

STUDY PROTOCOL

Open Access

The effectiveness of Nurse Practitioners working at a GP cooperative: a study protocol

Nancy Wijers^{1*}, Lisette Schoonhoven^{1,2}, Paul Giesen¹, Hubertus Vrijhoef³, Regi van der Burgt⁴, Joke Mintjes⁵, Michel Wensing¹ and Miranda Laurant¹

Abstract

Background: In many countries out-of-hours care faces serious challenges, including shortage of general practitioners, a high workload, reduced motivation to work out of hours, and increased demand for out-of-hours care. One response to these challenges is the introduction of nurse practitioner as doctor substitutes, in order to maintain the (high) accessibility and safety of out of hours care. Although nurse practitioners have proven to provide equally safe and efficient care during daytime primary care, it is unclear whether substitution is effective and efficient in the more complex out of hours primary care. This study aims to assess the effects of substitution of care from general practitioners to nurse practitioners in an out of hours primary care setting.

Design: A quasi experimental study is undertaken at one "general practitioner cooperative" to offer out-of-hours care for 304.000 people in the South East of the Netherlands. In the experimental condition patient care is provided by a team of one nurse practitioner and four general practitioners; where the nurse practitioner replaces one general practitioner during one day of the weekend from 10 am to 5 pm. In the control condition patient care is provided by a team of five general practitioners during the other day of the weekend, also from 10 am to 5 pm. The study period last 15 months, from April 2011 till July 2012.

Methods: Data will be collected on number of different outcomes using a range of methods. Our primary outcome is substitution of care. This is calculated using the number and characteristics of patients that have a consultation at the GP cooperative. We compare the number of patients seen by both professionals, type of complaints, resource utilization (e.g. prescription, tests, investigations, referrals) and waiting times in the experimental condition and control condition. This data is derived from patient electronic medical records. Secondary outcomes are: patient satisfaction; general practitioners workload; quality and safety of care and barriers and facilitators.

Discussion: The study will provide evidence whether substitution of care in out-of-hours setting is safe and efficient and give insight into barriers and facilitators related to the introduction of nurse practitioners in out-of-hours setting.

Trial registration: ClinicalTrials.gov ID NCT01388374

Keywords: Substitution, General practitioner, Nurse practitioner, Out of hours care, Quality, Safety, Costs

* Correspondence: n.wijers@iq.umcn.nl

¹Scientific Institute for Quality of Healthcare, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, P.O. box 9101, Nijmegen 6500, HB, The Netherlands
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Background

Many countries are facing challenges concerning the accessibility, efficiency and quality of out of hours care. To address these challenges, significant changes in health care systems were seen in different European countries in the last few years. Most of these changes, involve a shift from practices collaborating in small-scale call rotations to the development of large scale organisations [1-3]. In the Netherlands out of hours care is organised in large scale General Practitioner Cooperatives (GPCs, see Table 1), which were first established around the year 2000 [4]. Nowadays, there are 128 GPCs to cover out of hours care for almost all inhabitants of the Netherlands (approximately 16.7 million). Most of these GPCs are situated in or near a hospital with an Emergency Department (ED) [1,5].

In spite of these changes and developments, primary out of hours care is still under pressure. A rising demand for (non-urgent) acute care, economic considerations, and the expected future shortage of GPs are important factors [1,6]. In addition, satisfaction among GPs is decreasing due to an increasing inappropriate demand for out of hours care and the demanding and aggressive behaviour of a number of patients who make use of this care [1,7]. In 2010, out of hours consultations increased with 39% compared with 2004. Almost half of the consultations were face to face consultations, resulting in a high number of patients visiting the GPC, especially during the weekend [8]. In addition, the EDs experience a rising demand for acute care as well. Most Dutch EDs are facing substantial numbers of self referred patients ranging from 25% to as high as 70% of all their in and out of hours demand [9-12]. These self referred patients present

themselves often with low-complex and non-urgent complaints and could therefore also be seen in a primary care setting [11]. A study at a GPC situated at the ED of a hospital in the Netherlands showed that before the establishment of the GPC, 1592 out of 2199 patients (72%) utilized out of hours primary care at the primary care physician practices (PCPs). After the establishment of the GPC, 1990 out of 2278 patients (90%) utilized out of hours primary care instead of out of hours emergency care [13]. A Dutch study showed that medical costs for self referred patients at the ED are almost three times as high as for medical care provided by a GP during out of hours. A shift from ED care to GP care could therefore result in a remarkable cost reduction [14]. However, the rising demand for care in the acute setting and the shift from secondary to primary out of hours care also results in a high objective and subjective workload for GPs. It is expected that the pressure on GPs will increase even more in the next few years.

About 80% of the out of hours care is neither complex nor urgent from a medical perspective. It seems not necessary that these patients are seen by a physician [7]. A recent study [15] showed that NPs can substitute GPs in the management of patients with minor health problems during daytime primary care in a cost-effective way. The NPs acted independently in about 90% of the consultations and the quality of care they provided was comparable to care provided by the GP [15]. These findings have been confirmed by other research across the world. A systematic review of studies of doctor-nurse substitution in primary care showed that nurse led care did not result in appreciable differences between doctor and nurse care regarding health outcomes for patients, process of care, resource utilization or costs [16]. It is therefore anticipated that allocation of care during out of hours from GPs to NPs will positively contribute to the quality of care, improving accessibility and reducing the workload of GPs.

