

A Delphi study to explore and gain consensus regarding the most important barriers and facilitators affecting physiotherapist and pharmacist non-medical prescribing

Graham-Clarke, Emma; Rushton, Alison; Marriott, John

DOI:

[10.1371/journal.pone.0246273](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273)

License:

Creative Commons: Attribution (CC BY)

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Graham-Clarke, E, Rushton, A & Marriott, J 2021, 'A Delphi study to explore and gain consensus regarding the most important barriers and facilitators affecting physiotherapist and pharmacist non-medical prescribing', *PLoS ONE*, vol. 16, no. 2, e0246273. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273>

[Link to publication on Research at Birmingham portal](#)

General rights

Unless a licence is specified above, all rights (including copyright and moral rights) in this document are retained by the authors and/or the copyright holders. The express permission of the copyright holder must be obtained for any use of this material other than for purposes permitted by law.

- Users may freely distribute the URL that is used to identify this publication.
- Users may download and/or print one copy of the publication from the University of Birmingham research portal for the purpose of private study or non-commercial research.
- User may use extracts from the document in line with the concept of 'fair dealing' under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (?)
- Users may not further distribute the material nor use it for the purposes of commercial gain.

Where a licence is displayed above, please note the terms and conditions of the licence govern your use of this document.

When citing, please reference the published version.

Take down policy

While the University of Birmingham exercises care and attention in making items available there are rare occasions when an item has been uploaded in error or has been deemed to be commercially or otherwise sensitive.

If you believe that this is the case for this document, please contact UBIRA@lists.bham.ac.uk providing details and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate.

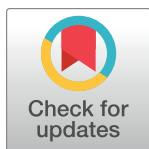
Download date: 28. Apr. 2024

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Delphi study to explore and gain consensus regarding the most important barriers and facilitators affecting physiotherapist and pharmacist non-medical prescribing

Emma Graham-Clarke^{1*}, Alison Rushton^{2,3}, John Marriott¹

1 School of Pharmacy, Institute of Clinical Sciences, College of Medical and Dental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom, **2** School of Physical Therapy, Western University, London, Canada, **3** Centre of Precision Rehabilitation for Spinal Pain, School of Sport, Exercise and Rehabilitation Sciences, College of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

* EMG315@bham.ac.uk

OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Graham-Clarke E, Rushton A, Marriott J (2021) A Delphi study to explore and gain consensus regarding the most important barriers and facilitators affecting physiotherapist and pharmacist non-medical prescribing. PLoS ONE 16(2): e0246273. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273>

Editor: Vijayaprakash Suppiah, University of South Australia, AUSTRALIA

Received: August 28, 2020

Accepted: January 17, 2021

Published: February 2, 2021

Peer Review History: PLOS recognizes the benefits of transparency in the peer review process; therefore, we enable the publication of all of the content of peer review and author responses alongside final, published articles. The editorial history of this article is available here: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273>

Copyright: © 2021 Graham-Clarke et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper and its [Supporting Information](#) files.

Abstract

Non-medical prescribing was introduced into the United Kingdom to improve patient care, but early research indicated a third of Allied Health Professionals may not use their prescribing qualification. A previous literature review, highlighting factors influencing prescribing, identified only papers with nursing and pharmacy participants. This investigation explored consensus on factors affecting physiotherapist and pharmacist non-medical prescribers. A three round Delphi study was conducted with pharmacist and physiotherapist prescribers. Round One comprised information gathering on facilitators and barriers to prescribing participants had experienced, and underwent content analysis. This was followed by two sequential consensus seeking rounds with participants asked to rate the importance of statements to themselves. Consensus criteria were determined a priori, including median, interquartile range, percentage agreement and Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance (W). Statements reaching consensus were ranked for importance in Round Three and analysed to produce top ten ranks for all participants and for each professional group. Participants, recruited October 2018, comprised 24 pharmacists and 18 physiotherapists. In Round One, content analysis of 172 statements regarding prescribing influences revealed 24 themes. 127 statements were included in Round Two for importance rating (barriers = 68, facilitators = 59). After Round Two, 29 statements reached consensus (barriers = 1, facilitators = 28), with no further statements reaching consensus following Round Three. The highest ranked statement in Round Three overall was: "Being able to prescribe to patients is more effective and really useful working [in my area]". Medical support and improved patient care factors appeared the most important. Differences were noted between physiotherapist and pharmacist prescribers regarding the top ten ranked statements, for example team working which pharmacists ranked higher than physiotherapists. Differences may be explained by the variety of practice areas and relative newness of physiotherapy prescribing. Barriers appear to be post or person specific, whereas facilitators appear universal.

Funding: The author(s) received no specific funding for this work.

Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Introduction

Non-medical prescribing (NMP) (prescribing by professions other than the medical profession) was introduced in the United Kingdom (UK) to improve patient care and access to medicines, following the second Crown report [1]. The UK recognises two main approaches to NMP; supplementary and independent. Supplementary prescribers can only prescribe from a clinical management plan agreed by the doctor treating the patient, supplementary prescriber and patient [2]. Independent prescribers are responsible for patient care, including assessment and prescribing [3] and may prescribe any drugs detailed by profession specific legislation and regulations [4]. Initially only nurses and pharmacists could become non-medical prescribers, gaining independent prescribing rights in 2006. Subsequently there has been a gradual expansion to other professions [5, 6].

Since NMP introduction, with the UK National Health Service (NHS) experiencing increased patient demand, workforce shortage pressures and funding shortfalls, the policy emphasis has changed to streamlining care [5, 7, 8]. For example, physiotherapists are moving into first point of contact roles for patients with musculoskeletal problems, where the ability to prescribe enables them to provide a complete treatment package without referral to other healthcare professionals [8–10]. These plans will be hindered if non-medical prescribers are deterred from utilising their skills. Additionally, the approximate cost of training non-medical prescribers was calculated as £10,000; failure to utilise this skill therefore represents poor use of limited NHS funds [11].

Previous research evaluating the use of NMP indicated that approximately a third of qualified Allied Health Professional prescribers may not prescribe compared to approximately 10% of nurses [11, 12]. A systematic literature review described 15 factors or themes (for example, medical support or facilities availability) potentially influencing prescribing utilisation by non-medical professions [13]. The majority of included studies concerned nurse prescribing and the remainder pharmacists. No papers reviewed the experiences of other non-medical prescribers; hence it is unclear if other NMP professions experience similar factors affecting prescribing utilisation. Establishing factors that facilitate or prevent NMP and investigating if these are generic to the different NMP professions, or are professional, situational or person specific will aid NMP development.

This paper presents the results of an investigation into facilitators and barriers encountered by two NMP professions, pharmacy and physiotherapy. These professions were chosen as they are similar sizes in the UK (approximately 50,000), may work individually or as teams, and may work in all healthcare sectors [14, 15]. They differ in the length of time that each profession had prescribing rights, with pharmacy gaining independent prescribing rights six years earlier than physiotherapy [16, 17].

