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Barriers and Facilitators to Use of a Clinical Evidence Technology in the Management of Skin Problems in Primary Care: Insights from Mixed Methods

Marianne D. Burke Ph.D.

The University of Vermont, mburke@uvm.edu

Liliane Savard DPT

The University of Vermont, liliane.savard@uvm.edu

Alan Rubin MD

The University of Vermont, Alan.Rubin@med.uvm.edu

Benjamin Littenberg MD

The University of Vermont, Benjamin.Littenberg@med.uvm.edu

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Barriers and Facilitators to Use of a Clinical Evidence Technology in the Management of Skin Problems in Primary Care: Insights from Mixed Methods

ABSTRACT

Objective: Few studies have examined the impact of a single clinical evidence technology (CET) on provider practice or patient outcomes from the provider's perspective. A previous cluster-randomized controlled trial with patient-reported data tested the effectiveness of a CET (i.e., VisualDx) in improving skin problem outcomes but found no significant effect. The objectives of this follow-up study were to identify barriers and facilitators to the use of the CET from the perspective of primary care providers (PCPs) and to identify reasons why the CET did not affect outcomes in the trial.

Methods: Using a convergent mixed methods design, PCPs completed a post-trial survey and participated in interviews about using the CET for the management of patients' skin problems. Data from both methods were integrated.

Results: PCPs found the CET somewhat easy to use but only occasionally useful. Less experienced PCPs used the CET more frequently. Data from interviews revealed barriers and facilitators at four steps of evidence-based practice: clinical question recognition, information acquisition, appraisal of relevance, and application with patients. Facilitators included uncertainty in dermatology, intention for use, convenience of access, diagnosis and treatment support, and patient communication. Barriers included confidence in dermatology, preference for other sources, interface difficulties, presence of irrelevant information, and lack of decision impact.

Conclusion: PCPs found the CET useful for diagnosis, treatment support, and patient communication. However, the barriers of interface difficulties, irrelevant search results, and preferred use of other sources limited its positive impact on patient skin problem management.

Keywords entered in JMLA:

Evidence-Based Medicine; Evidence-Based Practice; Decision-Support Systems; Medical Informatics Applications; Libraries, Hospital; Information Storage and Retrieval; Databases, Factual; Information-Seeking Behavior; Skin Diseases; Primary Health Care; Technology Assessment; Mixed Methods

INTRODUCTION

Clinical evidence technologies (CETs) are information sources derived from medical research literature that assist health care providers in continued learning, decision-making, and patient care. Evidence-based medicine (EBM), defined as “the integration of best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient values” [1], endorses the use of research-based evidence found in CETs, including medical journals, databases, clinical guidelines, and synthesized clinical summaries, to find evidence for patient care. Clinicians report referencing CETs and using the information therein to make better diagnosis and treatment decisions [2-4]. However, they also report barriers to answering their clinical questions, such as poor technology access, lack of relevant evidence sources, and time constraints [5-7].

Dermatology is an area of concern in primary care for which previous literature extensively discusses the goals of improving diagnostic accuracy, improving the management of skin disease, and reducing referrals [8-12]. Some studies in primary care and hospital settings show that a dermatology education toolkit [13] and diagnostic support CET [14] can improve provider confidence and diagnostic accuracy. However, few studies have examined the impact of a single CET on provider practice or patient outcomes from the provider’s perspective. The present study followed up on a previous cluster-randomized controlled trial to understand why and how primary care providers (PCPs) use a CET, VisualDx, to care for skin disease patients [15]. VisualDx, a factual knowledge database and diagnostic tool, matches patient symptoms with images to suggest likely diagnoses and management strategies [16]. In the original trial, 32 PCPs were randomly assigned to use or not use VisualDx, and over 400 of their patients with skin complaints were interviewed about the outcomes of their primary care visit. PCP participation in the original trial averaged six months. Study results showed that VisualDx use

did not have a significant effect on the resolution of symptoms or the number of return appointments.