However, concerns have been expressed by some stakeholders regarding the introduction of NPs [17]. The expectation that total healthcare costs are reduced may be unfounded [16], NPs may lack crucial knowledge to provide safe healthcare for acute problems, and introduction of a new profession in primary care may result in fragmented healthcare delivery. In addition, studies on nurse involvement have mainly focused on daytime primary care and the challenges in out-of-hours care are crucially different. For instance, patients who contact the GPC are usually unknown, the health problems are more acute, and access to their medical record is limited or absent [18]. One of the main motives for patients to contact the GPC are concerns regarding their health [19].

Table 1 Features of GP cooperatives (GPCs) [4]

After-hours is from 5 p.m. to 8 a.m. daily and the entire weekend
Population includes 100 000 to 500 000 patients
Distances to GPCs are no more than 30 km
A GPC is usually situated near a hospital
Access through a single, regional telephone number is available
Telephone triage is conducted by nurses who are supervised by GPs
50 to 250 GPs are on call, with a mean 4 h of duties per week
A GPs shift is 6 to 8 h, with compensation of about €65/h
Per-shift GPs have different roles: home visits, center consultations, and telephone triage supervision
Drivers use identifiable GP cars that are fully equipped (e.g., oxygen, intravenous drip equipment, automated external defibrillator, and medication)
Information and communication technology support is available, including electronic patient files, online connection to the GP car, and sometimes connection with the electronic medical record in the GP daily practice

Objective

This study aims to assess the effects of substitution of care from general practitioners to nurse practitioners in an out of hours primary care setting.

Methods

Study design

The study is planned as a single-centre, non-blinded quasi-randomized trial with weekend days systematically allocated to either intervention or control condition. In the experimental condition patient care is provided by a team of one NP and four GPs. The NP replaces one GP during the weekend from 10 am to 5 pm. In the control condition patient care is provided by a team of five GPs on the other weekend day from 10 am to 5 pm (usual care). The intervention and control days rotate systematically every five weeks between Saturday and Sunday to reduce bias due to differences between the number of consultations and the difference in complaints presented on Saturday and Sunday. In addition, we collect data on a 15 month period preceding the observation period (April 2009 till June 2010) as historical control. The Medical Ethical Committee Arnhem-Nijmegen waived approval.

Setting

The study was conducted at one large GPC in the South East of the Netherlands, situated within a hospital next to the ED. This GPC provides out of hours care for a population of approximately 304.000 people. In principle, patients in need for out of hours care contact the GPC by a single, regional telephone number. All calls come in at one call centre where the telephone triage is carried out by trained and qualified telephone triage nurses using the Netherlands Triage System (NTS) [20]. They assess the complaints, reason for calling, determine the urgency of the patient's health problem and decide which action should be taken (i.e. self-care telephonic advise, a consultation at the GPC, a home visit or referral to the ED or ambulance service) [4,21,22]. From a total of 134.978 contacts in 2010 in this region, 57.9% were scheduled for an appointment at the GPC. To attend the GPC a telephonic contact is strictly recommended but many patients, approximately 20%, attend the GPC without an appointment for consultation. These self-referred patients present themselves directly to the practice assistants/triage nurse of the GPC with a medical concern. In those cases, the practice assistant or triage nurse performs the triage at the front office; assess the urgency of

