Designing effective infographics, data visualisation, and visual abstracts



Gavin Hubbard

Communications Lead, NIHR ARC OxTV Communications Manager, NDPCHS gavin.hubbard@phc.ox.ac.uk

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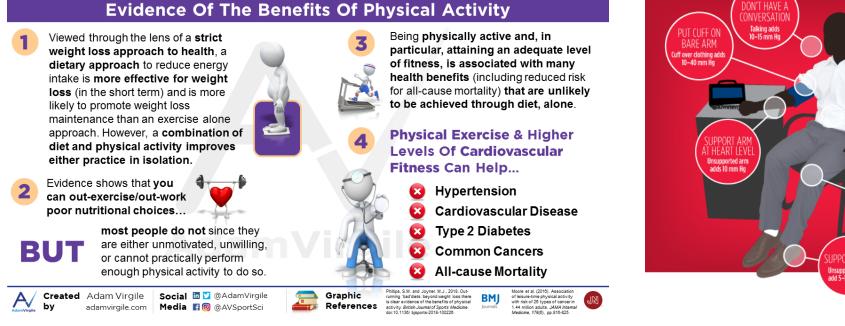
- Trained in Medical Biochemistry (Uni of Surrey)
- Worked in clinical trials developing various types of assays for biologics
- Read and wrote about science in my spare time, occasionally got paid for it
- Somehow convinced company to pay for me to do a MSc in Science Communication (Uni of West England), even though completely unrelated to my role
- Left company (lol) to become a freelance science writer / communicator (3 years)
- Expanded out into developing graphics alongside writing, mostly out of interest and a way to add mor visual appeal to the blog I ran.
- Decided freelance is too much work and a salary is nice
- Joined Uni of Ox dept Primary Care Health Sciences (2015)
- Started giving you this presentation...

A QUICK QUESTION...

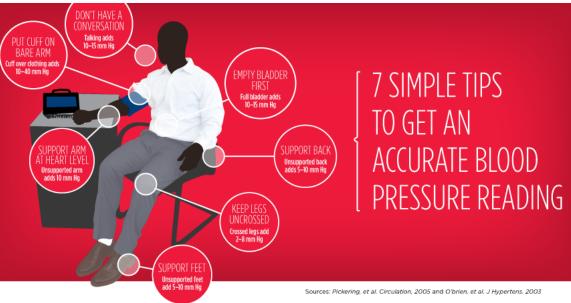


Out-running "Bad" Diets: Beyond Weight Loss There Is Clear

B



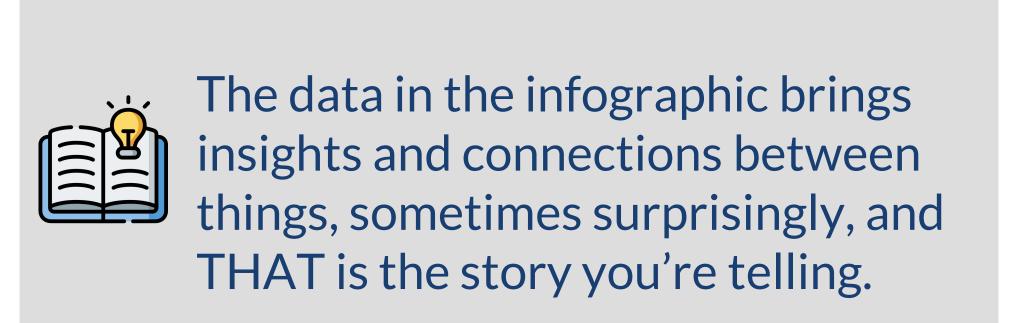
- Words (or info) with Graphics
- Graphics do little to enhance the content
- Too much text
- Too cramped

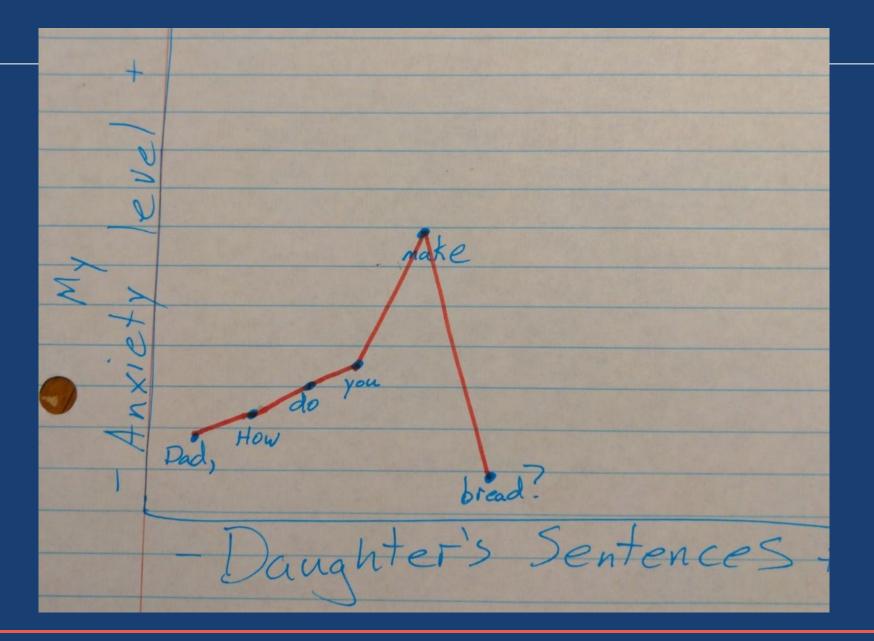


- Graphics enhance understanding of the info
- Image tells a story on its own
- More space and easier to interpret

Uses visual cues to better communicate information

• Simplifies how information is presented

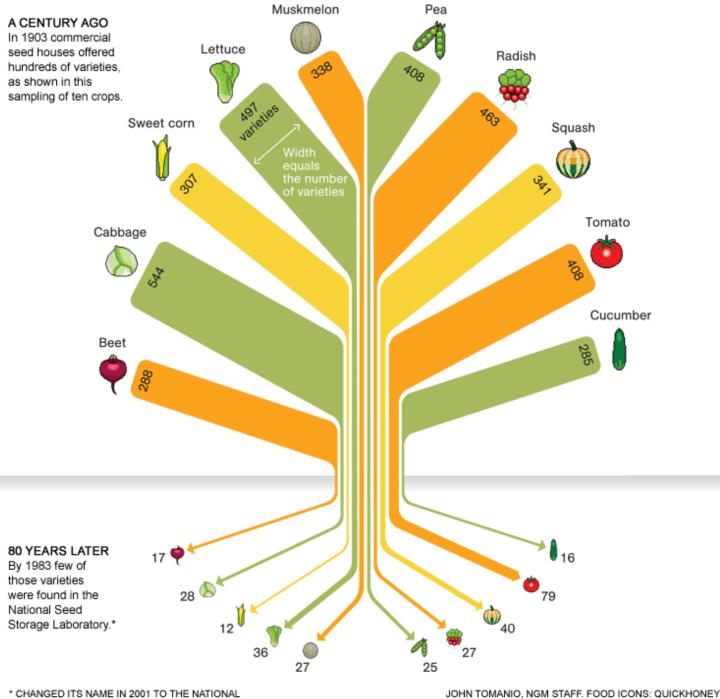




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u/petrocity06, https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/ft878l/oc_my_anxiety_level_vs_my_daughters_sentence





http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2011/07/food-ark/food-variety-graphic