The objectives of this follow-up investigation were two-fold: (1) to identify barriers and facilitators to PCPs' use of the CET in a patient care context and (2) to gain insight from PCP reports into why CET use did not affect patient-level outcomes.

METHODS

We used a convergent, mixed methods design [17] in which we combined a quantitative survey with qualitative interviews to realize a more complete understanding of PCP experiences using the CET in a complex patient care setting. The methods had equal priority and were conducted concurrently in February and March of 2018, 19-20 months after PCPs' participation in the original trial had concluded.

We followed the guidelines of O'Cathain et al. for the reporting of mixed methods to enhance the clarity of the methodology and analysis presentation [18]. The University of Vermont Institutional Review Board approved the original clinical trial, including baseline and post-surveys of PCPs in May 2015 and the qualitative interview investigation in January 2018.

Participants included faculty and residents in family medicine and internal medicine primary care clinics who participated in the original trial. All PCPs in the original trial were invited to participate in the closed-answer post-trial survey, which was administered online or in-person (Appendix A). Data were entered and stored in REDCap [19]. Demographic data, including years in practice, resident vs. attending status, family medicine vs. internal medicine status, and gender, were collected in the baseline survey of the original trial. Questions in the post-trial survey varied by participant arm. All PCPs were queried on their use of VisualDx during and after the trial and their use of other information sources after the trial. PCPs in the

CET arm were also asked about the number of times used, ease of use, and usefulness of VisualDx. The survey instrument design was informed by the technology acceptance model, which posits that intention, perceived ease of use, and perceived usefulness are important factors for acceptance and continued use of technologies introduced in the workplace [20]. Survey data were analyzed with descriptive statistics in Stata version 14.2 [21].

PCPs in the CET arm also participated in a semi-structured interview conducted in-person and digitally recorded by the principal investigator (PI) (Appendix B). Interviews were transcribed by the PI and a research assistant. We chose a behavioral steps model based on the EBM paradigm to inform the semi-structured interview instrument design and frame the analysis of qualitative data (Figure 1). The EBM paradigm includes sequential behavioral steps taken by clinicians to find and apply the best available evidence. These steps, as described in EBM textbooks [1, 22] and reaffirmed by expert teaching and clinician panels [23], are: (1) ask clinical questions when uncertainty arises, (2) acquire the best available evidence, (3) appraise and interpret the evidence found, and (4) apply evidence considering patient values and preferences [22, 23]. The PI conducted initial coding of PCP statements using NVivo version 12 qualitative analysis software [24]. The PI and two independent team members then refined codes and identified emergent themes. Final themes were decided by team consensus. We organized themes as barriers or facilitators and noted when PCPs referenced the themes at each behavioral step.

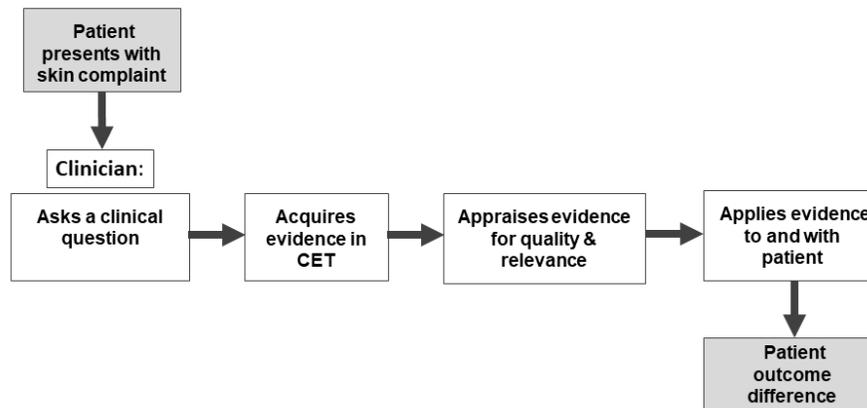


Figure 1: Behavioral steps model based on the EBM paradigm.