The primary objective was to gain consensus regarding the factors that have supported, or discouraged, pharmacist and physiotherapist non-medical prescribers from utilising their prescribing qualification. Furthermore, to determine which factors had greatest influence on prescribing utilisation, and if these factors were perceived similarly between pharmacists and physiotherapists.

Method

Design

Research methods, such as consensus techniques, that systematically obtain and prioritise expert opinion can be utilised when published information is scanty or non-existent [18, 19]. The Delphi technique was developed in the 1950s as a forecast method and has been

increasingly used in healthcare research [20]. It is an iterative technique using sequential questionnaires and controlled group feedback, with anonymity of participants to each other as a key feature [21, 22]. The classic Delphi design has an information seeking first-round followed by prioritisation rounds, stopping when consensus is achieved. The literature describes variations, such as using literature reviews to generate the first round [20]. A previous systematic literature review [13], showing an absence of physiotherapist literature, indicated the appropriateness of the classic Delphi information gathering first round to seek physiotherapy opinions [22].

Questionnaires were administered using online survey software (<https://www.onlinesurveys.ac.uk/>) supporting participant anonymity whilst providing response tracking and automatic reminder facilities. The study was approved by the University of Birmingham's Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics Ethical Review Committee and all data were held securely in accordance with university guidance. The study is reported in accordance with the criteria proposed by Jünger and colleagues, in the absence of an agreed reporting structure for Delphi studies (S1 Appendix) [23].

Participants

Delphi participants are described as 'experts' and require knowledge of the research topic. A criterion based purposive technique was adopted to recruit pharmacist and physiotherapist independent prescribers, qualified since 2013 when the law was amended to permit physiotherapist independent prescribing, using a sample matrix (S1 Table) [17, 24, 25]. Readily accessible lists of such prescribers are unavailable, and recruitment was conducted indirectly. Invitation emails were sent to West Midlands NMP Leads, CHAIN (a healthcare orientated online mutual support network: www.chain-network.org.uk) and Health Education England (a national body overseeing education: <https://www.hee.nhs.uk>) Pharmacy Deans, requesting they forward the email invitation to physiotherapist and pharmacist prescribers. Invitations to participate contained a brief study outline, participant information sheet and contact details. Potential participants were invited to contact the lead researcher with questions and to express their interest in participation. Sample sizes for Delphi exercises are variable, ranging from fewer than 10 to several hundred, with smaller numbers suitable for homogenous samples [21]. The current research sample was heterogenous since recruitment covered all healthcare sectors and levels of experience. As the number of qualified physiotherapist independent prescribers was unknown, a pragmatic target sample size of 30 for each profession was chosen. Recruitment was closed in October 2018.

Procedure and analysis

A three round Delphi was conducted, following the scheme in Fig 1. People responding positively to the invitation email were sent an email link to the first questionnaire. Subsequent questionnaires were sent to participants who responded to the previous questionnaire. Each round was open for one month, with non-respondents sent reminder emails at two and three weeks to maximise response rate [26–29]. Regular emails regarding the progress of the exercise were sent to all participants to minimise response dropout; an acknowledged limitation of Delphi studies [27, 28]. The Round One questionnaire was piloted with nurse independent prescribers and the questionnaires for Rounds Two and Three were reviewed by the research group.

Round One. The Round One questionnaire comprised three sections (see S2 Appendix). The first section included study information and a consent statement; participants could only proceed further if consent was agreed. The second section requested brief demographic data.

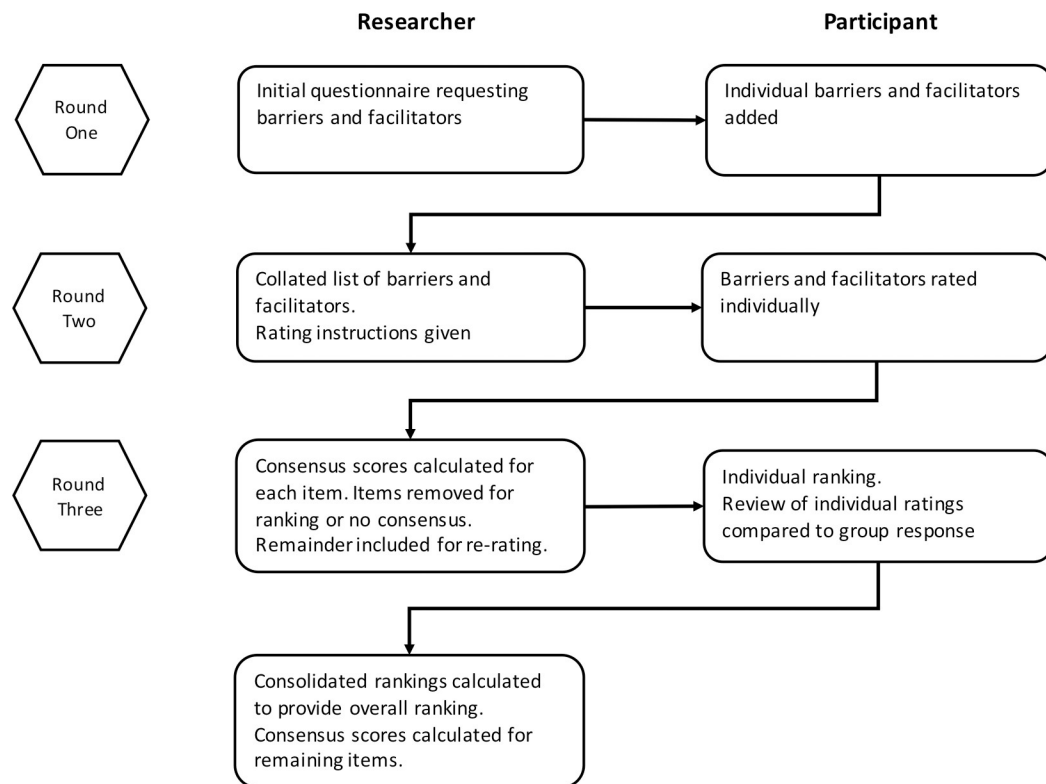


Fig 1. Diagram describing the three Delphi rounds and the researcher and participant actions at each round.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273.g001>

The third section, using open ended questions, asked participants to provide at least three facilitators and/or barriers to prescribing that they had encountered. Participants were able to comment on questionnaire design and content.

Demographic data were imported into SPSS (IBM® SPSS® Statistics 25) for descriptive statistics. The open responses, detailing barriers and facilitators, were exported into NVivo® 12 (QSR International) for content analysis [30–32]. The responses were reviewed and coded to identify recurrent themes and used to develop the Round Two questionnaire [21, 26, 33].

Round Two. The Round Two questionnaire comprising the tabulated statements was sent to all participants who had responded to Round One (see S3 Appendix). Participants were asked to rate the importance of the factors in each statement to their practice through a 5-point Likert scale. [28, 34–36] and were able to add free text comments throughout to explain their ratings.