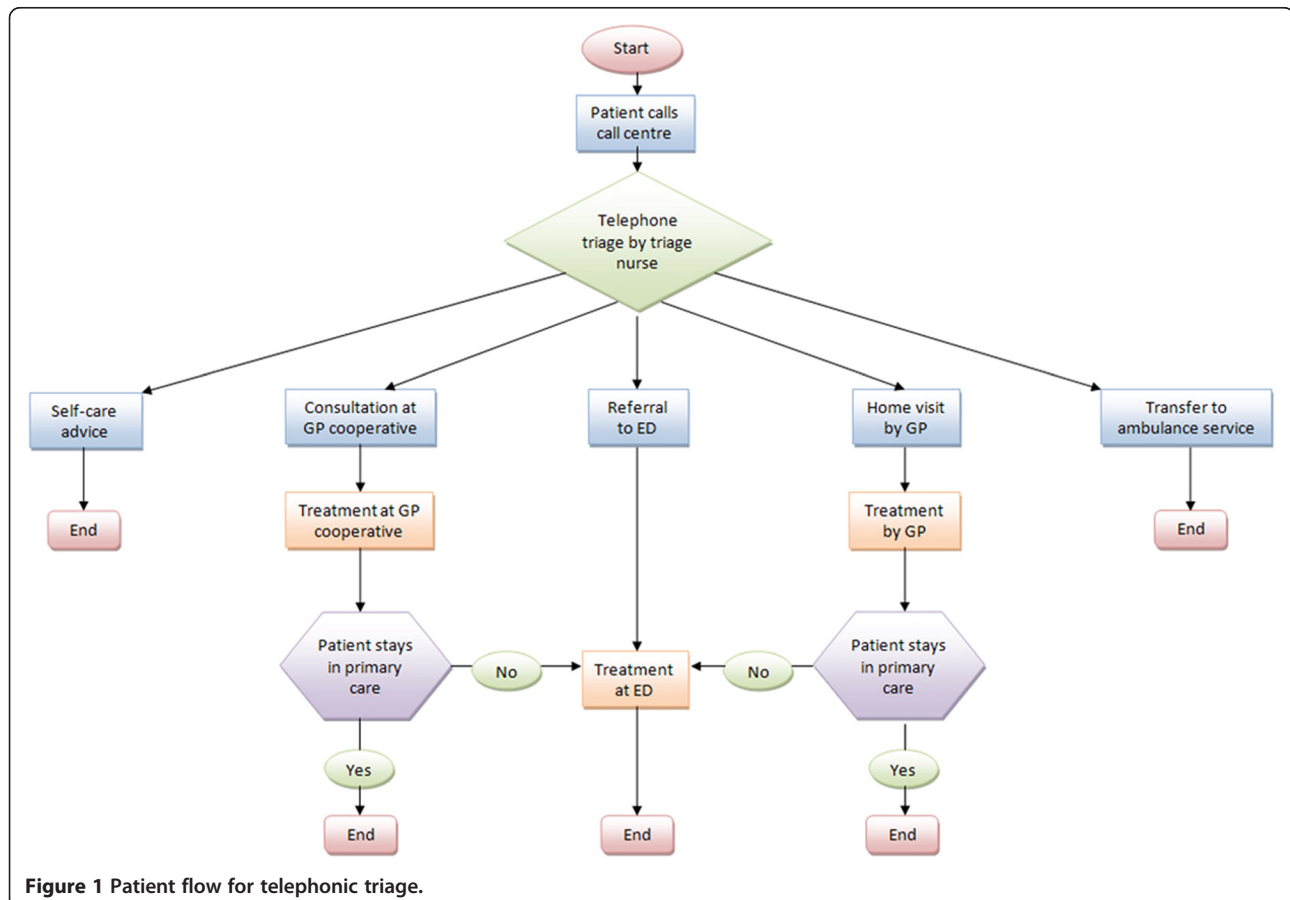


Figure 1 Patient flow for telephonic triage.

the patient's health problem using the NTS and makes a decision about the appropriate action to be taken. (S)he can choose to give the patient self-care advice or to make an appointment for consultation at the GPC. (S)he also has the opportunity to refer the patient to the ED services since there is a formally regulated patient flow in conjunction with the ED. See Figures 1 and 2 for patient flow. Both GPs and NPs have been trained to follow prevailing Dutch Clinical Practice Guidelines for General Practitioners, when applicable.

Patients are scheduled every ten minutes per professional by triage nurses who perform the telephone triage at the call centre or by practice assistants or triage nurses, at the front office of the GP cooperative, who perform the triage for self referred patients. The NP and GPs use the same diary. Patient allocation does not occur randomly since both the GPs and the NP choose their

own patients from the common diary based on the presenting complaints. Random allocation of patients to NP or GP was not feasible as it would have interfered too much with daily routines. Current design represents daily practice more accurate. Since the NP does not have the full authority to prescribe medications, a GP is always available for consultation and to approve prescriptions.

Study population

Patients

Patients with complaints of less urgent symptoms (urgency level U3 and U4, see Table 2) that cannot wait until the next day as well as all self referred patients during the weekend between 10 am and 5 pm are included. The study focuses on patients who attended the GPC, regardless of who actually treats them – GP or NP.