To integrate the quantitative and qualitative results, we compared survey results on ease of use and usefulness to interview themes using the triangulation protocol described by O’Cathain et al. [25], which utilizes concepts of convergence, complementarity, dissonance, and silence to compare findings between methods in mixed methods studies.

RESULTS

Quantitative Survey Results

Twenty-one of the 32 (66%) PCPs in the original trial participated in the post-trial survey: 13 of 17 (76%) in the CET arm, and 8 of 15 (53%) in the control arm (Table 1).

Table 1: Characteristics of PCPs and CET usage in post-trial survey

	All	CET	Control
n	21	13	8
Gender (Men), n (%)	10 (47%)	6 (46%)	4 (50%)
Resident (vs. Attending), n (%)	4 (10%)	4 (31%)	0
Family Med (vs. Internal Med), n (%)	10 (47%)	5 (38%)	5 (63%)
PCP Education			
Physician, n (%)	20 (95%)	13 (100%)	7 (88%)
Advanced Practice Nurse, n (%)	1 (5%)	0	1 (12%)
Years in Practice			
Median	17	12	18
Range	1-40	1-40	2-39
Followed VisualDx Usage Protocol in the Trial, n (%)	20 (95%)	13 (100%)	7 (88%)
Times used VisualDx During the Trial			
Median		10	---
Range		3-125	---
Used VisualDx After the Trial (yes), n (%)	14 (67%)	9 (70%)	5 (63%)

Protocol Fidelity and Frequency

PCPs in the CET arm used VisualDx during the trial, whereas PCPs in the control arm, with one exception, did not, indicating protocol fidelity in both arms. PCPs in the CET arm used VisualDx a median of 10 times in the 6-month average trial participation period. Nearly half of CET arm PCPs (46%) reported using VisualDx with most of their patients with skin problems.

Ease of Use and Usefulness

Of the CET arm PCPs, ten (77%) described VisualDx as “somewhat easy” or “very easy” to use, whereas three (23%) found it “somewhat difficult” or “difficult” to use. When asked how useful VisualDx was for diagnosing and treating patients, five PCPs (38%) responded “usually”, five (38%) responded occasionally, and three (23%) responded “not at all”; none found it “always”

useful. These findings indicate that the CET was perceived as more easy to use than actually useful (**Table 2**).

Years in Practice

Compared with more experienced PCPs, PCPs with 5 or fewer years in practice used the CET more often (median 10 vs. 15 times) and were more likely to use the CET with more than half of their patients (67% vs. 29%). All (100%) of less experienced PCPs found the CET very or somewhat easy to use (100%) compared with 57% of more experienced PCPs (**Table 2**).

Table 2: CET frequency of use, ease of use, and usefulness depending on years in practice

	All CET users	Practice Years ≤5	Practice Years >5
N	13	6	7
VisualDx Use during the trial, median uses (range)	10 (3-125)	15 (5-30)	10 (3-125)
Used VisualDx with >50% of skin patients, n (%)	6 (46)	4 (67)	2 (29)
Ease of use, n (%)			
Very or somewhat difficult	3 (23)	0 (0)	3 (43)
Very or somewhat easy	10 (77)	6 (100)	4 (57)
Usefulness, n (%)			
Not at all or occasionally useful	8 (62)	3 (50)	5 (71)
Usually or always useful	5 (38)	3 (50)	2 (29)

Usage of VisualDx and Other CETs Post-Trial

Two-thirds (67%) of PCPs used VisualDx after the trial, and all (100%) used other information sources for the care of patients with skin problems. In a typical month post-trial, six PCPs (29%) reported using VisualDx, eleven (52%) used UpToDate, six used textbooks, four used Google, one used Epocrates, and one used DynaMed. None used PubMed/MEDLINE, other citation databases, or journal articles.

