

#### Appendix 4. Ordinal regression models<sup>A</sup> of differences in overall confidence in managing primary care presentations among GP registrars by presentation type and age group (n=890)

	Unadjusted			Adjusted <sup>B</sup>		
	OR	95% CI	P	OR	95% CI	P
<b>Presentation type<sup>C</sup></b>						
Non-acute (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute	41.37	(37.14, 46.09)	<0.001	41.38	(37.15, 46.10)	<0.001
Routine	40.74	(34.45, 48.18)	<0.001	40.74	(34.45, 48.18)	<0.001
<b>Age group - Non-acute<sup>D</sup></b>						
Paediatric (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adult	3.13	(2.88, 3.39)	<0.001	3.12	(2.88, 3.39)	<0.001
<b>Age group - Acute<sup>E</sup></b>						
Paediatric (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adult	3.95	(3.51, 4.43)	<0.001	3.94	(3.51, 4.43)	<0.001

<sup>A</sup>Separate models were fitted for each of presentation type, patient age group (non-acute presentations) and patient age group (acute presentations).

<sup>B</sup>Regression models adjusted for age and gender.

<sup>C</sup>Among paediatric presentations only.

<sup>D</sup>Non-acute includes mood disorder, mental health, behavioural problems, autism, sleeping/feeding and soiling for paediatric presentations and multimorbidity, mental illness, palliative care and aged care for adult presentations.

<sup>E</sup>Acute includes upper respiratory tract infection (URTI), acute otitis media (AOM), asthma, gastroenteritis and sick (recognition of the sick child) for paediatric presentations and URTI, asthma and gastroenteritis for adult presentations.

CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; - indicates reference group, for which values are not calculated.