

8 Treatments

This chapter describes differences in treatments that arose across RRMA and ASGC Remoteness categories. For a summary of findings in each individual RRMA category or trends with ASGC Remoteness, please refer to Chapter of 11 – Summary of results.

8.1 Medications

GP participants could record up to four medications for each of four problems. A maximum of 16 medications could therefore be recorded at each encounter. Each medication was recorded either as prescribed (the default), recommended for over-the-counter (OTC) purchase or supplied by the GP from surgery stocks or samples. GPs could enter the brand or generic name. Medications were classified using the CAPS system (developed by the Family Medicine Research Centre)²⁴ and are reported here at the CAPS major group level.

A total of 638,226 medications were recorded at a rate of 106 per 100 encounters and 71 per 100 problems managed. Most medications (83.7%) were prescribed, 8.5% were advised for over-the-counter purchase and 7.8% were supplied by the GP directly to the patient.

RRMA

Table 8.1(a) compares medications prescribed, advised or supplied per 100 problems managed and the percentage of problems with at least one medication across RRMA categories. All reported differences between categories and the national average were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Compared with the national average:

- Other Metropolitan Centres had a higher total medication rate, particularly prescribed medications
- GPs advised medications for OTC purchase at a higher rate in Capital Cities
- OTC medications were advised at a lower rate in the rural and remote zones
- GPs in Other Remote Areas supplied medications from their own supplies significantly more often.

The above differences from the national average were also apparent in the percentage of problems managed with at least one medication, except that:

- there was no significant difference in the percentage of problems with at least one medication in Other Metropolitan Centres
- a smaller proportion of problems was managed with at least one medication in Large and Small Rural Centres.

ASGC Remoteness

Table 8.1(b) describes medications prescribed, advised or supplied per 100 problems managed and the percentage of problems with at least one medication across ASGC Remoteness categories. Compared with the national average:

- the total medication rate was lower in Inner Regional Australia
- prescribing rates in Outer Regional Australia were higher
- the rate at which GPs advised OTC medications was higher in Major Cities and lower in Inner Regional, Outer Regional and Remote Australia
- GPs supplied medication at a higher rate in Remote Australia.

In terms of percentage of problems managed with at least one medication and compared with the national average:

- a smaller proportion of problems was managed with a prescribed medication in Remote Australia
- the percentage of problems managed with advised OTC medications was higher in Major Cities and lower in Inner Regional, Outer Regional and Remote Australia
- a larger proportion of problems was managed with at least one GP-supplied medication in Remote and Very Remote Australia
- a smaller proportion of problems was managed with at least one medication in Inner Regional Australia.

Table 8.1(a): Medication rates by RRMA

	Rate per 100 problems managed, 95% confidence interval, column specific							Australia (n=893,323)
	Capital City (n=589,295)	Other Metropolitan (n=66,543)	Large Rural Centre (n=57,219)	Small Rural Centre (n=56,159)	Other Rural Area (n=109,404)	Remote Centre (n=5,579)	Other Remote Area (n=9,124)	
Prescribed	59.3 (58.6–60.0)	62.7 (60.6–64.8)	58.7 (56.7–60.7)	59.3 (57.1–61.5)	61.5 (59.8–63.3)	55.4 (47.6–63.1)	57.1 (51.2–63.1)	59.8 (59.2–60.3)
Advised OTC	6.8 (6.6–7.0)	5.6 (5.0–6.1)	5.2 (4.6–5.7)	4.3 (3.8–4.8)	4.1 (3.8–4.4)	3.9 (2.6–5.3)	3.9 (2.8–5.1)	6.1 (5.9–6.3)
GP-supplied	5.4 (5.1–5.7)	5.8 (4.8–6.7)	5.5 (4.4–6.6)	5.6 (4.5–6.6)	5.4 (4.6–6.2)	12.1 (3.5–20.6)	13.3 (7.3–19.3)	5.6 (5.3–5.8)
All medications	71.6 (70.9–72.2)	74.0 (72.1–76.0)	69.4 (67.4–71.3)	69.2 (67.2–71.3)	71.1 (69.5–72.6)	71.4 (63.9–78.8)	74.3 (69.1–79.6)	71.4 (70.9–72.0)
Per cent of problems with at least one medication, 95% confidence interval, column specific								
At least one prescribed	48.0 (47.5–48.5)	49.9 (48.5–51.3)	46.7 (45.4–48.0)	47.1 (45.6–48.6)	48.3 (47.1–49.4)	43.8 (38.6–48.9)	45.1 (40.8–49.3)	48.0 (47.6–48.3)
At least one advised OTC	6.2 (6.0–6.4)	5.1 (4.6–5.5)	4.7 (4.2–5.1)	4.0 (3.6–4.4)	3.8 (3.5–4.1)	3.7 (2.5–5.0)	3.7 (2.7–4.7)	5.5 (5.4–5.7)
At least one GP-supplied	4.3 (4.1–4.6)	4.5 (3.8–5.2)	4.3 (3.5–5.2)	4.5 (3.7–5.3)	4.4 (3.7–5.0)	8.9 (3.3–14.5)	9.9 (5.9–14.0)	4.5 (4.3–4.7)
At least one medication	56.6 (56.1–57.0)	57.6 (56.4–58.9)	53.9 (52.7–55.1)	54.1 (52.8–55.4)	55.1 (54.2–56.1)	54.9 (50.7–59.1)	56.9 (54.1–59.8)	56.1 (55.8–56.5)

Note: Shading indicates a significant difference between a RRMA and Australia (total sample). Darker shading indicates a higher than average result and lighter shading indicates a lower than average result.

