

# Implementing clinical guidelines for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: barriers and solutions

Jeff D. Overington<sup>1</sup>, Yao C. Huang<sup>1</sup>, Michael J. Abramson<sup>2</sup>, Juliet L. Brown<sup>3</sup>, John R. Goddard<sup>1,4</sup>, Rayleen V. Bowman<sup>1,4</sup>, Kwun M. Fong<sup>1,4</sup>, Ian A. Yang<sup>1,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Medicine, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia; <sup>2</sup>Epidemiology & Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia; <sup>3</sup>Lung Foundation Australia, Brisbane, Australia; <sup>4</sup>Department of Thoracic Medicine, The Prince Charles Hospital, Brisbane, Australia

*Correspondence to:* Ian A. Yang, Associate Professor, Department of Thoracic Medicine, the Prince Charles Hospital and The University of Queensland, Rode Rd, Chermside, Brisbane QLD 4032, Australia. Email: Ian.Yang@health.qld.gov.au.

**Abstract:** Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a complex chronic lung disease characterised by progressive fixed airflow limitation and acute exacerbations that frequently require hospitalisation. Evidence-based clinical guidelines for the diagnosis and management of COPD are now widely available. However, the uptake of these COPD guidelines in clinical practice is highly variable, as is the case for many other chronic disease guidelines. Studies have identified many barriers to implementation of COPD and other guidelines, including factors such as lack of familiarity with guidelines amongst clinicians and inadequate implementation programs. Several methods for enhancing adherence to clinical practice guidelines have been evaluated, including distribution methods, professional education sessions, electronic health records (EHR), point of care reminders and computer decision support systems (CDSS). Results of these studies are mixed to date, and the most effective ways to implement clinical practice guidelines remain unclear. Given the significant resources dedicated to evidence-based medicine, effective dissemination and implementation of best practice at the patient level is an important final step in the process of guideline development. Future efforts should focus on identifying optimal methods for translating the evidence into everyday clinical practice to ensure that patients receive the best care.

**Keywords:** Pulmonary disease; chronic obstructive; clinical practice guidelines; health services; evidence-based practice

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## Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a complex lung disease that is characterised by progressive worsening of airflow limitation, punctuated with acute exacerbations that if severe, frequently require hospitalisation (1). COPD is the third leading cause of mortality worldwide (2). Several evidence-based guidelines for the diagnosis and management of COPD are available to clinicians, including the GOLD guidelines internationally and the COPD-X Plan: Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for the management of COPD. Although they are widely available, the knowledge and implementation of these guidelines are highly variable in

actual clinical practice. Many barriers to the implementation of management guidelines by clinicians have been identified (3), but relatively few studies have investigated methods for enhancing the use of guidelines. This review explores these critical issues, gaining insight from efforts in clinical guidelines for other chronic diseases, and applying these principles to improving uptake of the COPD guidelines amongst clinicians.

## Benefits of adhering to clinical recommendations contained in guidelines for COPD

The goals of therapy in COPD are to reduce symptoms

and improve quality of life, and reduce future risk of adverse outcomes including exacerbations, hospitalisations and mortality. The evidence base for achieving these goals are encapsulated in international (1) and national clinical guidelines available throughout the world. By following these guidelines, clinicians will ensure that they are translating the best available evidence into their everyday clinical practice.

Spirometry is the gold standard diagnostic test to confirm fixed airflow limitation in individuals with dyspnoea, chronic cough or sputum production, and risk factors for COPD (1). Spirometric diagnosis of COPD at any stage is an essential step to ensure an accurate diagnosis and to guide therapy (4). The benefits from using non-pharmacological therapies in COPD are substantial—smoking cessation reduces lung function decline (5), influenza and pneumococcal vaccination decrease the risks of these infections (6,7), and pulmonary rehabilitation improves quality of life, increases exercise tolerance and reduces frequency of hospitalisations (8,9). In addition, pharmacological therapies provide benefit for patients, with long-acting bronchodilators (10-15) and inhaled corticosteroids (16) acting to reduce dyspnoea, improve quality of life and lung function, decrease risk of exacerbations and possibly reduce mortality (17). Early recognition and appropriate treatment of acute exacerbations with bronchodilators, systemic corticosteroids and antibiotics, where appropriate, reduce symptoms, shorten time to recovery and reduce risk of relapse (18,19).

