

Does a multifaceted intervention improve the competence in the diagnosis of skin cancer by general practitioners?

Submission date 04/04/2011	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered ☒ Protocol
Registration date 14/04/2011	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan ☐ Results
Last Edited 06/09/2013	Condition category Cancer	☐ Individual participant data ☐ Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title
Does a multifaceted intervention improve the competence in the diagnosis of skin cancer by general practitioners? A randomised controlled trial

Acronym

minSKIN

Study objectives

A multifaceted intervention with general practitioners (GPs) (including technical equipment and a continuous feedback on skin lesions) leads to an improved competence in the diagnosis of skin cancer by GPs.

On 06/09/2013 the target number of participants was changed from 60 to 78.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

The ethics committee of the Kanton Zurich (Kantonale Ethik-Kommission Zürich) approved on the 01/03/2011 (KEK-ZH-NR: 2010-0384/5)

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Single-centre randomised two-armed interventional study

Study type(s)

Diagnostic

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Skin cancer

Interventions

Both groups:

Dermatological training course (duration: one day)

Intervention group:

1. Magnifying glass (Lumio loupe) with integrated polarised light source allowing subsurface examination
2. Digital consumer camera
3. GPs send pictures of skin lesions to the study dermatologist and get continuous problem based feedback and teaching based on these pictures

Control group:

No further intervention, GPs provide usual care

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Competence in the diagnosis of skin cancer by GPs, measured as the percentage of correctly classified pictures of skin lesions.

The measures will be assessed at baseline before the dermatological workshop (T0), immediately after the dermatological workshop (T1) and after one year of continuous feedback with the intervention group (T2).

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Histopathology of excised skin lesions
2. Age, sex and skin type of patients with skin lesions

Completion date

31/08/2012

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. GPs in the Canton of Zurich
2. Provide basic medical care with a workload of at least 20 hours per week
3. Do not plan to retire or to move away during the study period

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. GPs from other Cantons than Zurich
2. Workload of less than 20 hours per week

Date of first enrolment

01/04/2011

Date of final enrolment

31/08/2012

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Switzerland

Study participating centre
Institute of General Practice
Zürich
Switzerland
8091

Sponsor information

Organisation
Institute of General Practice - University of Zurich (Switzerland)

ROR
<https://ror.org/02crff812>

Funder(s)

Funder type
Other

Funder Name
Institute of General Practice - University of Zurich (Institut für Hausarztmedizin der Universität Zürich) (Switzerland)

Funder Name
Swiss Academy for Medical Sciences (SAMW) (Switzerland) (grant number RRMA 4-11)

Funder Name
MEDA Pharma AG (Switzerland)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary
Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Protocol article	protocol	30/06/2011		Yes	No