Table 8.1(b): Medication rates by ASGC Remoteness

	Rate per 100 problems managed, 95% confidence interval, column specific					
	Major Cities (n=616,852)	Inner Regional Australia (n=175,944)	Outer Regional Australia (n=84,760)	Remote Australia (n=11,924)	Very Remote Australia (n=3,843)	Australia (n=893,323)
Prescribed	59.7 (59.0–60.4)	59.2 (57.9–60.4)	62.6 (60.7–64.4)	54.0 (47.7–60.2)	57.0 (46.5–67.5)	59.8 (59.2–60.3)
Advised OTC	6.8 (6.6–7.0)	4.6 (4.4–4.9)	4.6 (4.2–5.1)	4.1 (3.2–4.9)	5.0 (2.5–7.5)	6.1 (5.9–6.3)
GP-supplied	5.6 (5.2–5.9)	5.0 (4.5–5.5)	5.6 (4.6–6.6)	12.0 (7.0–17.0)	17.2 (5.0–29.3)	5.6 (5.3–5.8)
All medications	72.0 (71.4–72.6)	68.8 (67.6–69.9)	72.8 (71.1–74.5)	70.0 (64.3–75.7)	79.2 (70.1–88.2)	71.4 (70.9–72.0)
	Per cent of problems with at least one medication, 95% confidence interval, column specific					
At least one prescribed	48.2 (47.7–48.7)	47.1 (46.3–47.9)	49.0 (47.8–50.3)	42.5 (38.3–46.8)	44.3 (36.9–51.6)	48.0 (47.6–48.3)
At least one advised OTC	6.1 (6.0–6.3)	4.2 (4.0–4.5)	4.3 (3.9–4.6)	3.8 (3.0–4.5)	4.6 (2.5–6.6)	5.5 (5.4–5.7)
At least one GP-supplied	4.4 (4.2–4.7)	4.0 (3.6–4.4)	4.5 (3.7–5.2)	9.3 (5.8–12.8)	12.0 (4.8–19.3)	4.5 (4.3–4.7)
At least one medication	56.8 (56.4–57.2)	53.9 (53.1–54.6)	56.3 (55.2–57.3)	54.0 (50.6–57.4)	58.5 (54.3–62.7)	56.1 (55.8–56.5)

Note: Shading indicates a significant difference between an ASGC and Australia (total sample). Darker shading indicates a higher than average result and lighter shading indicates a lower than average result.

Types of medications prescribed or supplied

Medications are shown by CAPS groupings, in order of the national rate per 100 problems managed.

RRMA

Table 8.2(a) compares prescribed or supplied medications with the national average across RRMA categories. All reported differences were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

- Other Metropolitan Centres had a higher rate of total medications prescribed or supplied.
- Antibiotics were prescribed or supplied at higher rates in Remote Centres and Other Remote Areas.
- Cardiovascular medications were prescribed/supplied at a higher rate in Other Rural Areas and at a lower rate in Remote Centres.
- Medications for the central nervous system were prescribed/supplied at higher rates in Other Metropolitan Centres and Other Rural Areas.
- Psychological medications were prescribed/supplied at a higher rate in Large Rural Centres and a lower rate in Other Remote Areas.
- The rates of musculoskeletal medications prescribed/supplied were higher in Other Rural and Other Remote Areas.
- Hormones were prescribed/supplied at higher rates in Other Rural and Other Remote Areas.
- Allergy, immune system medications were prescribed/supplied at lower rates in Other Rural Areas, Remote Centres and Other Remote Areas.
- Skin medications were prescribed/supplied at lower rates in Small Rural Centres and Other Rural Areas.
- The prescription/supply rates of topical ear medications and nose medications were lower in Other Rural Areas.
- The prescription/supply rate of urogenital medications was higher in Other Rural Areas, and eye medications was higher in Other Remote Areas.
- Nutrition/metabolism medications were prescribed/supplied at a lower rate in Other Rural Areas.

ASGC Remoteness

Table 8.2(b) compares prescribed or supplied medications with the national average across ASGC categories. All reported differences were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

- Medications were prescribed or supplied at a higher rate in Outer Regional Australia.
- Antibiotics were prescribed/supplied less often in Inner Regional Australia and more often in Very Remote Australia.
- Central nervous system medications were more common in Other Regional Australia.
- Psychological medications were more common in Inner Regional Australia.
- The rate of musculoskeletal medication prescribing/supplying was higher in Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote Australia.

- Hormone medication rates were higher in Outer Regional and Remote Australia.
- Respiratory medications were prescribed/supplied less often in Inner Regional Australia.
- Outer Regional and Remote Australia had lower rates of allergy, immune system medications.
- Skin and topical ear/nose medications were less common in Inner Regional Australia.
- Eye medications were less common in Inner Regional Australia and marginally more common in Very Remote Australia.