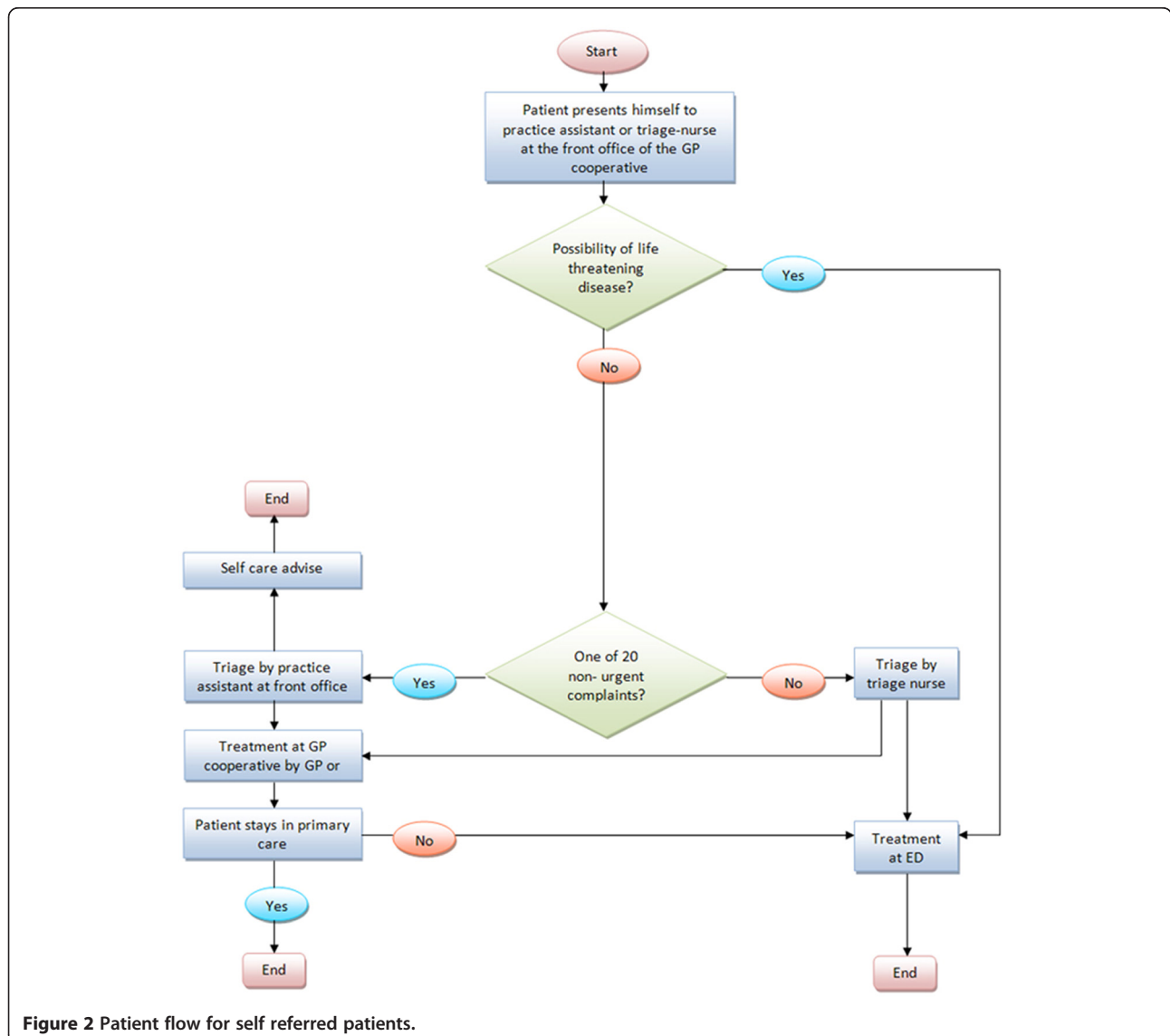


Figure 2 Patient flow for self referred patients.

Table 2 NTS Urgency levels [20]

Urgency level 1 (U1) – Life threatening:
Immediate action required, the vital functions are threatened or delaying treatment will cause serious and irreparable damage to the patient's health.

Urgency level 2 (U2) – Emergent:
Vital functions are not (yet) in danger, but there is a fair change that the patient's condition will soon deteriorate or delaying treatment will cause serious and irreparable damage to the patient's health. Take action as soon as possible.

Urgency level 3 (U3) – Urgent:
Do not postpone too long. Treat within a few hours because of medical- or humane reasons.

Urgency level 4 (U4) – Non-urgent:
There is no pressure resulting from medical- or other grounds. Time and place of treatment should be discussed with the patient.

Urgency level 5 (U5):
A physical examination can wait until the next day.

However, some patients groups are excluded from NP-care:

- Patients under the age of 1 year;
- Patients presenting themselves with psychiatric complaints;
- Patients presenting themselves with abdominal pain, abdominal infections, chest pain or neck complaints, headache and dizziness.

Additional file 1 lists the complaints that NPs are qualified to diagnose and treat independently during out of hours care.

Nurse practitioners

Five qualified NPs were recruited. They are all registered nurses who completed a specific two year practice-oriented master training program: the Higher Professional Education Master's Degree Advanced Nursing Practice (MANP)- Primary Care [23]. Their training included an academic course on managing common complaints in a primary care setting. During their educational training they were employed and trained in general practices and at the start of the intervention period (April 2011) they all had at least 5 years experience as NP in a day practice. The NPs received three half days of extra training in the diagnosis and treatment of eye disorders, musculoskeletal disorders (such as fractures, bruises and sprains) and wound care (suture) prior to the intervention period. These disorders are not very common in the day practices and extra training was therefore necessary. Furthermore, they had an introduction day at the GPC and they were present during one shift at the GPC with their GP supervisor. Characteristics of the professionals are described in Table 3.

General practitioners

One hundred and thirty eight (n = 138) GPs work at the GPC in Eindhoven. On average they are a member for 7.4 years (SD = 3.7) and have their own practice in the surrounding area. The GP practices are open during office hours between 8 am and 5 pm on weekdays.

Practice assistants/triage nurses

Ten practice assistants work at the entrance of the GPC. On average they have seven years (SD = 7.3) work experience at the GPC (range 3–10). These practice assistants work only at the GPC and not at the call centre.

Measures

Primary outcome

Our primary outcome is *substitution of care*. Substitution of care is calculated using the number of patients that have a consultation at the GP cooperative. We compare the number of characteristics patients seen by NPs and by GPs within the experimental condition and compare this with the number and characteristics of patients seen by the GPs in the control condition. Besides demographic patient data, such as gender and age, type of complaints (ICPC) and the urgency levels type of complaints (ICPC) will be included as patient characteristics. In addition, we compare GPs and NPs according to the variables waiting time and productivity (number of consultations). This data is derived from the patient electronic medical records.