Qualitative Interview Results

Eleven CET arm PCPs participated in an interview, including three residents and eight attending physicians who had been in practice for 1-40 years. We organized PCP interview statements into facilitator and barrier themes and noted the behavioral step context of the statement. Facilitator themes included intention to use the CET, uncertainty in dermatology, electronic health record (EHR) access, diagnosis/treatment support, and patient communication. Barrier themes included confidence in dermatology, time pressure, interface difficulties, use of other preferred sources, irrelevant information, and lack of impact on patient care. Below, we present facilitators and barriers to use of the CET at each behavioral step of the EBM model, with representative PCP statements presented in Table 3.

Step 1: Ask a Clinical Question

Facilitators to using the CET at this step were uncertainty in dermatology and intention to use the CET with skin problem patients. Some PCPs recognized uncertainty in dermatology, especially the diagnosis of rashes, as an area of concern due to less training and fewer rigorous approaches than in other domains. Several residents stated that because of such uncertainty, evidence-based information resources in dermatology were especially needed. One resident expressed her intention to use the CET from the beginning and estimated that she used it with nearly all her patients with skin problems.

Barriers to using the CET at this step were confidence in dermatology, use of other preferred sources, and time pressure. PCPs who expressed confidence felt less need for information-seeking. Some had taken additional course work in dermatology, which increased their confidence and reduced their CET use. Use of other evidence sources instead of VisualDx also deterred CET use. Some did not always choose VisualDx as their first or only source despite

the trial protocol. Instead, PCPs felt that colleagues and other CETs, such as print textbooks, UpToDate, drug databases, and Internet images, would be better at times. Furthermore, perceived lack of time in a patient encounter prevented PCPs from seeking answers from any information source, even when they recognized uncertainty. Instead, they sometimes used a “try this and see if it works” approach.

Step 2: Acquire Evidence

Facilitators to using the CET at this step were access to the CET through the EHR and perceived overall ease of use of the CET. The EHR was almost always the only means by which PCPs accessed VisualDx, as it was convenient to access quickly from the desktop computers in patient exam rooms. Although the CET mobile version was available on smart phones and tablets, PCPs did not use it for patient care. Several stated they found the VisualDx interface easy to learn and use, though there was a “small learning curve”.

Despite its overall ease of use, the main barrier to CET use at this step was interface difficulties. About half of PCPs found the CET’s interactive diagnosis tool confusing, “not user friendly”, and unpredictable. Some lacked confidence in their ability to use the CET effectively even though they viewed a training tutorial as part of their enrollment in the trial. One PCP reported loss of access through the EHR after 1 month in the trial and did not return to using the resource even though she received assistance from a technical help desk.

Step 3: Appraise Evidence for Quality and Relevance

Facilitators to using the CET at this step were the availability of good quality evidence, assistance in patient diagnosis, and treatment decision support. PCPs appraised VisualDx information as good and reliable because it was validated by expert dermatologists. They knew it was more reliable than images on Internet search engines, to which “anybody...can upload a

picture”. None described seeking higher levels of evidence, such as diagnostic tools evaluated in randomized trials usually found in the journal literature. The CET’s relevance to diagnosis emerged in support of differential diagnosis expansion and confirmation of diagnosis. Residents found the CET’s interactive diagnostic tool particularly relevant when they had little idea of the diagnosis and needed to broaden the differential. Experienced physicians more often wanted to confirm a diagnosis, which VisualDx supported at times. With confirmation, PCPs were more likely to treat the problem themselves and avoid a referral. There were also situations in which diagnosis confirmation prompted a referral. Furthermore, new treatments described in the CET affected some PCPs’ treatment decisions and served to update their usual practice.

Barriers to using the CET at this step included the presence of irrelevant information. PCPs often retrieved too much information, requiring time-consuming information-sifting or a new search. Experienced clinicians, in particular, felt that the range of diagnoses and images retrieved was excessively broad, making it difficult to narrow the differential or confirm the most likely diagnosis. In addition, PCPs considered the CET as one information source among others to assist with the management of skin conditions, even though other sources are not optimized for this topic. VisualDx was used as “just one tool” among others or a corroborator of evidence found in another source.