Table 8.2(a): Distribution of medication prescribed or supplied by RRMA

Group	Rate per 100 problems managed, ^(a) 95% confidence interval, column specific							
	Capital City (n=589,295)	Other Metropolitan (n=66,543)	Large Rural Centre (n=57,219)	Small Rural Centre (n=56,159)	Other Rural Area (n=109,404)	Remote Centre (n=5,579)	Other Remote Area (n=9,124)	Australia (n=893,323)
Antibiotics	10.4 (10.2–10.6)	10.4 (9.8–11.0)	9.9 (9.4–10.5)	9.6 (9.1–10.2)	9.8 (9.4–10.2)	13.4 (11.3–15.5)	13.5 (11.9–15.1)	10.3 (10.2–10.5)
Cardiovascular	9.4 (9.2–9.7)	10.4 (9.7–11.1)	9.2 (8.6–9.9)	10.2 (9.5–10.9)	11.1 (10.6–11.7)	7.7 (6.4–8.9)	10.2 (8.8–11.6)	9.8 (9.6–9.9)
Central nervous system	7.5 (7.3–7.7)	9.0 (8.3–9.7)	7.1 (6.7–7.5)	7.5 (7.0–8.0)	8.2 (7.9–8.6)	8.1 (6.1–10.1)	7.6 (6.3–8.9)	7.7 (7.5–7.8)
Psychological	5.4 (5.3–5.5)	5.7 (5.3–6.0)	6.2 (5.8–6.5)	5.9 (5.5–6.2)	5.6 (5.4–5.9)	5.5 (4.3–6.7)	4.2 (3.4–5.0)	5.5 (5.4–5.6)
Musculoskeletal	4.1 (4.0–4.2)	4.2 (4.0–4.5)	4.0 (3.8–4.3)	4.2 (3.9–4.4)	4.6 (4.4–4.8)	5.1 (4.0–6.1)	5.7 (4.9–6.5)	4.2 (4.1–4.3)
Hormones	4.1 (4.0–4.2)	4.7 (4.4–5.0)	4.5 (4.1–4.7)	4.6 (4.3–4.8)	4.8 (4.5–5.0)	5.8 (4.4–7.1)	5.7 (4.8–6.6)	4.3 (4.2–4.4)
Respiratory	4.1 (4.0–4.2)	4.1 (3.8–4.5)	4.0 (3.7–4.3)	4.1 (3.7–4.5)	4.0 (3.7–4.2)	4.4 (3.0–5.8)	4.3 (3.3–5.2)	4.1 (4.0–4.2)
Allergy, immune system	5.3 (5.1–5.5)	5.0 (4.4–5.5)	5.2 (4.7–5.7)	4.7 (4.1–5.3)	4.4 (4.0–4.8)	2.8 (1.9–3.8)	3.5 (2.3–4.7)	5.1 (4.9–5.2)
Skin	3.1 (3.1–3.2)	3.1 (2.9–3.3)	3.1 (2.6–3.5)	2.6 (2.4–2.8)	2.5 (2.4–2.7)	3.2 (2.6–3.9)	3.0 (2.5–3.4)	3.0 (3.0–3.1)
Digestive	2.9 (2.9–3.0)	3.0 (2.8–3.2)	2.7 (2.5–2.9)	3.0 (2.8–3.2)	3.1 (3.0–3.2)	2.8 (2.1–3.5)	3.3 (2.8–3.8)	3.0 (2.9–3.0)
Blood	1.2 (1.2–1.3)	1.4 (1.3–1.6)	1.4 (1.2–1.5)	1.5 (1.3–1.7)	1.6 (1.4–1.7)	1.4 (0.9–1.9)	1.6 (1.2–2.0)	1.3 (1.3–1.4)
Ear, nose topical	1.4 (1.4–1.5)	1.4 (1.3–1.5)	1.4 (1.3–1.5)	1.3 (1.2–1.4)	1.2 (1.2–1.3)	1.7 (1.1–2.3)	1.4 (1.1–1.8)	1.4 (1.4–1.4)
Urogenital	1.4 (1.3–1.4)	1.4 (1.3–1.5)	1.4 (1.3–1.6)	1.6 (1.4–1.8)	1.8 (1.6–1.9)	1.2 (0.8–1.6)	1.7 (1.3–2.0)	1.4 (1.4–1.5)
Contraceptives	1.3 (1.3–1.3)	1.5 (1.3–1.6)	1.4 (1.3–1.5)	1.3 (1.1–1.4)	1.2 (1.1–1.3)	1.3 (0.8–1.8)	1.3 (0.9–1.6)	1.3 (1.3–1.3)
Nutrition, metabolism	1.1 (1.1–1.2)	1.0 (0.9–1.1)	1.1 (0.9–1.2)	1.0 (0.8–1.1)	0.9 (0.8–1.0)	0.9 (0.6–1.2)	1.0 (0.6–1.3)	1.1 (1.0–1.1)

(continued)

Table 8.2(a) (continued): Distribution of medication prescribed or supplied by RRMA

Group	Rate per 100 problems managed, ^(a) 95% confidence interval, column specific							
	Capital City (n=589,295)	Other Metropolitan (n=66,543)	Large Rural Centre (n=57,219)	Small Rural Centre (n=56,159)	Other Rural Area (n=109,404)	Remote Centre (n=5,579)	Other Remote Area (n=9,124)	Australia (n=893,323)
Eye medications	1.2 (1.1–1.2)	1.2 (1.1–1.3)	1.0 (0.9–1.1)	1.0 (0.9–1.1)	1.0 (1.0–1.1)	1.0 (0.8–1.3)	1.5 (1.2–1.8)	1.1 (1.1–1.1)
Miscellaneous	0.4 (0.3–0.4)	0.5 (0.3–0.8)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.4 (0.2–0.6)	0.4 (0.1–0.7)	0.4 (0.3–0.4)
Anti-neoplastics	0.2 (0.2–0.2)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)	0.4 (0.3–0.4)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.3 (0.3–0.3)
Surgical preparations	0.1 (0.1–0.1)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)	0.2 (0.0–0.4)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)
Diagnostic agents	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	0.0 (0.0–0.1)	0.0 (0.0–0.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	0.1 (0.1–0.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.1 (0.0–0.1)
Total medications prescribed or supplied	64.7 (64.1–65.4)	68.5 (66.5–70.4)	64.2 (62.3–66.1)	64.9 (62.9–66.9)	66.9 (65.4–68.5)	67.4 (59.8–75.0)	70.4 (65.0–75.8)	65.3 (64.8–65.9)

(a) Figures do not total 100 as more than one medication can be recorded for each problem.

Note: Shading indicates a significant difference between a RRMA and Australia (total sample). Darker shading indicates a higher than average result and lighter shading indicates a lower than average result.

Table 8.2(b): Distribution of medication prescribed or supplied by ASGC Remoteness

