

## Background:

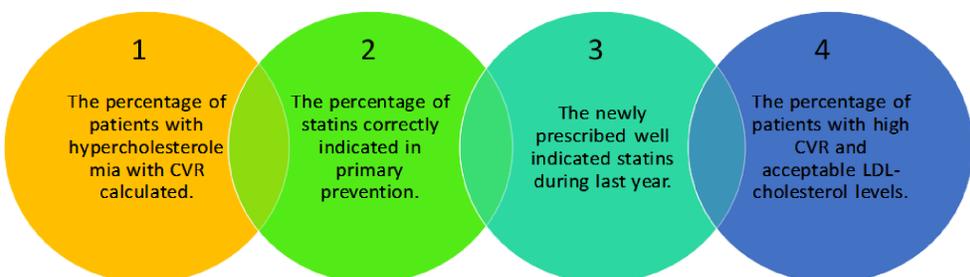
The decision to treat with lipid-lowering medication, is based on the existence of ischemic cardiovascular disease or, in absence, in the calculation of cardiovascular risk (CVR). Lately we are noticing an increasing consumption of these drugs, not always indicated. In order to improve it, the Institut Català de la Salut (ICS) has included a group of indicators, which represents the Estàndar de Qualitat Assistencial (EQA) (Standart of Assistencial Quality): for the right diagnosis of hypercholesterolemia and for the proper statin's prescription in primary prevention.

## Objetives:

- To determine if GPs make appropriately the new diagnoses of hypercholesterolemia in the Unitat of Gestió d'Atenció Primària (UGEAP) (primary care management unity) ICS.
- To determine the possible correlation between the appropriate diagnoses with the right treatment in the primary prevention and the control level of hypercholesterolemia.

## Methods:

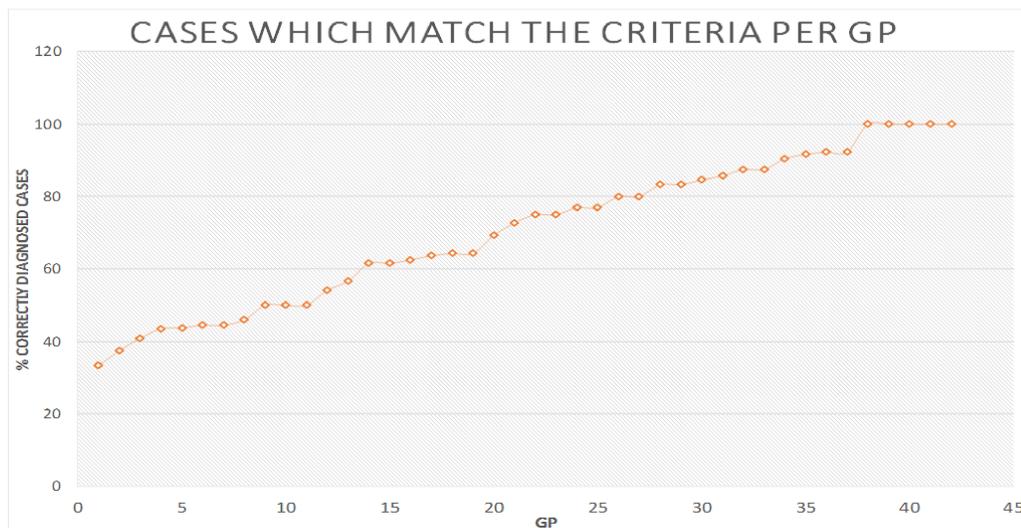
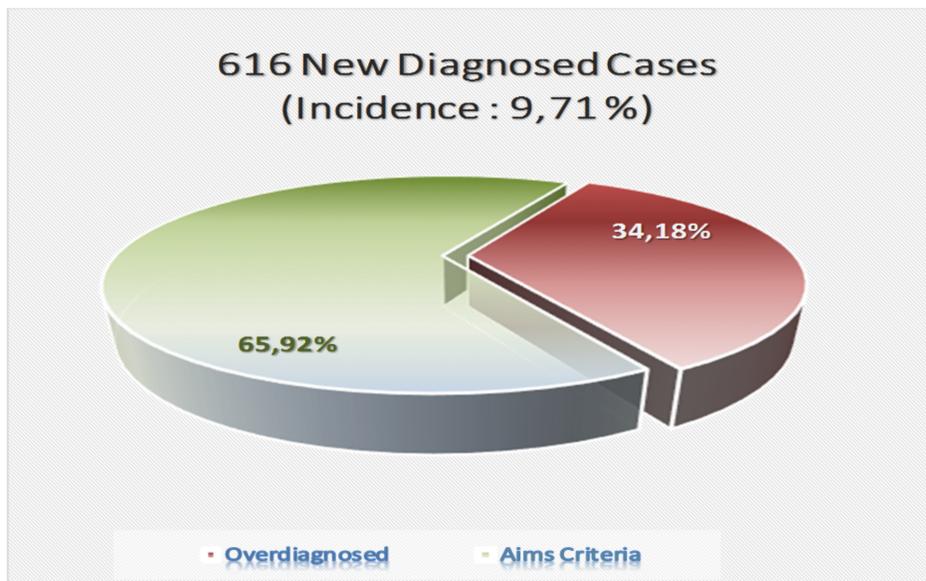
There have been collected the results of indicators used by the ICS's Information System of Primary Attention (SISSAP) related to the patients visited by GP in a UGEAP from April, 2015 to March, 2016. Based on all data collected, this study was focused to analyse the