### **Preparation of evidence-based clinical guidelines: the Australian COPD-X guidelines as an example**

Many national guidelines have been written and adapted for use in specific countries. In the process of evidence-based guideline development, it is particularly important that the developers regularly review and critically appraise the evidence, to ensure that the guidelines are up-to-date, high quality, clinically relevant and beneficial to healthcare professionals and patients (20). As an example, many of us have been involved in the Australian COPD-X clinical guidelines developed by Lung Foundation Australia. COPD-X stands for Case detection and Confirm diagnosis, Optimise function, Prevent deterioration, Develop management plan of care, and manage eXacerbations. These guidelines were initially published in 2003 in the *Medical Journal of Australia* (21) and an update was published in 2006 (22). Since then, regular updates have been available on a dedicated website administered by the Lung Foundation ([www.copdx.org.au](http://www.copdx.org.au)), with the latest

version (2.37) recently published online.

The guidelines are prepared by the Lung Foundation Australia's COPD Guidelines Committee, which consists of eight clinical members plus executive administrative support. Conflict of interest statements from each Committee member are recorded on an annual basis and published on the COPD-X website. The Committee meets quarterly to appraise the latest published evidence and make recommendations on updating the guidelines. Prior to each meeting, searches are carried out in the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects and PubMed, using detailed search strategies (available on request) which include COPD and emphysema as key words.

At each meeting, search results are discussed to decide whether full papers should be obtained for review. At the subsequent meeting, committee members discuss their appraisal of the papers reviewed and recommend whether the papers should be cited in the guidelines, with any additional form of wording included. After an approval process, Lung Foundation Australia publishes online updates of COPD-X (typically two updates per year) to include the changes agreed at recent meetings of the Committee. An email is sent to all the registered users of the COPD-X website informing them when an update has been made and what changes have occurred. A COPD-X Concise Guide for Primary Care, based on the full guidelines, will be released by Lung Foundation Australia in November 2014 ([www.copdx.org.au](http://www.copdx.org.au)).

### **Low concordance with guideline recommendations**

A major issue is low awareness of clinical guidelines, which may subsequently translate into low adherence to guideline recommendations, and potentially suboptimal clinical care for patients in primary, secondary and tertiary care. Even with detailed processes for preparation and implementation of guidelines, such as the Australian COPD-X guidelines above, observational studies suggest that clinician knowledge of management guidelines is relatively low world-wide, both for chronic diseases generally and specifically for COPD.

### **Chronic disease guidelines**

Many lessons can be learned from use of clinical guidelines in chronic diseases other than COPD, and applied in principle to COPD guidelines. As examples, comparison of

studies examining chronic disease management reveals that many cardiovascular-related guidelines are largely adhered to; however, lower adherence has been generally observed to guidelines for metabolic diseases such as diabetes and osteoporosis (23–28).

### Cardiovascular disease

In general, good adherence has been observed for cardiovascular disease guidelines (23,24). For hypertension, a study of 410 physicians in Finland found an 89% adherence rate to the guidelines, and that implementation improved in larger centres with more structured health care systems (24). Another study of general practitioners (GPs) in Austria found 83% adherence to cardiovascular disease and diabetes guidelines (23). However, when non-adherence occurred, factors included lack of familiarity with guidelines, even after education, and disagreement with guideline treatment recommendations (23,26,28,29).

### Metabolic diseases

In general, rates of adherence to guidelines in the management of metabolic diseases have been observed to be relatively low. Studies of adherence to guidelines for screening of gestational diabetes found very low rates of adherence in obstetric units in France (25) and Canada (26). Factors identified included lack of familiarity with new guidelines, unfamiliar screening measures, poor acceptance and feasibility, difficulty with administration of recommendations, patient non-adherence, and ambiguity in guideline recommendations (25,26). Additionally, a retrospective survey of 200 GP referral letters to a hospital in Scotland showed that the introduction of local type 2 diabetes guidelines had no significant effect on screening for patient complications, or on GP referral letter content about complications of diabetes (27). In a survey of Canadian GPs, 35% of respondents had not read or been aware of the latest osteoporosis guidelines (28).

Though many guidelines for chronic diseases have been carefully developed, relatively low adherence to guideline recommendations—particularly for metabolic disease but less so for cardiovascular diseases—may result in suboptimal healthcare. Many barriers to adherence with chronic disease guidelines have been identified, as outlined for the examples above. Hence to improve adherence to guidelines, research has focused on strategies to target health professional education, decision-making algorithms (including electronic systems), and reminders at the time of consultation, and continuous quality assurance programmes.

