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EDITORIAL

John Hickner, MD, MSc Editor-in-Chief



To refer—or not?

hen I was training to become a family physician, my mentor often told me that a competent family physician should be able to manage about 80% of patients' office visits without consultation. I am not sure where that figure came from, but my 40 years of experience in family medicine supports that prediction. Of course, the flip-side of that coin is having the wisdom to make those referrals for patients who really need a specialist's diagnostic or treatment skills. The "rub," of course, is that when I do need a specialist's help, the wait for an appointment is often unacceptably long—both for me and my patients.

One way to help alleviate the logjam of referrals is to manage more medical problems ourselves. Now I don't mean holding on to patients who definitely need a referral. But I do think we should avoid being too quick to hand off a patient. Let me explain.

When I was Chair of Family Medicine at Cleveland Clinic, I asked my specialty colleagues what percentage of the referred patients they saw in their offices could be managed competently by a well-trained family physician. The usual answer—from

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a variety of specialists—was "about 30%." If we took care of that 30% of patients ourselves, it would go a long way toward freeing up specialists' schedules to see the patients who truly require their expertise.

Some public health systems, such as the University of California San Francisco Medical Center,¹ have implemented successful triage systems to alleviate the referral backlog. Patients are triaged by a specialist and assigned to 1 of 3 categories: 1) urgent—the patient will be seen right away, 2) non-urgent—the patient will be seen as soon as possible (usually within

2 weeks), or 3) phone/email consultation—the specialist provides diagnostic and management advice electronically, or by phone, but does not see the patient.

The issue of referral comes to mind this month in light of our cover story on migraine headache management. Migraine is one of those conditions that is often referred for specialist care, but can, in many cases, be competently managed by family physicians. The diagnosis of migraine is made almost entirely by history and physical exam, and there are many treatments for acute attacks and prevention that are effective and can be prescribed by family physicians and other primary health care professionals.

Yes, patients with more severe migraine may need a specialist consultation. But let's remain cognizant of the fact that a good percentage of our patients will be best served staying right where they are—in the office of their family physician.

 $1.\ Chen\ AH,\ Murphy\ EJ,\ Yee\ HF.\ eReferral — a\ new\ model\ for\ integrated\ care.\ N\ Engl\ J\ Med.\ 2013;368:2450-2453.$

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