Anonymous rating data were exported from the online survey software into an Excel spreadsheet (Microsoft® Excel for Mac 16) and thence into SPSS (IBM® SPSS® Statistics 25). Percentage agreement, median and interquartile range (IQR) were calculated for each statement [21, 22, 28, 35]. The median and IQR were chosen as they are appropriate for ordinal scales such as Likert [18, 21, 22, 28]. Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance (W) was calculated as a measure of group response agreement [22, 37, 38]. Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance (W) results range from 0 (no agreement) to 1 (full agreement). Consensus criteria, based on previous studies, were determined a priori (Table 1) [28, 35, 36, 39].

Round Three. The Round Three questionnaire was derived following analysis of Round Two, using the decision criteria listed in Table 2, and was sent to all participants who had completed Round Two (see S4 Appendix). Participants received group median feedback on

Table 1. Consensus criteria for Rounds Two and Three.

Test	Round Two	Round Three
Percentage agreement	60	70
Median	3.5	4
Interquartile range	≤2	≤1
Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance (W)	P<0.05	P<0.05

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273.t001>

statements included for re-rating and were invited to review and amend their rating, using the same 0–5 Likert scale. Statements achieving consensus in Round Two were included separately, with participants asked to rank the ten most important to them, from one to ten.

Consensus criteria analyses were calculated as described in Round Two. The number of comments received in Round Two and Round Three were compared, with a decrease in numbers supporting stability in participant responses [40]. The ranking data were exported into an Excel spreadsheet (Microsoft® Excel for Mac 16) and weighted sum ranks calculated, allowing ordering of statements (See [S5 Appendix](#)).

Results

Demographic data

Forty-nine participants expressed an interest in participating and received the Round One questionnaire. The Round One questionnaire was completed by 42 participants (n = 24 pharmacists, n = 18 physiotherapists). Participant demographic data is presented in [Table 3](#). The majority of physiotherapists (11/18) had been qualified in their profession for ≥ 21 years, compared to pharmacists (6/24). Secondary care was the predominant practice area for recruited pharmacists (21/24), with physiotherapist practice areas distributed across all sectors. Physiotherapists were also more likely to have a secondary practice area (7/18) than pharmacists (1/24). More pharmacists were active prescribers (20/24) compared to physiotherapists (11/18).

Round One results

The number of statements received from each participant ranged between three and seven, with 172 in total. Content analysis resulted in 24 major themes (see [Table 4](#)). Following removal of duplicates, 127 statements were included in Round Two across the 24 themes (59 facilitators, 68 barriers). In many cases, participants elaborated on the statement using a free text facility. For example, participant Pharm17 listed '*effective personal development reviews*' as a facilitator and expanded on it as follows:

'effective PDR enable (sic) to identify areas of development and opportunities for expansion of areas of practice' Pharm17

Table 2. Decision criteria regarding statement inclusion in Round Three.

Decision	Criteria
Included for ranking	Met all consensus criteria, for all participants and for individual professional groups
Included for re-rating	Met two consensus criteria and/or disagreement between groups (all participants, individual professional groups)
Removed from study	Met one or no consensus criteria, for all participants and for individual professional groups

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273.t002>

Table 3. Participant demographic data.

Demographics		Pharmacists (n = 24)		Physiotherapists (n = 18)		Total (n = 42)	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Years qualified in profession	≤5	2	8.3	0	0	2	4.8
	6–10	7	29.2	1	5.5	8	19.0
	11–15	4	16.7	3	16.7	7	16.7
	16–20	5	20.8	3	16.7	8	19.0
	>21	6	25	11	61.1	17	40.5
Time qualified as independent prescriber	≤12 months	7	29.2	5	27.8	12	28.6
	>12 months	17	70.8	13	72.2	30	71.4
Home nation in which they qualified	England	23	95.8	18	100	41	97.6
	Scotland	1	4.2	0	0	1	2.4
	Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Main practice area	Primary Care	3	12.5	5	27.8	8	19.0
	Secondary care	21	87.5	6	33.3	27	64.3
	Community	0	0	5	27.8	5	11.9
	Other	0	0	Private practice 1 Mental health services for older people 1	11.1	2	4.8
Secondary practice areas	Primary Care	0	0	1	5.5	1	2.4
	Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Community	1	4.2	4	22.2	5	11.9
	Other	0	0	Private practice 1 Out-patients 1	11.1	2	4.8
Active prescriber	Yes	20	83.3	11	61.1	31	73.8
	No	4	16.7	7	38.9	11	26.2
Average number of prescriptions written per week*	<5	5	20.8	7	38.9	12	28.6
	6–15	7	29.2	3	16.7	10	23.8
	16–25	2	8.3	1	5.5	3	7.1
	26–35	3	12.5	0	0	3	7.1
	36–45	1	4.2	0	0	1	2.4
	>46	2	8.3	0	0	2	4.8
Type of practice§	Generalist	10	41.7	7	38.9	17	40.5
	Specialist	13	54.2	11	61.1	24	57.1
Specialities listed		Anticoagulation	Critical care and respiratory				
		Antimicrobials	MSK and pain				
		Clinical research/ cardiology	Pain Management (n = 2)				
		Critical care	Pain management and community acquired infections				
		Diabetes and Hypertension	Persistent pain				
		Heart Failure	Respiratory				
		Infections	Rheumatology				
		Mental Health	Spinal orthopaedic services				
		Nephrology					
		Neuro-developmental disorders	Stroke				
		Osteoporosis	Stroke/Neurology				
		Palliative care					
		Respiratory Medicine					

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273.t003>

Table 4. Identified themes following content analysis of Round One results.

Theme	Description	Facilitator (n)	Barrier (n)
Alternative prescriber	As alternative to a doctor, or replaced by an alternative, possibly 'cheaper' model	2	3
Clinical skills	Clinical examination skills—acquisition or lack of.	1	2
Confidence	Personal confidence in skills	2	2
Employer	Support from Trust, department, manager etc	12	5
Funding	Funding to practice	0	5
Information sources	Access to information sources, use of information sources. Keeping up to date with new information.	3	2
Infrastructure	Access to clinic room, prescription pads etc.	2	2
Knowledge	Experience in prescribing area (or lack of). Specialist knowledge.	6	1
Legal Aspects	Prescribing legislation, indemnity, registration	4	9
Medical Records	Access to medical records—paper or electronic	3	5
Medical support	Medical support—GP/Consultant etc. Includes acceptance of role etc..	19	6
Nursing support	Relationship with nursing staff. Could be supportive or indicate lack of understanding of the role.	2	2
Patients	Patient experience and knowledge of NMP.	5	0
Peer support	Other colleagues and clinicians.	12	5
Post Course Support	Post course development including appraisals	3	2
Prescribing budget	Access to prescribing budget	1	1
Prescribing Course	Usefulness/appropriateness of course. Aspects relating to communication from the university during and following course completion.	0	3
Prescription review	Pharmacy review of prescriptions. Includes need for second pharmacist.	1	5
Role	Personal job role. Includes effect of change in role.	2	7
Role model	Acting as a role model. Being inspired by other role models.	2	0
Time	Time to prescribe, time free from other duties etc.	0	10
Ward round	Role and attendance on ward rounds. Attendance at MDT meeting.	1	2
Working environment	Totality of working environment, including protocols and policies guiding activity.	2	3
Minor themes	Competency, formulary, practice area, external drivers and working patterns	1	4

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273.t004>

Likewise, Physio05 gave *'the Law'* as a barrier, elaborating with:

'as a physio I am restricted to my prescribing. In most terms this is appropriate but it does cause me to have to go to a GP for a prescription that I may have been able to do myself'
Physio05

Round Two results

Of participants completing Round One, $n = 31$ responded in Round Two. Kendall's W was calculated with the significance results indicating agreement between participants as a whole and for pharmacists and physiotherapists separately (Table 5).

