
	Home visiting	13 978	11.66
	Overnight	25 365	21.17
	Other	2174	1.81
	n/d	3899	3.25
Regular OOH GP	No	17 838	14.89
	Yes	90 269	75.33
	n/a	617	0.51
	n/d	11 111	9.27
Works in local practice	No	47 686	39.79
	Yes	59 350	49.53
	n/a	793	0.66
	n/d	12 006	10.02

ENPs, emergency nurse practitioners; GP, general practitioner; n/a, not applicable (ENPs rather than GPs); n/d, no data; OOHs, out of hours.

Simulations

[Table 4](#) shows the difference in structure and parameters of the models used to simulate the impact of the variation in clinician referral rate.

[Table 4](#) gives the results of the simulation model trials, of 1000 runs in each case. The total numbers referred to hospital per week are presented: the mean and the lower and upper limits of the 95% CIs are given in each case. Also reported are the minimum and maximum numbers in the trials: these represent the possible extent of arrivals at hospital that are referred from the OOH service.

Removal of the highest referrers from the pool of clinicians available to be rostered on shifts (model iii) shows a difference in the mean number of referrals each week of 36 patients, and a reduction of the maximum weekly referrals of up to 50 patients.

DISCUSSION

This evaluation of the OOH primary care service in Oxfordshire found that fewer referrals for acute assessment in hospital were made by regular providers of OOH primary care or those who worked within the local primary care practices for their routine care provision. There was substantial variation between clinicians in the percentage of contacts that were referred for

Table 3 Counts and percentage of outcomes by categories of clinician

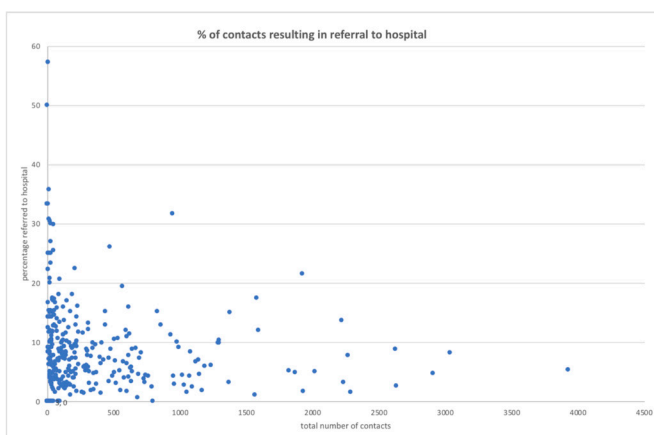
Clinician and grade	Admitted to hospital		Referred to ED	
	N	%	N	%
GP trainee	77	4.33	97	5.45
GP	3123	2.92	4637	4.34
ENP	71	1.58	217	4.83
EPP	189	3.85	276	5.63
Local practice attachment				
No regular local practice	1580	3.31	2599	5.45
Regular local practice	1515	2.55	2056	3.46
Shift pattern				
No regular shifts	608	3.41	940	5.27
Regular shifts	2526	2.80	3769	4.18
Provider contract				
Contracted	210	2.81	399	5.34
Locum	133	3.72	161	4.50
Salaried	142	1.67	531	6.24
Sessional	2869	2.98	4025	4.18

ENP, emergency nurse practitioner; EPP, emergency paramedic practitioner; GP, general practitioner.

urgent assessment in hospital, even among those who saw a high volume of patients. Based on insights from simulation, we conclude that variation in clinician referral rate could account for large differences in the numbers of patients who need to be assessed acutely.

Variation in clinicians' decision-making over change in location of care has been seen in acute settings as well as in primary care.¹⁶ A study in one acute medical unit over a 2-year period showed that the proportion of patients seen by acute physicians who are discharged home shows a similar degree of variation at individual clinician level to that seen in this study.¹⁶ Although the clinical setting is different, clinicians are being asked to make a judgement about risk related to a change in location of care—in OOH primary care the change in location is escalation to acute care, in hospital it is de-escalation to the home environment. In either setting, those who make these decisions show a high degree of variation in the propensity to escalate or de-escalate.