Group	Rate per 100 problems managed, ^(a) 95% confidence interval, column specific					
	Major Cities (n=616,852)	Inner Regional Australia (n=175,944)	Outer Regional Australia (n=84,760)	Remote Australia (n=11,924)	Very Remote Australia (n=3,843)	Australia (n=893,323)
Antibiotics	10.4 (10.3–10.6)	9.3 (9.0–9.6)	11.0 (10.5–11.5)	11.4 (10.0–12.8)	15.2 (12.1–18.3)	10.3 (10.2–10.5)
Cardiovascular	9.6 (9.3–9.8)	10.1 (9.7–10.5)	10.4 (9.8–11.0)	9.4 (8.0–10.8)	9.7 (7.4–11.9)	9.8 (9.6–9.9)
Central nervous system	7.6 (7.4–7.8)	7.5 (7.3–7.8)	8.3 (7.9–8.7)	7.8 (6.4–9.2)	8.6 (6.0–11.1)	7.7 (7.5–7.8)
Psychological	5.4 (5.3–5.5)	5.9 (5.7–6.1)	5.6 (5.3–5.8)	5.1 (4.4–5.8)	3.9 (2.4–5.4)	5.5 (5.4–5.6)
Musculoskeletal	4.2 (4.1–4.2)	4.2 (4.0–4.3)	4.6 (4.4–4.9)	5.3 (4.5–6.0)	5.8 (4.4–7.2)	4.2 (4.1–4.3)
Hormones	4.1 (4.0–4.2)	4.4 (4.3–4.6)	5.0 (4.7–5.3)	5.4 (4.6–6.2)	5.9 (4.2–7.6)	4.3 (4.2–4.4)
Respiratory	4.2 (4.0–4.2)	3.7 (3.5–3.9)	4.5 (4.1–4.8)	3.9 (3.1–4.7)	4.4 (2.7–6.1)	4.1 (4.0–4.2)
Allergy, immune system	5.3 (5.1–5.4)	5.1 (4.7–5.4)	4.2 (3.7–4.5)	3.5 (2.6–4.4)	3.7 (1.3–6.0)	5.1 (4.9–5.2)
Skin	3.1 (3.1–3.2)	2.7 (2.5–2.8)	2.8 (2.7–3.0)	2.8 (2.3–3.2)	3.0 (2.3–3.7)	3.0 (3.0–3.1)
Digestive	3.0 (2.9–3.0)	3.0 (2.8–3.1)	3.0 (2.9–3.2)	2.7 (2.3–3.1)	3.2 (2.3–4.0)	3.0 (2.9–3.0)
Blood	1.3 (1.2–1.3)	1.4 (1.3–1.5)	1.4 (1.3–1.5)	1.5 (1.2–1.8)	1.9 (1.2–2.6)	1.3 (1.3–1.4)
Ear, nose topical	1.4 (1.4–1.5)	1.2 (1.2–1.3)	1.5 (1.3–1.6)	1.6 (1.3–1.9)	1.9 (1.2–2.5)	1.4 (1.4–1.4)
Urogenital	1.4 (1.3–1.4)	1.6 (1.5–1.7)	1.6 (1.5–1.7)	1.6 (1.2–2.0)	1.5 (0.8–2.1)	1.4 (1.4–1.5)
Contraceptives	1.3 (1.3–1.4)	1.3 (1.2–1.3)	1.4 (1.2–1.5)	1.1 (0.8–1.3)	1.4 (0.9–1.9)	1.3 (1.3–1.3)
Nutrition, metabolism	1.1 (1.1–1.2)	1.0 (0.9–1.1)	0.9 (0.7–1.0)	0.8 (0.6–1.0)	1.3 (0.6–1.9)	1.1 (1.0–1.1)

(continued)

Table 8.2(b) (continued): Distribution of medication prescribed or supplied by ASGC Remoteness

Group	Rate per 100 problems managed, ^(a) 95% confidence interval, column specific					
	Major Cities (n=616,852)	Inner Regional Australia (n=175,944)	Outer Regional Australia (n=84,760)	Remote Australia (n=11,924)	Very Remote Australia (n=3,843)	Australia (n=893,323)
Eye medications	1.2 (1.1–1.2)	1.0 (0.9–1.0)	1.2 (1.1–1.2)	1.2 (0.9–1.4)	1.6 (1.1–2.1)	1.1 (1.1–1.1)
Miscellaneous	0.4 (0.3–0.5)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.4 (0.2–0.5)	0.6 (0.0–1.3)	0.4 (0.3–0.4)
Anti-neoplastics	0.2 (0.2–0.2)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)	0.4 (0.3–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.5)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.3 (0.3–0.3)
Surgical preparations	0.1 (0.1–0.1)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.3 (0.0–0.7)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)
Diagnostic agents	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.1 (0.0–0.1)
Total medications prescribed or supplied	65.2 (64.6–65.9)	64.1 (63.0–65.3)	68.1 (66.5–69.8)	66.0 (60.3–71.6)	74.1 (65.0–83.3)	65.3 (64.8–65.9)

(a) Figures do not total 100 as more than one medication can be recorded for each problem.

Note: Shading indicates a significant difference between an ASGC and Australia (total sample). Darker shading indicates a higher than average result and lighter shading indicates a lower than average result.

8.2 Other treatments

The survey form allowed GPs to record up to two other treatments for each problem managed at the encounter. Other treatments included all clinical and procedural treatments provided by the GPs at the encounters. These groups are defined in Appendix 3 (see www.aihw.gov.au).

Clinical treatments include general and specific advice, counselling or education, family planning, and administrative processes. Procedural treatments involve all procedures carried out by GPs, such as excision of skin lesion or application/removal of plaster.

Observations of the patient regarded as routine clinical assessments, such as measurements of blood pressure, were not included.

RRMA

Table 8.3(a) compares rates of other treatments provided per 100 problems managed and the percentage of problems with at least one other treatment across RRMA categories. All differences between categories and the national average referred to here were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Compared with the national average:

- rates of total other treatments were lower in Small Rural Centres and Other Rural Areas
- clinical treatments were performed more often in Capital Cities and less often in Small Rural Centres and Other Rural Areas
- procedural treatments were more common in Large Rural Centres, Other Rural Areas and Other Remote Areas.

The above differences from the national average were also apparent in the percentage of problems managed with at least one other treatment, except that:

- the proportion of problems managed with a procedural treatment was smaller in Capital Cities
- there was no significant difference in the percentage of problems with at least one other treatment in Small Rural Centres.

ASGC Remoteness

Table 8.3(b) compares other treatments per 100 problems managed and the percentage of problems with at least one other treatment across ASGC categories.

- Clinical treatments were significantly less common in Inner and Outer Regional Australia compared with the national average.
- There was a trend towards more procedural treatments with increasing remoteness.