Twenty-nine statements reached consensus and included 28 facilitator and one barrier statement. Of the 40 statements not reaching the consensus criteria, 10 were facilitators and 30 barriers and were removed from further rounds as described in Table 2. The remaining statements were included for re-rating in Round Three. Full results are presented in supporting information S2 and S3 Tables. Comments were received for most statements, with 300 received for facilitators (range 0–16 per statement), and 134 received for barriers (range 0–6 per statement). Comments included requests for more explanation (5% of all comments) or indicated that the statement was irrelevant to themselves or their practice (facilitator statements—30%, barrier statements—43%).

Table 5. Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance (W) results for Round Two.

Group	Population	n	Kendall's W	Chi-Square	df	Significance
All statements	Total group	31	.284	1110.893	126	<0.01
	Pharmacists	14	.393	692.609	126	<0.01
	Physiotherapists	17	.294	629.334	126	<0.01
Facilitator statements	Total group,	31	.234	420.712	58	<0.01
	Pharmacists,	14	.333	270.610	58	<0.01
	Physiotherapists	17	.230	226.642	58	<0.01
Barrier statements	Total group	31	.090	187.220	67	<0.01
	Pharmacists	14	.223	209.178	67	<0.01
	Physiotherapists	17	.151	171.609	67	<0.01

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273.t005>

Round Three results

Of the 31 participants receiving the Round Three questionnaire, 20 responded. No further statements reached consensus following re-rating (see [S4](#) and [S5](#) Tables). Round Three Kendall's W is reported in [Table 6](#), indicating agreement except for the facilitator statements from physiotherapists. Fewer comments were received, compared with Round Two, indicating stability within responses (30 for facilitators [range 0–4 per statement], 11 for barriers [range 0–1 per statement]). However, a small number of comments indicated a failure to understand the limitations imposed on selected professions. For example, a pharmacist responded to the statement: "Lack of medical cover at times means I cannot prescribe opioids" with:

"Why would this be an issue?" Pharm12

[Table 7](#) reports Kendall's W for the ranking exercise and indicates agreement within groups ($p > 0.05$). [Table 8](#) lists the weighted rank sums, for all participants and each profession. The ranks for all participants are presented graphically in [Fig 2](#) and for each profession in [Fig 3](#). The highest ranked statement was common to all participants and to each profession:

"Being able to prescribe to patients is more effective and really useful working [in my area]"

Differences are noted when the top ten ranked statements from all participants are compared with either the pharmacist or physiotherapist groups. Statements made by the

Table 6. Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance (W) results for Round Three re-rating of statements.

Group	Population	n	Kendall's W	Chi-Square	df	Significance
All statements	Total group	20	.207	236.360	57	<0.01
	Pharmacists	10	.302	172.251	57	<0.01
	Physiotherapists	10	.306	174.689	57	<0.01
Facilitator statements	Total group,	20	.071	28.235	20	.104
	Pharmacists,	10	.191	38.165	20	.008
	Physiotherapists	10	.122	24.444	20	.224
Barrier statements	Total group	20	.128	92.162	36	<0.01
	Pharmacists	10	.287	103.400	36	<0.01
	Physiotherapists	10	.231	83.039	36	<0.01

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273.t006>

Table 7. Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance (W) for ranked statements.

Population	n	Kendall's W	Chi-Square	df	Significance
Total group	20	.132	73.812	28	<0.01
Pharmacists	10	.185	51.761	28	.004
Physiotherapists	10	.168	47.014	28	.014

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273.t007>

pharmacist group concur with the top ten statements from all participants, albeit in a different rank order. When the top ten statements for physiotherapists and all participants are compared, three statements differ. In the pharmacist top ten, all weighted sums for statements were ≥ 30 , however only the top five for physiotherapists were ≥ 30 . The weighted sums for remaining statements for physiotherapists were low, with tied ranks affecting 17 statements.

Discussion

This is the first study to identify the factors influencing the uptake and utilisation of prescribing by physiotherapists and pharmacists and to investigate if each profession perceived them similarly. A similar number of barriers and facilitators were identified in Round One. Following Round Two, consensus was obtained for 28/59 facilitator statements, but only 1/68 barrier statements, with no further consensus achieved after Round Three. It is striking that despite the greater initial number of barrier statements, only one achieved consensus. This suggests that most NMP barriers are specific to the post and person, whereas facilitators are generic.

Of the themes identified from content analysis, 13 had statements achieving consensus. "Medical professionals" was the most highly cited theme, reinforcing the importance of their support for NMP identified in a previous literature review [13]. A disproportionately high number of medical professional statements reached consensus (7/29) in Round Two compared with other themes. Similar numbers of statements relating to patient care (4/29) and employer (4/29) themes achieved consensus. Themes such as medical records and infrastructure highlighted in a previous literature review [13] did not have statements reaching consensus.

The ranking results emphasised the importance of prescribing to patient care, with the foremost statement overall concerning the effectiveness of prescribing for patients. Both professions highlighted the benefit of streamlining care for patients. Additionally, pharmacists ranked highly the statement regarding motivation to help patients benefit from reduced delay and duplication, possibly driven by perceived secondary care hinderances in prescribing medication. Pharmacists and physiotherapists ranked practice related statements in their top ten statement ranking, highlighting the importance to their role. In particular these related to the benefit of a specialist area in allowing the development of skills and knowledge and building confidence. Both professions ranked good working relationships with consultants in their top ten. Subtle differences in the manner in which pharmacists and physiotherapists practice were highlighted by the distribution of statements in the top ten. Pharmacists ranked the three statements mentioning teams in their top ten (direct contact with medical team, working as part of a multidisciplinary team and support from team) showing the importance of team working in their practice. In comparison the physiotherapist top ten highlighted the benefits of multidisciplinary teams but also supportive nursing and medical colleagues, suggesting a more independent mode of working. Only physiotherapists ranked an employer support statement in their top ten statement ranking, which may be driven by the newness of prescribing to physiotherapists and the need for employer support. In comparison, several pharmacists commented that they had changed employer since qualifying as an independent prescriber. Outside the top ten, the weighted rank sums for the remaining statements for both groups were small; rendering

Table 8. Weighted sums and statements ranks for all participants and each profession.