### COPD guidelines

Correct diagnosis and subsequent appropriate treatment selection have been the most common areas of deficiency identified in adherence to COPD guidelines. Most studies have focused on outpatient management of COPD, particularly primary care. A cross-sectional study of 455 primary care physicians and 243 physicians practicing in a hospital system, published in 2004, found that only 55% of Swiss physicians used spirometry in the diagnosis of COPD, and only one-third knew the GOLD criteria for COPD (30). Knowledge of the indications for use of inhaled steroids and referral to pulmonary rehabilitation were also low. A recent cross-sectional study of 593 GPs in Shanghai found that whilst 55% of GPs recognized the different severity classifications, only 8% of patients with COPD received prescriptions in accordance with GOLD guidelines (31). Thus, although COPD guidelines are widely available and accessible in print and online, studies suggest that clinician awareness of their specific recommendations is generally low, despite many efforts for their implementation and dissemination.

Several studies in COPD have demonstrated that actual clinical practice may deviate significantly from guideline recommendations (*Table 1*). A retrospective study of 450 outpatients with stable COPD in the US (33) found that 56% of patients received guideline-concordant pharmacotherapy, based on the 2007 GOLD guidelines available at that time (35). There was a significant relationship between suboptimal treatment and adverse outcomes: patients who received guideline-discordant treatment had nearly twice the number of exacerbations as those who received guideline-concordant care. A cross-sectional study of 1,517 primary care patients with COPD in the US found that 27% of patients had spirometry documented within the previous year, 25% had comorbid conditions appropriately managed, and 32% had appropriate measures in place for risk reduction (34). In a Swiss study, GP prescription of long-acting bronchodilators or inhaled steroids was guideline-concordant in only 20% of patients with GOLD spirometry stage I and II COPD, whereas 64% of patients with more severe stage III and IV COPD received guideline-concordant treatment (32). Finally, a retrospective study of 1,185 patients with moderate to severe COPD in Slovenia found that those who died during follow-up were more often found to have experienced suboptimal management according to guidelines when compared to patients who were alive at the end of the

**Table 1** Examples of studies of actual clinical practice compared to COPD guidelines

Study	Methods	Outcomes
Jochmann, 2010 (32)	Prospective study of 139 GPs and 615 patients with COPD. GPs completed survey of management of each patient. The authors compared actual management with recommended management based on disease severity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 44% of patients did not fulfill GOLD diagnostic criteria for COPD</li> <li>➤ Only 5% of patients received pulmonary rehabilitation</li> <li>➤ 36% of all patients with COPD were prescribed a minimum of a short acting bronchodilator</li> <li>➤ Prescription of long-acting bronchodilators or inhaled corticosteroids was guideline-concordant in 20% of patients with GOLD stage I or II disease and 64% of patients with stage III or IV disease</li> <li>➤ 6% of patients with stable disease received inappropriate systemic steroids</li> </ul>
Sharif, 2013 (33)	Retrospective study of the management of 450 patients with COPD treated in an academic medical centre in the USA. Actual treatment was compared with indicated treatment based on GOLD guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 56% of patients received treatment concordant with GOLD guidelines</li> <li>➤ Patients co-managed by a primary care physician and respiratory specialist were most likely to receive guideline-concordant treatment</li> <li>➤ Patients who received guideline-discordant treatment had nearly twice the number of exacerbations as those who received guideline-concordant care in the year following spirometry</li> </ul>
Belletti, 2013 (34)	Cross-sectional study of management of 1,517 patients with COPD in US primary care centres with retrospective chart review of medical records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 27% of patients underwent spirometry in previous year</li> <li>➤ 25% were having comorbid conditions appropriately managed</li> <li>➤ 32% had appropriate measures in place for risk reduction</li> <li>➤ 3% of patients met all three guidelines components for (I) spirometry; (II) management of comorbid conditions; and (III) risk reduction measures</li> </ul>

GP, general practitioner.

follow up period (including less long-acting inhaled medicine prescribed by their medical practitioners) (36). Overall, these findings support the value of guideline-based care in improving patient outcomes in COPD, and clearly demonstrate areas of practice that can be enhanced.

