

BMJ Open General practitioners' perspectives on the prevention of cardiovascular disease: systematic review and thematic synthesis of qualitative studies

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To cite: Ju I, Banks E, Calabria B, *et al.* General practitioners' perspectives on the prevention of cardiovascular disease: systematic review and thematic synthesis of qualitative studies. *BMJ Open* 2018;**8**:e021137. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2017-021137

► Prepublication history and additional material for this paper are available online. To view these files, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-021137>).

Received 3 January 2018
Revised 27 September 2018
Accepted 3 October 2018



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ABSTRACT

Objective Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality globally, and prevention of CVD is a public health priority. This paper aims to describe the perspectives of general practitioners (GPs) on the prevention of CVD across different contexts.

Design Systematic review and thematic synthesis of qualitative studies using the Enhancing Transparency of Reporting the Synthesis of Qualitative research (ENTREQ) framework.

Data sources MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO and CINAHL from database inception to April 2018.

Eligibility criteria for selecting studies We included qualitative studies on the perspectives of GPs on CVD prevention.

Data extraction and synthesis We used HyperRESEARCH to code the primary papers and identified themes.

Results We selected 34 studies involving 1223 participants across nine countries. We identified six themes: defining own primary role (duty to prescribe medication, refraining from risking patients' lives, mediating between patients and specialists, delegating responsibility to patients, providing holistic care); trusting external expertise (depending on credible evidence and opinion, entrusting care to other health professionals, integrating into patient context); motivating behavioural change for prevention (highlighting tangible improvements, negotiating patient acceptance, enabling autonomy and empowerment, harnessing the power of fear, disappointment with futility of advice); recognising and accepting patient capacities (ascertaining patient's drive for lifestyle change, conceding to ingrained habits, prioritising urgent comorbidities, tailoring to patient environment and literacy); avoiding overmedicalisation (averting long-term dependence on medications, preventing a false sense of security, minimising stress of sickness) and minimising economic burdens (avoiding unjustified costs to patients, delivering practice within budget, alleviating healthcare expenses).

Conclusions GPs sought to empower patients to prevent CVD, but consideration of patients' individual factors was challenging. Community-based strategies for assessing CVD risk involving other health professionals, and decision aids that address the individuality of the patient's health

Strengths and limitations of this study

- Qualitative studies conducted in range of settings and populations were synthesised to generate a more comprehensive understanding of decision-making and approaches to cardiovascular disease prevention among general practitioners.
- Some studies did not specify whether an absolute risk assessment or individual risk factor approach was used, and differences between perspectives on primary and secondary prevention were unclear.
- Non-English articles were excluded, which may limit the transferability of the study's findings.

and environment, may support GPs in their decisions regarding CVD prevention.

INTRODUCTION

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of global morbidity and mortality, contributing to over 30% of deaths worldwide.^{1–3} Cardiovascular events are highly preventable, through population and individual-level interventions such as smoking cessation, weight reduction, physical activity and exercise, and blood pressure and lipid lowering therapies.⁴

High-quality primary care is critical to CVD prevention,^{5,6} due to the opportunity to assess risks and to provide lifestyle and pharmacological interventions. It is widely recommended that primary prevention of CVD be based on the assessment and management of absolute risk,^{7,8} but there is evidence of research practice gaps, with inconsistencies in the use of risk assessment tools and guidelines,^{8–10} advice on lifestyle interventions and prescription of preventive medications.^{11,12}

While these shortfalls are likely to be due to many factors^{5,13} including challenges in

managing diverse patient populations and variability in patient motivation,¹⁴ more detailed data on why this occurs at the healthcare provider level are limited, hindering practical strategies for improvement. General practitioners (GPs) play a key role in assessment and management of CVD risk and qualitative studies have elucidated their perspectives on primary and secondary prevention of CVD. A synthesis of qualitative studies can generate a more comprehensive understanding of the reasons for decisions and approaches to CVD prevention across different settings and populations in primary care. We aimed to describe the spectrum of GP perspectives to inform strategies that may address concerns, uncertainties and the challenges in CVD prevention, to support decisions and implementation of evidence-based strategies for the prevention of CVD and improved healthcare outcomes.

METHODS

The reporting of this study follows the Enhancing Transparency of Reporting the Synthesis of Qualitative research (ENTREQ) framework¹⁵ and the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) checklist¹⁶ (online supplementary file 1).

Selection criteria

Qualitative studies on the perspectives of GPs regarding the primary and secondary prevention of CVD were eligible for inclusion. GPs were defined as physicians who assumed responsibility for providing 'continuing and comprehensive medical care to individuals, families and communities'¹⁷ and included primary care physicians and family practitioners. Studies published in peer-reviewed journals and doctoral dissertations were included. We excluded quantitative surveys, epidemiological studies (eg, randomised trials), non-primary research articles (eg, reviews), clinical guidelines, economic studies and non-English articles to minimise misinterpretation in translation.

Data sources and searches

We used a sensitive search strategy, which is provided in online supplementary file 2. Searches were conducted in MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO and CINAHL from database inception to 15 April 2018. We searched the ProQuest Dissertation and Thesis database, British Library Electronic Digital Thesis Online Service and the Europe E-theses Portal for doctoral dissertations. Primary care journals, Google Scholar and reference lists of included studies were also searched. Titles and abstracts were screened by IJ who excluded studies that did not meet the inclusion criteria. The full texts of the remaining articles were assessed for eligibility.

Assessment of study reporting

To evaluate comprehensiveness and transparency of reporting in each study, we used the COREQ

(Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Health Research). The framework included reporting items specific to the research team, study methods, context of the study, analysis and interpretations. Three reviewers (IJ, AJ and CSH) independently assessed each study, and any inconsistencies were resolved by discussion.

Synthesis

Using thematic synthesis,¹⁸ we entered all the participant quotations and text from the 'Results' section of each paper into the software HyperRESEARCH (version 3.0.3; ResearchWare, Randolph, Massachusetts, USA) to code the data. Author IJ read each article line-by-line and coded text into inductively derived concepts that reflected GPs' perspectives on the prevention of CVD. Author IJ translated concepts within and across studies by interpreting the data from the primary studies and coded text to existing concepts (that had been identified in previous studies), or by creating a new concept (that was not identified in previous studies) when necessary. Similar concepts were grouped into themes. The preliminary themes were discussed with the research team (AJ, AT) who also read the included studies. This form of investigator triangulation ensures that the full range and depth of data reported in the original studies are captured in the analysis. We identified conceptual links and developed a thematic schema. We cross-tabulated the themes with primary and secondary prevention strategies for CVD (eg, medications, lifestyle or behavioural change, risk assessment tools and service delivery models).

Patients and public involvement

Patients were not directly involved in this systematic review of GPs' perspectives on prevention of CVD.

RESULTS

Literature search

Of the 7405 articles identified in the search, we included 34 studies, involving more than 1223 GPs (one study did not report the number of participants, figure 1). The characteristics of the studies are provided in table 1. Across the studies, interviews, focus groups and questionnaires with open-ended questions were used to collect the data.

Comprehensiveness of reporting in included studies

The comprehensiveness of reporting varied, with studies addressing 6 to 19 of the 24 criteria for reporting of qualitative studies (table 2). The participant selection strategy and the participant characteristics were reported in all 34 (100%) studies. The duration and the venue of data collection was specified in 20 (59%) and 10 (29%) studies, respectively. Twenty-eight (82%) studies reported researcher triangulation, and 17 (50%) studies reported on their use of software to facilitate data analysis. Quotations were provided in 30 (88%) studies.

