Evidence Based Medicine

Dr. ATOOSA ETEZADI MD Obstetrics and Gynaecology Assistant professor of GUILAN University of MEDICAL SCIENCES

Definition

- Conscientious, explicit and judicious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients
- "the use of mathematical estimates of the risk of benefit and harm, derived from highquality research on population samples, to inform clinical decision-making in the diagnosis, investigation or management of individual patients

What is evidence-based medicine?

"Evidence-based medicine is the integration of best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient values" Sackett DL



WHY Evidence Based Medicine (EBM)?

Best for Patients

Protect Doctors (medico-legal cases)

What Pushes Us ...

Toward

- Risk of patient harm
- Want to do better
- Avoid litigation
- Curiosity
- Prove colleagues wrong
- Anxiety
- Internet informed patient

Away

- Time
- We already know the answer
- Fatigue
- Access
- Inferiority complex-anxietyafraid of admitting knowledge gaps
- Laziness
- Lack of support
- Previous failure at searching
- Lack of resources
- No one else does it
- Fear of change

The Five Steps of Evidence Based Practice

1. Asking Focused Questions: *translation of uncertainty to an answerable question*

2. Finding the Evidence: *systematic retrieval of best evidence available*

3. Critical Appraisal: *testing evidence for validity, clinical relevance, and applicability*

4. Making a Decision: application of results in practice

5. Evaluating Performance: *auditing evidence-based decisions*

EBM practice requires: 5 A's

- Asking
- Acquiring
- Appraising
- Applying
- Assessing

Five steps in EBM

- 1. Formulate an answerable question
- 2. Track down the best evidence
- 3. Critically appraise the evidence for:
 - Validity
 - Impact (size of the benefit)
 - Applicability
- 4. Integrate with clinical expertise and patient values
- 5. Evaluate our effectiveness and efficiency
 - keep a record; improve the process

1. Asking Focused Questions: *translation of uncertainty to an answerable question*

- Anatomy of a well articulated question
- 1. the patient or problem being addressed
- 2. the intervention or exposure being considered
- 3. the comparison intervention or exposure, when relevant
- 4. the clinical outcomes of interest

2. Finding the Evidence: *systematic retrieval of best evidence available*

Look for secondary sources:

- Guidelines: UK <u>National Library for Health</u>, <u>NICE</u>, <u>SIGN</u>; US <u>National</u> <u>Guidelines Clearinghouse</u>; <u>Canadian Medical Association</u>; <u>New Zealand</u> <u>Guidelines Group</u>. Royal college of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (<u>www.rcog.org.uk</u>), ACOG, <u>وزارت بهداشت</u>
- CATs: <u>CAT Crawler</u>
- Evidence-Based Summaries: <u>Bandolier</u>, <u>Clinical Evidence</u>
- Structured Abstracts: EBM Online, ACP Journal Club
- Systematic Reviews: <u>Cochrane Library</u>
- To search several of the databases simultaneously you can
 use: <u>www.tripdatabase.com</u>

Search for Primary Sources e.g. PubMED

Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists www.rcog.org.uk

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How guidance is produced	Accidents and injuries • Alcohol • Behaviour change •	Cancer Cardiovascular disease Child health					
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حمعه ٢٥ مرداد ٢٩٢ - ١٢٩٢ PM 2:19:30 💿 شرکت های دارویی از فرصت ایجاد شده توسط گمرک استفاده کنند/ آغاز آزادسازی داروها از





English



دکتر سید حسن هاشمی وزیر بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی شد/ <mark>رای</mark> اعتماد بی سابقه نمایندگان

- توانمندی های اجرایی، علمی و پژوهشی دکتر هاشمی در خوزه سلامت متمرثمر خواهد بود
- اعلام اسامی تقدیرشدگان در عرصه ترویج با شیر مادر اعلام شد
- تغذیه باشیر مادر دو سوم مرگ و میر توزادان را کاهش می دهد
 - نوزاد حق دارد از شير مادر تغذيه كند
- اعلام اسامی برگزیدگان پنجمین جشنواره فرهنگی دانشجویان علوم پزشکی کشور





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درمان و مراقبت





3. Critical Appraisal: *testing evidence for validity, clinical relevance, and applicability*

- Secondary sources e.g. RCOG guidelines
 - Appraisal has been performed with level of evidence clearly written next to each statement

- Primary sources e.g. Pubmed
 - Appraisal kits available on <u>www.cebm.net</u>
 , **CATmaker** is a computer-assisted critical appraisal tool

Classification of evidence levels

1++ High-quality meta-analyses, systematic reviews of randomised controlled trials or randomised controlled trials with a very low risk of bias