### Barriers to guideline adherence

Specific barriers to adherence to COPD guidelines have been identified in observational studies. In one study of 154 general internists in the US, factors associated with reduced concordance with clinical guideline recommendations included low familiarity with COPD guidelines, perceived low self-efficacy for use of guidelines, and time constraints (37). In another US study, only 32% of 500 primary care physicians reported high familiarity with the GOLD COPD guidelines (38). In comparison, a larger proportion (76%) of the same group of physicians rated themselves as very familiar with guidelines for management of hypertension, indicating a relative disparity in awareness of guidelines for these two common chronic conditions. A qualitative Australian study, using semi-structured interviews of nine hospital-based registrars or interns, and seven GPs, found that barriers to implementation of evidence-based

recommendations for COPD included lack of supportive enablers and complexity of the behavioural change needed in their patients (39).

### Approaches to improving adherence to guidelines

#### *Improving adherence to chronic disease guidelines*

A number of methods of improving guideline implementation have been investigated in chronic diseases other than COPD that could feasibly be applied to COPD guidelines.

#### **Distribution of guidelines**

Having knowledge itself does not necessarily translate to clinical practice; therefore implementation and distribution strategies must be utilised. Use of brief summaries or storyboards of guidelines posted in clinical areas are associated with a positive impact on provider knowledge (40). Other distribution methods include mailing guidelines directly to clinicians or generating publicity prior to guideline publication (41). The act of voluntarily downloading guidelines also demonstrated active participation and greater

likelihood that the guidelines would be considered useful.

### **Clinician professional development**

Continuing medical development is another commonly used method with the aim to increase clinician adherence to guidelines. A study of infection management found a significant improvement in compliance with infection control protocols after active education when compared to no intervention (42). A third arm, the passive intervention group where education material was offered but not actively made available, resulted in only 34% of participants engaging in education, compared to the 91% in the active group. However, studies of diabetes care and lower back pain management showed no significant difference in guideline adherence after an educational program (43,44). A Cochrane review of 81 studies found that continuing medical development meetings can lead to a small improvement in practice and patient outcomes (45). Factors associated with effective educational meetings were higher attendance rates and a mix of didactic and interactive sessions.

### **Electronic health records (EHR)**

EHR usage has been associated with improved provider knowledge (40). However, in a 2-year study comparing the EHR to non-EHR primary care practices, there was no significant difference in adherence to diabetes management guidelines between these two groups. In other studies of diabetes management before and after implementation of EHRs, EHRs have been demonstrated to improve attainment of healthcare management standards. For example, EHR implementation increased rates of patients with diabetes having their glycated haemoglobin (HbA<sub>1c</sub>) level checked at the appropriate intervals, being prescribed antihypertensive medication when indicated, and receiving pneumococcal vaccination (46). EHRs have also been shown to improve treatment intensification following abnormal HbA<sub>1c</sub> levels (47), and reduce both emergency department (ED) visits and hospitalisations in patients with diabetes (48).

The cost efficiency of EHRs is still controversial, and there are many factors to consider regarding their use. Ultimately, EHRs will be most successful when they can meet the needs of physicians and their patients, promote quality care, and maximise efficiency (49).

### **Reminders about guideline recommendations**

Having guidelines in a readily accessible manner, when they are required at point-of-care, has been shown to

improve guideline adherence (50). Similarly, establishing checkpoints, deadlines or cues during a consultation has been associated with improved provider knowledge (40). This has been found to be effective in increasing guideline adherence, which could then be translated into significantly improved patient quality of life (51,52). Reminders have been associated with positive clinician behavioural change, since relevant information is being presented during the clinical decision-making process (28,53). A Cochrane review of 32 studies found that computer-generated reminders for tasks such as ordering screening tests or giving vaccinations provided to clinicians on paper resulted in a median 11% improvement in process of care measures compared to usual care (54).

Though the reminder system has proven to be effective, it has been suggested that physician perception of the benefit of the reminder may also influence their usage. One study has shown that prompts perceived to be regulatory and for enforcement will be used less than prompts perceived to be for guidance (55). A Cochrane review of audit and feedback systems for clinicians found that the success of such programs depends on several factors (56). Characteristics associated with behavioural change in response to these programs include poor baseline performance, feedback from colleagues, repeated feedback, multimodal communication of feedback, and tangible goals with a clear process to achieve them.

### **Decision support systems**

CDSS are software programs that can assist clinician decision-making. One randomised study published in 1999 utilising a CDSS on hypertension management showed no clinically significant improvement (57), possibly attributed to less than expected use of the CDSS. In contrast, a Cochrane review of 42 trials found that point-of-care computerised advice for drug dosing improved objective parameters for several drugs, including anticoagulants, insulin, and antibiotics, although this did not translate to improvements in mortality (58).