Synthesis

We identified six themes: defining own primary role; trusting external expertise; motivating behavioural

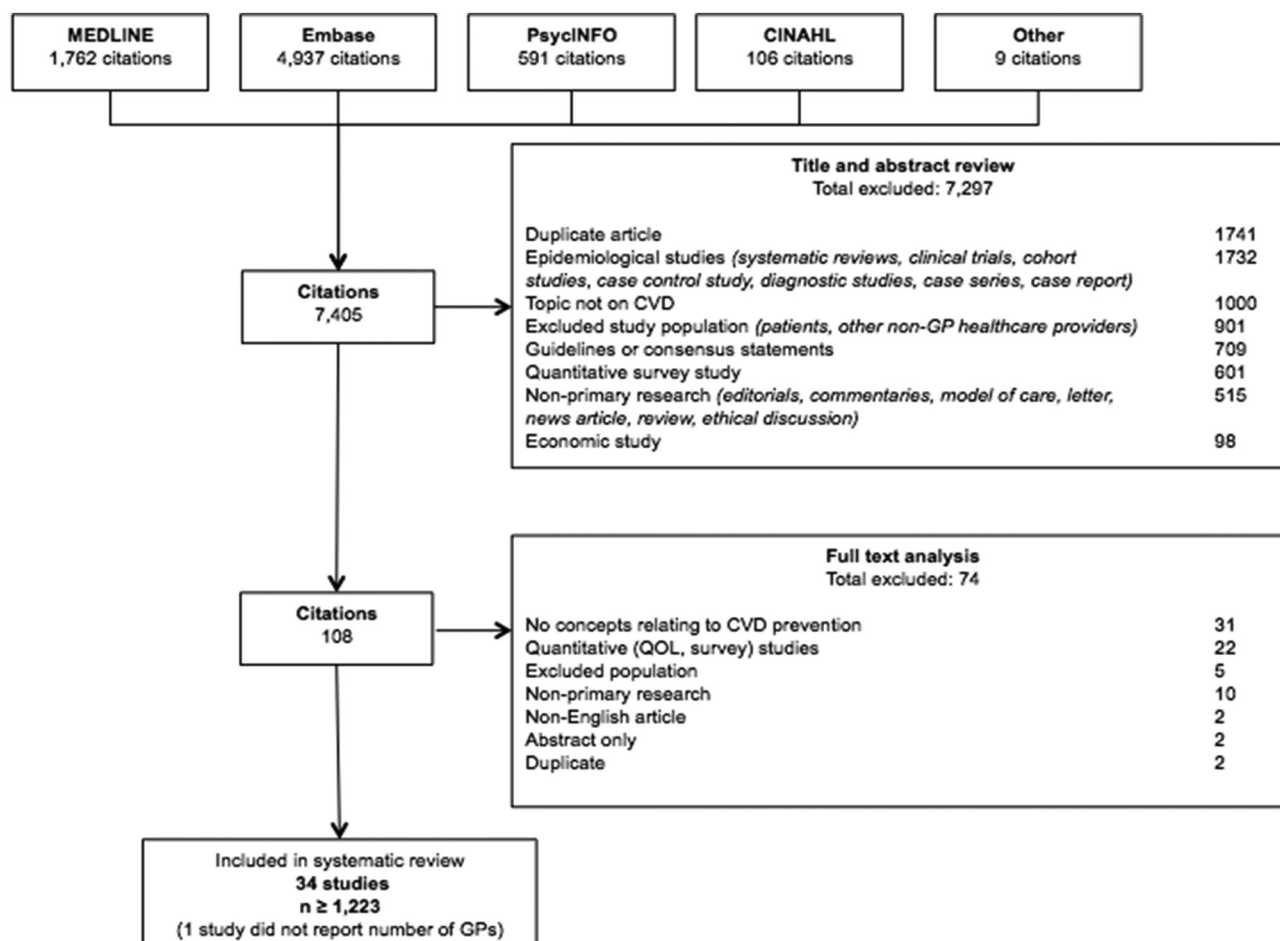


Figure 1 Search results. CVD, cardiovascular disease; GP, general practitioner; QOL, quality of life.

change for prevention; recognising and accepting patient capacities; avoiding medicalisation and minimising economic burdens. Selected quotations for each theme are provided in table 3. The relationships among themes are shown in figure 2. Figure 3 shows a matrix of the themes that related to each CVD prevention strategy. Most studies did not specify if perspectives related to primary or secondary prevention or a specific population (eg, high risk); however where possible, these have been delineated in the synthesis.

Defining own primary role

Duty to prescribe medication

Some GPs believed their core role, as a physician, was to ‘offer the tablets’¹⁹ and prescribe medicines, whereas counselling patients to make lifestyle changes was a secondary focus. Preventive medication was perceived by some as being less imposing than lifestyle changes, as it would not impede on patients’ ‘quality of life’.²⁰

Refraining from risking patients’ lives

Some GPs were highly cautious and wary of putting patients’ lives at risk such that they exercised absolute ‘vigilance’²¹ and advised patients to take preventive medications regardless of their risk of CVD. This was seen as more effective in preventing CVD-related death

compared with recommendations for lifestyle change—‘[GPs] would always recommend preventative medication to their patients,... “I don’t take the slightest risk with someone else’s life”’.²²

Partnering with specialists

As patients at high risk of CVD often had comorbidities, some GPs ‘co-managed’²¹ their patients with specialists. ‘Working together’²¹ with specialists meant reinforcing, to the patient, the specialist’s advice and GPs believed that this would strengthen cohesive care for the patient.

Delegating responsibility to patients

Some GPs defined their role as an ‘influencer’²³ in their patients’ self-motivation and management. They could only provide information but believed it was ultimately the patients’ duty to make lifestyle changes or take their medication. Enforcing medications and behavioural change on patients was deemed unethical and not within their professional purview, and seen as ‘presumptuous to make such strong demands’.²⁰

Providing holistic care

Some GPs emphasised their desire to take on a generalist role by providing comprehensive care and being

Table 1 Characteristics of included studies

| Study ID | GPs (n*) | Patient population | Prevention | | Risk | Conceptual methodological framework | Data collection | Analysis | CVD prevention topic area and scope |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Primary | Secondary | | | | | |
| Australia | | | | | | | | | |
| Bonner <i>et al</i> , 2013 ²⁵ | 25 | General | NS | | ● | Phenomenological | Semistructured interview | Framework analysis | Risk assessment |
| Bonner <i>et al</i> , 2014 ²⁷ | 25 | General | NS | | ● | Qualitative | Semistructured interview | Framework analysis | Risk assessment |
| Bonner <i>et al</i> , 2015 ³³ | 25 | General | NS | | ● | Qualitative | Semistructured interview | Framework analysis | Risk assessment |
| Liu <i>et al</i> , 2015 ⁶⁶ | 25 | Indigenous | ● | | ● | Qualitative | Semistructured interviews | Thematic analysis | Medication |
| Pomeroy and Worsley, 2008 ²³ | 30 | General | NS | | NS | Multi methods | Semistructured interviews and questionnaire | Conceptual analysis | Lifestyle change |
| Speechly <i>et al</i> , 2010 ³⁰ | 8 | Primary coronary heart disease | | ● | ● | Qualitative | Semistructured interviews | Thematic analysis | Lifestyle change/ medication |
| Volker <i>et al</i> , 2017 ²⁶ | 11 | General | ● | | ● | Qualitative | Semistructured interviews | Framework analysis | Risk assessment |
| Wan <i>et al</i> , 2008 ⁶⁷ | 22 | High-risk CV factor | ● | | ● | Qualitative | Focus groups and semistructured interview | Thematic analysis | Risk assessment |
| Wan <i>et al</i> , 2010 ²⁸ | 22 | High-risk CV factor | ● | | ● | Qualitative | Focus groups | Thematic analysis | Risk assessment |
| France | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebeau <i>et al</i> 2016 ⁴⁰ | 125 | High-risk hypertensive | ● | | NS | Qualitative | Open-ended questionnaire | Thematic analysis | Medication |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | |
| Montano <i>et al</i> , 2008 ⁶⁸ | | General | NS | | NS | Qualitative | Focus group discussions and in-depth interviews | Thematic analysis | Lifestyle change |
| The Netherlands | | | | | | | | | |
| Nielen <i>et al</i> , 2010 ⁶⁹ | 330 | General | ● | | NS | Qualitative | Open-ended questionnaire | Thematic analysis | Lifestyle change |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | | | |

Continued

| Study ID | GPs (n*) | Patient population | Prevention | | Risk | | Conceptual methodological framework | Data collection | Analysis | CVD prevention topic area and scope |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Primary | Secondary | Absolute | Relative | | | | |
| Doolan-Noble <i>et al</i> , 2012 ³¹ | 29 | High CVD risk | ● | | ● | | Qualitative | Focus group | Thematic analysis | Barriers and facilitators |
| Sapre <i>et al</i> , 2009 ⁷⁰ | 20 | Primary myocardial infarction | ● | ● | ● | ● | Qualitative | Semistructured interview | Conceptual analysis | Medication |
| Torley <i>et al</i> , 2005 ⁷¹ | 36 | General | ● | | ● | | Qualitative | Focus groups | Thematic analysis | Risk assessment |
| Weiner <i>et al</i> , 2009 ⁷² | 86 | Older people | NS | | ● | | Qualitative | Questionnaire | Thematic analysis | Risk assessment and management |
| Scotland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fairhurst and Huby, 1998 ²⁴ | 24 | General | ● | ● | NS | | Qualitative | Semistructured interview | NS | Medication |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fharm <i>et al</i> , 2009 ³⁴ | 14 | Type 2 diabetes | NS | | NS | | Qualitative | Focus group | Qualitative content analysis | Lifestyle changes/medication |
| Silwer <i>et al</i> , 2010 ²⁰ | 21 | General | ● | | ● | | Qualitative | Semistructured interview | Thematic analysis | Medication |
| Wahlstrom <i>et al</i> , 1997 ⁷³ | 20 | General | ● | ● | NS | | Phenomenological | Semistructured Interview | Conceptual analysis | Medication |
| UK | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fisseni <i>et al</i> , 2008 ⁷⁴ | 6 | General | NS | | ● | | Qualitative | Semistructured interview | Qualitative content analysis | Risk assessment |
| Gale <i>et al</i> , 2011 ²² | 13 | General | ● | | ● | ● | Qualitative | Semistructured interview | Thematic analysis | Medication |
| Greenfield <i>et al</i> , 2005 ¹⁹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 192 | General | NS | | NS | | Qualitative | Closed question postal questionnaire with free-text comments | Thematic analysis | Medication |
| Kedward and Dakin, 2003 ³² | 26 | General | ● | ● | NS | | Qualitative | Semistructured interview | Thematic analysis | Medication |
| Lewis <i>et al</i> , 2003 ⁷⁵ | 4 | General | NS | | ● | | Qualitative | Semistructured interview | Thematic analysis | Medication |

Continued

Table 1 Continued

| Study ID | GPs (n*) | Patient population | Prevention | | Risk | | Conceptual methodological framework | Data collection | Analysis | CVD prevention topic area and scope |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Primary | Secondary | Absolute | Relative | | | | |
| Liew <i>et al</i> , 2013 ⁷⁶ | 20 | General | ● | | ● | ● | Qualitative | Face-to-face semistructured interviews | Thematic analysis | Risk assessment |
| Macintosh <i>et al</i> , 2003 ⁷⁷ | 18 | Primary coronary heart disease | ● | | NS | | Qualitative | Semistructured interviews | Conceptual analysis | Nurse-led clinics |
| Summerskill and Pope, 2002 ⁷⁸ | 14 | Secondary coronary heart disease | | NS | NS | | Qualitative | Semistructured interviews | Thematic analysis | Barriers and facilitators |
| Virdee <i>et al</i> , 2009, 2013 ⁷⁹ | 11 | General | ● | ● | NS | | Qualitative | Semistructured interview | Thematic analysis | Medication |
| Williams and Calnan, 1994 ²⁹ | 40 | General | ● | ● | NS | | Qualitative | In-depth interview | Thematic analysis | Lifestyle change/medication |
| Wright <i>et al</i> , 2006 ⁸⁰ | 10 | Severe mental illness | ● | | NS | | Qualitative | In-depth interviews | Thematic analysis | Lifestyle change/medication |
| USA | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bartels <i>et al</i> , 2016 ²¹ | 9 | Rheumatoid arthritis | NS | | NS | | Qualitative | Semistructured interview | Grounded theory | Risk assessment and management |
| Rosal <i>et al</i> , 2004 ⁸¹ | 11 | High-risk coronary heart disease | NS | | ● | | Qualitative | Focus groups | Thematic analysis | Lifestyle change/medication |
| Tanner <i>et al</i> , 2017 ⁸² | 23 | Secondary coronary heart disease | ● | | NS | | Qualitative | Group interviews | Thematic analysis | Medication |

*n=GPs (including primary care physicians); ●, type of prevention and risk specified in the study. CV, cardiovascular; CVD, cardiovascular disease; GPs, general practitioners; NS, not stated.

Table 2 Completeness of reporting in the included studies

| Item | Studies reporting each item | No of studies (%) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Personal characteristics | | |
| Interviewer/facilitator identified | 19 20 23–25 27 30 32–34 40 66 70 78 79 | 15 (44) |
| Experience or training in qualitative research | 27 32 33 66 81 | 5 (15) |
| Relationship with participants | | |
| Relationship established prior to study commencement | 26 32 40 66 74–76 82 | 8 (24) |
| Participant selection | | |
| Selection strategy (eg, snowball, purposive, convenience, comprehensive) | 19–34 40 66–82 | 34 (100) |
| Method of approach or recruitment | 19–23 25–28 30–34 40 66–76 78–82 | 31 (91) |
| Sample size | 19–34 40 66–82 | 34 (100) |
| Number and/or reasons for non-participation | 20 21 24–30 32–34 66 69–73 75 78–80 | 22 (65) |
| Setting | | |
| Venue of data collection | 19 26 40 66 68 74–77 82 | 10 (29) |
| Presence of non-participants (eg, clinical staff) | 26 31 34 74 82 | 5 (15) |
| Description of the sample | 19–34 40 66–76 79–82 | 32 (94) |
| Data collection | | |
| Questions, prompts or topic guide | 19–34 40 66–76 78–82 | 33 (97) |
| Repeat interviews/observations | 22 23 31 34 73 80 | 6 (18) |
| Audio/visual recording | 20 21 23–34 40 66–68 70 71 73–79 81 82 | 30 (88) |
| Field notes | 26 28 34 68 70 71 79 | 7 (21) |
| Duration of data collection (interview or focus group) | 20 21 25 26 28 31 34 66 67 72–82 | 20 (59) |
| Protocol for data preparation and transcription | 19–28 30–34 40 66–70 72–77 79–82 | 31 (91) |
| Data (or theoretical) saturation | 21 22 25 27 32–34 66 67 76 79 80 | 12 (36) |
| Data analysis | | |
| Researcher/expert triangulation (multiple researchers involved in coding and analysis) | 19–21 23–34 40 66 67 71 73–80 82 | 28 (82) |
| Derivation of themes or findings (eg, inductive, constant comparison) | 19–34 40 66–68 71–82 | 32 (94) |
| Use of software (eg, NVivo, HyperRESEARCH, Atlas.ti) | 20 21 23 26 28–30 40 66–68 70 73 76–78 80 | 17 (50) |
| Participant feedback on findings | 21 23 31 32 73 79 | 6 (18) |
| Reporting | | |
| Participant quotations or raw data provided (picture, diary entries) | 19–22 24–34 40 66 67 70–75 77–82 | 30 (88) |
| Range and depth of insight into participant perspectives (thick description provided) | 19–34 40 66–68 73–75 78–81 | 27 (79) |

‘carers for the total patient,’ which included taking responsibility for lifestyle, nutrition education and prescribing medicine. Some GPs considered that this also involved ‘creating a positive expectation’,²⁰ enabling the patient to feel optimistic about the preventive strategy outcomes, which was important for patient motivation.

