



Appendix

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
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Appendix to: Davis JS, Tapley A, Morgan S, et al. Clinical experience of patients with hepatitis C virus infection among Australian GP trainees. *Med J Aust* 2017; 206: 308-309. doi: 10.5694/mja16.01106.

Clinical exposure of Australian GP trainees to patients with Hepatitis C virus infection – online appendix

The RECENT study

Registrar Encounters in Clinical Training (ReCEnT) is an ongoing prospective cohort study documenting the nature and association of consultation-based clinical and educational experiences of general practice (GP) registrars. Registrars record details of 60 consecutive consultations at approximately the mid-point of three six-month (full-time equivalent) terms based in general practices. Details recorded include patient demographics, diagnoses/problems managed, medications prescribed, investigations ordered, and assistance sought during the consultation (including supervisor advice and use of guidelines). For each recorded consultation, the trainee is asked to identify up to four problems managed.

RECENT includes GP registrars in five of Australia's 17 Regional Training Providers (RTPs) in five of Australia's six states. RTPs are government-funded, not-for-profit, geographically-defined general practice education and training organisations.

Registrars in the ReCEnT train in practices across all five AGSC-RA categories from major city to very remote. The registrar demographics are broadly similar to overall Australian registrar demographics.¹ The response rate for the study for the data collection periods reported in this paper was 95.6%.

The RECENT study has received ethics approval from the Human Research Ethics Committee of the University of Newcastle (approval number H-2009-0323), and research governance approval from participating organisations.

Statistical analysis for the present paper

We compared the characteristics of both the doctors and patients in those consultations where HCV was or was not managed as a problem; and where HCV testing was or was not performed. Continuous variables were compared using independent sample Student's t test and categorical using Chi-squared tests (where expected cell count is >5) or Fisher's exact test (expected cell count ≤5), with a p value of <0.05 considered significant.

¹ GPET Annual Report 2014. General Practice Education and Training Limited. Available at <http://www.agpt.com.au/About-Us/Annual-Report>. Accessed 10/11/2016

PTO for Table 1.

Table 1. Associations with HCV being identified as a management problem and being tested for in 150,442 consultations by 1,130 General Practice trainees

	HCV identified as problem	HCV not identified as problem	p	HCV testing performed	HCV testing not performed	p
All	127 (0.08%) ^a	150,315 (99.92%) ^a		1,071 (0.71%) ^a	149,371 (99.29%) ^a	
Doctor male	56 (44.1%)	53,406 (34.6%)	0.05 ^b	270 (25.2%)	53,192 (35.7%)	<0.001 ^b
Doctor age, years; mean (sd)	32.9 (6.3)	32.7 (6.4)	0.75 ^c	31.8 (5.5)	32.8 (6.4)	<0.001 ^c
Doctor graduated from an Australian university	106 (84.1%)	116,885 (78.7%)	0.14 ^b	907 (85.2%)	116,084 (78.6%)	<0.001 ^b
Practice in a major city	77 (60.6%)	85,599 (57.0%)	0.40 ^b	666 (62.2%)	85,010 (56.9%)	0.001 ^b
Inner regional practice	25 (19.7%)	40,176 (26.7%)	0.07 ^b	256 (23.9%)	39,945 (26.7%)	0.04 ^b
Outer regional or remote practice	25 (19.7%)	24,294 (16.2%)	0.28 ^b	149 (13.9%)	24,170 (16.2%)	0.04 ^b
Patient is a child (<=16 years of age)	0 (0%)	27,084 (18.0%)	<0.001 ^e	13 (1.2%)	27,071 (18.1%)	<0.001 ^e
Patient age (adults), years, mean (sd)	46.2 (10.9)	40.1 (23.9)	0.005 ^c	32.5 (12.5)	40.1 (23.9)	<0.001 ^b
Patient male	72 (58.5%)	56,324 (38.5%)	<0.001 ^b	296 (28.4%)	56,100 (38.6%)	<0.001 ^b
Patient Indigenous ^d	9 (7.1%)	1,951 (1.3%)	<0.001 ^b	29 (2.7%)	1,931 (1.3%)	<0.001 ^b
Patient from non-English speaking background	10 (7.9%)	9,216 (6.1%)	0.41 ^b	106 (9.9%)	9,120 (6.1%)	<0.001 ^b
Patient new to the registrar	47 (37.9%)	84,592 (57.6%)	<0.001 ^b	682 (64.9%)	83,957 (57.5%)	<0.001 ^b

- a. % of total number of consultations in the column
- b. Chi-squared test
- c. Independent samples t-test
- d. Defined as identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander
- e. Fisher's exact test