This study also shows the importance of using operational research methods. The benefits of simulation modelling are,

**Figure 1** Individual clinicians' percentage of contacts referred to hospital by total number of contacts.**Table 4** Number of patients referred to hospital in three simulation models—1000 runs of each model assuming a different staffing structure (standard mix of GPs/ENPs, ENPs only, highest referrers removed from service)

Model version	Scenario for referral percentages	Lower		Mean	Upper	
		Min	95%		95%	Max
i	current staffing model	119	135	165*	197	233
ii	ENP only (no GPs)	97	117	144	173	206
iii	Truncated—highest referral rates removed	88	102	129	156	184

*The mean number of patients referred per week from the average of the simulations is higher than the arithmetic mean of referrals from all the empirical data (154), due to model assumptions of full shift working.

ENP, emergency nurse practitioner; GPs, general practitioners.

first, that the variability of numbers of patients referred to hospital can be demonstrated. Second, we can consider scenarios that could possibly take place: for example, what might happen if changes were made to the types of clinicians employed in an OOH service.

We undertook simulations that mimic the service delivery model in OOH primary care, where clinicians work for continuous duty periods thereby fixing a referral propensity for that period. This demonstrated that there can be a substantial variation in the numbers of patients being referred to acute settings purely based on the characteristics of the doctors. Observational studies have demonstrated that high functioning OOH primary care can reduce acute hospital activity,¹⁷ and this effect may be mediated through lower overall referral rates with low variation among the OOH clinician workforce in that setting.

We found that ENPs had lower referral rates compared with GPs. There are several explanations for this finding, including ENPs seeing less complex patients, where the probability of hospital referral is lower or that ENPs have a higher threshold for hospital admission. Further research is needed to understand this observation as the reality of lower availability of GPs nationally implies that allied health professionals will be taking over clinical assessment roles in OOH services.

There are significant pressures on acute services, particularly during winter,¹⁸ and exploring alternatives to acute assessment and treatment in hospital is a new policy focus.¹⁹ We have used operational research methods to explore how OOH primary care could be contributing to congestion in hospitals, demonstrating the value of this novel approach in identifying services that are high priority for future interventions to reduce acute hospital activity.

Strengths and limitations

A wide variety of models can be constructed to simulate the complex processes of care in healthcare systems.²⁰ Our results may have been influenced by our choice of model and its assumptions. However, we sought to closely match the clinical service as far as possible and the level of complexity of the model reflects the available resources for our work. The results of this study may not generalise to other OOH primary care providers. Differences could arise from the nature of the OOH clinical workforce or different proportions of patients choosing to attend the ED as the initial contact for healthcare problems, bypassing the triage function of OOH primary care.

We did not adjust for clinical casemix in this analysis. Given that the database is formed from patients presenting for acute OOH primary care in a relatively stable population and that

clinicians work all year round, rather than in certain seasons, there is unlikely to be a large impact of casemix. Patients are seen in turn and there are no referral pathways within the OOH service, which minimises the potential for clinicians to see a higher proportion of patients at greater risk for hospital admission (eg, older patients with frailty). We did not have access to hospital admission data, so we do not know if all patients referred in the OOH database presented to the ED. Our associations with referral behaviour and clinician contracts are limited by missing data, although we did have data on over 100 000 contacts where clinician contracts were known.

Implications for future research

Further research should aim to use linked OOH primary care data, hospital attendance and admission data to determine the impact of variation in OOH referral rates on measures of flow in acute hospitals.

CONCLUSION

OOH primary care clinicians show high variation in their referral rates to hospitals. Simulations from routine OOH healthcare data demonstrate that this could have a significant impact on numbers of patients referred to acute hospitals.

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Contributors DL conceived the study. HS undertook simulations and analysed data. GH contributed to study design, data collection and data interpretation. SG and HH contributed to data collection and data interpretation. DL wrote the first draft of the manuscript and all authors provided critical comment. DL is the guarantor.

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