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CENTER FOR GENETIC RESOURCES PRESERVATION

SOURCE: RURAL ADVANCEMENT FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL



https://www.gatesnotes.com/health/most-lethal-animal-mosquito-week

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SOURCES: IHME; crocodile-attack.info; Kasturiratne et al. (doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0050218); FAO (webcitation.org/60gpS8SVO); Linnell et al. (webcitation.org/60RL7DBUO); Packer et al. (doi.org/10.1038%2F436927a); Alessandro De Maddalena. All calculations have wide error margins.





https://www.behance.net/gallery/6659287/Agricultural-infographics

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HOW TO BE PRODUCTIVE by Anna Vital

Tune out the news. Decide the outcome Nothing important Eliminate trivial before even starting. happens, most decisions, like Limit email replies MIND of the time what to wear. E to one per minute. TECH 80/20 ▦ Focus on the important, CLOTHES suppress the urgent. If you can't understand FOOD Notice the Start 'Idea Dump' what an email asks, book for genius ideas 80/20 rule. HACKS Do not answer don't answer. Which 20% of work **BODY** SCHEDULE you can't work on now. the phone, unless produces 80% of result? it's a true emergency. (Emergencies are rare.) Define your 11 fashion uniform. Wear it daily. "" Eat healthy food. Ctrl Routinize Wear smart your diet. Get delivery Learn to Manage Do easiest fabrics. to save time. Use keyboard ignore. anxiety things first. Visualize shortcuts. run, swim, No need to your end product. dance. respond to everything. Prioritize one Negotiate a daily deal item per day. with your trusted cafe. Carry an all-occasion outfit with you. Sleep more. **H** You will get Do a bad Discard No meetings more done. first draft. what you Start before unless they are Set a daily routine. You can't edit decisive. you feel ready, stop using. If you have a mind block, a blank page. avoid chicken-and-egg. Treat time make a mind map. as your money. Assume you are right, when in doubt. Decisive is productive. Better done than perfect. Take naps when If you can't When you read write it down energy runs low. F @ 1 Funders and Founders something helpful, write record it. to the author.

https://blog.adioma.com/how-to-be-productive-infographic/

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- Infographics tell a premeditated story to guide the audience to a conclusion (subjective)
- Data visualisations let the audience draw their own conclusions (objective)

	Infographics	Data viz
Complexity	Generally quite simple, targeting a layman audience	Vary in complexity depending on the type of data.
Includes narrative or story telling	Usually	No. Any narrative is usually external to the visualisation (think charts in a paper)
Design and aesthetics	Often a lot of design, thought and work goes into making it visually appealing	<i>Usually</i> not a lot of design, i.e. just what R, Stata or Excel can spit out with a few visual tweaks
Includes meta data (units, source, definitions)	Sometimes (but good practice include sources and units as a minimum)	As with narrative, usually external to the data visualisation itself.
Includes graphics	Generally yes, as they are what gives the visual appeal and impact	Sometimes. May depend on use and audience.
Interactive	Increasingly so online, but still plenty of 'in print' infographics.	Increasingly so online.
Time take to complete	Can take quite a while to get right.	Generally not long and can be automatically produced by software.

- Somewhere between an infographic and a data viz...
- A visual summary of the info in an abstract, meant to convey the key findings in a shorter format.

VISUAL ABSTRACT

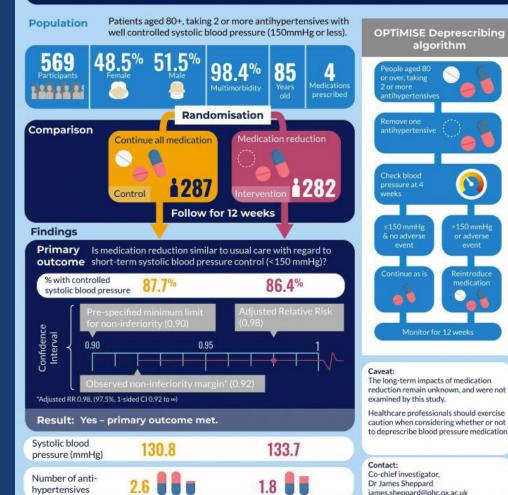
Mild Systolic Hypertension in the Elderly

hypertensives

Is it safe to deprescribe blood pressure lowering medications in older adults?

Results from the OPTIMISE trial

This trial suggests that antihypertensive medication reduction can be achieved without Summary substantial change in blood pressure control in some older, multi-morbid patients with hypertension.



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Reference:

National Institute

for Health Research

Sheppard JP, Burt J, Lown M, et al. Effect of antihypertensive medication reduction vs usual care on short-term blood pressure control in patients with hypertension aged 80 years and older: the OPTIMISE randomized clinical trial. JAMA. 2020; 323(20):1-13. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.4871

Dr James Sheppard

james.sheppard@phc.ox.ac.uk

The data
 The audience
 The key message
 The medium
 The design

Step One: The Data

- Have some data/information that says something
- Or that you can say something about.
- Include your sources if you want people to think your infographic is reliable! (reference)