Secondary outcomes

Quality and safety of care

Quality and safety of care are measured by video/audio recording. In total, about 48 consultations are recorded, i.e. 24 consultations of the GP and 24 of the NP. Per professional approximately 6 consultations related to three common complaints are taped. Consultations skills of both professionals are assessed using the MAAS-Global instrument [24,25]. This validated instrument is widely used for communication assessments and was developed at Maastricht University for educational purposes [26]. Medical care of the GP and NP are measured using a checklist based on the Clinical Practice Guidelines for General Practitioners. Furthermore, patients with a recorded consultation are asked if the researcher

Table 3 Characteristics of professionals

	General practitioners (N = 138)	Nurse practitioners (N = 5)	Practice assistants (N = 9)
Age in years (mean (SD))	49.4 (9.0)	40.4 (10.0)	39 (6.1)
Sex (% female)	39.9	100.0	100.0

can phone them approximately one week after the visit at the GPC in order to investigate if complications or misdiagnoses had occurred.

Patient satisfaction

Patient satisfaction is measured with the Consumer Quality Index (CQ-index). The CQ-index is the Dutch standard for measuring patient's experiences of care [27]. Extra questions have been added to focus on specific topics, such as referral to the emergency department (ED), referral for X-ray or questions about possible adverse events or complications. The EQ-5D instrument [28] has been added to measure quality of life. In addition, extra questions about possible referral to the GP have been added for patients who had a consultation with the NP.

Prior to the intervention period and after approximately two, nine and fourteen months after the introduction of the NPs, a random selection of patients receive a letter by regular mail with the request to fill in a web-based questionnaire (CQ-index) about their experiences with the care received at the GPC. The letter includes information on how to fill in the questionnaire, a link to the web-based questionnaire, confidentiality of data, and a non-respondent form. Patients who do not want to participate in the study are asked to fill in this form and to report their reasons for not participating. If patients are not able to fill in the web-based questionnaire, they can ask for a written questionnaire send to them by regular mail, including a pre-paid return envelope. Up to two reminders are sent. The last reminder also includes a written questionnaire.

Baseline questionnaire invitations are only sent to a random selection of patient consulting a GP. Baseline measurement covered a random selection of 200 patients who consulted the GPs at the GPC during two consecutive weekends. At the three follow-up measurements a random selection of maximum 200 patients seen by the GPs during a five week period (control day) is selected. To ensure that we have sufficient numbers to answer our research questions, we send questionnaires to all patients seen by the NP during the same five week period (intervention days). For the measurement after two months after the introduction of the NPs, we send questionnaire to all 71 patients who consulted the NPs. The sample is a mix of patients with an appointment on Saturday or Sunday to avoid bias. It is expected that a relatively larger sample (approximately 100 NP patients per measurement) can be included at the final two measurements. There are no restrictions of the type of patients selected from the electronic medical records of the GPC, except that they should live in the Netherlands.

Subjective workload of professionals

Subjective workload of professionals working at the GPC is measured using the KwaliteitMeetSysteem" (KMS) questionnaire [29]. Prior to the intervention period and at the end of the intervention period all GPs and practice assistants working at GPC receive the questionnaire by e-mail. Up to two reminders are send. Non-relevant questions have been removed to shorten the questionnaire since we assume that GPs are more willing to fill in the questionnaire when it contains less questions. In addition, we have added questions about the expectations of the implementation of the NP in terms of workload, satisfaction with providing care, quality and efficiency of care, referrals and collaboration with colleagues. Questions about the collaboration with the NP have been added for the measurement at the end of the intervention period.

Since we assume that knowledge is a prerequisite for the delivery of good quality care, a knowledge assessment is used to assess the NPs. As a reference group we use a selection of GPs. The assessment include 160 questions derived from the National GP knowledge test [30]. The questions concern only health problems that, according to the MANP and their extra training, can be diagnosed and treated by NPs. The questions include true/false answers. There is also an opportunity to fill in a 'question mark' in the case the participant does not know the answer.

Medical research utilization and costs

An economic evaluation is conducted alongside the quasi-experimental study. Direct costs within the out of hours care included resource use (e.g. prescriptions, test & investigations, referral to other ED or hospital), length of consultations, type of consultations (i.e. telephonic consultation, face to face consultation or home visit), consultation rate and salary costs. Our economic evaluation is based on the general principles of a cost-minimization analysis. This choice of evaluation is based on the evidence available in the literature that shows that the introduction of the NPs comes with improved or equal quality of care, clinical outcome. So, it seems appropriate to hypothesize that clinical effectiveness is better or at least as good and that the substitution GP with NP results in a cost reduction. The unknown is, how big the cost reduction for an GPC will be in the Netherlands. Prices will be based on the Handbook for cost studies [31]. Data will be derived from the electronic medical records during the intervention period as well as from the same 15 month period in 2009–2010.