Table 8.3(a): Rates of other treatments by RRMA

	Rate per 100 problem managed, 95% confidence interval, column specific							
	Capital City (n=589,295)	Other Metropolitan (n=66,543)	Large Rural Centre (n=57,219)	Small Rural Centre (n=56,159)	Other Rural Area (n=109,404)	Remote Centre (n=5,579)	Other Remote Area (n=9,124)	Australia (n=893,323)
Clinical treatments	26.2 (25.7–26.8)	24.2 (22.4–26.0)	24.2 (22.4–25.9)	22.2 (20.6–23.7)	21.4 (20.3–22.5)	24.3 (18.7–29.9)	26.1 (20.5–31.8)	25.1 (24.6–25.5)
Procedural treatments	9.2 (9.0–9.5)	10.3 (9.6–11.1)	11.0 (10.3–11.8)	10.0 (9.4–10.7)	10.5 (10.1–11.0)	8.9 (7.0–10.9)	11.7 (10.1–13.4)	9.7 (9.5–9.8)
Total other treatments	35.5 (34.8–36.1)	34.6 (32.5–36.6)	35.2 (33.3–37.1)	32.2 (30.5–33.8)	31.9 (30.6–33.2)	33.2 (26.6–39.8)	37.9 (31.8–43.9)	34.8 (34.2–35.3)
	Per cent of problems with at least one other treatment, 95% confidence interval, column specific							
Clinical treatments	23.4 (22.9–23.9)	21.6 (20.1–23.2)	21.9 (20.4–23.4)	20.2 (18.8–21.5)	19.4 (18.4–20.4)	21.7 (16.8–26.7)	23.0 (18.4–27.6)	22.5 (22.1–22.8)
Procedural treatments	8.2 (8.0–8.4)	9.3 (8.6–9.9)	9.9 (9.2–10.6)	8.9 (8.4–9.5)	9.6 (9.2–9.9)	8.1 (6.5–9.7)	10.6 (9.1–12.1)	8.7 (8.5–8.8)
Total other treatments	30.6 (30.1–31.1)	29.8 (28.2–31.4)	30.9 (29.4–32.5)	28.4 (27.0–29.8)	28.1 (27.0–29.1)	28.9 (23.5–34.3)	32.3 (27.7–36.9)	30.1 (29.7–30.5)

Note: Shading indicates a significant difference between a RRMA and Australia (total sample). Darker shading indicates a higher than average result and lighter shading indicates a lower than average result.

Table 8.3(b): Rates of other treatments by ASGC Remoteness

	Rate per 100 problems managed, 95% confidence interval, column specific					
	Major Cities (n=616,852)	Inner Regional Australia (n=175,944)	Outer Regional Australia (n=84,760)	Remote Australia (n=11,924)	Very Remote Australia (n=3,843)	Australia (n=893,323)
Clinical treatments	26.1 (25.5–26.6)	22.9 (22.0–23.8)	22.4 (21.0–23.7)	22.6 (18.6–26.6)	33.9 (24.0–43.8)	25.1 (24.6–25.5)
Procedural treatments	9.3 (9.1–9.5)	10.5 (10.1–10.9)	10.3 (9.8–10.8)	10.8 (9.4–12.2)	11.6 (8.4–14.9)	9.7 (9.5–9.8)
Total other treatments	35.4 (34.8–36.0)	33.4 (32.4–34.4)	32.7 (31.1–34.2)	33.4 (28.8–38.1)	45.6 (34.6–56.5)	34.8 (34.2–35.3)
	Per cent of problems with at least one other treatment, 95% confidence interval, column specific					
At least one clinical treatment	23.2 (22.8–23.7)	20.8 (20.0–21.6)	20.2 (19.1–21.4)	20.0 (16.8–23.2)	29.7 (21.4–38.1)	22.5 (22.1–22.8)
At least one procedural treatment	8.3 (8.1–8.5)	9.4 (9.1–9.7)	9.3 (8.9–9.8)	9.8 (8.5–11.0)	10.5 (7.6–13.5)	8.7 (8.5–8.8)
At least one other treatment	30.5 (30.0–31.0)	29.4 (28.6–30.2)	28.7 (27.4–29.9)	29.0 (25.4–32.6)	38.1 (29.8–46.5)	30.1 (29.7–30.5)

Note: Shading indicates a significant difference between an ASGC and Australia (total sample). Darker shading indicates a higher than average result and lighter shading indicates a lower than average result.

Clinical treatments

Clinical treatments are presented in national frequency order as a rate per 100 problems managed.

RRMA

Table 8.4(a) compares clinical treatments across RRMA categories. All reported differences were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Compared with the national average:

- general advice/education was given less often in Other Rural Areas
- GPs provided advice about treatment less frequently in Small Rural Centres and Other Rural Areas
- advice/education about nutrition and weight was more common in Capital Cities and less common in Small Rural Centres and Other Rural Areas
- psychological counselling was given less often in Other Rural Areas
- GPs provided sickness certificates less often in Small Rural Centres, Other Rural Areas, and Other Remote Areas
- in Remote Centres, observe/wait was recorded less often.

ASGC Remoteness

Table 8.4(b) compares clinical treatments across ASGC categories. All reported differences were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) unless otherwise stated.

- GPs gave patients advice about their nutrition or weight more often in Major Cities and less often in Inner and Outer Regional Australia compared with the national average.
- Treatment advice was given less often than average in Inner Regional Australia.
- Psychological counselling was given less often than average in Outer Regional Australia.
- Medication advice was less common than average in Very Remote Australia.
- Advice on smoking was given at twice the national average rate in Very Remote Australia.
- The rate of sickness certificates decreased with increasing remoteness.