Step Two: The audience

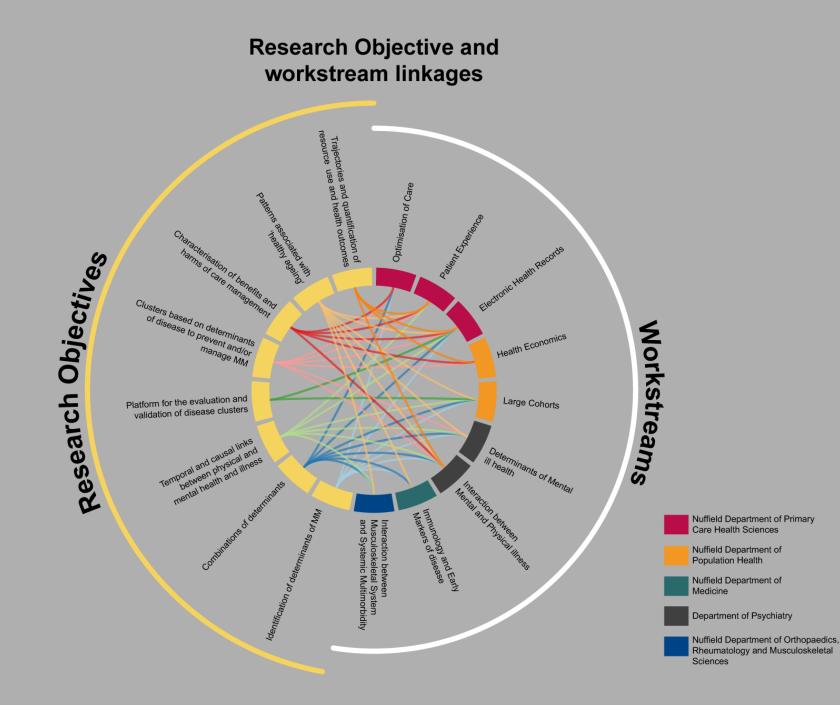
- An infographic should be focused on the needs of your target audiences and how you will reach them.
- Is an infographic appropriate? Is there a better way?
- Consider how appropriate the framing is for your audience and avoid exaggeration or scaremongering.

Step Three: The key message

- What do you want the audience to understand? (Risk? Trends? How common?)
- How do you want them to feel? (Positive? Motivated? Afraid?)
- What do you ideally want them to do? (Tell others, change their behaviour, give money?)
- Consider also spelling out your key message in words.

Step Four: The medium

- How will people see your infographic, primarily?
 e.g. will it a be leaflet, postcard, online via social media, a web page etc
- You can plan for more than one at a time.
 e.g. Design with 'sections' in mind that might be more easily chopped up and reused in different formats, such as social media



Remember: Infographics don't have to be numerical data!

They can show more qualitative or relationship oriented information as well. Remember: Infographics don't have to be numerical data!

They can show more qualitative or relationship oriented information as well. Individual GP Level

Structural and organisational primary care factors

Factors specific to endometriosis

GP Explanations for delays in diagnosis

Community and external factors

Lacking knowledge or awareness including awareness of range of symptoms, or guidance

Infrequent clinical exposure to menstrual problems or gynaecology (for example if patients tend to preferentially see female GPs)

Falsely reassured by negative tests

Aware of uncertainties/unknowns, including variability and unpredictability of clinical sequelae of endometriosis

Do not feel diagnosis needed if adequate symptom control achieved (including experience of this following referral to secondary care)

Concern about investigations required for diagnosis

GP workload

Pressure to reduce referrals

Long delays/limited access to secondary care

Reduced continuity in primary care, for example impacting on follow up of trials of treatment or initial investigations

Limited education for the whole primary care clinical team about endometriosis and women's health compared to other aspects of primary care (both in training and on-going)

Delays due to women seeing super specialists, necessitating multiple referrals to different secondary care teams, or women rapidly discharged from secondary care following initial investigations then requiring re-referral for emergent symptoms or concerns (including after inconclusive investigations in secondary care).

Difficult to diagnose (impossible in primary care)

Disease impacts variable and unpredictable and across multiple systems

Need to follow a diagnostic "hierarchy" and exclude red flags first

Trials of treatment advised in guidance (vs. perception that masks symptoms and delays diagnosis)

Normalisation of menstrual pain (by both community and professionals)

Menstrual stigma

Not seen as a priority for drug companies or research

Some women do not want referral or further investigations, including when symptoms are controlled in primary care

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Step Five: The design (1)

- Clarity and accuracy are more important than aesthetics*.
- Infographics are not clip art. They are not necessarily easy to do, and they must fit your data and story.

Step Five: The design (2)

1. Get to the essence of what your data shows Try to distil it into one short sentence.

2. What is/are the insight(s)?

What is the question and the answer to this meaningful information that people didn't know about?

3. Create the narrative

What's the story behind the insights? Start connecting the dots between questions/answers and insights.

4. Create a visual analogy You're not telling your narrative, you're showing it.

5. Make a sketch

Rough it out on paper, to see how it might work. You're first ideas are likely to be obvious and boring or cliché, so try at least a few different things before committing to anything.

6. Create the layout

Keep it simple and make sure there's a clear path for people to navigate through it (start to finish of the story).

7. Make it beautiful

Clarity and accuracy are the most important, BUT, if you can, make something that **people will want** to look at it, not something that **you want them to look at**. Err on the side of minimalism.

Step Five: The design (3)

- Your first ideas will probably be pants...
- Steal from others: look around online for designs, colour schemes, font pairings etc that you like.
- Take what you like, but don't copy them wholesale. Smash together the ideas you like, see if they work.

Step Five: The design (4)

Colours:

- Keep to 3-5 colours, max.
- Use colours with consistency and purpose, to focus attention
- If colours are key to understanding your infographic, be careful with their choice.

PRIMARY SECONDARY COLOUR COLOUR PALETTE								
C 100 M 80 Y 27 K 11 Pantone 7687 C	C 1 M 75 Y 66 K 0 Pantone 7416 C	C 1 M 50 Y 86 K 0 Pantone 715 C	C 0 M 19 Y 60 K 0 Pantone 1345 C	C 69 M 62 Y 0 K 0 Pantone 7456 C	C 73 M 10 Y 33 K 0 Pantone 631 C	C 72 M 7 Y 71 K 0 Pantone 7723 C	C 37 M 19 Y 20 K 2 Pantone 5517 C	
R 25 G 62 B 114	R 234 G 93 B 78	R 242 G 147 B 48	R 254 G 212 B 122	R 102 G 103 B 173	R 46 G 169 B 176	R 70 G 168 B 108	R 172 G 188 B 195	
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R:71 G:89 B:137	R:236 G:124 B:114	R:246 G:171 B:93	R:255 G:220 B:151	R:132 G:130 B:190	R:111 G:186 B:192	R:121 G:185 B:137	R:190 G:202 B:208	
Hex #475989	Hex #EC7C72	Hex #F6AB5D	Hex #FFDC97	Hex #8482BE	Hex #6FBAC0	Hex #79B989	Hex #BECAD0	
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R:116 G:124 B:163	R:242 G:188 B:149		R:255 G:229 B:178	R:162 G:160 B:208	R:155 G:203 B:208	R:161 G:202 B:166	R:206 G:214 B:219	
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40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	
R:162 G:164 B:193	R:244 G:189 B:184	R:252 G:214 B:176	R:255 G:238 B:205	R:193 G:191 B:225	R:193 G:221 B:224	R:196 G:221 B:197	R:223 G:227 B:231	
Hex #A2A4C1	Hex #F4BDB8	Hex #FCD6B0	Hex #FFEECD	Hex #C1BFE1	Hex #C1DDE0	Hex #C4DDC5	Hex #DFE3E7	
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Hex #D0D0E0	Hex #F8DDDB	Hex #FDEBD8	Hex #FFF6E6	Hex #E0DFF1	Hex #E1EEF0	Hex #E2EEE3	Hex #EFF1F3	
NIHR Navy	NIHR Coral	NIHR Orange	NIHR Yellow	NIHR Purple	NIHR Aqua	NIHR Green	NIHR Grey	

