

GP' attitudes towards the effectiveness of medical interventions

Please rate 8 medical interventions using the 11 differences mentioned most often in the interviews. In the layout you are asked to rate each medical intervention - one at a time. The layout is quick and easy to complete. Tick one box per row.

EXAMPLE:

Using statins to prevent heart disease. Please tick one box in each row.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
this intervention has robust evidence of effectiveness	x							this intervention has weak and/or minimal evidence of effectiveness
this intervention has a large treatment effect for users						x		this intervention has a small treatment effect for users

If you **totally agree** that there is "**robust evidence**" for statins to prevent heart disease, just make a tick at 1.

If you **somewhat agree** that there is a "**small treatment effect for users**" from statins to prevent heart disease, just make a tick at 6.

1. Using statins to prevent heart disease. Please tick one box in each row.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
this intervention has robust evidence of effectiveness								this intervention has weak and/or minimal evidence of effectiveness
this intervention has a large treatment effect for users								this intervention has a small treatment effect for users
a large proportion of users will benefit from this intervention								a small proportion of users will benefit from this intervention
success requires a lot of motivation from the patient								success requires little motivation from the patient
this is a biomedical intervention (treatment using drugs, radiation, or surgery)								this is not a biomedical intervention
this intervention is appealing to patients								this intervention is not appealing to patients
the impact of this intervention can be precisely measured								the impact of this intervention is difficult to measure
this is a lifestyle intervention (e.g. diet and exercise education)								this is not a lifestyle intervention
this intervention is cost-effective								this intervention is not cost-effective
this is a patient led intervention								this is a health-care-professional led intervention
this intervention brings long-term benefits								this intervention only helps in the short-term
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

2. Using Diclofenac 50mg to reduce acute pain. Please tick one box in each row.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
this intervention has robust evidence of effectiveness								this intervention has weak and/or minimal evidence of effectiveness
this intervention has a large treatment effect for users								this intervention has a small treatment effect for users
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this is a patient led intervention								this is a health-care-professional led intervention
this intervention brings long-term benefits								this intervention only helps in the short-term
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

3. Using cognitive behaviour therapy to treat depression. Please tick one box in each row.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
this intervention has robust evidence of effectiveness								this intervention has weak and/or minimal evidence of effectiveness
this intervention has a large treatment effect for users								this intervention has a small treatment effect for users
a large proportion of users will benefit from this intervention								a small proportion of users will benefit from this intervention
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this intervention brings long-term benefits								this intervention only helps in the short-term
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

4. Using stop smoking groups to stop smoking. Please tick one box in each row.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
this intervention has robust evidence of effectiveness								this intervention has weak and/or minimal evidence of effectiveness
this intervention has a large treatment effect for users								this intervention has a small treatment effect for users
a large proportion of users will benefit from this intervention								a small proportion of users will benefit from this intervention
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this intervention brings long-term benefits								this intervention only helps in the short-term
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

5. Using stomach surgery to achieve weight loss in obese adults. Please tick one box in each row.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
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this intervention has a large treatment effect for users								this intervention has a small treatment effect for users
a large proportion of users will benefit from this intervention								a small proportion of users will benefit from this intervention
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this intervention brings long-term benefits								this intervention only helps in the short-term
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

6. Stopping smoking to prevent heart disease. Please tick one box in each row.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
this intervention has robust evidence of effectiveness								this intervention has weak and/or minimal evidence of effectiveness
this intervention has a large treatment effect for users								this intervention has a small treatment effect for users
a large proportion of users will benefit from this intervention								a small proportion of users will benefit from this intervention
success requires a lot of motivation from the patient								success requires little motivation from the patient
this is a biomedical intervention (treatment using drugs, radiation, or surgery)								this is not a biomedical intervention
this intervention is appealing to patients								this intervention is not appealing to patients
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this intervention is cost-effective								this intervention is not cost-effective
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this intervention brings long-term benefits								this intervention only helps in the short-term
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

7. Using a lifestyle education program (diet and exercise) to prevent type 2 diabetes. Please tick one box in each row.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

8. Using nicotine replacement patches/gum to stop smoking. Please tick one box in each row.

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