Effective Teacher Series 2007-2008

Teaching Evidence-Based Medicine

(= Your Normal Clinical Practice)

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Goals & Objectives

- Goals = Mine
 - Show you how you already use "EBM" every day
- Objectives = Yours
 - Identify the 5 elements of the evidence cycle
 - Use them in the process of making a diagnosis
 - Use them to frame a clinical question
 - List local evidence-based resources
 - List resources for critical appraisal

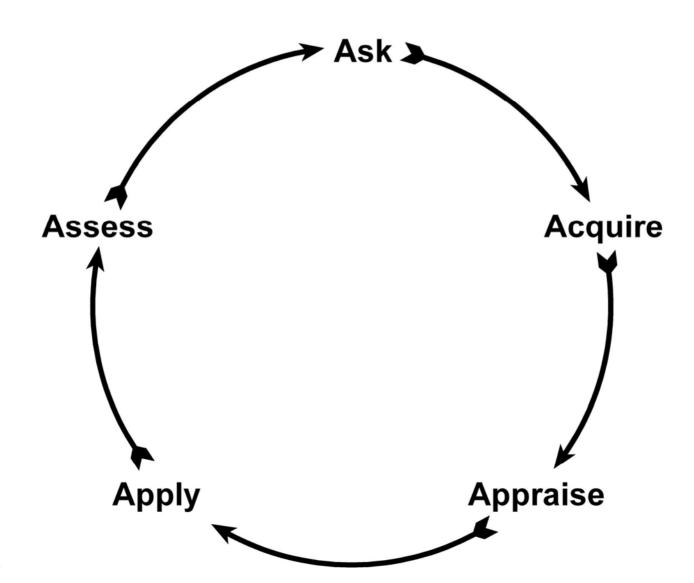


The Elements of the Evidence Cycle

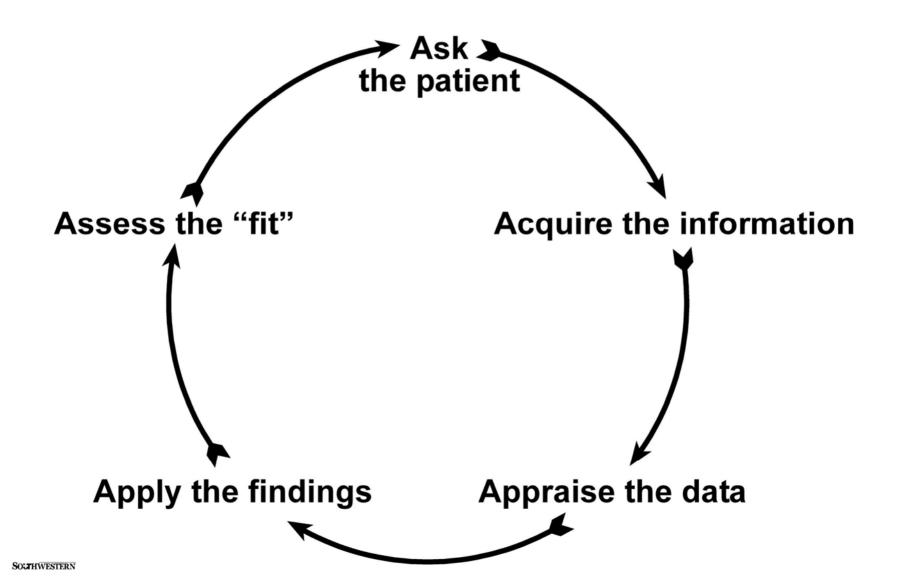
- Ask
 - ASK a question
- Acquire
 - ACQUIRE the information to answer the question
- Appraise
 - APPRAISE the data
- Apply
 - APPLY the results of your appraisal
- Assess
 - ASSESS the effects of your application



The Evidence "Cycle" Elements



The Diagnosis Cycle



The Elements of the Diagnosis Cycle

Ask

ASK the patient questions = take a history

Acquire

ACQUIRE information = physical examination & standard tests

Appraise

APPRAISE data = make a working diagnosis

Apply

APPLY findings = diagnose, Rx, differential

Assess

ASSESS fit = what isn't explained, what doesn't get better



Ask a question

Ask a clinical question = What is the diagnosis?

Example:

- A febrile patient with suspected alcoholic cirrhosis has ascites
- Lymphocytic predominance in ascitic fluid analysis
- Is this tuberculous peritonitis?
- Ask a clinical question = What is the treatment?
- Example:
 - A patient with altered mentation from hepatic encephalopathy
 - Is lactulose the preferred therapy?



PICOT

What is PICOT?