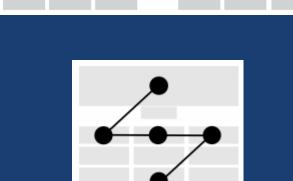
NIHR Applied Research Collaborat Oxford and Thames Valley

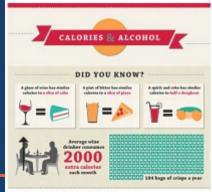
FIVE STEPS TO AN INFOGRAPHIC

Step Five: The design (5)

Alignment:

- align the various elements of your infographic, i.e. on a grid, with similar spacing between them
- helps to guide the reader through the infographic
- Colour breaks Good way of organising data and sectioning off information without relying entirely on headings. Also helps to break the monotony.





Source: www.drinkaware.co.u





St

Fonts:

- use hea
- If yc
 bolc
- Seal com
- Dov
- Gen info

Bucket List



Travel around the world.

Traveling – it's the single best activity that exposes you to new cultures, broaden your mind, and move out of your comfort zone.

Learn a new language.

Learning a new language is never easy but it's so satisfying when you are able to converse with someone in a foreign language!

Bucket List

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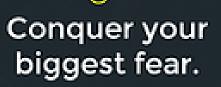
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Start your own business.

The idea of starting a business is appealing to a lot of people and can be very rewarding.



We all have fears, and these fears can be overcome. For the most part, our fears are irrational.



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FIVE STEPS TO AN INFOGRAPHIC

Step Five: The design (7)

Add a focal point:

- a memorable image that reinforces the message
- a key statistic or information picked out in a larger font
- every good infographic has a hook or primary take-away

How much weight did they lose (after 3 months)?



About the weight of a Yorkshire Terrier

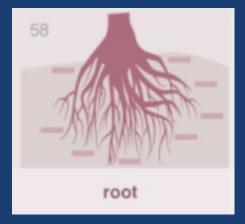
FIVE STEPS TO AN INFOGRAPHIC

Step Five: The design (8)

Fancy or plain?:

- If comprehension is most important (such as in a medical environment or when an immediate decision is needed to be made) then plainer infographics will be more effective.
- Fancy or embellished infographics will however have a wider appeal.





What kind of chart?

Show the individual parts that make up a whole:

- Pie chart
- Stacked bar
- Stacked column

Understand how the data is distributed:

- Scatter plot
- Line chart
- Bar chart

Analyse trends:

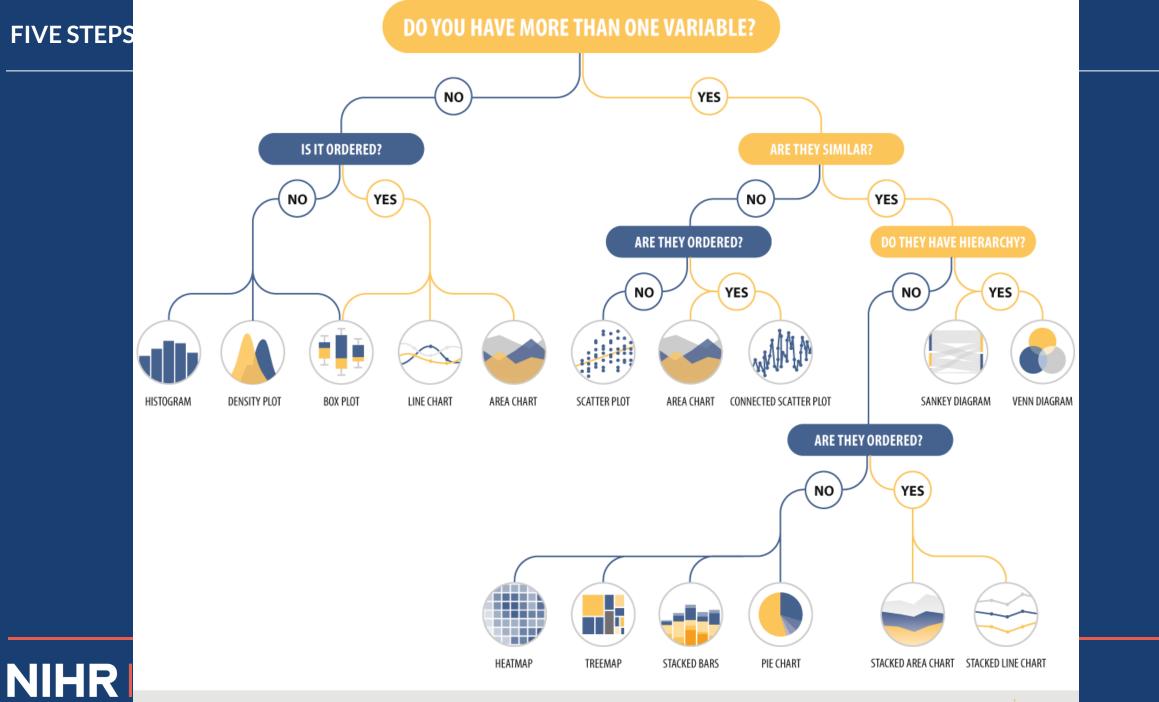
- Line chart
- Bar chart

Show/ the relationship between data sets:

- Line chart
- Scatter plot
- Bubble chart

Compare values:

- Bar chart
- Line chart



Created by ActiveWizards

Headings

- Like a headline, it needs to grab attention, be easily readable and relevant
- Generally, keep it high in contrast and large
- They play a role in how an infographic is viewed