Feasibility, barriers and facilitators

One month before the introduction of NPs, the feasibility of allocation of care and barriers and facilitators for

the implementation of an NP in out of hours care are explored by semi-structured interviews with 4 GPs, 5 practice assistants, 5 NPs and the manager and 3 physicians working at the ED. We developed an interview protocol based on the protocol used in the study to evaluate the implementation of NPs in day practices [32]. Possible solutions for the expanding workload in the acute care sector, expectations of the implementation of NPs, responsibilities considering the work of the NP and barriers and facilitators for the implementation of an NP in out of hours care are topics that are discussed. This interview will be repeated at the end month of the intervention period.

Statistical power

No power is calculated since the number of patients is defined by all patients consulting a professional (either NP or GP) during weekend days between 10 am and 17 pm during 15 month intervention period. Based on historical data it is expected that during these days approximately 12.750 patients will consult the GPC.

With regard to patient satisfaction a convenient sample of maximum 200 patients per professional is taken. This number is equal to CQ-index procedures [27].

With regard to subjective workload all GPs working at the GPC and practice assistants or triage nurses employed at the front office are invited to fill in the questionnaire.

Data analysis

Descriptive analyses (e.g. percentage, mean, standard deviation, median and inter quartile ranges) will be calculated for our primary outcome (substitution of care) and secondary outcomes (patient satisfaction and subjective workload). Normally distribution of the outcomes will be assessed to determine appropriate statistical analyses; we will conduct a multivariate (regression) analysis to compare experimental and control condition, and within the experimental group the work of NPs will be compared with GPs. To determine the effect on GPs workload baseline data will be compared with post-measurement data. A 5% significant level is used to determine difference between groups.

For the analysis of quality and safety of care (the video-audio material) we calculated overall 'adherence' scores derived from the checklists based on the Clinical Practice Guidelines for General Practitioners and the MAAS-Global instrument. Two observers (GPs) will score the consultations independently and the inter-rater reliability will be used to determine their agreement on the scores. We will use the program Noldus Observer to analyze the video-audio recordings.

Mean costs are calculated for experimental and control condition and compared using Student *t*-test (two-

sided; $\alpha = 0.05$). Based on the literature – assuming equal care provision - it is anticipated that we will apply cost-minimization analysis. In the unlikely situation that the experimental condition is more expensive than the control condition we will determine the incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs) per QALY gained (EQ-5D) and/or per patient satisfaction. The SPSS software version 18 will be used to analyze the data. P-value is set at 0.05 as the statistical significance level in each analysis.

The interviews will be qualitatively analyzed with ATLAS.ti. The interviews will be recorded and transcribed with participants consent. We will use the constant comparative method to analyze the data [33]. Firstly, codes will be given to specific text fragments. Secondly, the codes that refer to the same phenomenon are grouped into categories and those categories will be grouped into themes. Two researchers will study the transcript independently to reduce subjectivity. They will reach consensus by discussion.

Discussion

The rising demand for acute care and the impending shortage of GPs in the future largely affects the workload of GPs. This emphasizes the need for adequate solutions to reduce this workload and maintain the accessibility, efficiency and quality of out of hours care in the future. Shifting tasks from GPs to qualified nurses is one possible solution, but the effect of substitution of care during out-of-hours-care by nurse practitioners is largely unknown. Some studies however studied the effects of the use of nurses for the telephone triage or telephone consultations [34,35]. Others, studied the effects of the use of NPs in a hospital setting [36,37] and the effectiveness of emergency care practitioners (ECP) in a primary care out of hours service [38,39]. Nevertheless, it is unknown if nurse practitioners are also useful to perform face to face consultations in a primary out of hours setting.

A strength of this study is that we collect a very large set of data from different sources which provides not only useful information for the effect evaluation but with the interviews we are also able to determine barriers and facilitators for implementation (i.e. process evaluation). This will help us in the interpretation of the results and provide possible key components for the implementation of an NP in an out of hours care setting [40]. We did not choose to use an RCT design, as that would have disturbed the normal process at the GPC too much. We do not have the opportunity to influence the patient population who consult the GP or NP. Instead GPs and NPs choose the patients out of the common diary. Personal preferences of the NPs and GPs could perhaps influence the selection of patients and cause confounding.

However, the set up is very similar to daytime primary care. Both NPs and GPs see a broad spectrum of common complaints. Patient selection by NPs is in concordance with the NP training program [28]. Nevertheless, the high pragmatic attitude of this study can be seen as a strength since it fits closely to the normal procedure at the GPC and could therefore increase feasibility.

This study started in December 2010 by designing the program and making all practical arrangements for the start and implementation of the intervention. In April 2011 the intervention period started and will continue until July 2012. The next 12 months are scheduled for analysing the data and for the implementation and consolidation of the NP as a standard employee at the GPC (when outcomes are positive). The results of this study will become available mid 2013.

Additional file

Additional file 1: ICPC-codes per domain for nurse practitioners based on [41] and operationized for out of hours care.