Trusting external expertise

Depending on credible evidence and opinion

Some GPs trusted research evidence and expert opinion to feel secure about their decisions. Guidelines, risk

assessment tools and ‘editorials in the (*British Medical Journal*) BMJ’²⁴ were seen to minimise room for human error and were more reliable than their own judgement—‘I’m comfortable to be guided by the experts rather than try and invent too much on what might be dodgy assumptions on my part.’²⁵

Entrusting care to other health professionals

Educating patients about diet and nutrition to prevent CVD was regarded by some as being ‘outside their interest and expertise’²³ and believed that dieticians or other clinicians were better able to inform patients about lifestyle

Table 3 Selected quotations from primary studies to illustrate each theme

| Theme | Quotations | Contributing studies |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Defining own primary role | | |
| Duty to prescribe medication | <p>"... but it's not prevention if you think that it's just diet and physical exercise ... if we don't provide medical treatment for them ..."³⁴</p> <p>"Some GPs regarded themselves as responsible for the care and treatment of the patient and would intervene when necessary. They would act as active coaches and prescribe adequate medical treatment when needed to prevent cardiovascular complications."³⁴</p> <p>"Non-pharmaceutical treatment is not effective and it is important, in primary prevention, to avoid negative impacts on quality of life through changes in lifestyle, since we are mostly dealing with people who feel healthy before they get treatment."²⁰</p> | 19 20 32 34 |
| Refraining from risking patients' lives | <p>"he would always recommend preventative medication to their patients, saying 'I don't take the slightest risk with someone else's life'"²²</p> <p>"Professional vigilance: Provider's attention and alertness to seek and review information or knowledge about a patient's risk"²¹</p> <p>"it is worth treating anyone at risk of cardiovascular disease (with the patient's co-operation and full knowledge of the facts), however small the risk"¹⁹</p> <p>"the drug would 'reduce the chance of further coronary events'."⁷⁰</p> | 19 21 22 70 |
| Mediating between patients and specialists | <p>"I am really trying to, as a primary care doctor, work on ... the importance of preventing cardiovascular disease... and the increased risk with these inflammatory conditions ... So I think that's a good co-manage thing, where the rheumatologist can stress that, and then I can keep going with it"²¹</p> <p>"Providers who felt comfortable contacting one another through familiarity or 'shared' patients (conditions) were sometimes described as 'co-managing,' working together on CVD prevention"²¹</p> | 21 |
| Delegating responsibility to patients | <p>"Our job is to advocate for nutrition change. Tell them about the risk if they continue eating the same way. Provide the literature and keep doing the tests. That is all we can do until the patient wants to take action. You could call us the influencers."²³</p> <p>"I control the information, the prescribing decision is shared, but whether or not they then purchase and take the medicines, I don't control that ..."²⁰</p> <p>"I don't consider myself having the right to demand that people stop smoking. I think it is presumptuous to make such strong demands."²⁰</p> | 20 23 28 29 34 |
| Providing holistic care | <p>"Few interviewed doctors reported that the provision of nutrition education was part of their medical role. These doctors used words such as 'holistic' and statements such as 'we are carers for the total patient' to describe this role."²³</p> <p>"Here, the doctor's persuasive attitude towards the patient, creating a positive expectation, was considered important."²⁰</p> <p>"The doctor has the main responsibility, because he or she has the adequate skills and enjoys the patient's confidence to make the decisions, and because the patients sometimes make themselves dependent and are unwilling to decide."²⁰</p> | 20 23 26 29 78 |
| Trusting external expertise | | |
| Depending on credible evidence and opinion | <p>"I'm comfortable to be guided by the experts rather than try and invent too much on what might be dodgy assumptions on my part."²⁵</p> <p>"Firm trust in the scientific documentation of effectiveness for the individual and of cut-off points as true levels of increased predictable risk."²⁰</p> <p>"Some doubts about the effectiveness for the individual, but acceptance of the guidelines as rules to obey (even if they change over time), hoping and wishing that one is doing the best for the patient."²⁰</p> <p>"I think the strength of the absolute risk concept is that it improves the targeting of certain interventions, so that you have a greater accuracy when you're prescribing things like Statins but also a greater accuracy and confidence when you prescribe just behavioral measures like diet and exercise ..."⁶⁷</p> | 20 24 25 29 34 40 67 70 78 |

Continued

Table 3 Continued

| Theme | Quotations | Contributing studies |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Entrusting care to other health professionals | <p>"... doctors reported that the provision of nutrition care was outside their interest and expertise. These GPs described themselves as 'generalists' and viewed 'nutrition education as a specialty service'.^{"23}</p> <p>"[T]rained support staff to help us deal with these issues, who can sit down and speak with people about modification of lifestyle or risk factors. And who could then have follow-up for them also."⁶¹</p> <p>"If I got a letter from [a cardiologist] saying that 'we really find drug Y is superior in this situation' then that would influence me to use it."⁷⁸</p> <p>"I can only do so much for this patient because I have 15min ... so that team-based model ... I think the program got that team approach."²⁶</p> | <p>23 26 34 40 78 80 81</p> |
| Integrating into patient context | <p>"[Absolute risk assessment] doesn't take into account your family history, your weight, if you're active or not ... when you've been in this game for as many years as I have you like to get a big picture."²⁵</p> <p>"... you have to rely on your clinical gut feeling about that patient. Taking all the information that you have gathered to date, put it all together and compute it in your mind and then decide how hard you are going to chase each of these risk factors ..."⁷¹</p> <p>"The role [of] multivitamins is very important, as diet [is] often inadequate, and [it is] very difficult to get this age group to change. In saying that I sent a very motivated 83 year old to [a] dietitian."⁷²</p> | <p>19-21 25 33 34 70-72 76 78 79</p> |
| Motivating behavioural change for prevention | | |
| Highlighting tangible improvements | <p>"I'm trying to convince them that they're eating too much and not exercising enough and they're trying to convince me that they are... but the ones that take it on board and make progress ... they feel positive ... encouraged ... rewarded ... motivated to keep going."²⁷</p> <p>"You want somehow to give them something positive to cling to ... that if I can do this and that and I can stop smoking or I can go down in weight or if I can be a little more physically active, I will have lots to gain."²⁰</p> <p>"... we got one program where you can show the patient how the risk changes as you run the blood pressure down, or change the cholesterol. It's quite a powerful tool ..."⁷¹</p> | <p>20 27 71</p> |
| Negotiating patient acceptance | <p>"This is a partnership not a dictatorship so it has to be something that's on your agenda as well as mine."²⁷</p> <p>"Three GPs had a 'negotiator' tendency, but the negotiations were mostly focused on lifestyle too: 'We insisted again on diet and exercise'."⁴⁰</p> <p>"Clearly the evidence around the world is that the primary care practitioner/patient relationship is the magic ingredient in the health system. There's continuity and there's trust. You get better outcomes and part of that is that people are more willing to commit to treatment plans. I think the General Practitioner's role is key in promoting adherence."⁶⁶</p> | <p>19 20 27 28 30 31 40 66 67 71 72 74 81</p> |
| Enabling autonomy and empowerment | <p>"Reassuring people a bit and helping them to understand that they can control their risk factors either with or without medication and then I think that gives them a sense of empowerment, a bit of control."²⁷</p> <p>"You've just got to allow people to make an informed decision and leave it up to them."⁷⁵</p> | <p>27 75 75</p> |
| Harnessing the power of fear | <p>"I am a hard master, I'm a very scary person ... and I won't let you get away with things. But it's only because I care and because I want good things for you."²⁷</p> <p>"I like to ... put a little fear into them ... if they don't pull up your socks' (sic) bad things can happen to them ... if you don't want that kind of scenario you do what I tell you."²⁷</p> <p>"... absolute risk charts and calculators were used by some GPs to 'scare' patients into taking action to reduce their risk of CVD, either through lifestyle change or medication."²⁷</p> | <p>27 31 34 82</p> |
| Disappointment with futility of advice | <p>"But then there are probably an equal number of patients from whom we give this advice and they never want to hear it in the first place, and having heard it they have no intention of doing anything about it.... I am not convinced that we do as much good as we like to think we do. I am fairly depressed that what we do is probably a complete waste of time ... are we really preventing disease by what we do?"²⁹</p> | <p>29</p> |
| Recognising and accepting patient capacities | | |