Types of Headings

- Subject: "Obesity in the UK"
- Message: "1 in 10 British children are obese"
- Question: "What is the state of childhood obesity in the UK?"
- Fear: "The childhood obesity crisis"
- Hopeful: "Childhood Obesity: complex but conquerable"
- **Call:** "Help kids to be healthy, not heavy"

Software for making infographics

Installable Software

- Adobe Creative Cloud (£££ subscription)
- Affinity Designer (£ one time purchase, and actually really good...)
- PowerPoint/ Excel (Really, it can be fine! It's just more fiddley)
- inkscape.org Open source alternative to Adobe Illustrator (Free)

Online Options

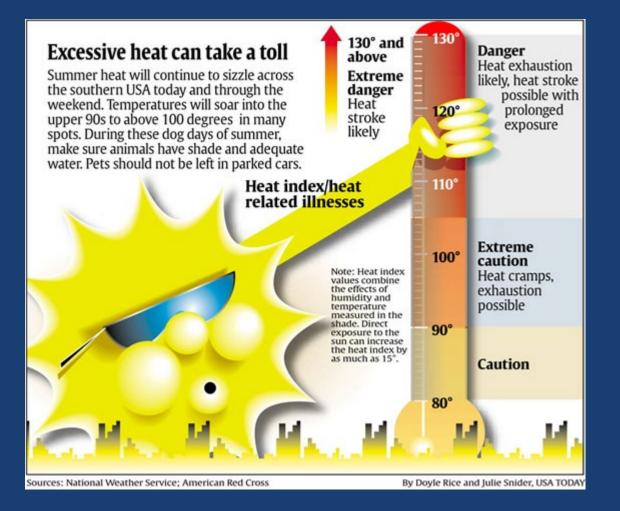
- Adobe Spark (Free!)
- **Piktochart.com** (Free with limits, or £ subscription)
- biteable.com/infographic (Free trial and £ subscription)
- canva.com/create/infographics (Free trial and £ subscription)
- boxy-svg.com (Free, but basic)

FIVE STEPS TO AN INFOGRAPHIC

Common errors...

Not running it past people before publishing it...

(Though I struggle to believe this wasn't deliberate...)



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FIVE STEPS TO AN INFOGRAPHIC

Common errors.

Not proof reading*:

* Hyphens are important...

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numbers, including some that featured a bucket and bells brigade or performers into buckets and trash cans with drums sticks and hammer mallets. PHOTO BY JENNIFER STULTZ

MENTORING DAY Students get first-hand job experience

By Gale Rose grose@pratttribune.com

Eager students invaded questions and got some businesses all over Pratt Tuesday, October 24 as they looked for fixure job opportunities on Disability Mentoring Day. The 97 students from 12 chools fanned out across Pratt and got first hand

ug Meyer

ty Commissioner

experience what it would be like to work at those 40 for their business. Stubusinesses. They asked dents got a tour of the facility, learned what haphands on experience with various operations.

the Main Street Small An-

pens in an examination, got to handle various animals and watched a Paola Luna of Pratt High School, Gina Patsnake eat a mouse. Luna said she was inton of Kingman High terested in animal health School and America Ferand wanted to know more nandez of St. John chose

imal Veterinarian Clinic imals. Patton likes all kinds of animals and said she learned a lot from the experience. Watching the snake eat the mouse impressed her the most.

Fernandez wants to become a veterinarian and enjoyed learning everything that veterinarians

SEE MENTORING, 6

· Hospital Pharmacist for 41 years

- + 4 years Commissioner for Pratt Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals
- 3 years Pratt City Commission
- · Graduate of Pratt High School and KU School of Pharmacy
- · Past Member and President of Civic Groups and Organizations

about caring for hurt an-

- · Experience and Knowledge of Financial Responsibility and Budgeting
- . Supports Family Values, Education, and Business Growth
- . Common Sense Approach for the Sustained Progress of Pratt

The Pratt Tribune a Www. The Pratt Tribune www.pratttribune.com

FIVE STEPS TO AN INFOGRAPHIC

In *faux*graphics

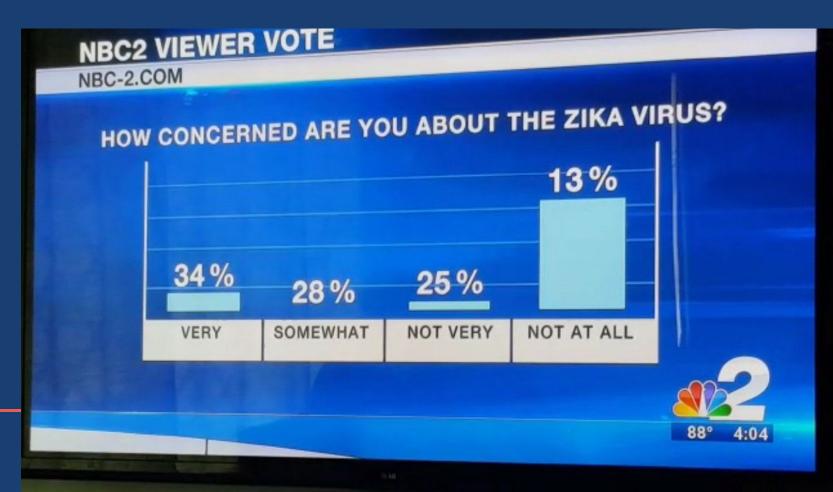
Something doesn't add up...