Table 8.4(a): Most frequent clinical treatments by RRMA

Treatment	Rate per 100 problems managed, ^(a) 95% confidence interval, column specific							
	Capital City (n=589,295)	Other Metropolitan (n=66,543)	Large Rural Centre (n=57,219)	Small Rural Centre (n=56,159)	Other Rural Area (n=109,404)	Remote Centre (n=5,579)	Other Remote Area (n=9,124)	Australia (n=893,323)
Advice/education*	4.1 (3.9–4.3)	3.9 (3.3–4.5)	4.0 (3.3–4.7)	3.7 (3.1–4.2)	3.3 (2.9–3.6)	2.6 (1.5–3.8)	5.2 (3.2–7.2)	3.9 (3.8–4.1)
Advice/education—treatment*	3.7 (3.5–3.8)	3.6 (3.1–4.1)	3.2 (2.6–3.7)	2.8 (2.4–3.1)	2.9 (2.6–3.2)	3.1 (1.6–4.6)	3.4 (2.3–4.6)	3.5 (3.4–3.6)
Counselling/advice— nutrition/weight*	3.5 (3.4–3.7)	2.7 (2.4–3.1)	2.7 (2.2–3.1)	2.2 (2.0–2.4)	2.5 (2.2–2.7)	2.8 (1.9–3.8)	2.5 (1.2–3.9)	3.2 (3.1–3.3)
Counselling—problem*	3.1 (2.9–3.3)	2.9 (2.4–3.4)	3.1 (2.6–3.7)	3.1 (2.4–3.8)	2.6 (2.3–3.0)	4.2 (1.9–6.5)	4.5 (2.2–6.8)	3.1 (2.9–3.2)
Counselling—psychological*	2.2 (2.1–2.3)	2.1 (1.7–2.5)	2.0 (1.8–2.2)	2.1 (1.7–2.5)	1.7 (1.6–1.9)	1.7 (1.0–2.4)	1.5 (0.9–2.0)	2.1 (2.0–2.2)
Advice/education—medication*	2.0 (1.9–2.1)	1.9 (1.7–2.1)	2.3 (2.0–2.6)	2.0 (1.8–2.3)	2.1 (1.9–2.3)	2.3 (0.9–3.6)	1.6 (1.0–2.2)	2.0 (2.0–2.1)
Counselling/advice—exercise*	1.3 (1.2–1.4)	1.1 (0.9–1.2)	1.1 (0.7–1.5)	0.9 (0.8–1.1)	1.0 (0.8–1.1)	1.0 (0.5–1.4)	1.0 (0.4–1.6)	1.2 (1.1–1.3)
Reassurance, support	1.1 (1.0–1.2)	0.9 (0.8–1.1)	1.0 (0.8–1.2)	1.0 (0.9–1.2)	1.1 (0.9–1.2)	1.0 (0.5–1.6)	0.9 (0.5–1.3)	1.1 (1.0–1.1)
Other admin/document*	1.0 (0.9–1.0)	1.0 (0.8–1.1)	1.1 (1.0–1.3)	1.0 (0.9–1.2)	1.0 (0.9–1.1)	1.2 (0.7–1.8)	1.2 (0.7–1.6)	1.0 (1.0–1.0)
Sickness certificate	0.8 (0.7–0.8)	0.6 (0.5–0.8)	0.5 (0.4–0.6)	0.4 (0.3–0.5)	0.4 (0.3–0.5)	0.7 (0.2–1.1)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.7 (0.6–0.7)
Counselling/advice—smoking*	0.5 (0.4–0.5)	0.5 (0.4–0.6)	0.5 (0.4–0.6)	0.5 (0.4–0.6)	0.5 (0.4–0.6)	0.8 (0.5–1.1)	0.7 (0.4–1.1)	0.5 (0.5–0.5)
Observe/wait*	0.4 (0.3–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)
Counselling/advice—health/body*	0.3 (0.3–0.4)	0.4 (0.3–0.5)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.7 (0.0–1.6)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)
Counselling/advice—alcohol*	0.3 (0.3–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.5 (0.2–0.7)	0.5 (0.2–0.7)	0.3 (0.3–0.3)

(continued)

Table 8.4(a) (continued): Most frequent clinical treatments by RRMA

Treatment	Rate per 100 problems managed, ^(a) 95% confidence interval, column specific							
	Capital City (n=589,295)	Other Metropolitan (n=66,543)	Large Rural Centre (n=57,219)	Small Rural Centre (n=56,159)	Other Rural Area (n=109,404)	Remote Centre (n=5,579)	Other Remote Area (n=9,124)	Australia (n=893,323)
Counselling/advice—lifestyle*	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.1–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.0 [†]	0.4 (0.1–0.7)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)
Counselling/advice—prevention*	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.3 (0.0–0.5)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)
Family planning*	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.1–0.4)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)
Counselling/advice—relaxation*	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	0.2 (0.0–0.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.2)
Counselling/advice—relationship*	0.2 (0.2–0.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.2)
Counselling/advice—drug abuse*	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	0.1 (0.1–0.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)
Total clinical treatments	26.2 (25.7–26.8)	24.2 (22.4–26.0)	24.2 (22.4–25.9)	22.2 (20.6–23.7)	21.4 (20.3–22.5)	24.3 (18.7–29.9)	26.1 (20.5–31.8)	25.1 (24.6–25.5)

(a) Figures do not total 100 as more than one treatment can be recorded for each problem.

* Includes multiple ICPC-2 or ICPC-2 PLUS codes (see Appendix 3, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.cfm/title/10171>>).

† Rates are reported to one decimal place (n=2).

Note: Shading indicates a significant difference between a RRMA and Australia (total sample). Darker shading indicates a higher than average result and lighter shading indicates a lower than average result.