Step 4: Apply Evidence to and with Patient

Facilitators to using the CET at this step were patient communication and shared decisions. PCPs found VisualDx images and information applicable for patient education and building rapport. The images helped them show patients how their condition had improved, which enhanced agreement on treatments and patient confidence. A few PCPs found the dermatology images too graphic to show patients but did share the information found. Some shared a full range of

VisualDx information with patients, including alternative diagnoses and multiple images, in a shared decision-making process.

The main barrier to using the CET at this step was a lack of evidence found that applied to a particular patient. Despite positive examples of communication with patients, many PCPs did not recall any real impact of using the CET with patients. That is, the information retrieved was relevant in a general way but did not aid in making decisions or offering a “different path forward” from what the PCP would have done anyway.

Table 3: Representative PCP statements related to facilitators and barriers to CET use aligned with behavioral EBM steps

Step 1: Ask a clinical question	Theme	Provider Statements
Facilitators	Intention to use CET	“I think I used it close to every time I saw a skin problem, unless it was super obvious...But even then, I would use it to get treatment recommendations.” PCP08 (Resident, 3 years)
	Uncertainty in dermatology	“When I had a patient that had a skin complaint, I was supposed to open VisualDx... I tried to be pretty diligent about it.” PCP01 (Resident, 1 year)
		“[Dermatology] is way harder because we just don’t have the exposure. ... So, I think something like VisualDx is totally necessary.” PCP07 (Resident, 3 years)
“There are certain areas, [like dermatology] where internists in particular, don't have as much training and we tend to fall into...less rigorous ways of approaching a diagnosis.” PCP10 (Attending, 22 years)	Confidence in dermatology	“If it's a simple thing that ... you feel like you know what it is and how to treat it, then you obviously wouldn’t use the resource in that situation.” PCP02 (Attending, 32 years)
Barriers	Other preferred information sources	“There were a lot of patients where I felt comfortable with what the problem was.” PCP11 (Attending, 24 years) “I was working...next to a skilled, older practitioner. So often times my first recourse would be going to him.” PCP09 (Attending, 4 years)

“I used UpToDate quite frequently. And I used Micromedex quite frequently...I don’t think my use of VisualDx changed my rates of use of those other resources.” PCP08 (Resident, 3 years)

“I have a favorite dermatology book that I use like I would use VisualDx.” PCP10 (Attending, 22 years)

“Sometimes I just used Google Images” PCP09 (Attending, 4 years)

Time pressure

“When you are already 45 minutes behind schedule and someone comes in with an [odd] rash, “It’s easy to say, I think it’s this, try it, if it doesn’t work call me back”.” PCP10 (Attending, 22 years)

**Step 2:
Acquire
evidence**

Facilitators

EHR access

“If I’m seeing patients, I’m already in the EMR, and VisualDx is there. It’s easy to find. 99% of the time that’s what I’d do.” PCP11 (Attending, 24 years)

CET interface

“Once I knew what I was doing it, it wasn’t hard to use.” PCP06 (Attending, 4 years)

Barrier

CET interface

“I remember staring at it saying, “Where do I put the information in?” So, it wasn’t as user friendly for data input” PCP10 (Attending, 22 years)

“I’m not sure if I’m just not putting in enough [information]” PCP09 (Attending, 4 years)

**Step 3:
Appraise
evidence for
quality and
relevance**

Facilitators

Quality of evidence

“I had a lot of confidence that the material was accurate and properly edited or authenticated by experts in the field...” PCP03 (Attending, 34 years)

“The problem with Google Images is [that] anybody...can upload a picture and tag it with a diagnosis.” PCP10 (Attending, 22 years)