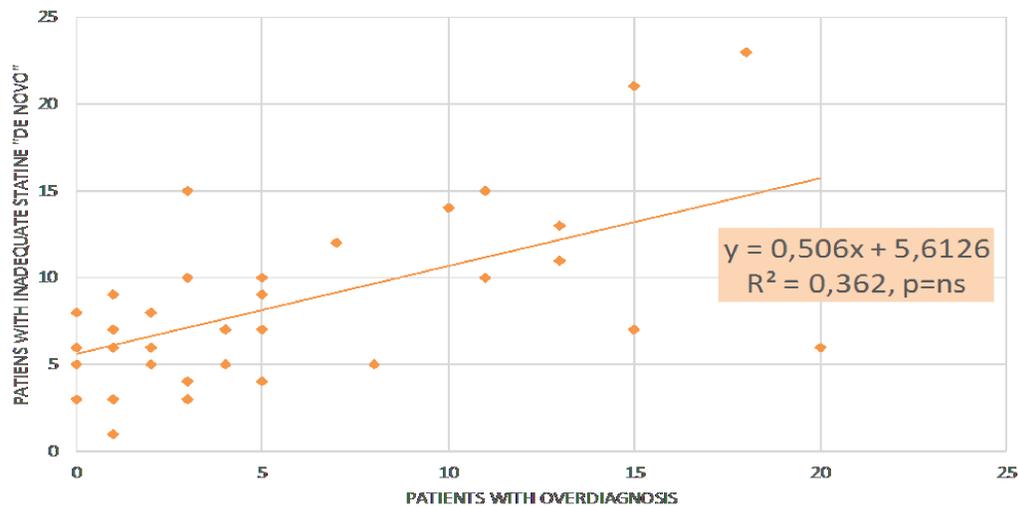
The statistical analysis was done applying simple linear regression.

## Results:

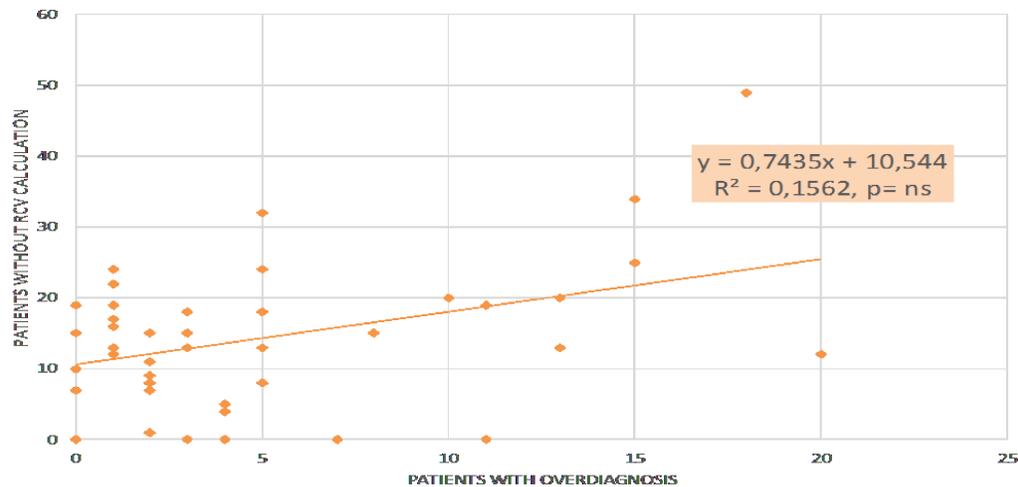
We enrolled 42 GPs with a population of 63,377 patients. During the study a 616 new hypercholesterolemia cases were established, **only 65.92%** (406 patients) matched the diagnostic criteria, leaving 34.18% overdiagnosed.



### CORRELATION BETWEEN OVERDIAGNOSIS AND PRESCRIPTION OF INADEQUATE STATINES "DE NOVO"



### CORRELATION BETWEEN OVERDIAGNOSIS AND NO RCV CALCULATION



No correlation was found between the RCV calculation, the adequacy of statin prescription nor control of LDL; Although, a tendency to inadequate statins prescription was seen in physicians with more overdiagnosis.

## Conclusions:

- There is a high percentage in overdiagnosis of hypercholesterolemia.
- This overdiagnosis could be correlated with inadequate prescription of statins.
- It could be worth to make studies by increasing the number of physicians, for obtain statisticly reliable results.
- It could be worth to apply the studies' criteria for the patient - level.