Table 8.4(b): Most frequent clinical treatments by ASGC Remoteness

Treatment	Rate per 100 problems managed, ^(a) 95% confidence interval, column specific					
	Major Cities (n=616,852)	Inner Regional Australia (n=175,944)	Outer Regional Australia (n=84,760)	Remote Australia (n=11,924)	Very Remote Australia (n=3,843)	Australia (n=893,323)
Advice/education*	4.0 (3.8–4.2)	3.7 (3.4–4.1)	3.9 (3.4–4.4)	3.1 (1.9–4.2)	5.7 (2.3–9.1)	3.9 (3.8–4.1)
Advice/education—treatment*	3.7 (3.5–3.8)	3.0 (2.7–3.2)	3.2 (2.8–3.6)	2.8 (1.9–3.7)	4.8 (2.8–6.8)	3.5 (3.4–3.6)
Counselling/advice—nutrition/weight*	3.5 (3.4–3.6)	2.4 (2.2–2.6)	2.5 (2.2–2.7)	3.4 (2.0–4.7)	3.4 (0.7–6.1)	3.2 (3.1–3.3)
Counselling—problem*	3.1 (2.9–3.3)	3.1 (2.8–3.4)	2.4 (2.0–2.7)	2.6 (1.7–3.5)	7.4 (2.2–12.6)	3.1 (2.9–3.2)
Counselling—psychological*	2.2 (2.1–2.3)	2.1 (1.9–2.2)	1.6 (1.5–1.8)	1.7 (1.3–2.1)	1.7 (0.6–2.8)	2.1 (2.0–2.2)
Advice/education—medication*	2.0 (1.9–2.1)	2.2 (2.0–2.3)	2.1 (1.9–2.4)	1.8 (1.3–2.3)	1.1 (0.4–1.8)	2.0 (2.0–2.1)
Counselling/advice—exercise*	1.3 (1.2–1.4)	1.0 (0.8–1.1)	1.0 (0.9–1.2)	1.3 (0.6–2.0)	1.5 (0.3–2.6)	1.2 (1.1–1.3)
Reassurance, support	1.1 (1.0–1.2)	1.0 (0.9–1.1)	1.0 (0.8–1.1)	0.9 (0.5–1.3)	0.9 (0.3–1.4)	1.1 (1.0–1.1)
Other admin/document*	1.0 (0.9–1.0)	1.1 (1.0–1.1)	1.1 (1.0–1.2)	1.1 (0.8–1.5)	1.5 (0.7–2.2)	1.0 (1.0–1.0)
Sickness certificate	0.7 (0.7–0.8)	0.5 (0.4–0.5)	0.4 (0.4–0.5)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)	0.3 (0.0–0.6)	0.7 (0.6–0.7)
Counselling/advice—smoking*	0.5 (0.4–0.5)	0.5 (0.4–0.5)	0.6 (0.5–0.7)	0.7 (0.5–1.0)	1.1 (0.6–1.5)	0.5 (0.5–0.5)
Observe/wait*	0.4 (0.3–0.4)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.2 (0.0–0.4)	0.5 (0.0–1.0)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)
Counselling/advice—health/body*	0.3 (0.3–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.5 (0.1–0.9)	0.7 (0.2–1.1)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)
Counselling/advice—alcohol*	0.3 (0.3–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)	0.5 (0.3–0.6)	0.6 (0.0–1.3)	0.3 (0.3–0.3)

(continued)

Table 8.4(b) (continued): Most frequent clinical treatments by ASGC Remoteness

Treatment	Rate per 100 problems managed, ^(a) 95% confidence interval, column specific					
	Major Cities (n=616,852)	Inner Regional Australia (n=175,944)	Outer Regional Australia (n=84,760)	Remote Australia (n=11,924)	Very Remote Australia (n=3,843)	Australia (n=893,323)
Counselling/advice—lifestyle*	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.0–0.4)	0.3 (0.0–0.8)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)
Counselling/advice—prevention*	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.2 (0.0–0.3)	0.2 (0.0–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)
Family planning*	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.2)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)
Counselling/advice—relaxation*	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.3 (0.1–0.4)	0.2 (0.0–0.4)	0.2 (0.2–0.2)
Counselling/advice—relationship*	0.2 (0.2–0.2)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.2 (0.2–0.2)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	0.2 (0.0–0.5)	0.2 (0.2–0.2)
Counselling/advice—drug abuse*	0.2 (0.1–0.2)	0.1 (0.1–0.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)
Total clinical treatments	26.1 (25.5–26.6)	22.9 (22.0–23.8)	22.4 (21.0–23.7)	22.6 (18.6–26.6)	33.9 (24.0–43.8)	25.1 (24.6–25.5)

(a) Figures do not total 100 as more than one treatment can be recorded for each problem.

* Includes multiple ICPC-2 or ICPC-2 PLUS codes (see Appendix 3, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.cfm/title/10171>>).

Note: Shading indicates a significant difference between an ASGC and Australia (total sample). Darker shading indicates a higher than average result and lighter shading indicates a lower than average result.

Procedures

Procedures are presented in national frequency order as a rate per 100 problems managed.

RRMA

Table 8.5(a) compares procedural treatments across RRMA categories. All reported differences were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Compared with the national average:

- in Large Rural Centres and Other Rural Areas, there was a higher frequency of procedures involving excision/removal tissue/biopsy/cauterisation
- physical medicine/rehabilitation and unspecified therapeutic procedures were less common in Remote Centres
- repair/fixation-suture/cast/prosthetic device was more common in Other Rural and Other Remote Areas.

ASGC Remoteness

Table 8.5(b) compares procedural treatments across ASGC categories. Compared with the national average:

- in Inner Regional, Outer Regional and Remote Australia, procedures involving excision/removal tissue/biopsy/cauterisation were performed more often
- repair/fixation-suture/cast/prosthetic device was more common in Outer Regional Australia.