Continued

Table 3 Continued

| Theme | Quotations | Contributing studies |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ascertaining patient's drive for lifestyle change | <p>"They all want a pill (laughter) for everything and that's the main challenge we find ... not many patients are willing to change their lifestyle unfortunately ... they want the easy way out. A pill for everything."³³</p> <p>"I try to have a discussion with people to find out how much they want to use lifestyle modification and I think in situations it is very important to have the patient try the lifestyle to see if it will work and then treat them, to give them the option ... I try to determine their preferences"²²</p> <p>"Trying to work out what barriers there are, so it means digging in a bit deeper into what makes this happen, what do you normally do, finding out more about their life and why they, what they can feasibly do"³⁰</p> | 19 22 23 30 33 40 67 |
| Conceding to ingrained habits | <p>"Because most patients you see in real life are elderly, and there you only find high levels, and you realize that you can give this advice about their lifestyle, but they will not be very effective on this person so you'd better prescribe pharmaceuticals"²⁰</p> <p>"I think that in some circumstances you can be outstandingly effective, because I have had some patients who have done very well as a result of it. But I think in general terms it is very difficult to change people's established patterns of behavior"²⁹</p> | 20 29 30 67 |
| Prioritising urgent comorbidities | <p>"Other patients had more important problems than CVD risk, either acute conditions that dominated one-off consultations or competing chronic issues such as mental health. In these situations, absolute risk was often not assessed until the patient was ready to discuss CVD risk"²⁷</p> <p>"Diabetic patients or hypertensive patients may already be on several medications already ... and then if you are inflicting another tablet, then it's difficult and you are given the realms of polypharmacy. It can be very difficult and I am sure the compliance must drop considerably for such patients."³²</p> | 21 23 27 31 32 66 69 78 81 |
| Tailoring to patient environment and literacy | <p>"I think people with a higher education level are much more interested in perhaps in absolute figures and like to see the chart or the risk calculator and see how things can change. Whereas if you've got ... someone who is less educated then you need to be a little bit more ... simplistic in your description of risk and changing risk."²⁷</p> <p>"The environment many of our patients live in is not conducive to making lifestyle behavioral changes ... multiple fast food outlets, pavements may not be safe, lack of cycle ways etc."³¹</p> <p>"... prevention of CVD should be based on the reduction of RF through educational programmes that promote balanced diets, exercise and smoking cessation."⁶⁸</p> | 19 27 29 31 68 |
| Avoiding overmedicalisation | | |
| Averting long-term dependence on medications | <p>"Only that I think one of the most important things is this smoking cessation. I guess again because of the people I see, being young, that is what I hammer."¹⁹</p> <p>"... but there is a pharmaceutical industry that puts pressure on us, it's in newspapers etc, we are continually fed with this ... and I think it is as much my duty to sit here and tone down the risks for the young ones, above all. It doesn't seem reasonable that the majority of the population should take medicines"²⁰</p> <p>"Above all to give up smoking. That is the most important, as I see it..."⁷³</p> | 19 20 32 34 73 79 81 |
| Preventing a false sense of security | <p>"You cannot do one thing without the other ... no use starting those tablets if you go overboard with the diet, I mean people say 'oh it doesn't matter, take the tablets I can do anything I like'. That's not true ... you have to have a good diet as well as taking the tablets. The tablets alone is not going to fix everything."³³</p> <p>"It also can encourage people to believe that they are immortal almost and that the drug is going to protect them and that is not actually what it does, and it may actually encourage people to take less responsibility for their own illness which again is not good."³²</p> | 20 32 33 79 81 82 |
| Minimising stress of sickness | <p>"If the patient was highly anxious about their health, they may interpret even a low risk as something to be concerned about."²⁷</p> <p>"Then of course there are patient factors ... medicalization of society, the philosophical thing really in that you are perfectly well until you go to the doctor and come out with high cholesterol. It's a bit like treating asymptomatic hypertension."³²</p> <p>"We are putting fear into people in order to achieve objectives which we are being paid for. And we have created, as a profession, a very frightened population ... So I am skeptical"²³</p> | 20 24 25 29 32 34 40 73 |
| Minimising economic burdens | | |

Continued

Table 3 Continued

| Theme | Quotations | Contributing studies |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Avoiding unjustified costs to patients | <p>"From every point of view, from patient care, cost ... if you can make the changes which have the least amount of cost to everyone then I think that's usually lifestyle. So that's usually the way that I start with and then use medication if we're not getting there."³³</p> <p>"The down side for the practice is that it is expensive and it's a lot of patients who will be on it for life. Once you start someone on it, it is for life, so it is expensive in terms of cost of drugs ..."³²</p> <p>"... it must be the medicines that did it, mustn't it, it saved lots of money, I think, it's costly intensive care, MI and stroke and those things."²⁰</p> | 20 22 32 33 66 73 75 |
| Delivering practice within budget | <p>"I would only prescribe it if it doesn't count on my medication budget!"⁷⁴</p> <p>"I think there is massive external pressures on us for every single thing we prescribe and I think the statins thing is rather bizarre in that we were heavily penalized for overspending on our drug budgets when we were spending heavily on statins, and we still have that pressure on drug budgets with negative budgets and target payments and all the rest of it."³²</p> <p>"I think in terms of cost-benefit, it is an appropriate approach because people with an existing disease you are going to save lives and quality of life for less money spent in preventing. Primary prevention is going to be less cost-effective because the number of people you need to prescribe to prevent one event, so in that respect yes it is right, but whether it is right from an ethical point of view is difficult to answer."³²</p> | 19 24 31 32 68 74 |
| Alleviating healthcare expenses | <p>"at the moment we don't have the resources to actually give the rehabilitation that we could do if we had the extra nurse time ... we have the protocols, we have the expertise, but we don't have the nurse hours to take that on"⁷⁷</p> <p>"It is time-consuming in terms of following up because people do need to be followed up and they do need to have blood tests"³²</p> | 29 32 77 80 |

CVD, cardiovascular disease; GPs, general practitioners; MI, myocardial infarction; RF, rheumatic fever.

changes. Some GPs were enthusiastic about a team-based approach to prevention involving trained practice nurses and lifestyle advisors due to time constraints in their own consultations.²⁶ For patients with comorbidities, some GPs considered specialists (eg, psychiatrists, cardiologists) to have more authority in educating their patients, as they had better knowledge of the patient's condition and medication.