- 1+ Well-conducted meta-analyses, systematic reviews of randomised controlled trials or randomised controlled trials with a low risk of bias
- Meta-analyses, systematic reviews of randomised controlled trials or randomised controlled trials with a high risk of bias
- 2++ High-quality systematic reviews of case-control or cohort studies or highquality case-control or cohort studies with a very low risk of confounding, bias or chance and a high probability that the relationship is causal
- 2+ Well-conducted case-control or cohort studies with a low risk of confounding, bias or chance and a moderate probability that the relationship is causal
- 2- Case-control or cohort studies with a high risk of confounding, bias or chance and a significant risk that the relationship is not causal
- 3 Non-analytical studies; e.g. case reports, case series
- 4 Expert opinion

Grades of recommendations

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В

С

D

At least one meta-analysis, systematic reviews or randomised controlled trial rated as 1++ and directly applicable to the target population; or

A systematic review of randomised controlled trials or a body of evidence consisting principally of studies rated as 1+, directly applicable to the target population and demonstrating overall consistency of results

A body of evidence including studies rated as 2++ directly applicable to the target population and demonstrating overall consistency of results; or Extrapolated evidence from studies rated as 1++ or 1+

A body of evidence including studies rated as 2+ directly applicable to the target population and demonstrating overall consistency of results; or

Extrapolated evidence from studies rated as 2++

Evidence level 3 or 4; or

Extrapolated evidence from studies rated as 2+

Good practice point

 \checkmark

Recommended best practice based on the clinical experience of the guideline development group 4. Making a Decision: *application of results in practice*

 Internal validity refers to the extent a study properly measures what it is meant to.

 External validity refers to the extent to which we can generalize the results of a trial to the population of interest 5. Evaluating Performance: *auditing evidence-based decisions*

Auditing your process and/or results

Interested to learn more ?

http://www.cebm.net/

Centre for Evidence Based Medicine





Welcome to CEBM

Welcome to the web site of the Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine in Oxford in the UK

Our broad aim is to develop, teach and promote evidence-based health care and provide support and resources to doctors and health care professionals to help maintain the highest standards of medicine.

Learn more about EBM and the CEBM.

EBM Tools & Resources

The latest FREE tools for effective practice and teaching of evidence-based medicine.

*	CATmaker
-	PowerPoint presentations
1	More EBM Tools



Current Courses & Workshops

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Duwation:

We offer a range of courses to clinicians and other healthcare professionals seeking to develop their EBM skills.

Duration:	3 days	Download Application Form
Dates:	30th March - 1st April 2009	Apply Online
Venue:	St Hugh's College, Oxford University	More Information
Title:	Teaching Evidence-Based Practice	

What's New

5th International Conference of Evidence-Based Health Care This year's conference has been announced for Taormina (Italy). More News

Journal Watch - research reviews Evidence-Based Views - latest blog PaT Plot - new EBM tool

CEBM in Action - Workshop Videos Paul Glasziou - EBM in Practice Carl Heneghan - Diagnostic Tests

EBM Journal

Evidence-based medicine is published by the BMJ bi-monthly. It alerts clinicians to the latest EBM advances.



Find out more

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Download Application Form



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MSc in Evidence-Based Health Care

The MSc in Evidence-Based Health Care is part of the Oxford International Programme in Evidence-Based Health Care, and is offered as a part-time course consisting of six taught modules and a dissertation.

This is a joint Programme with the Department of Primary Health Care and the Department for Continuing Education's Continuing Professional Development Centre and a particular aim of the Programme is to strengthen the natural links with the the CEBM.

A former MSc in EBHC student, Bradley Johnston, wrote to us when he heard that the Masters in EBHC was being restarted. He said:



Masters Programme

"I enjoyed the learning environment immensely while in the MSc program. The teaching and learning philosophy (e.g., small group, self-directed, problem-based, interactive) fits very nicely with my own views and I hope to participate in this type of educational environment again very soon. I can't think of a learning environment that would be more exciting than that of the EBHC MSc course."

To find out more please visit the Department of Continuing Education at Oxford University.



Common mistakes in teaching EBM

- Teaching EBM fails:
 - When learning how to do research is emphasised over how to use it
 - When learning how to do statistics is emphasised over how to interpret them
 - When teaching EBM is limited to finding flaws in published research

Common mistakes in teaching EBM

Teaching EBM fails:

- When it humiliates learners for not already knowing the 'right' fact or answer
- When it bullies learners to decide to act based on fear of others' authority or power, rather than on authoritative evidence and rational argument
- When the amount of teaching exceeds the available time or the learner's attention

Coping with the overload: three *possible* things you might try



A. Read guidelines & evidence-based abstraction journal (and cancel other journals)





B. Keep a logbook of your own clinical questions

C. Run a case-discussion journal club with your practice

Take home messages

- EBM should be the language of medicine
- EBM should be taught in medical schools and hospitals
- EMB should be taught to patients!
- Look for the answerable questions in secondary sources first (UK RCOG, NICE, ACOG, SOGC, RCOG for AUS and NZ
- Challenge colleagues by asking for evidence
- Explain to patients the evidences for treatments and investigations

Thank You