FIVE STEPS TO AN INFOGRAPHIC

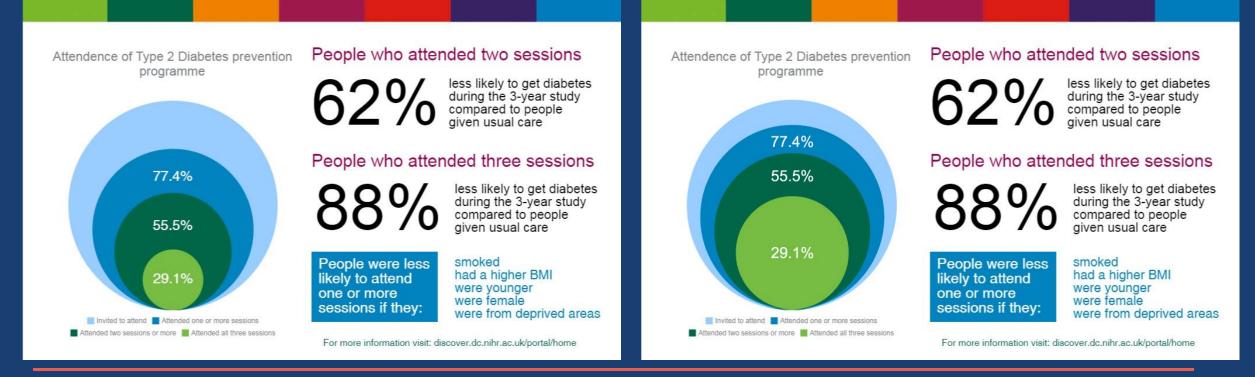


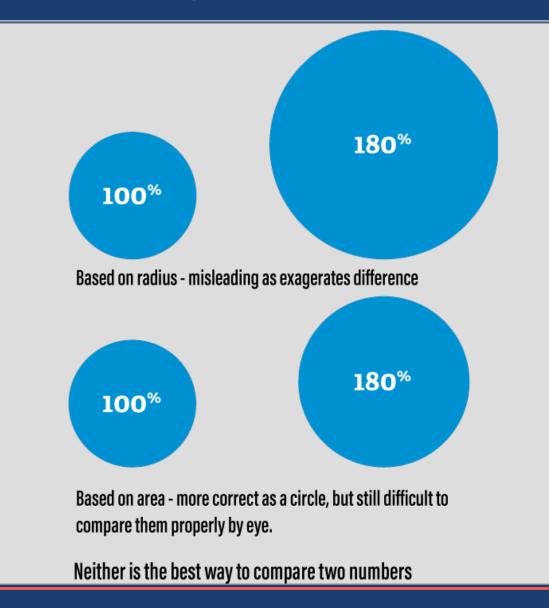
Just plain not caring about your job anymore...



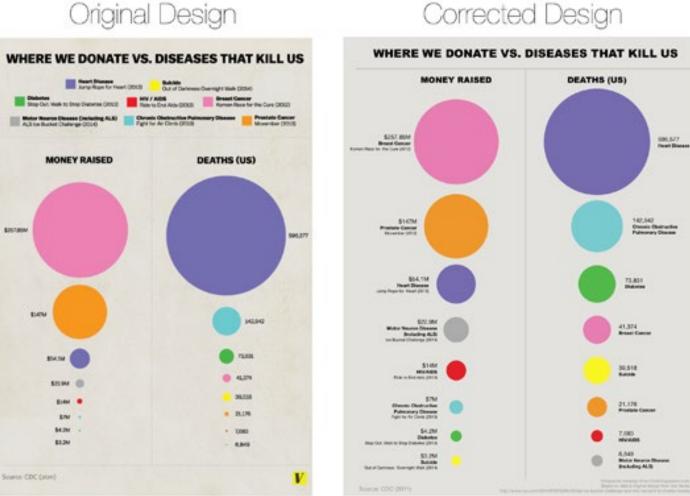
Original

Corrected





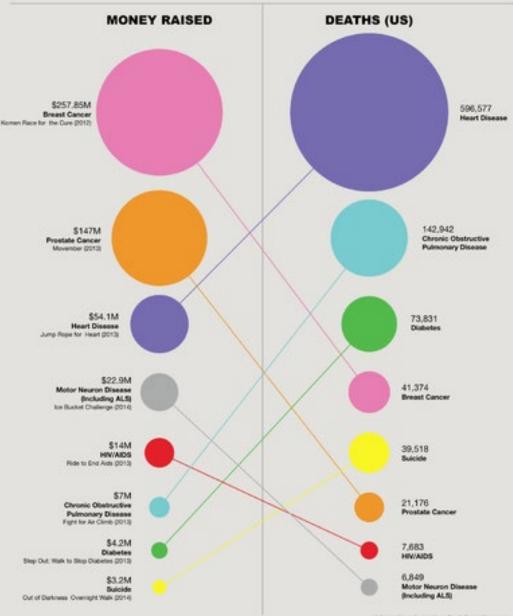
That radius / area thing again...



Corrected Design

That radius / area thing again...

WHERE WE DONATE VS. DISEASES THAT KILL US

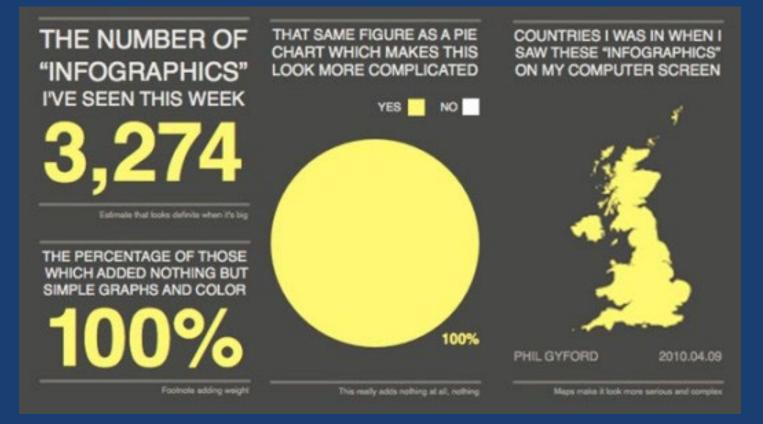


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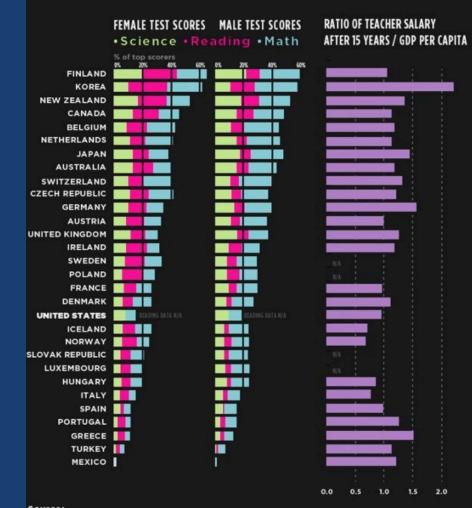
Source: CDC (2011)

Integrative redesign from CoolerComplice.com Based on data & anginal design for bior biok Man Title, News ins. Lenv2011.0.0.2010/00/05/se the backet chalmings and why we give to charty donate

A focus on graphic design rather than information design



DO BETTER PAID TEACHERS MAKE SMARTER STUDENTS?



I don't...I don't know...?



Source: Education at a Glance 2009: OECD Indicators



Just being wrong...

London?__

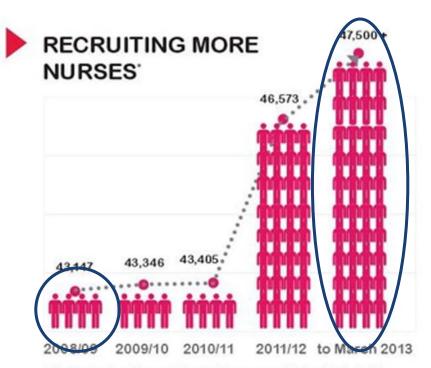




The NSW Health system is...