Abbreviations

GP: General Practitioner; NP: Nurse Practitioner; GPC: General Practitioner Cooperative; ED: Emergency Department.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

Authors' contributions

ML and RB are responsible for the design of the study with comments from LS and HV. NW and ML wrote first draft of the manuscript and all other authors revised the manuscript critically. RB was, in collaboration with NW and ML, responsible for the preparation of the NP implementation. NW is responsible for the data-collection and data management with direct supervision and feedback from ML. Comments given in the research group includes all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgement

We thank the Centrale Huisartsenposten Zuidoost Brabant, more in particular Gerben Welling, Anita Meeuws and Peter Diepenveen, to make this study possible. They agreed to act as experimental site and carried out some organizational changes in order to implement the nurse practitioners. They also financed the employment of the nurse practitioners for the duration of the 15 month study period. We also thank them for their contribution to collect relevant data on healthcare consumption. Furthermore, we would like to acknowledge the nurse practitioners, who agreed to act as 'pioniers' during this 15 month study period and were willing to work on Saturday or Sunday for the duration of the study period in addition to their employment in general practices.

This study was funded by The Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development (ZonMW) (project number: 8271.1010), Vereniging Huisartsenposten Nederland (VHN) and Brabant Medical School (BMS). The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the funding organizations or the Centrale Huisartsenposten Zuidoost Brabant.

Author details

¹Scientific Institute for Quality of Healthcare, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, P.O. box 9101, Nijmegen 6500, HB, The Netherlands. ²Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK. ³Scientific Center for Care and Welfare, Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands. ⁴Foundation for Development of Quality Care in General Practice, Eindhoven, The Netherlands. ⁵University of Applied Sciences, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

Received: 20 June 2012 Accepted: 26 July 2012

Published: 7 August 2012

References

1. van Uden CJ, Giesen PH, Metsemakers JF, Grol RP: Development of out-of-hours primary care by general practitioners (GPs) in The Netherlands: from small-call rotations to large-scale GP cooperatives. *Fam Med* 2006, **38**(8):565–569.
2. Huibers L, Giesen P, Wensing M, Grol R: Out-of-hours care in western countries: assessment of different organizational models. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2009, **9**:105.
3. Grol R, Giesen P, van Uden C: After-hours care in the United Kingdom, Denmark, and the Netherlands: new models. *Health Aff (Millwood)* 2006, **25**(6):1733–1737.
4. Giesen P, Smits M, Huibers L, Grol R, Wensing M: Quality of after-hours primary care in the Netherlands: a narrative review. *Ann Intern Med* 2011, **155**(2):108–113.
5. van Steenwijk P, van der Sterren E, van Vugt C: Samenwerking huisartsenposten en spoedeisende hulp (SEH): Inventarisatie van huidige situatie. In *Vereniging Huisartsenposten Nederland & IQ healthcare*; 2010.
6. Leibowitz R, Day S, Dunt D: A systematic review of the effect of different models of after-hours primary medical care services on clinical outcome, medical workload, and patient and GP satisfaction. *Fam Pract* 2003, **20**(3):311–317.
7. Giesen P, Mookink H, Ophey G, Drijver R, Grol R, van den Bosch W: Hoe urgent is de gepresenteerde morbiditeit op de Centrale Huisartsenpost? *Huisarts Wetenschap* 2005, **48**(5):207–210.
8. Giesen P, Huibers L, Krol M: Patiënten contacten op de huisartsenpost: trends 2004–2010. *Huisarts Wetenschap* 2011, **54**(1):1–5.
9. IGZ: Accident & emergency care: room for improvements. In *The Hague*. 2004:1–57.
10. van Uden CJ, Winkens RA, Wesseling GJ, Crebolder HF, van Schayck CP: Use of out of hours services: a comparison between two organisations. *Emerg Med J* 2003, **20**(2):184–187.
11. Giesen P, Franssen E, Mookink H, van den Bosch W, van Vugt A, Grol R: Patients either contacting a general practice cooperative or accident and emergency department out of hours: a comparison. *Emerg Med J* 2006, **23**(9):731–734.
12. Moll van Charante EP, van Steenwijk-Opdam PC, Bindels PJ: Out-of-hours demand for GP care and emergency services: patients' choices and referrals by general practitioners and ambulance services. *BMC Fam Pract* 2007, **8**:46.
13. van Uden CJ, Winkens RA, Wesseling G, Fiolet HF, van Schayck OC, Crebolder HF: The impact of a primary care physician cooperative on the caseload of an emergency department: the Maastricht integrated out-of-hours service. *J Gen Intern Med* 2005, **20**(7):612–617.
14. Giesbers S, Smits M, Giesen P: Zelfverwijzers SEH jagen zorgkosten op. *Medisch Contact* 2011, **66**(10):587–589.
15. Dierick-van Daele AT, Metsemakers JF, Derckx EW, Spreeuwenberg C, Vrijhoef HJ: Nurse practitioners substituting for general practitioners: randomized controlled trial. *J Adv Nurs* 2009, **65**(2):391–401.
16. Laurant M, Reeves D, Hermens R, Braspenning J, Grol R, Sibbald B: Substitution of doctors by nurses in primary care. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2004, **4**.
17. NHG/LHV: NHG/LHV-Standpunt: *Het (ondersteunend) team in de huisartsenvoorziening*; 2011.
18. Giesen P, Braspenning J: Huisartsenpost: gewone klachten met acuut karakter. *Huisarts Wetenschap* 2004, **47**(4):177.
19. Giesen P, Hammink A, Mulders A, Oude Bos A: Te snel naar de huisartsenpost. *Medisch Contact* 2009, **64**(6):239–249.
20. van Lerland Y, van Veen M, Huibers L, Giesen P, Moll HA: Validity of telephone and physical triage in emergency care: the Netherlands Triage System. *Fam Pract* 2011, **28**(3):334–341.
21. den Boer-Wolters D, Knol MJ, Smulders K, de Wit NJ: Frequent attendance of primary care out-of-hours services in the Netherlands: characteristics of patients and presented morbidity. *Fam Pract* 2010, **27**(2):129–134.
22. Huibers L, Keizer E, Giesen P, Grol R, Wensing M: Nurse telephone triage: good quality associated with appropriate decisions. *Family Practice* 2012, **0**:1–6.