Diagnosis support

“I did, on a few occasions have no idea what I was looking at in a patient, and used [VisualDx]...to figure it out.” PCP08 (Resident, 3 years)

“I can definitely say it helped me feel more confident about a diagnosis.” PCP02 (Attending, 32 years)

“I did, on a few occasions, have no idea what I was looking at in the patient and used it to try to figure it out.” PCP08 (Resident, 3 years)

“...I would often look at a skin lesion or rash and have an idea...and then ...VisualDx would broaden my differential and sometimes completely change my initial opinion.” PCP07 (Resident, 3 years)

Treatment support

“A lady came in with something strange on her eyes Based on using VisualDx I came up with something I hadn’t considered. That did prompt a referral to dermatology.” PCP01 (Resident, 1 year)

“I think it changed my rate of dermatology referrals because I willing to diagnose skin conditions with...more confidence and to act on those diagnoses.” PCP08 (Resident, 3 years)

Barriers

Presence of irrelevant information

“Just as frequently as I found that it was helpful, I found that it was not helpful at all...I mostly got a lot of extraneous information and things that...weren't appropriate for what I was looking for...So some of that time using it was wasted.” PCP08 (Resident, 3 years)

“If you put basal cell carcinoma in VisualDx, it’s a thousand pictures of every possible way it can show up. It’s not showing the typical ones.” PCP03 (Attending, 34 years)

“I remember getting more hits back...a lot more diagnoses - than I was expecting -- some of which didn't even look close to what I described.” PCP10 (Attending, 22 years)

Other preferred information sources

“If I knew what the [diagnosis] was but didn’t know how to manage it, I might use UpToDate [more].” PCP11 (Attending, 24 years)

“...If I thought of something, I’d look it up on UpToDate [also] and see if the pictures and descriptions matched [VisualDx]” PCP06 (Attending, 4 years)

Step 4: Apply to and with patient

Facilitators

Patient communication

“I used it with patients, especially if they had something that went away; then they could say, “Oh, it did look like that”.” PCP04 (Attending, 17 years)

		<p>“Helpful for patient communication? Absolutely.” PCP04 (Attending, 17 years)</p> <p>“...If you can use a visual to show somebody and say, "Oh this looks like really what you have," they gain a little bit more confidence.” PCP09 (Attending, 4 years)</p>
	Shared decision-making	<p>“I would open it up in the patient room oftentimes, and go through it [all] with them.” PCP06 (Attending, 4 years)</p> <p>“I would look at VisualDx and it would give me additional ideas. So, then I would talk to the patient more, come up with a diagnosis...” PCP08 (Resident, 3 years)</p>
Barrier	No impact on patient care	<p>“I can't think of a particular instance where it clinched it for me or made a clinical decision distinction or difference. It was more of a tool that I used to augment whatever I was looking into.” PCP09 (Attending, 4 years)</p> <p>“Care difference? I would have to say no, that it didn't really offer me a different path forward.” PCP03 (Attending, 34 years)</p> <p>“... If I was going to refer to dermatology, I [would] refer to dermatology. [VisualDx] wouldn't change my mind.” PCP04 (Attending, 17 years)</p>

Mixed Methods Results Integration

When combined, the quantitative survey and qualitative interview results provide a more complete picture of how PCPs sought and used VisualDx and other information sources to manage skin problems in patients. The interviews provided context related to each behavioral step of EBM for the survey responses pertaining to frequency of use, ease of use, and usefulness for patient care and identified specific barriers and facilitators to CET use. When we compared four survey variables (usage of the CET, ease of use, usefulness, and use of other information sources) with the interview themes and sub-themes at the behavioral steps, most comparisons reflected complementarity, such that the interview statements did not contradict but rather expanded upon the survey responses (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Integration of mixed methods