Integrating into patient context

Some GPs considered the patient's family history and background when determining prevention strategies. They advocated the use of 'human judgement,' which incorporated 'emotional, political and logistical'¹⁹ considerations rather than accepting risk scores unconditionally. Others were unwilling to use risk scores to estimate pretreatment risk due to ambiguity of current guidelines regarding unique patient circumstances.

Motivating behavioural change for prevention

Highlighting tangible improvements

Some GPs used visual prompts to demonstrate to their patients the direct improvements in health and decrease of risk scores, which could be achieved through changes to lifestyle. They believed this approach encouraged patients to make active changes by giving them 'something positive to cling to'.²⁷

Negotiating patient acceptance

When developing a strategy for preventing CVD, some GPs perceived that compromise was necessary in encouraging patients to cooperate. An explicit discussion and consideration of the patient's goals and priorities was seen to encourage patients to 'work with the doctor, not against the doctor'²⁸ which built trust. Some GPs coproduced a strategy with the patient that was feasible for the patient's own situation.

Enabling autonomy and empowerment

Some GPs noted that patients with a lower risk of CVD were highly anxious about their risk factors and responded by giving patients reassurance and control over their medication and lifestyle prevention strategies. GPs perceived that patients who had a sense of autonomy and empowerment over their bodies felt more secure and willing to manage their risk factors.

Harnessing the power of fear

When managing patients at high risk of CVD, some GPs felt that scaring patients into action was necessary and warranted. They believed that an emphasis on the consequences of disregarding and being non-adherent to prevention strategies motivated patients to accept their advice, telling their patients 'if you don't want that kind of scenario you do what I tell you'.²⁷

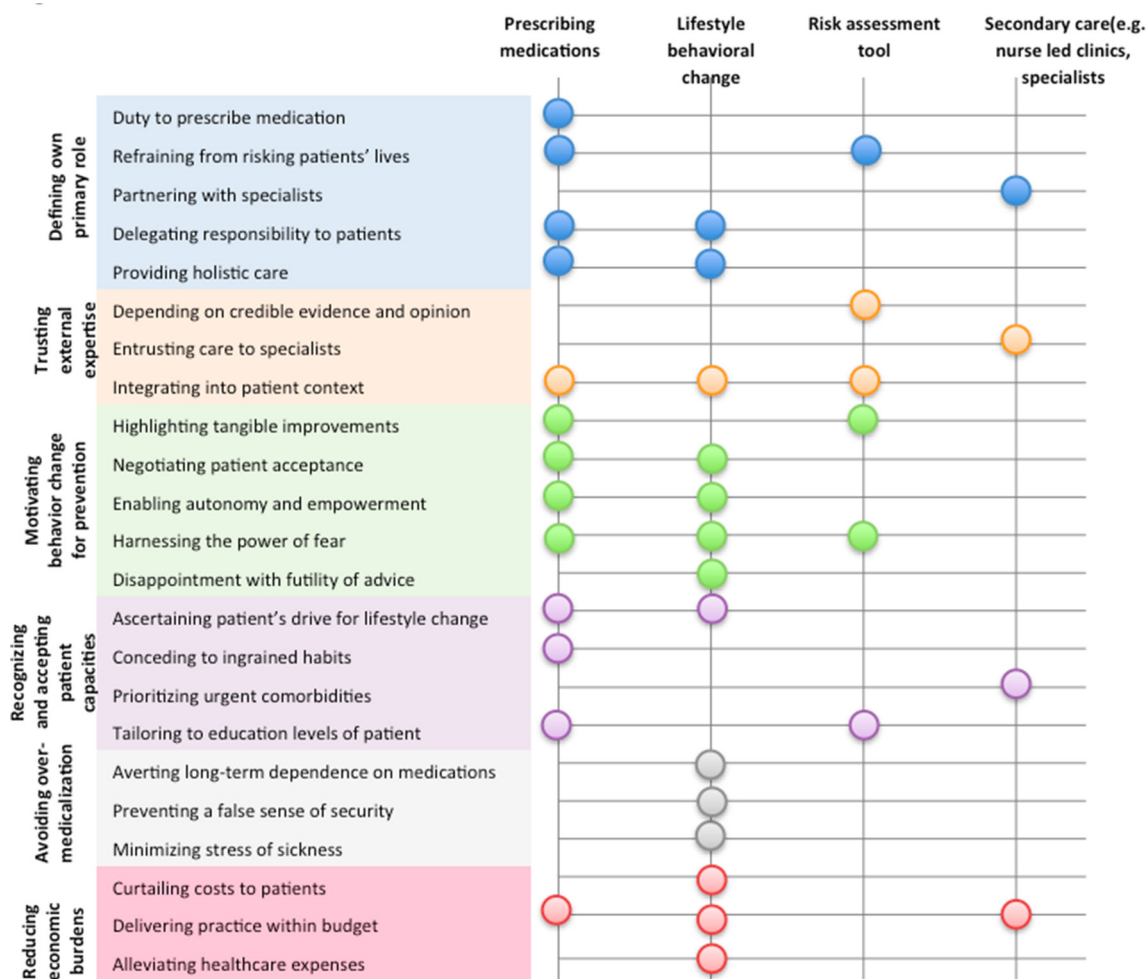


Figure 2 Matrix of prevention strategies and themes.

Disappointment with futility of advice

When patients were seen to lack motivation and had 'no intention of doing anything', some GPs perceived that their efforts to encourage the patient's uptake of prevention strategies were a 'waste of time'. In failing to motivate patients, GPs questioned their ability to prevent CVD in their patients, being '[un]convinced that we do as much good as we like to think we do'.²⁹

Recognising and accepting patient capacities

Ascertaining patients' drive for lifestyle change

Some GPs felt they had to be realistic about their patients' desires to modify their daily lives, including changes to diet, physical activity and commencing a medication regimen. When patients seemed unwilling, GPs refrained from encouraging lifestyle changes or prescribing drugs to save their own time and resources.

Conceding to ingrained habits

Some GPs believed that patients who had established long-term lifestyle patterns in life (particularly patients who were obese and elderly) were unlikely to alter their habits (eg, smoking, diet), and so did not encourage lifestyle changes. They concluded that 'medications are the

only hope'³⁰ for patients who they believed were unable to adopt preventive behaviours.

Prioritising urgent comorbidities

In patients with comorbidities (eg, diabetes, mental illness), some GPs chose to delay prescribing strategies for CVD prevention to minimise the stress in patients of having to contend with multiple treatments. They focused on the patient's primary condition until they felt that the patient was emotionally and mentally prepared to discuss CVD prevention. For patients on medication for another disease, GPs were hesitant to prescribe more medication as they expected that the complexities of polypharmacy reduced overall adherence.

