

Comparison 4: Different ways of delivering EO

Dichotomous outcomes

Study	Comparison	Outcome	N health professionals	EO (a) before	EO (b) (exp) before	EO (a) after	EO (b) (exp) after	RD: Unadj	RD: Adj	RR: Unadj	RR: Adj	Study quality 1: high 2=moderate 3 =low	Comment
Figueiras 2001	EO individual (b) vs EO group (a)	% of recommended drug units of ibuprofen, naproxen, diclofenac	164	37.61	36.48	41.54	41.84	0.3	1.43	1.01	1.04		1
Simon 2005	EO individual (b) vs EO group (a)	% of patients receiving a diuretic	462	59.1	57.6	72.3	70.1	-2.2	-0.7	0.97	0.99		2
Kaner 1999	EO + telephone support (b) vs EO alone (a)	% advice giving rate (median) for brief alcohol intervention (product of screening and advice giving)	85			55	59	4		1.07			2
Raisch 1990	EO using case studies (b) vs EO using statistical information (a)	% of antilucer agents prescriptions without an inappropriate component	24	23.5	37.4	68.1	73.3	5.2	-8.7	1.08	0.68		2
van den Hombergh 1999	EO + A&F by peer + educational meeting (b) vs EO	208 indicators of practice management (40 outcomes)	90	all results in text									2

Continuous outcomes				EO (a) before	EO (b) (exp) before	EO (a) after	EO (b) (exp) after	Post difference in desired direction	Adjust change in desired direction	Percent change relative to control after	Adj percent change relative to control after	Adj percent change in desired direction		
van Eijk 2001	EO individual (b) vs EO group (a)	Incidence per 1000 patient years of elderly people (> or = 60 years) with new prescriptions of highly anti-cholinergic anti-depressants (HAA)	122	6.36	8.02	5.2	7.5	2.3	0.64	12.31%	44.23%	-44.23%	2	group superior to individual for this outcome