- four stick people stand in for about 43,000 nurses?
- But then 28 stick people stand in for an additional 3,000 nurses.
- This makes a 7% increase look like a 7000 % increase!

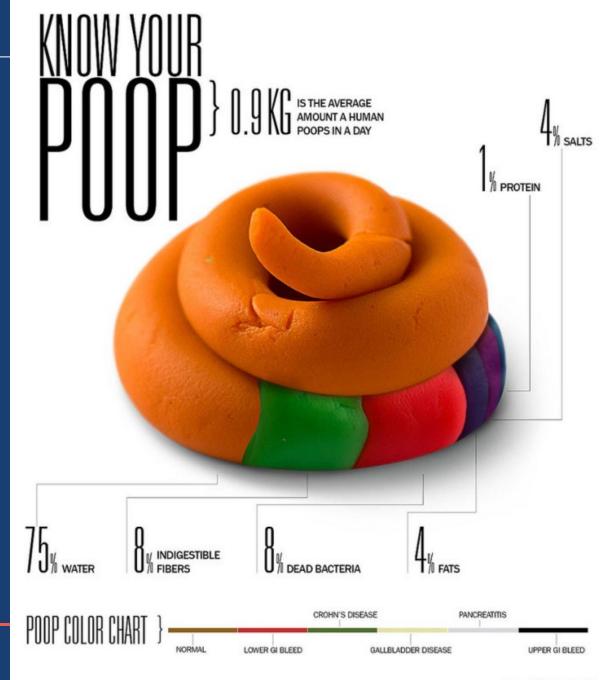


* Nursing headcount figures at June includes non casual staff and 3rd schedule





Being crap...



FIVE STEPS TO AN INFOGR

Interactive infog

- Can be expen ightarrow
- Can increase understandin
- Look damn co

Test 2 Applied Research Co Oxford and Thames NIHR

Interactive COVID-19 **Test Comparison Infographic**

Sensitivity

Disease prevalence



%

Test 2

79

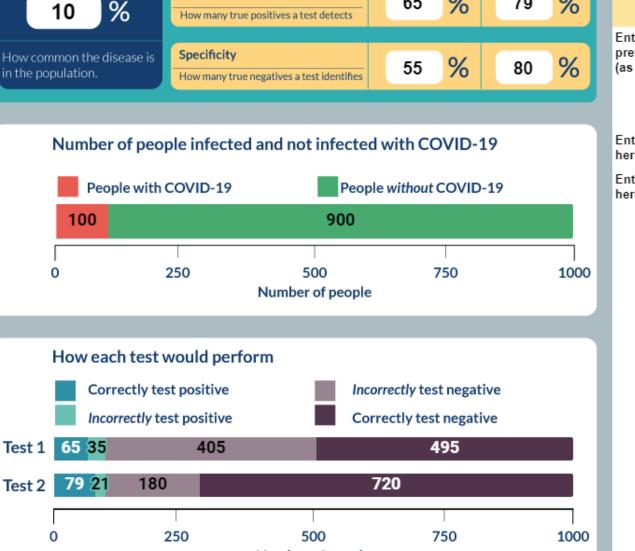
%

Test 1

65

Explanatory words here, blah blah blah

Enter disease prevalence here (as a %)	10	
	Diagnostic Test 1	Diagnostic Test 2
Enter sensitivity here (as a %)	65	79
Enter specificity here (as a %)	55	80





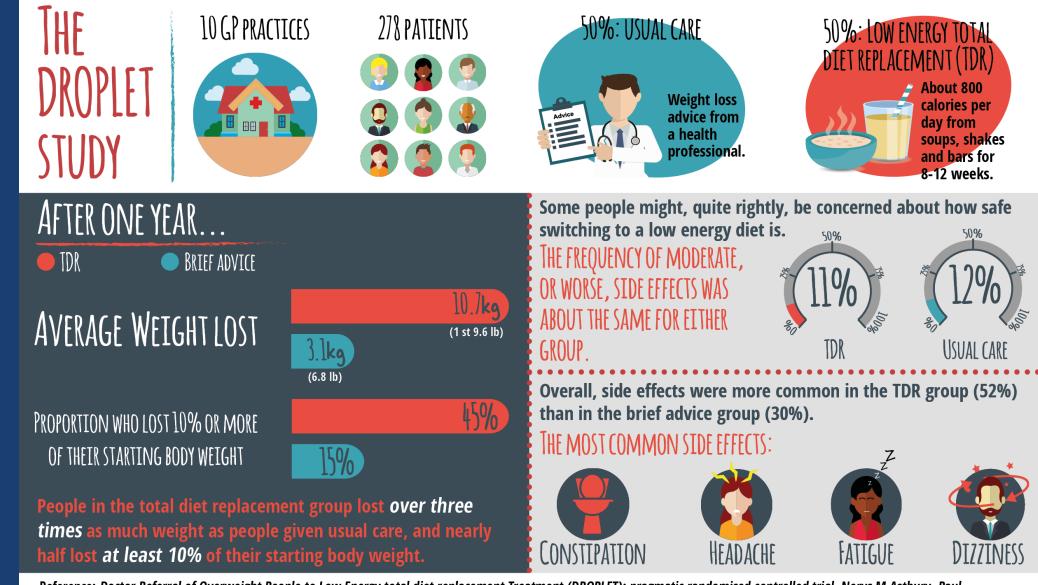
Contact:

gavin.hubbard@phc.ox.ac.uk

https://www.arc-oxtv.nihr.ac.uk/



https://forms.office.com/r/D2LBDYyZYd



Reference: Doctor Referral of Overweight People to Low Energy total diet replacement Treatment (DROPLET): pragmatic randomised controlled trial. Nerys M Astbury, Paul Aveyard, Alecia Nickless, Kathryn Hood, Kate Corfield, Rebecca Lowe, Susan A Jebb. BMJ 2018;362:k3760 http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.k3760

NUFFIELD DEPARTMENT OF **PRIMARY CARE** HEALTH SCIENCES This research was supported by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Collaboration for Leadership in Applied Health Research and Care Oxford at Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust and Cambridge Weight Plan Ltd. The views expressed are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR, the Department of Health and Social Care or Cambridge Weight Plan Ltd.

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Infographic Version 1.0 22nd February 2018

OXFORD

NIH

Supported by

HOW CAN WE BEST HELP PEOPLE TO LOSE WEIGHT IN PRIMARY CARE?