Tailoring to patient environment and literacy

Some GPs recognised that health literacy varied across the patient population and communicated the level of risk of CVD by using various approaches (eg, statistics, visual graphs, simpler words) according to the patient's educational attainment and socioeconomic status. GPs took into account the patient's environment to ensure feasibility of enacting prevention strategies, for example, '[the patient's neighborhood was not]

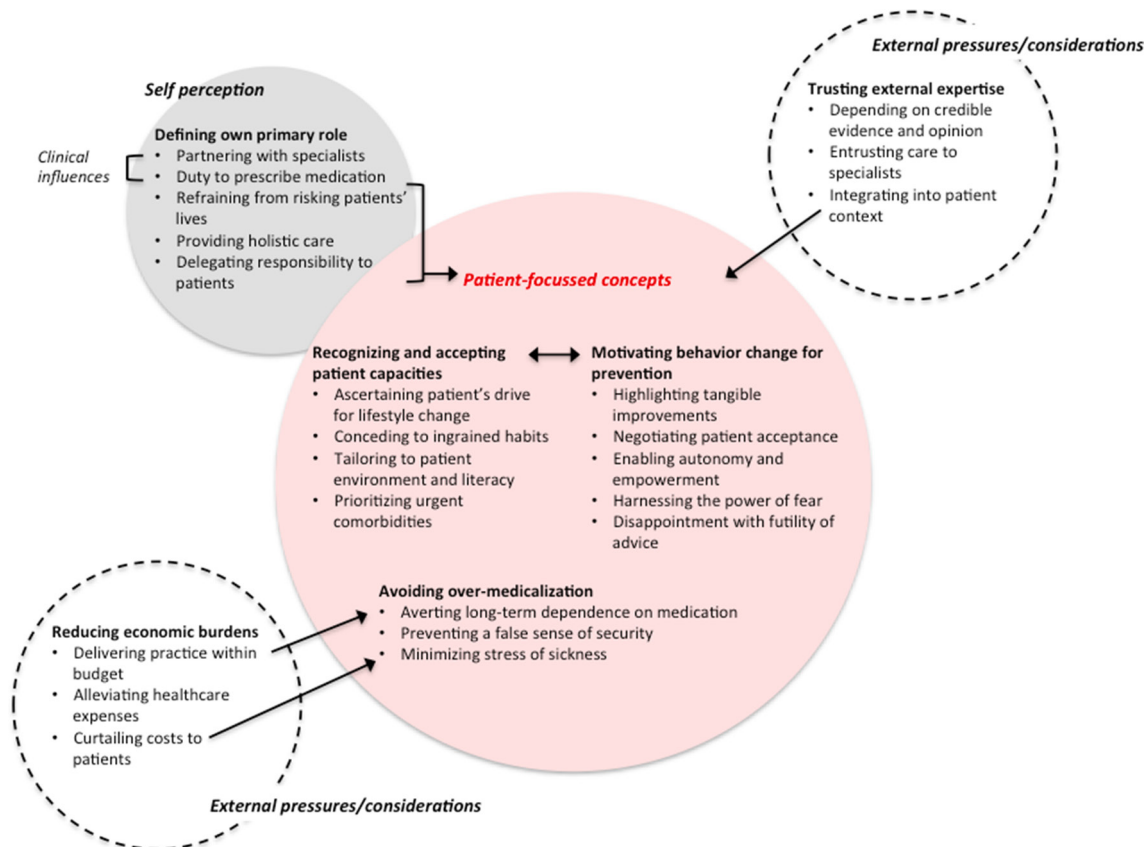


Figure 3 Thematic schema.

conductive to making lifestyle behavioural changes' with 'multiple fast food outlets'.³¹

Avoiding overmedicalisation

Averting long-term dependence on medications

Some GPs were concerned that most patients would be inclined to opt for medications as an immediate and easy solution, rather than make lifestyle changes. This was attributed to the marketing and widespread advertising of medications in the general public. They believed that giving young patients or patients who were not at high risk a lifetime prescription of medicine for preventive purposes should be avoided by encouraging lifestyle changes instead, to prevent a dependence on medications when it was not absolutely necessary.

Preventing a false sense of security

Some GPs were cautious and critical of 'medicaliz[ing] an unhealthy lifestyle'²⁰ as this encouraged patients to continue with their harmful habits (eg, sedentary lifestyle, poor diet, smoking) and 'forget about their lipid-lowering diet'.³² They noted that patients trusted the medicine to reduce their risk of CVD in spite of their lifestyle choices. With reference to medications and lifestyle modification, GPs believed that 'you cannot do one thing without the other'³³ and refrained from overprescribing medicine to prevent patients from believing that they were 'immortal'.³²

Minimising stress of sickness

Regardless of the patient's level of risk for CVD, some GPs urged to avoid instilling unnecessary anxiety in patients, as 'fear becomes a major problem'²⁹ and in turn elevates their risk further. They were hesitant to 'turn individuals into patients'¹⁹ in the context of primary prevention for patients with low risk, as tests and preventive medications heightened their anxiety about their health. For example, a GP expected that a patient with high cholesterol would be conscious of their condition, and alerting them to their risk of heart attack would 'get themselves into more of a state'.²⁷

Minimising economic burdens

Avoiding unjustified costs to patients

Some GPs especially in low socioeconomic regions like Guatemala were mindful of the economic burden of long-term medication on patients and thus prescribed medications only for patients at high risk as determined by their cholesterol or blood pressure. Some were also conscious and expressed concerns about the commercial interests of pharmaceutical companies—'95% of treatment with statins is wasted' and 'fuelled by the interests of the pharmaceutical industry'.²² However, others believed in the long-term cost-effectiveness of preventive medicine in minimising the potential for incurring costs for treatment of CVD.

Delivering practice within budget

Some GPs in studies conducted in the UK and New Zealand were careful not to exceed their budget for drug prescriptions, and they were conscious of the limitations of funding available for their practice, which contended with external pressures (from pharmaceutical companies, health advertising) to offer drug treatment. GPs were more inclined to prescribe medicine for secondary prevention of CVD or for primary prevention in patients with a high risk of CVD to ensure an adequate budget for other patients in their practice.

Alleviating healthcare expenses

Some GPs perceived preventive procedures (blood tests, routine checks) to be a healthcare burden when the whole population was screened regardless of risk levels or immediate illnesses. This placed them under increasing pressure due to a greater demand for general screening. They were mindful of the resources and nurse time as well as their own time spent screening for risks for primary prevention in low-risk patients, as this detracted from resources available for patients who were 'actually ill'.²⁹

DISCUSSION

Primary care healthcare providers believed that patients needed to be empowered to continue with medications and be motivated to make lifestyle changes for the prevention of CVD, but were challenged by the complexities of considering the patient's cognitive capacities, practical circumstances and health status. Some articulated a professional and ethical duty, to prescribe medications for the prevention of CVD and subsequently minimise the risk of future CVD events that could be preventable, and to avoid taking any responsibility for risking the patients' lives. However, some had concerns about prescribing patients long-term medications, particularly in the context of primary prevention and among patients who were not deemed to be at high risk of CVD.

Providers considered preventive strategies in the context of tensions between respecting patient autonomy and being too intrusive and paternalistic in recommending behavioural change. In making decisions about prescribing medication therapy, they considered the economic impact on their local practice (particularly in the UK) and broader healthcare costs, and specifically in terms of prioritising resources for patients with more urgent illnesses than to those who were asymptomatic with risk factors.

Differences in perspectives among GPs were apparent, in part reflecting their region of practice, sociodemographics of their patient population and the use of an absolute CVD or individual risk factor approach. In studies conducted in New Zealand, the UK and Guatemala, GPs deliberated on the financial burden of screening in the general population for primary prevention and costs of medications incurred to their patients as well as their own practice. Some GPs who practised in

low socioeconomic areas believed that advising lifestyle changes, particularly in terms of diet, were futile as they believed that patients had limited access to healthy food in their local area. In earlier studies, GPs expressed more hesitation about prescribing medications, when this was not yet common practice nor widely recommended for primary prevention.^{20 25 34} The majority of studies did not specify whether GPs used an absolute risk or individual risk factor approach to management, and did not detail the risk profile of their patients (ie, level of risk of CVD) when discussing preventive strategies. The concept of absolute risk was explicitly discussed in 17 (53%) studies, and these studies were focused on GPs perspectives on tools for assessing absolute risk for CVD prevention.