23. Toemen T: *Master of ANP-Huisartsenzorg 2004–2006: overzicht inhoud en ICPC-codes modules patiëntenzorg huisartsgeneeskunde*. Eindhoven: Stichting KOH Fontys Hogescholen; 2006.
24. Ram P, Grol R, Rethans JJ, Schouten B, van der Vleuten C, Kester A: **Assessment of general practitioners by video observation of communicative and medical performance in daily practice: issues of validity, reliability and feasibility**. *Med Educ* 1999, **33**(6):447–454.
25. van Thiel J, Ram P, van Dalen J: *Maas-Global Manual 2000*. In. Maastricht: Maastricht University; 2003.
26. Reinders ME, Blankenstein AH, van Marwijk HW, Knol DL, Ram P, van der Horst HE, de Vet HC, van der Vleuten CP: **Reliability of consultation skills assessments using standardised versus real patients**. *Med Educ* 2011, **45**(6):578–584.
27. Hammink A, Giesen P: **CQ-index huisartsenposten. Meetinstrumentontwikkeling en onderzoek naar discriminerend vermogen**. In *Scientific Institute of Quality of Healthcare (IQ healthcare)*. 2010:79.
28. EuroQolGroup: **EuroQol—a new facility for the measurement of health-related quality of life**. *Health Pol* 1990, **16**(3):199–208.
29. Giesen P, Huijbers AMJ, Wensing MJP: *Kwaliteitsmeetstelsel Huisartsenposten; Rapport over ontstaan, uitkomsten en toekomst*. Nijmegen: UMC St Radboud, IQ healthcare; 2008.
30. *Huisartsopleiding Nederland*; http://www.huisartsopleiding.nl/content.asp.
31. Hakkaer-van Roijen L, Tan S, Bouwmans CAM: *Handleiding voor Kostenonderzoek. Methoden en standaard kostprijzen voor economische evaluaties in de gezondheidszorg*. Rotterdam: Health care Insurance Council; 2010.
32. Dierick-van Daele AT: *The Introduction of the Nurse Practitioner in General Practice*. Maastricht: University of Maastricht; 2010.
33. Boeije H: **A purposeful approach to the constant comparative method in the analysis of qualitative interviews**. *Qual Quant* 2002, **36**(4):391–409.
34. Hansen EH, Hunskaar S: **Telephone triage by nurses in primary care out-of-hours services in Norway: an evaluation study based on written case scenarios**. *BMJ Qual Saf* 2011, **20**(5):390–396.
35. Lattimer V, Sassi F, George S, Moore M, Turnbull J, Mullee M, Smith H: **Cost analysis of nurse telephone consultation in out of hours primary care: evidence from a randomised controlled trial**. *BMJ* 2000, **320**(7241):1053–1057.
36. Ezra DG, Mellington F, Cugnoni H, Westcott M: **Reliability of ophthalmic accident and emergency referrals: a new role for the emergency nurse practitioner?** *Emerg Med J* 2005, **22**(10):696–699.
37. Henderson NC, Cookson DT, Plumley R, Cairns M, Paterson-Brown S: **The influence of a nurse practitioner on out of hours work intensity for surgical house officers**. *Scott Med J* 1999, **44**(2):52–53.
38. Mason S, O'Keeffe C, Coleman P, Edlin R, Nicholl J: **Effectiveness of emergency care practitioners working within existing emergency service models of care**. *Emerg Med J* 2007, **24**(4):239–243.
39. O'Hara R, O'Keeffe C, Mason S, Coster JE, Hutchinson A: **Quality and safety of care provided by emergency care practitioners**. *Emerg Med J* 2012, **29**(4):327–332.
40. Oakley A, Strange V, Bonell C, Allen E, Stephenson J: **Process evaluation in randomised controlled trials of complex interventions**. *BMJ* 2006, **332**(7538):413–416.
41. Dierick-van Daele AT, Metsemakers JF, Derckx EW, Spreeuwenberg C, Vrijhoef HJ: *Nurse Practitioner in de huisartsenpraktijk: Onderzoeksrapport*. Maastricht: Maastricht UMC+; 2008.

doi:10.1186/1471-2296-13-75

Cite this article as: Wijers et al.: The effectiveness of Nurse Practitioners working at a GP cooperative: a study protocol. *BMC Family Practice* 2012 13:75.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