Table 8.5(a): Most frequent procedural treatments by RRMA

Treatment	Rate per problem managed, ^(a) 95% confidence interval, column specific							
	Capital City (n=589,295)	Other Metropolitan (n=66,543)	Large Rural Centre (n=57,219)	Small Rural Centre (n=56,159)	Other Rural Area (n=109,404)	Remote Centre (n=5,579)	Other Remote Area (n=9,124)	Australia (n=893,323)
Excision/removal tissue/biopsy/ destruction/debridement/cauterisation*	1.7 (1.6–1.8)	2.0 (1.8–2.2)	2.8 (2.4–3.2)	2.2 (2.0–2.4)	2.5 (2.4–2.7)	2.0 (1.3–2.6)	2.3 (1.8–2.7)	1.9 (1.8–2.0)
Dressing/pressure/compression/ tamponade*	1.3 (1.3–1.4)	1.4 (1.2–1.5)	1.2 (1.1–1.4)	1.1 (1.0–1.3)	1.3 (1.2–1.4)	1.2 (0.7–1.6)	1.5 (1.1–1.9)	1.3 (1.3–1.3)
Physical medicine/rehabilitation*	1.3 (1.2–1.4)	1.1 (0.9–1.2)	1.2 (1.0–1.5)	1.1 (0.9–1.3)	1.2 (1.0–1.3)	0.4 (0.2–0.6)	1.1 (0.7–1.5)	1.3 (1.2–1.3)
Local injection/infiltration*	1.0 (0.9–1.0)	1.1 (0.9–1.4)	1.1 (0.9–1.3)	1.3 (1.0–1.7)	1.1 (0.9–1.3)	0.9 (0.4–1.4)	1.2 (0.7–1.7)	1.0 (1.0–1.1)
Other therapeutic procedures/surgery NEC*	0.8 (0.8–0.9)	0.9 (0.6–1.2)	0.9 (0.6–1.1)	0.7 (0.5–0.8)	0.7 (0.5–0.8)	0.4 (0.1–0.6)	1.1 (0.5–1.7)	0.8 (0.7–0.9)
Incision/drainage/flushing/aspiration/ removal body fluid*	0.7 (0.7–0.7)	0.8 (0.7–0.9)	0.8 (0.7–0.9)	0.8 (0.7–0.9)	0.8 (0.7–0.9)	1.0 (0.8–1.3)	0.8 (0.6–1.1)	0.7 (0.7–0.8)
Pap smear	0.7 (0.7–0.7)	0.9 (0.7–1.1)	0.8 (0.7–0.9)	0.8 (0.6–1.0)	0.7 (0.6–0.8)	0.6 (0.3–0.9)	0.8 (0.5–1.1)	0.7 (0.7–0.8)
Repair/fixation–suture/cast/prosthetic device (apply/remove)*	0.6 (0.5–0.6)	0.8 (0.6–0.9)	0.7 (0.6–0.8)	0.6 (0.6–0.7)	0.9 (0.8–1.0)	0.6 (0.3–0.8)	1.3 (0.9–1.7)	0.6 (0.6–0.7)
Physical function test*	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.4 (0.3–0.5)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.6 (0.0–1.3)	0.4 (0.2–0.5)	0.3 (0.3–0.3)
Electrical tracings*	0.2 (0.2–0.2)	0.4 (0.3–0.4)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)	0.4 (0.2–0.5)	0.4 (0.2–0.6)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)
Total procedural treatments	9.2 (9.0–9.5)	10.3 (9.6–11.1)	11.0 (10.3–11.8)	10.0 (9.4–10.7)	10.5 (10.1–11.0)	8.9 (7.0–10.9)	11.7 (10.1–13.4)	9.7 (9.5–9.8)

(a) Figures do not total 100 as more than one procedure can be described for each problem.

* Includes multiple ICPC-2 or ICPC-2 PLUS codes (see Appendix 3, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.cfm/title/10171>>).

Note: Shading indicates a significant difference between a RRMA and Australia (total sample). Darker shading indicates a higher than average result and lighter shading indicates a lower than average result.
NEC—not elsewhere classified.

Table 8.5(b): Most frequent procedural treatments by ASGC Remoteness

Treatment	Rate per 100 problems managed, ^(a) 95% confidence interval, column specific					
	Major Cities (n=616,852)	Inner Regional Australia (n=175,944)	Outer Regional Australia (n=84,760)	Remote Australia (n=11,924)	Very Remote Australia (n=3,843)	Australia (n=893,323)
Excision/removal tissue/biopsy/ destruction/debridement/cauterisation*	1.7 (1.6–1.8)	2.5 (2.3–2.6)	2.4 (2.2–2.5)	2.6 (2.1–3.1)	1.7 (1.1–2.4)	1.9 (1.8–2.0)
Dressing/pressure/compression/ tamponade*	1.3 (1.3–1.3)	1.3 (1.2–1.3)	1.3 (1.2–1.4)	1.3 (1.0–1.6)	1.8 (1.1–2.5)	1.3 (1.3–1.3)
Physical medicine/rehabilitation*	1.3 (1.2–1.4)	1.1 (1.0–1.3)	1.1 (0.9–1.2)	1.1 (0.5–1.6)	1.4 (0.5–2.3)	1.3 (1.2–1.3)
Local injection/infiltration*	1.0 (0.9–1.1)	1.2 (1.0–1.3)	1.0 (0.8–1.2)	1.0 (0.7–1.4)	1.1 (0.1–2.2)	1.0 (1.0–1.1)
Other therapeutic procedures/surgery NEC*	0.9 (0.8–0.9)	0.8 (0.6–0.9)	0.6 (0.5–0.7)	0.8 (0.3–1.3)	1.4 (0.4–2.4)	0.8 (0.7–0.9)
Incision/drainage/flushing/aspiration/ removal body fluid*	0.7 (0.7–0.7)	0.8 (0.7–0.8)	0.9 (0.8–1.0)	0.9 (0.7–1.1)	0.7 (0.4–0.9)	0.7 (0.7–0.8)
Pap smear	0.7 (0.7–0.8)	0.8 (0.7–0.9)	0.7 (0.6–0.8)	0.6 (0.4–0.8)	0.9 (0.2–1.6)	0.7 (0.7–0.8)
Repair/fixation–suture/cast/prosthetic device (apply/remove)*	0.6 (0.5–0.6)	0.7 (0.7–0.8)	0.9 (0.8–1.0)	1.0 (0.7–1.2)	1.2 (0.4–1.9)	0.6 (0.6–0.7)
Physical function test*	0.3 (0.2–0.3)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)	0.4 (0.2–0.5)	0.6 (0.2–0.9)	0.2 (0.0–0.4)	0.3 (0.3–0.3)
Electrical tracings*	0.2 (0.2–0.2)	0.3 (0.3–0.3)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)	0.4 (0.2–0.5)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.2 (0.2–0.3)
Total procedural treatments	9.3 (9.1–9.5)	10.5 (10.1–10.9)	10.3 (9.8–10.8)	10.8 (9.4–12.2)	11.6 (8.4–14.9)	9.7 (9.5–9.8)

(a) Figures do not total 100 as more than one procedure can be described for each problem.

* Includes multiple ICPC-2 or ICPC-2 PLUS codes (see Appendix 3, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.cfm/title/10171>>).

Note: Shading indicates a significant difference between an ASGC and Australia (total sample). Darker shading indicates a higher than average result and lighter shading indicates a lower than average result.
NEC—not elsewhere classified.