The WRAP study – Weight loss Referrals for Adults in Primary Care – examined if a behavioural weight loss programme, in this case WeightWatchers[®], is better than brief advice, and how long a programme should last – 3 or 12 months?

It compared the costs and potential future health benefits of these programmes.

WHAT IS THE EFFECT ON FUTURE HEALTH?

Cost per kg weight lost vs. brief advice

Cost per QALY vs. brief advice (over 25 years)

-£417/QALY (cost saving)

£26/kg

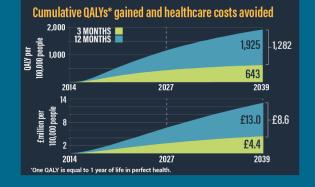
1 Year

2 Year

We assumed people regained all the weight they lost by year 5. Despite this, modelling suggests the weight loss programmes lead to greater health benefits and lower NHS costs over the next 25 years compared to brief advice. The longer programme is predicted to have much greater benefits.

£75/kg

£91/ka



ARE LONGER PROGRAMMES COST-EFFECTIVE?

The health economic analysis shows that a 3 month programme is likely to be *cost saving* relative to brief advice alone.

The 12 month programme is more expensive, but the greater health benefits mean it is very costeffective by usual clinical standards^{*}.

*NICE threshold for cost-effectiveness of £20,000/QALY

Reference:

3 MONTHS 12 MONTHS

£156/ka

3 MONTHS

£2,394/QALY

Extended and standard duration weight-loss programme referrals for adults in primary care (WRAP): a randomised controlled trial

Ahern et al. The Lancet, 2017. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(17)30647-5

THE STUDY

1,267 participants were randomly assigned to receive either brief advice, or a referral to a weight loss programme for either 3 or 12 months.

Their weight was measured at 3, 12 and 24 months.





HOW MUCH WEIGHT DID PEOPLE LOSE?

GP referral to a weight loss programme led to significantly more weight loss than brief advice.

The longer programme led to greater weight loss at 12 and 24 months.



WHAT IS THE EFFECT ON FUTURE Health?

Cumulative QALYs* gained and healthcare costs avoided

Ise?

BAFTA

The Birmingham Atrial Fibrillation Treatment of the Aged study

Atrial Fibrilation: Impact on stroke

Increased risk of stoke

5×

Of people aged over 75 years have atrial fibrillation

Aspirin

75 mg

12[%]



Of strokes in those 75 and older due to atrial fibrilation



- Very effective at reducing stroke risk
- Higher risk of haemorrhage
- Monitoring costs





 Antiplatelet agent Less effective than anticoagulants More convenient • No monitoring costs

Randomised controlled trial comparing safety and stroke risk reduction between warfarin and aspirin in those >75 with atrial fibrilation in primary care populations.

280 >75 y/o screened **Practices**

NUFFIELD DEPARTMENT OF

PRIMARY CARE

HEALTH SCIENCES

76,380

8,482 ECG and medicals

973 **Patients recruited**

Relative Warfarin risk reduction for stroke Vs Aspirin

NIVERSITY OF

NIHF

Warfarin As safe as Aspirin

- Rapid updating of NICE and international guidelines of Stroke **Prevention in Atrial Fibrilation.**
- Removal of aspirin option
- Introduction of INR monitoring model

Warfarin versus aspirin for stroke prevention in an elderly community population with atrial fibrillation (the Birmingham Atrial Fibrillation Treatment of the Aged Study, BAFTA): a randomised controlled trial.

Mant J, et al. Lancet 207, DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61233-1

The SAFE study

What is the most cost-effective screening method for atrial fibrillation in Primary Care?

• 50 Practices (25 control, 25 intervention) - • 15,000 patients aged 65+ • • 12 months

Screening

Opportunistic

A healthcare professional feels a patient's pulse during a consultation. If irregular, diagnoses AF or ECG to confirm.

Systematic

(Targeted)

Use medical records to identify patients at high risk of developing atrial fibrillation (e.g. history of angina, diabetes, hypertension, etc).

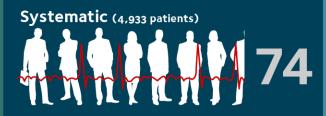
Systematic

(Population) Screen everyone over the age of 65.

New cases identified



Opportunistic (4,933 patients)



Economic evaluation

(Incremental cost per additional case detected)

Opportunistic



Systematic (Targeted)

£**3,520**

Systematic (Population) £1,514

Opportunistic screening is more cost-effective than systematic screening.

Changed NHS policy and international guidelines on detecting AF





A randomised controlled trial and cost-effectiveness study of systematic screening (targeted and total population screening) versus routine practice for the detection of atrial fibrillation in people aged 65 and over. The SAFE study. Hobbs FDR, *et al. Health Technology Assessment*, DOI: 10.3310/hta9400

A pharmacist-led information technology intervention for medication errors (PINCER):

72 PRACTICES 480,942 PATIENTS



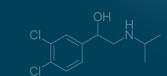
CONTROL (36 PRACTICES) SIMPLE COMPUTER GENERATED FEEDBACK FOR AT RISK PATIENTS

INTERVENTION (36 PRACTICES) PHARMACIST-LED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTION (PINCER)

NIHR

AT 6 MONTHS: PATIENTS IN PINCER WERE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIKELY TO BE PRESCRIBED

NSAIDS IF THEY HAD A HISTORY OF PEPTIC ULCER WITHOUT GASTROPROTECTION (OR 0.58, 95% CI 0.38 - 0.89)



ACE INHIBITORS OR A LOOP DIURETIC WITHOUT APPROPRIATE MONITORING (OR 0.51, 95% CI 0.34 - 0.78)

95% PROBABILITY OF BEING COST EFFECTIVE IF WILLING TO PAY £75 PER ERROR AVOIDED

B BLOCKERs

(OR 0.73, 95% CI 0.58 - 0.91)

IF THEY HAD ASTHMA

Royal College of General Practitioners

INCLUDED IN RCGP PATIENT SAFETY TOOLKIT (JULY 2015)

A pharmacist-led information technology intervention for medication errors (PINCER): a multicentre, cluster randomised, controlled trial and cost-effectiveness analysis, Avery A, *et al. Lancet* 379, DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(11)61817-5

RECOGNISED AS ONE OF THE HINR SPCH TOP 10 ACHIEVEMENTS

DOWNLOADED BY 2,307 PRACTICES ACROSS 196 CCGs (29% OF ALL PRACTICES IN ENGLAND)

NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

INCLUDED IN 'MEDICINES OPTIMISATION Clinical guideline' (March 2015)