Statements	All participants (n = 20)		Pharmacists (n = 10)		Physiotherapists (n = 10)	
	Weighted sum	Rank	Weighted sum	Rank	Weighted sum	Rank
Being able to prescribe to patients is more effective and really useful working [in my area]	917	1	201	1	280	1
Having a speciality allows development of skills and knowledge	164	2	38	8	94	2
Direct contact with medical team caring for patient	160	3	95	2	17	14
Motivation to help the patients who will benefit with prescribing and cut care delay / duplication	157	4	90	3	13	16
Patient requirements. A need for patients to have streamlined care by being able to prescribe at the point of contact	139	5	36	9	39	4
Good relationship with consultants	128	6	46	5	30	5
Working as part of an MDT [multidisciplinary team] / interdisciplinary group	90	7	40	7	24	6
Personal confidence in specialism	88	8	45	6	21	9
Well supported by team and they allow me to prescribe for their patients	69	9	60	4	9	20
My knowledge of medication	62	10	34	10	24	6
Supportive nursing colleagues	54	11	5	24	43	3
Easy access to medication info	49	12	19	12	18	12
Clinical supervision with a [doctor] has massively helped me increase my confidence prescribing	44	13	14	17	16	15
My employer has provided the support for me to be able to go on the NMP course and then supported me once qualified	44	13	16	14	24	6
Forward thinking DMP [designated medical practitioner] who is keen to integrate different MDG [multidisciplinary group] professionals into the team	38	15	14	17	18	12
Lack of time to develop further prescribing skills	35	16	15	15	20	11
Supportive medical colleagues	32	17	3	25	21	9
Great antibiotic guidelines in this trust/area	27	18	20	11	7	23
Support from the employer/department for the role of non-medical prescribers	26	19	15	15	11	18
Doctors have been working [with] this [NMP] model	19	20	9	21	10	19
Management support enables funding and training time to qualify as a prescriber	19	20	10	20	9	20
Supportive working environment [with NMP] policies in place	18	22	12	19	6	24
Support from my line manager	17	23	17	13	0	28
The nature of the role facilitates prescribing practice as part of the overall review of patients	16	24	7	22	9	20
Supportive medical supervision / mentorship	13	25	0	28	13	16
Wide variety of options that you can offer patients to improve their experience	13	25	7	22	6	24
The law enables me to practice as an NMP	9	27	1	27	6	24
Support from other NMPs	4	28	0	28	4	27
Mentor already NMP—creates a positive environment for NMP	3	29	3	25	0	28

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273.t008>

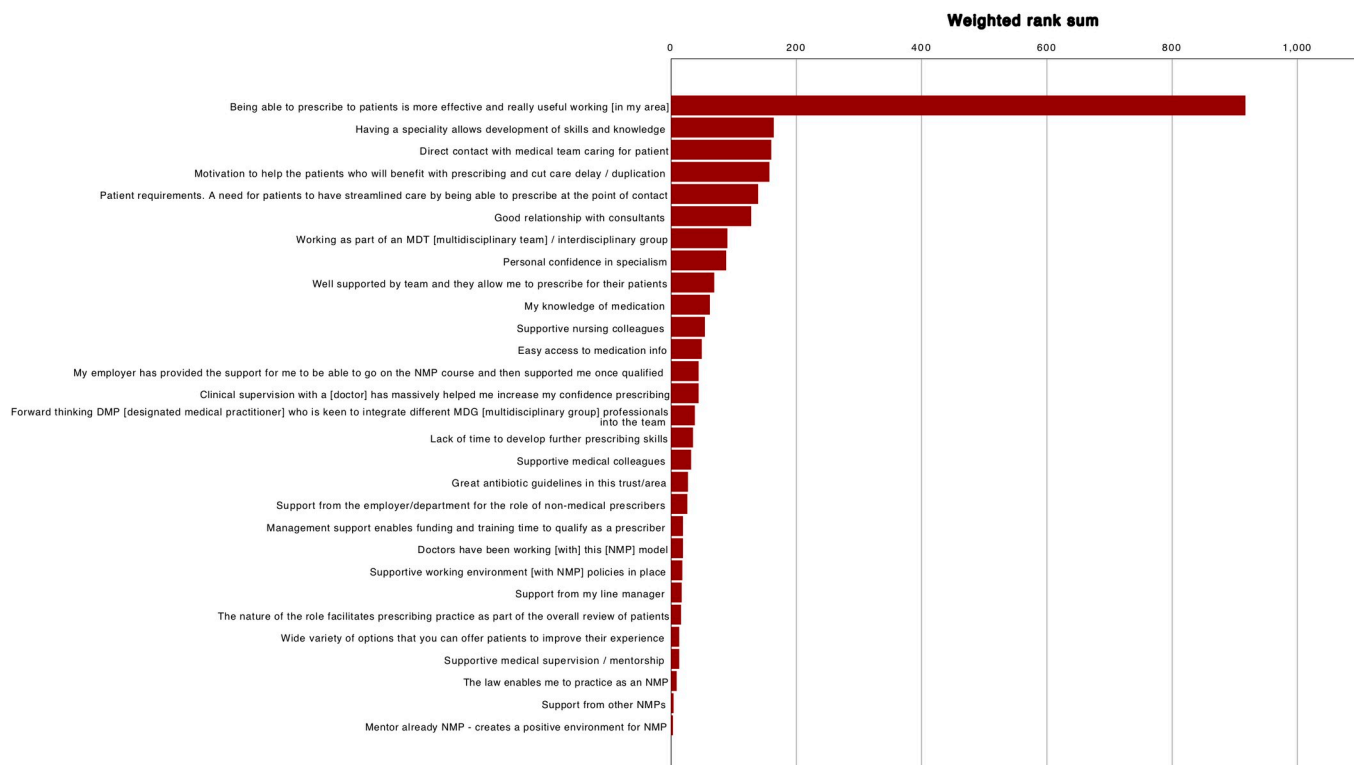


Fig 2. Ranked statements for all participants by weighted rank sum.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273.g002>

them inappropriate as discriminators. The only barrier reaching consensus concerned the lack of time to develop skills and was ranked 16th overall and outside the top ten for both pharmacists and physiotherapists, implying that while this was a concern, it was not a major deterrent to prescribing.

Equal numbers of pharmacists and physiotherapists completed Round Three, with potentially the same weighted rank sum, so it is surprising that the physiotherapist weighted rank sums were relatively low compared with pharmacy results. This may be explained by the variety of physiotherapy practice areas and associated factors indicated by the participants. This compares to pharmacists who were primarily recruited from secondary care.