### **Multifaceted health care systems**

Evidence is mixed on whether combining implementation techniques have a synergistic effect on adherence to guidelines. A multifaceted approach to gestational diabetes, using pamphlets, reminders and meetings, showed significantly increased guideline adherence in the prescription of screening tests after 2 years of implementation (25). A study of cervical cancer screening showed significant improvements in most of the clinical



**Table 2** Examples of studies of methods to improve adherence to clinical guidelines for COPD management

Study	Methods	Outcomes
Ulrik, 2010 (63)	Cross-sectional surveys of 124 GPs in Denmark at baseline and 12 months after completion of an educational program. The management of 1,716 and 1,342 patients with COPD was assessed in the first and second surveys, respectively. The educational program consisted of individual meetings with specialists, expert symposia, individual review of audit data, and included GPs and their staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Significant improvements were observed in recording of disease severity, smoking status, BMI, dyspnoea severity, and FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio</li> <li>➤ Significant increases were observed in smoking cessation counseling, teaching of correct inhaler technique, promoting exercise, and pulmonary rehabilitation referrals</li> <li>➤ Inappropriate prescription of inhaled corticosteroids in patients with mild disease decreased (pre-education 76% vs. post-education 45%)</li> </ul>
Bertella, 2013 (64)	Retrospective review of 12 GPs in Italy caring for 328 patients with COPD at baseline and 12 months after completion of an educational program for GPs. Educational program involved lectures, spirometry training, and specialty phone consultation service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The educational program did not significantly affect use of spirometry or chest X-rays</li> <li>➤ A small increase in recording of smoking status was observed with the educational program</li> </ul>

recommendations, with use of software modules which facilitated selection, attendance monitoring, follow up and also provided reminders (59). A study conducted of beta-blocker usage in patients with heart failure observed little improvement in prescription after using provider education alone and provider/patient notification, but significant improvements with the use of a nurse facilitator (60). However in diabetes management, implementation methods such as chart audits, performance feedback, reminders and computerized supports improved only 4 of 9 criteria in the first year of use, with effectiveness falling to 2 of the 9 criteria after the second year of implementation (61).

In summary for chronic disease guidelines, numerous methods for improving the implementation of guidelines have been studied, however the results are mixed. Professional education, EHRs and multifaceted implementation programs have shown benefit in some studies, but not in others. Programs that distribute guidelines in a way that promotes active participation by clinicians are more likely to have a positive effect, and interactive reminder systems at the point of care provide an effective solution for guidelines when they are most needed. Further work is needed to identify the aspects of these implementation programs that are beneficial.

### ***Improving adherence to COPD guidelines***

There is increasing recognition of the importance of independent research to further clarify the most effective methods for developing and implementing evidence-

based guidelines (20). The publication of clinical practice guidelines is only the first step in a process that ends with an actual change in clinician behaviour. The importance of effective guideline dissemination methods cannot be overlooked. Grimshaw *et al.* (62) reviewed the studies of guideline dissemination methods and the role of guideline developers in this process. They concluded that developers must take an active role in including methods for disseminating and implementing their guidelines.

Most research to date on enhancing uptake of COPD guidelines has focused on improving clinician knowledge and awareness of guidelines through education sessions (*Table 2*). Studies have shown mixed results, with some suggesting minor improvements in management following the intervention, and others showing no effect.

Two observational studies have evaluated the effect of an education program for GPs on COPD guideline uptake. A study of GPs in Denmark found that several guideline-related indices of diagnosis and management improved 12 months after a comprehensive education program (63). Better use of spirometry to classify disease severity and a reduction in inappropriate use of inhaled corticosteroids were observed. In contrast, a small study of GPs in Italy found no significant change in management following an educational program that consisted of lectures, spirometry training, and specialty phone consultation service (64). The discrepancy between these study results may be due to pre-existing levels of guideline uptake, contrasting styles of educational programs, different health system contexts or

inadequate sample size.