Behavioral step	Survey Results	Triangulation	Interview Results: Barriers (B) and Facilitators (F)
Step 1: Ask a clinical question	PCPs used the CET a median of 10 times; less experienced PCPs used the CET a median of 15 times.	Complementarity	PCPs expressed intention and frequent usage (F)
	46% of PCPs used the CET with most patients.	Complementarity	Experienced PCPs who expressed confidence in dermatology also expressed a lack of need and lower usage (B), whereas uncertainty signaled more need and usage (F).
Step 2: Acquire evidence	77% of PCPs found the CET somewhat or very easy to use.	Convergence	All but one PCP found CET access through the EHR to be easy (F). The CET interface was easy to use for about half of PCPs (F).
	No data on CET interface or EHR aspects.	Partial Silence	About half of PCPs reported that the interactive diagnosis tool was difficult and unpredictable at times (B).
Step 3: Appraise evidence for quality and relevance	No data on evidence quality.	Silence	PCPs expressed that the quality of evidence in the CET was satisfactory (F).
	62% of PCPs reported that the CET was not useful or occasionally useful for diagnosis and treatment, whereas	Complementarity	PCPs expressed that the CET was relevant and useful for differential diagnosis expansion, diagnosis confirmation, and

	38% reported that it was usually useful.		treatment discovery (F). Others said it was “just as often” irrelevant or unhelpful (B).
	67% of PCP used VisualDx in a recent month post-trial.	Complementarity	PCPs reported that other information sources were as or more useful than the CET (B).
Step 4: Apply evidence to and with patient	No specific data on application to patients.	Silence	PCPs expressed that the CET facilitated patient education and shared decisions (F) and prompted and avoided referrals (F) but had little application to specific patient decisions (B).

DISCUSSION

This study identified facilitators and barriers to effective use of a dermatology-focused CET for skin problem management in the context of patient care from the perspective of PCPs. It also identified possible reasons why use of the CET did not impact patient outcomes in the original trial. The brief closed-answer survey of PCPs provided summary information on the number of times used, ease of use, and usefulness of the CET. Barriers and facilitators identified in interviews enriched our understanding of the complex behavioral EBM steps that influence use of a CET. Integration of the results of mixed methods provided complementary insights.

Barriers and Facilitators to CET Use in Evidence-Based Practice

Multiple barriers to the use of clinical evidence sources by PCPs have been described in the literature over the last decades. In two studies of PCPs, Ely et al. identified lack of time to seek

and acquire needed information and lack of skill as barriers [5, 26]. Ely et al. also identified the retrieval of too much information and the irrelevance of the retrieved information as problems. In a focus group study of primary care internal medicine residents, poor access to technology and lack of relevant sources in the practice setting were barriers [7]. These same barriers were also identified in the present study. In addition, a qualitative study identified the barrier of failure of the evidence sources to account for patient complexity [27]. A 2012 systematic review including 22 studies published between 1997 and 2010 reported barriers to EBM practice at each behavioral step that were similar to those reported in previous literature except for a novel barrier at the Apply Evidence step: patient disagreement with best evidence [28]. An additional barrier identified in our study was PCP confidence in the dermatology domain.

Cook et al. identified multiple facilitators in a study that identified strengths of “knowledge resources” (i.e., CETs). Effective sources were found to be efficient, credible, integrated with the clinical workflow, familiar to the user, optimized for the topic, and supportive of patient education [29]. In our study, convenient access to VisualDx through the EHR partially overcame the barrier of time pressure. The ability to include patient factors in the interactive diagnosis tool partially accounted for relevance to complex patient characteristics. However, the unpredictability of search results decreased efficiency and reduced the benefit of using VisualDx as opposed to other familiar sources. Utility for patient communication, education, and shared decision-making emerged as benefits when evidence was applied with patient preferences and values, an essential step in evidence-based practice.

Seeking information from multiple sources for the same clinical question is typical behavior for clinicians [2, 30]. One study noted that 3.5 CET sources were typically referenced per question [30]. In our study, PCPs preferred multiple CETs if they were convenient. The

presence of other sources diluted the impact of VisualDx and reduced the likelihood of detecting any effects of CET use on patient outcomes in the original trial.