Initially more pharmacist than physiotherapist prescribers were recruited, reflecting both difficulty in accessing physiotherapist prescribers and differences in prescribing legislation dates [17, 41]. Physiotherapists were more likely to have been registered in their profession longer than pharmacists. This reflects previous early prescribing studies which suggested that more experienced professionals adopted prescribing initially after its introduction to their profession [42–46]. Recruited physiotherapists worked in several healthcare settings, whereas pharmacists were mainly from secondary care. Pharmacists were more inclined to be active prescribers, which may reflect how embedded pharmacist prescribing has become, although several comments indicated that pharmacists were now in roles that did not support prescribing.

The relevance of the topic was indicated by the Round One response rate (85%), and the number of barriers and facilitators initially identified. Comments received for each round supported the high engagement level of the participants. Despite steps taken to minimise drop-out, the response rate decreased over the three rounds, with a final response rate representing

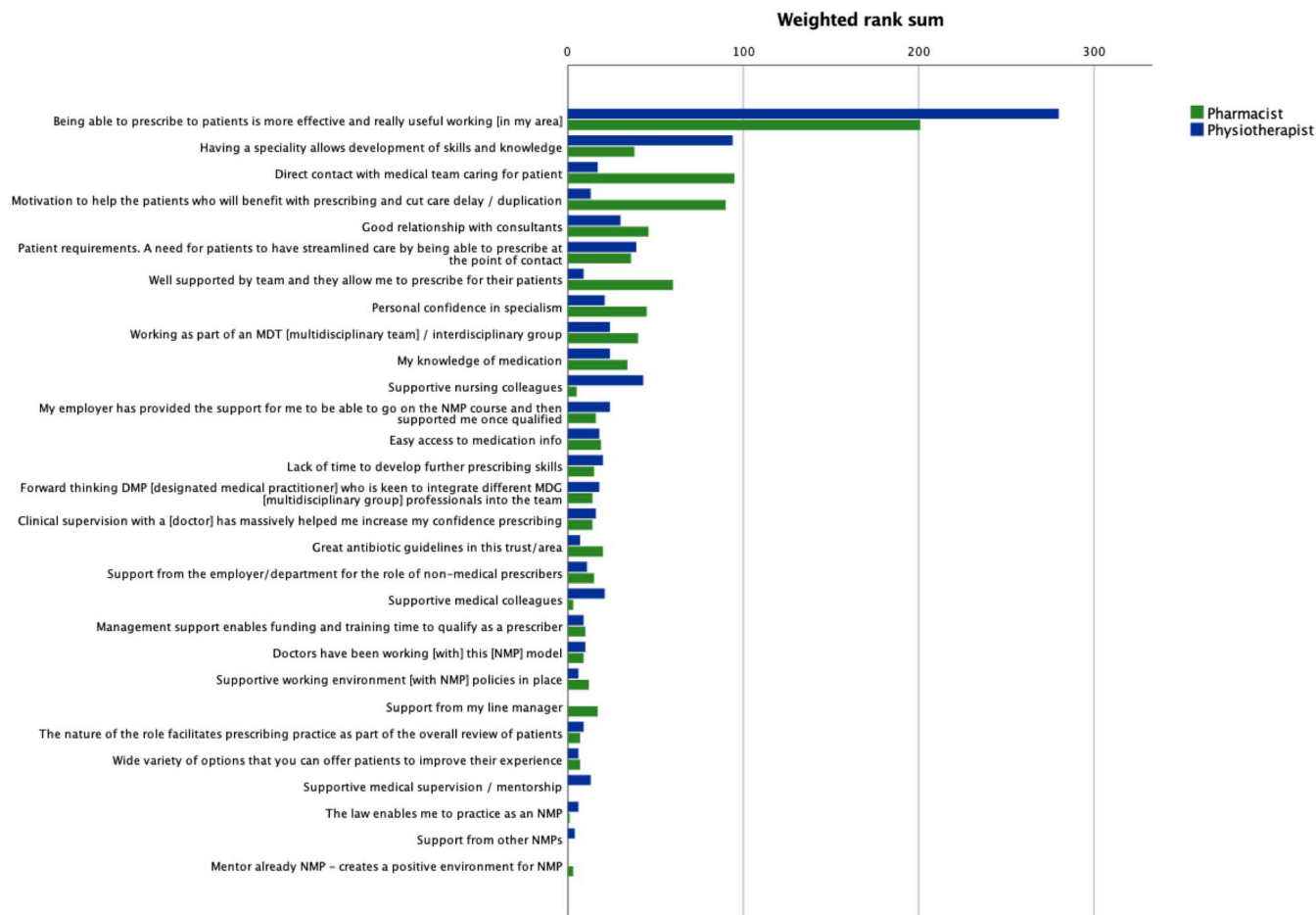


Fig 3. Ranked statements for professional groups by weighted rank sum.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246273.g003>

41% of the initial 49 participants. The survey software enabled the overall progress through each questionnaire to be reviewed, indicating the potential for questionnaire design and survey software constraints to contribute to the attrition. For Round Two, a balance was required between returning all the statements back to participants, risking disengagement if apparent repetition, and grouping similar statements as a single statement, risking introducing researcher bias [26, 38]. Consequently, the decision was made to only omit those where there was evident duplication. Supported by participant comments in Round Two, statements were removed from Round Three (as described earlier) rendering the questionnaire more manageable, whilst accepting the potential introduction of bias [26, 38]. The survey software constraints resulted in sub-optimal display for the ranking question, with participants commenting that selecting their top ten was challenging.

A small number of comments were received from pharmacist participants indicating they were unaware of prescribing constraints for some professions, or they had forgotten there were physiotherapy participants. Failure to understand these constraints is concerning as it indicates that pharmacists, responsible for dispensing prescriptions, are unfamiliar with prescribing regulations [4].

The two professions were initially selected because of the difference in independent prescribing implementation stage, with pharmacists having a six-year potential advantage over

physiotherapists. This time difference is most apparent when the participant demographics are reviewed, with physiotherapists tending to be both more experienced practitioners and less likely to be actively prescribing compared to pharmacists. However, when the ranked statements are reviewed the differences between the groups would appear to be more related to practice areas and mode of practice, than to prescribing implementation stage. The exception is the support from employers that the physiotherapist group ranked in their top ten, whereas for pharmacists this was not perceived to be as important an issue.

Strengths and limitations

This is the first study investigating and comparing prescribing barriers and facilitators in pharmacy and physiotherapy professions. The participants' level of engagement, emphasised by the Round One responses and free text comments, highlight the relevance of the topic.

The recruitment strategy relied on self-identifying participants, potentially introducing bias as participants with strong views are more inclined to volunteer [26]. Accessing physiotherapist prescribers also proved difficult, with an initial imbalance in participant numbers. Participant fatigue and attrition are recognised Delphi limitations [27, 28] and this was evident, despite approaches to minimise attrition. Software limitations influenced questionnaire design, deterring participants from completing Round Two and Three, and affecting response rate.