Point-of care checklists may also be useful in hospital clinical practice. Previously, members of our group have undertaken a prospective pilot study of the use of an inpatient checklist to promote evidence-based recommendations (unpublished data, presented at the Thoracic Society of Australia and New Zealand Annual Scientific Meeting 2012) (65). Focus groups, statewide stakeholder consultation and a literature review were used to develop a paper-based, one page Inpatient Checklist for acute exacerbations of COPD (AECOPD), based on the Australian COPD-X guidelines. Demographic, process of care and patient outcome data for AECOPD admissions were collected in pre-checklist [2010] and checklist-implementation [2011] phases at one tertiary referral hospital. Two groups of admissions were studied in pre-checklist (n=42) and checklist-implementation (n=68) groups. Adherence to checklist use by ward medical staff in a respiratory ward was 51% (35 of the 68 checklist-implementation admissions).

Concordance with COPD-X Plan recommendations was high overall for patient assessment (e.g., admission chest X-ray 100%) and initial treatment (e.g., inhaled bronchodilators 100%, systemic corticosteroids 79%, and antibiotic therapy 91%). Concordance was lower for inpatient consideration of longer-term issues such as referral to pulmonary rehabilitation (36%). Checklist use was associated with significantly increased rates of arterial blood gas analysis (86% *vs.* 61%,  $P=0.02$ ), sputum microbiology testing (83% *vs.* 58%,  $P=0.02$ ) and influenza vaccination assessment (71% *vs.* 51%,  $P=0.04$ ), compared with admissions without checklist use. Median length of stay did not change significantly with checklist use. In this pilot study, checklist use was associated with increased rates of several recommended strategies for management of inpatients with an AECOPD. This study has shown that there is opportunity to improve aspects of inpatient care for COPD and to refine methods of guideline dissemination (65). There may be even better uptake with electronic checklists for COPD, which could be used in both inpatient and outpatient settings to improve guideline adherence.

### Lessons from implementation of COPD, asthma and pneumonia guidelines

While the individual interventions recommended by clinical practice guidelines are evidence-based, there are relatively few studies assessing patient outcomes following the implementation of COPD guidelines per se (66). Most

studies of guideline implementation to date have focused on healthcare process rather than patient outcome measures. One small randomised controlled trial assessed change in mean peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR) in patients in general practice patients following a comprehensive guideline implementation program (67). Patients in the intervention group experienced a statistically significant improvement in mean PEFR, as well as respiratory symptoms and pain scores. However this improvement was small when compared to the control group receiving usual care. A large RCT of primary care practices in the US has been planned, which will incorporate systems such as computerised patient activation tools and web-based COPD guidelines to improve guideline uptake (68).

Beyond COPD, there are several examples of guideline implementation leading to improved patient outcomes, in particular in the treatment of pneumonia and asthma. A US study found that implementing pneumonia treatment guidelines significantly reduced 30-day mortality of elderly patients (69). The authors hypothesised that the improved patient outcomes were due to earlier and more accurate identification of high-risk cases, with a significant improvement in utilisation of appropriate antibiotics during the same time period.

In Australia, a multi-faceted approach to improving awareness and management of asthma was implemented with success in the early 1990s, in the form of new clinical guidelines published as an initiative of the National Asthma Council (originally the National Asthma Campaign). These guidelines were published in the Asthma Management Handbook, and now the Australian Asthma Handbook (70). The campaign involved promoting the best practice management for asthma to healthcare professionals, especially in primary care, and the general public (71). This highly effective approach likely played a role in improved asthma management and reduced asthma mortality (by 70% since the 1980s) after implementation (72,73).

### Conclusions and future studies

COPD is a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of COPD are widely available, however, concordance with these guidelines remains sub-optimal. Numerous barriers to guideline adherence have been identified, but studies assessing methods for improving the uptake of guidelines in COPD management are limited to small-scale non-randomised studies. Given the significant resources

invested in guideline development and the cost of management of COPD in general, there is a need for better strategies to ensure effective guideline implementation and optimise their use. Future studies should evaluate implementation strategies used in the management of other diseases for COPD. These studies could assess a combination of techniques to ascertain whether a synergistic response exists and to find the most efficient model with greatest marginal benefit for each different disease. This could allow the development of an optimal protocol that can assist with implementation of guidelines. There are many interventions that have a proven mortality or symptom benefit for patients with COPD. Given the benefits of these treatments, it would be logical to assume that guidelines comprising these interventions would lead to better patient outcomes. There are, however, very few studies assessing the effect of COPD guideline implementation on patient outcomes, and this is an area that requires further research. Clinical guidelines are an important modality for communicating evidence-based recommendations to clinicians at the point of care. The development of guidelines is an important early step, but more research is needed to determine the most effective ways to translate the evidence into everyday clinical practice.

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