Our study provides insights on the variability in decisions and approaches to CVD prevention among GPs. Approximately half of GPs use cardiovascular risk calculators and clinical guidelines,³⁵ and those who do not use them have cited reasons including difficulties in using and interpreting the tools, and lack of applicability to their patient population in terms of age, socioeconomic background and family history. Our findings indicate that GPs may prefer to make their own judgement of individual risk factors acquired through experience rather than using absolute risk assessment tools.

While a vast majority of GPs would recommend drug prescription where appropriate, this does not necessarily translate into rates of actual prescription. For example, a study in the UK found that only 42% of patients eligible for lipid lowering drugs were prescribed them.^{12 36} Our findings suggests that GPs' decisions to prescribe medication can be influenced by their perception of how likely the patient is willing to commence the regimen and how likely they are to adhere to medications. Also, some GPs expressed reluctance to 'medicalise' unhealthy lifestyles and foster a false sense of security in patients through medication.

A recent study found that more than half of GPs rated their ability to motivate behavioural change for CVD prevention as being 'not good', particularly for patients who were over 65, male or obese.³⁷ Our findings indicate that GPs believe that it may be difficult to motivate change in patients with established lifestyle habits, particularly in older or obese patients, and need a more immediate solution such as medication.

The themes identified in our synthesis reflect findings from studies of GPs' perspectives on the prevention of other chronic conditions such as diabetes. In a study on the prevention of type 2 diabetes,³⁸ GPs questioned their role and obligation in preventive care, where some expressed frustration at the societal pressure placed on them to screen patients for health risks despite the lack of funding and resources. They believed that education about healthy lifestyles should be delivered via schools and community programmes. Similarly, some GPs felt pressure from pharmaceutical companies to prescribe medication despite a limited budget for prescriptions within their own practice.^{29 39 40} Instead, they preferred

assistance from and delegation to specialists, nursing staff and dieticians. In the context of diabetes, GPs were also concerned that resources in general practice were increasingly directed towards management of diabetes, leading to the specialisation of staff (nurses, GPs) and a phasing out of general practice nurses. GPs similarly wanted to retain a generalist role in CVD prevention and provide comprehensive care involving all aspects of preventative health rather than a single focus on prevention of CVD.²⁰

Our synthesis captured a broad range of the perspectives of GPs across different settings, and included attitudes pertaining to various CVD prevention strategies. However, there are some potential limitations. We were unable to differentiate whether GPs were using an absolute risk assessment or an individual risk factor approach, and whether perspectives were different in primary and secondary prevention, as these were not specified in most studies. Non-English articles were excluded, which could limit the transferability of the study's findings. We were unable to assess the prevalence of each theme. Systematic reviews of qualitative studies are designed to describe the range and depth of perspectives, and cannot quantify the prevalence of themes. However, [table 3](#) include references of the studies that contributed to each theme.

Based on our findings, we suggest adapting or developing risk assessment tools that incorporate patient factors, motivating behavioural change in patients and ensuring adoption of cost-effective strategies in prescribing medications. In preventive care, treatment of individual risk factors may still be used over absolute risk assessment, with low uptake of risk assessment tools.^{7 8 41} Greater use of absolute risk assessment tools and guidelines that explicitly address patient factors such as socioeconomic status, family history and lifestyle choices may be more useful for GPs.^{39 42 43} Motivating adherence for both behavioural and pharmaceutical changes remains a challenge for GPs. Despite behavioural change being a highly cost-effective prevention strategy,^{44 45} patient motivation and adherence to lifestyle advice is a barrier to preventive care.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁹ A multifaceted approach in a primary care setting involving supervised exercise sessions, follow-up calls and timed medication reminders in addition to current GP services can improve patients' adherence to prescribed medication and behavioural changes, while addressing barriers such as time and resource constraints for GPs. Recent lifestyle intervention trials in a primary care setting revealed reductions in individual risk factors (blood pressure, obesity, cholesterol), and improvements in total mortality as well as fatal and non-fatal cardiovascular events.⁵⁰⁻⁵⁵ Recent reviews of interventions revealed that most of those resulting in long-term patient adherence to behavioural changes included other healthcare professionals such as nurses, pharmacists and therapists, involving more convenient care (for individual patients), reinforcement of lifestyle advice, family and psychological therapy, telephone follow-up and technological supportive care (Fitbits, text messaging, apps).⁵⁶⁻⁵⁹

Our study also identified some research gaps, including perspectives on total (absolute) or individual (relative) risk assessment, effects of long-term dependence on medication, guidelines for prescription in primary care and the issues of gender and family support. When referring specifically to absolute CVD risk, some GPs discussed absolute risk assessment tools, but did not talk in depth about the concept of absolute risk and how they considered this in their decision-making and practice. A distinction between assessing absolute risk and individual risk factors is important in allowing for a more consistent and evidence-based evaluation for treatment plans. Current studies also did not address primary prevention in depth specifically, and some GPs expressed hesitation when providing primary preventive care to patients as they questioned the necessity for medication in asymptomatic patients and based on theoretical risk. Greater awareness of and adherence to evidence-based guidelines on medications for asymptomatic patients and risk factors may improve consistency of evaluating and managing CVD risk in patients.^{5 7} There was also a lack of data on GP's reflections on the role of family support. Family members can facilitate and support behavioural change by encouraging preventative lifestyle choices and reminding patients to take medications.^{60 61} On the other hand, family members may dissuade patients from following a healthy lifestyle.^{61 62} There was also limited data on gender. CVD has been considered a 'man's disease', as the prevalence of CVD is higher in men compared with women until the age of 75 years.^{63 64} This has given rise to concerns about underestimating the risk of CVD in women, and it has been shown that weight loss programmes, for example, are recommended more frequently to men than women.^{63 65} Women may not always present with typical chest pain in myocardial infarctions and coronary events, more commonly presenting with dyspnoea and fatigue. This makes early recognition and prevention of CVD more difficult in women.^{64 65} Women can also present later than men and with more comorbidities, leading to misdiagnosis and poorer health outcomes.⁶⁵ Women are more likely to delay seeking treatment, attribute symptoms to non-cardiac causes and perceive pain levels differently to men. A combination of these factors can lead to delayed treatment and implementation of preventive measures.⁶⁵

GPs believed that empowering patients to prevent CVD through adherence to lifestyle and medications was needed, but found it challenging to motivate behavioural change. Some considered that clinical decision-making for CVD prevention involved the patients' life stage and circumstances, capacity for self-management and their environment, which were not addressed in risk assessment and decision-making tools. Greater availability and adaptability of evidence-based strategies for assessing and managing CVD risk, including behavioural change in patients, may support decisions and implementation of CVD prevention activities among GPs.

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Acknowledgements We thank all participants for sharing their interesting thoughts and perspectives for this study.

Contributors IJ participated in the design of the search strategy, conducted the search, screened the studies, carried out thematic analysis and drafted the manuscript. AT designed the search strategy, participated in the thematic analysis and was the primary reviewer for the manuscript. EB, BC, AJ, JA, RJK, TU, KM, CSH, and JCC provided a critical review of the manuscript and provided final approval of the version to be published.

Funding The work was supported by a National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia Partnership Grant (1092674), including support from the National Heart Foundation of Australia. AT is supported by a NHMRC Fellowship (1106716).

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Not required.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement No additional data are available.

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