Conclusion

This study set out to explore the factors (both facilitators and barriers) that affected pharmacist and physiotherapist prescribing, and to determine if there were differences between the two professional groups. Initially similar numbers of facilitator and barrier statements were identified by participants, but only one barrier statement reached consensus, compared to 28 facilitator statements. Improving patient care and medical professionals' support appear to be the most important factors in enabling non-medical prescribing. In contrast the lack of time to develop prescribing skills was the only barrier to reach consensus. These results indicate that prescribing barriers are post and person specific, whereas facilitators are more likely to be generic. Differences in the ranking of facilitator statements were detected between pharmacy and physiotherapy, appearing to reflect the manner in which the two professions practice. In particular pharmacists favoured factors relating to team support whereas these were less important for physiotherapists who may work more independently. This intimates that factors identified in a previous literature review [13] may not be universally applicable to all NMP professions. Participants' opinions shape Delphi results and further research is required to determine the transferability of these results [20, 47].

Supporting information

S1 Appendix. Reporting criteria.
(DOCX)

S2 Appendix. Round One questionnaire.
(PDF)

S3 Appendix. Round Two questionnaire.
(PDF)

S4 Appendix. Round Three questionnaire.
(PDF)

S5 Appendix. Weighted rank sum example.

(DOCX)

S1 Table. Sample matrix for selecting Delphi participants.

(DOCX)

S2 Table. Consensus results for facilitator statements, Round Two—grouped by all participants and for each profession.

(DOCX)

S3 Table. Consensus results for barrier statements, Round Two—grouped by all participants and for each profession.

(DOCX)

S4 Table. Consensus results for facilitator statements, Round Three—grouped by all participants and for each profession.

(DOCX)

S5 Table. Consensus results for barrier statements, Round Three—grouped by all participants and for each profession.

(DOCX)

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Emma Graham-Clarke, Alison Rushton, John Marriott.

Data curation: Emma Graham-Clarke.

Formal analysis: Emma Graham-Clarke.

Investigation: Emma Graham-Clarke.

Methodology: Emma Graham-Clarke, Alison Rushton, John Marriott.

Project administration: Emma Graham-Clarke.

Supervision: Alison Rushton, John Marriott.

Validation: Alison Rushton, John Marriott.

Visualization: Emma Graham-Clarke.

Writing – original draft: Emma Graham-Clarke.

Writing – review & editing: Emma Graham-Clarke, Alison Rushton, John Marriott.

References

1. Department of Health. Review of prescribing, supply and administration of medicines. Final report (Crown II Report). London: HMSO1999. Available from: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130105143320/http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_4077153.pdf.
2. Department of Health. Supplementary Prescribing by Nurses, Pharmacists, Chiropodists/Podiatrists, Physiotherapists and Radiographers within the NHS in England: A guide for implementation. London2005. Report No.: 4941. Available from: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130124065910/http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_4110033.pdf.
3. Department of Health. Improving Patients' Access to Medicines: A Guide to Implementing Nurse and Pharmacist Independent Prescribing within the NHS in England. Leeds 2006. Available from: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130107105354/http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_4133747.pdf.

4. Part XVIIIB(ii)—Non-Medical Independent Prescribing (Nurses, Pharmacists, Optometrists, Physiotherapists and Chiropodists/Podiatrists). 2020 [cited 27 April 2020]. In: Electronic Drug Tariff [Internet]. NHS Business Services Authority, NHS Prescription Services, [cited 27 April 2020]. Available from: [http://www.drugtariff.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/#/00782291-DD/DD00781684/Part%20XVIIIB\(ii\)%20-%20Non-Medical%20Independent%20Prescribing%20\(Nurses,%20Pharmacists,%20Optometrists,%20Physiotherapists%20and%20Chiropodists%20Podiatrists\)](http://www.drugtariff.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/#/00782291-DD/DD00781684/Part%20XVIIIB(ii)%20-%20Non-Medical%20Independent%20Prescribing%20(Nurses,%20Pharmacists,%20Optometrists,%20Physiotherapists%20and%20Chiropodists%20Podiatrists)).
5. Graham-Clarke E, Rushton A, Noblet T, Marriott J. Non-medical prescribing in the United Kingdom National Health Service: A systematic policy review. PLoS ONE [Internet]. 2019; 14(7):[e0214630 p.]. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0214630> PMID: 31356615
6. Non-medical prescribing: NICE; (no date) [cited 30 April 2019]. Available from: <https://bnf.nice.org.uk/guidance/non-medical-prescribing.html>.
7. NHS England. Five Year Forward View 2014 24 October 2014. Available from: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/5yfv-web.pdf>.
8. NHS Wales. A Planned Primary Care Workforce for Wales: Approach and development actions to be taken in support of the plan for a primary care service in Wales up to 2018. 2015. Available from: <https://gov.wales/docs/dhss/publications/151106plannedprimarycareen.pdf>.
9. Health Education England. The future of primary care: Creating teams for tomorrow. July 2015. Available from: <https://www.hee.nhs.uk/sites/default/files/documents/The%20Future%20of%20Primary%20Care%20report.pdf>.
10. Health Education England, NHS England, Skills for Health. Musculoskeletal core capabilities framework for first point of contact practitioners. London 2018. Available from: <https://www.skillsforhealth.org.uk/news/latest-news/item/689-new-musculoskeletal-core-capabilities-framework>.
11. Latter S, Blenkinsopp A, Smith A, Chapman S, Tinelli M, Gerard K, et al. Evaluation of nurse and pharmacist independent prescribing: University of Southampton; Keele University; 2010 October 2010. 374 p.
12. Courtenay M, Carey N, Stenner K. An overview of non medical prescribing across one strategic health authority: a questionnaire survey. BMC Health Serv Res. 2012; 12:138. Epub 2012/06/05. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6963-12-138> PMID: 22657272
13. Graham-Clarke E, Rushton A, Noblet T, Marriott J. Facilitators and barriers to non-medical prescribing—A systematic review and thematic synthesis. PLoS ONE [Internet]. 2018; 13(4):[e0196471 p.]. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0196471>.
14. Health & Care Professions Council. Physiotherapists 2015 [cited 3/1/16 2016]. Available from: <http://www.hcpc-uk.co.uk/aboutregistration/professions/index.asp?id=11>.
15. Council Meeting. General Pharmaceutical Council; 2019. Available from: <https://www.pharmacyregulation.org/sites/default/files/document/gphc-council-meeting-papers-01-02-2019.pdf>.
16. The National Health Service (Miscellaneous Amendments Relating to Independent Prescribing) Regulations 2006, Stat. 913 (1 May 2006).
17. The Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2013, Stat. 1855 (20th August 2013).
18. Murphy MK, Black NA, Lamping DL, McKee CM, Sanderson CF, Askham J, et al. Consensus development methods, and their use in clinical guideline development. Health Technol Assess. 1998; 2(3):i-iv, 1–88. Epub 1998/04/30.
19. Campbell SM, Cantrill JA. Consensus methods in prescribing research. Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics. 2001; 26(1):5–14. Epub 2001/04/05. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2710.2001.00331.x> PMID: 11286603
20. Hasson F, Keeney S. Enhancing rigour in the Delphi technique research. Technol Forecast Soc Change. 2011; 78(9):1695–704. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2011.04.005>.
21. Keeney S, Hasson F, McKenna H. The Delphi technique in nursing and health research. 1 ed: Wiley-Blackwell; 2011. 198 p.
22. von der Gracht HA. Consensus measurement in Delphi studies: Review and implications for future quality assurance. Technol Forecast Soc Change. 2012; 79(8):1525–36. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2012.04.013>.
23. Jünger S, Payne SA, Brine J, Radbruch L, Brearley SG. Guidance on Conducting and REporting DElphi Studies (CREDES) in palliative care: Recommendations based on a methodological systematic review. Palliative Medicine. 2017; 31(8):684–706. Epub 2017/02/14. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0269216317690685> PMID: 28190381
24. Ritchie J, Lewis J, Elam G, Tennant R, Rahim N. Designing and selecting samples. In: Ritchie J, Lewis J, Nicholls CM, Ormston R, editors. Qualitative Research Practice. 2 ed. London: Sage Publications Ltd; 2014. p. 111–45.