It is possible that evidence-seeking in CETs may be less frequent or more difficult in dermatology. In a qualitative study of PCP strategies for diagnosing skin problems, preferred strategies included pattern recognition, “trying out” treatments, and referral to dermatology. Consulting research-based literature or online sources was seldom used as a strategy [31]. In the present study, nearly half of PCPs in the CET arm reported using VisualDx with most of their patients with skin problems, and they frequently used other evidence sources if convenient. This study did not identify any dermatology evidence source as superior to VisualDx, only that PCPs used it among other CETs for dermatological problem management.

Our results suggest that VisualDx may be more useful to trainees and new attending PCPs than those with more experience. Less experienced PCPs seemed to express more ease using the CET, recognized more uncertainty in dermatology, and expressed need for tools like VisualDx. For these users, expansion of the differential diagnosis with use of the patient-specific interactive diagnosis tool facilitated point-of-care learning.

Effect on Patient-level Outcomes

Why did VisualDx use make no difference in the outcomes reported in the original study? It is possible that the effects were bi-directional. For instance, some PCPs reported that VisualDx use affected referral patterns. For some, the evidence found for a diagnosis prompted referrals to dermatology. For others, a referral was avoided, and the clinician gained confidence in treating the condition. This effect may partially explain why use of the CET did not reduce the overall

number of patient return appointments (including referrals) for the same skin problem (odds ratio = 1.26, 95% confidence interval = 0.70 -1.21, $p = 0.54$) [15].

Likewise, three other intervention studies found that use of a CET did not reduce referrals to dermatology [13, 32, 33]. While reduction of referrals and other return appointments may be a clinical goal to save patient and provider time and to reduce costs, its attainment through usage of CETs has not been established. It is possible that patient communication with use of the CET could have affected patient satisfaction with care, which could be evaluated in future research.

Implications For Evaluation of CETs

Although this study focused on one CET, the barriers and facilitators to its use may be applicable in the evaluation of other CETs implemented for point-of-care use. We identified ways that a single CET may have value for provider management of patient conditions, such as diagnostic accuracy and identification of best treatments. A CET may also facilitate point-of-care learning and shared decision-making with patients.

Health sciences librarians directly support the Acquire step in the EBM model by licensing and providing access to clinical evidence sources. When choosing and licensing CETs, medical librarians should consider the factors of clinician population, access technology, and available evidence sources in addition to cost. A CET licensed and implemented for clinical use should be accessible through the EHR to increase clinician acceptance. Less experienced clinicians and residents may have different CET use patterns than more experienced PCPs. Furthermore, use of more than source may be needed to meet clinicians' clinical evidence needs for the care of skin problems.

Limitations

Our study has several limitations that should be considered. It did not include reports from patients, limiting the interpretations to the perceptions and experience of PCPs. Recall errors may have affected the reported data, but all PCPs appeared to respond to survey and interview questions without difficulty. The interviews were conducted by a medical librarian known to some of the PCPs outside the study, which could have introduced bias. However, all PCPs agreed to give their true opinions and were assured that their responses would be confidential and would not affect their access to medical library services. In addition, the study took place in one academic medical center, limiting its generalizability to other settings.

Conclusion

We identified facilitators and barriers to PCPs' use of a CET for skin problems in the context of patient care, which partially explain the results of a previous cluster-randomized controlled trial. We found that the CET was not consistently useful to PCPs or applicable to patients. However, it did support some diagnosis and treatment decisions, point-of-care learning, and patient communication and shared decision-making. These findings could be useful to clinical administrators and medical librarians considering implementation of CETs to support the management of dermatological conditions in primary care settings.

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Data Availability: Data supporting the findings of this study are openly available in Figshare at <http://10.6084/m9.figshare.11893875> (survey data) and <http://10.6084/m9.figshare.11893956> (qualitative data).

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