25. Palinkas LA, Horwitz SM, Green CA, Wisdom JP, Duan N, Hoagwood K. Purposeful Sampling for Qualitative Data Collection and Analysis in Mixed Method Implementation Research. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research*. 2015; 42(5):533–44. Epub 2013/11/07. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10488-013-0528-y> PMID: 24193818
26. Hasson F, Keeney S, McKenna H. Research guidelines for the Delphi survey technique. *J Adv Nurs*. 2000; 32(4):1008–15. Epub 2000/11/30. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2648.2000.t01-1-01567.x> PMID: 11095242
27. Keeney S, Hasson F, McKenna H. Consulting the oracle: ten lessons from using the Delphi technique in nursing research. *J Adv Nurs*. 2006; 53(2):205–12. Epub 2006/01/21. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2648.2006.03716.x> PMID: 16422719
28. Hung HL, Altschuld JW, Lee YF. Methodological and conceptual issues confronting a cross-country Delphi study of educational program evaluation. *Evaluation and program planning*. 2008; 31(2):191–8. Epub 2008/04/12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.evalprogplan.2008.02.005> PMID: 18403018
29. McMillan SS, King M, Tully MP. How to use the nominal group and Delphi techniques. *Int J Clin Pharm*. 2016; 38(3):655–62. Epub 5 February 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11096-016-0257-x> PMID: 26846316
30. Hsieh H-F, Shannon SE. Three Approaches to Qualitative Content Analysis. *Qualitative Health Research*. 2005; 15(9):1277–88. Epub 2005/10/06. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732305276687> PMID: 16204405
31. Elo S, Kyngäs H. The qualitative content analysis process. *J Adv Nurs*. 2008; 62(1):107–15. Epub 2008/03/21. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2648.2007.04569.x> PMID: 18352969
32. Vaismoradi M, Turunen H, Bondas T. Content analysis and thematic analysis: Implications for conducting a qualitative descriptive study. *Nurs Health Sci*. 2013; 15(3):1442–2018. Epub 2013/03/14. <https://doi.org/10.1111/nhs.12048> PMID: 23480423
33. Pope C, Mays N, Popay J. Synthesizing qualitative and quantitative health evidence: a guide to methods. Maidenhead, England: Open University Press, McGraw Hill Education; 2007.
34. McColl E, Jacoby A, Thomas L, Soutter J, Bamford C, Steen N, et al. Design and use of questionnaires: a review of best practice applicable to surveys of Health Service staff and patients. *Health Technology Assessment*. 2001; 5(31):1–256. Epub 2002/01/26. <https://doi.org/10.3310/hta5310> PMID: 11809125
35. Rushton AB, Fawkes CA, Carnes D, Moore AP. A modified Delphi consensus study to identify UK osteopathic profession research priorities. *Manual Ther*. 2014; 19(5):445–52. Epub 07 May 2014. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.math.2014.04.013> PMID: 24855956
36. Wiangkham T, Duda J, Haque MS, Rushton A. Development of an active behavioural physiotherapy intervention (ABPI) for acute whiplash-associated disorder (WAD) II management: A modified Delphi study. *BMJ Open*. 2016; 6(9) (no pagination)(e011764):e011764. Epub 2016/09/16. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2016-011764> PMID: 27630069
37. Schmidt RC. Managing Delphi Surveys Using Nonparametric Statistical Techniques. *Decision Sciences*. 1997; 28(3):763–74. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-5915.1997.tb01330.x>
38. Hicks CM. *Research Methods for Clinical Therapists: Applied project design and analysis*. 5 ed: Churchill Livingstone; 2009.
39. Zambaldi M, Beasley I, Rushton A. Return to play criteria after hamstring muscle injury in professional football: a Delphi consensus study. *BJSM online*. 2017; 51(16):1221–6. Epub 2017/03/02. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2016-097131> PMID: 28246078
40. Holey EA, Feeley JL, Dixon J, Whittaker VJ. An exploration of the use of simple statistics to measure consensus and stability in Delphi studies. *BMC Med Res Methodol*. 2007; 7(1):52. Epub 2007/11/30. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2288-7-52> PMID: 18045508
41. The Medicines for Human Use (Prescribing) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Order 2006, Stat. 915 (1 May 2006).
42. Weiss MC, Sutton J, Adams C. Exploring innovation in pharmacy practice: A qualitative evaluation of supplementary prescribing by pharmacists. London: Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; March 2006 2006.
43. Courtenay M, Carey N, Burke J. Independent extended and supplementary nurse prescribing practice in the UK: a national questionnaire survey. *Int J Nurs Stud*. 2007; 44(7):1093–101. Epub 2006/06/06. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2006.04.005> PMID: 16750832
44. Courtenay M, Carey N. Nurse independent prescribing and nurse supplementary prescribing practice: national survey. *J Adv Nurs*. 2008; 61(3):291–9. Epub 2008/01/17. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2648.2007.04512.x> PMID: 18197863

45. Hacking S, Taylor J. An evaluation of the scope and practice of Non Medical Prescribing in the North West: For NHS North West. School of Nursing & Caring Sciences, University of Central Lancashire; June 2010 2010.
46. Prescribers Survey Report. London: General Pharmaceutical Council; 2016. p. 54. Available from: https://www.pharmacyregulation.org/sites/default/files/gphc_prescribers_survey_report.pdf.
47. Malterud K. Qualitative research: standards, challenges, and guidelines. The Lancet. 2001; 358 (9280):483–8. Epub 2001/08/22. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(01\)05627-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(01)05627-6).