- What it isn't
 - PICOT isn't picot, thread-like loops on lace
 - PICOT isn't pico de gallo, an edible treat
 - PICOT isn't pico-, one trillionth e.g. picomoles, 10⁻¹²
- What it is = How to ask an "EBM answerable" question
 - P = Patient or population
 - I = Intervention (diagnostic test)
 - C = Comparison (gold standard)
 - O = Outcome
 - T = Type of evidence (study design)



PICOT Practice – Diagnosis

- P = Patient or population
 - Patients with ascites
- I = Intervention or diagnostic test
 - Lymphocyte predominance in ascitic fluid
- C = Comparison or gold standard
 - Peritoneal biopsy
- O = Outcome i.e. how good is the diagnostic test
 - Likelihood of tuberculosis
- T = Type of evidence
 - Systematic review, case series (this instance)
 - Prospective blind comparison



Clinical Question – Diagnosis

- In a patient with ascites, when should the finding of lymphocyte predominance in the ascitic fluid lead to peritoneal bx for possible tuberculous peritonitis?
- Population = Patients with ascites
- Intervention or test = Lymphocyte predominance in ascitic fluid
- Comparison = Peritoneal biopsy
- Outcome = Likelihood of tuberculous peritonitis
- Type of evidence = Systematic review or case series



Acquiring or Accessing the Evidence

• "Evidence may be published in a wide variety of sources including original journal articles, reviews and synopses of primary studies, practice guidelines, and traditional and innovative medical textbooks."

From: User's Guide to the Medical Literature

- Finding sources of evidence:
 - Search = WWW in 2007
 - Useful filters e.g. PubMed Clinical Queries
 - Expert searchers = Librarians at UT Southwestern
- "Useless" filters
 - Opinion with incomplete or inaccurate references
 - Textbook references without annotation



User's Guide: A Book!

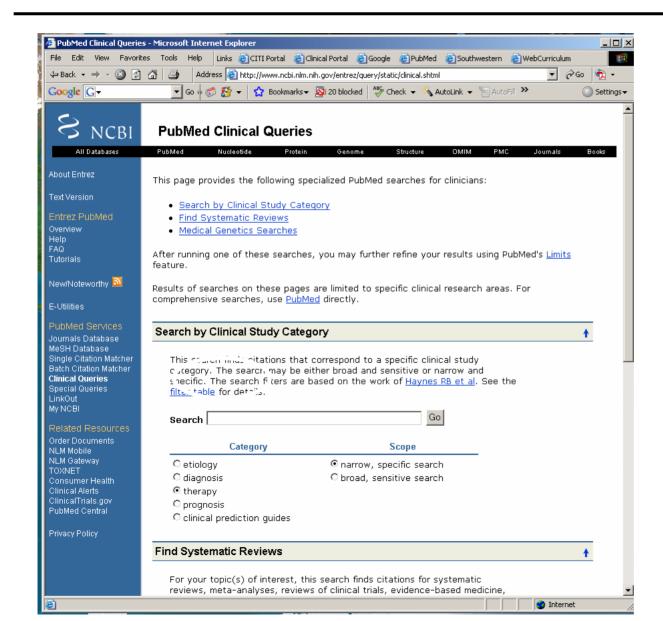


User's Guide to the Medical Literature A Manual for Evidence-Based Clinical Practice

Edited by Gordon Guyatt, MD and Drummond Rennie, MD 2002 (6th printing March 2007)

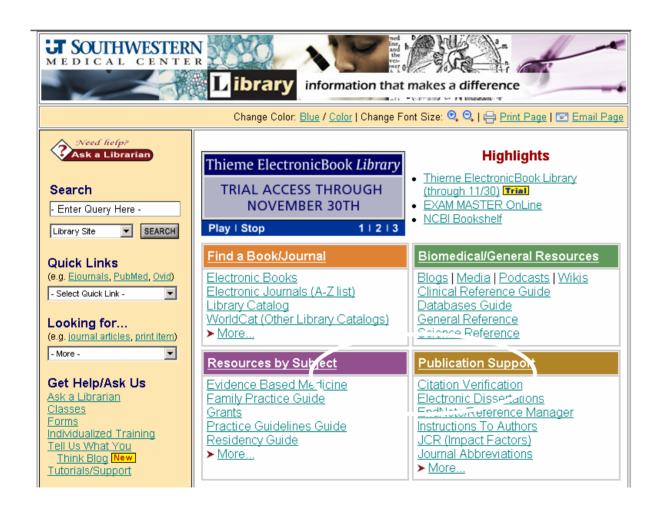
MEDICAL CENTER

PubMed Clinical Queries





UT Southwestern Library



Resources by Subject: Evidence-Based Medicine



UT Southwestern's Web Resources – A & B



Tip: Ask a librarian!



UT Southwestern's Web Resources – B to D

Library Services

Interlibrary Loan (ILLiad)
Library Toolbar
Renew Library Materials
Request a Library Card
More...

General Information

Directions | Hours
Job Posting
Library News
New Items Added
Off-Campus Access
Photocopying and Printing
More...

- Best Practice Information Sheets (Joanna Briggs Institute)
- Biohumanities Podcasts
- CINAHL Evidence Based Care Sheets
- Clinfowiki: The Clinical Information Wiki
- Clinical Cases and Images
- Clinical Evidence (BMJ) Electronic Book
- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (Wiley)
- Cochrane Collaboration
- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Wiley)
- ☐ VPN Cochrane Library (Wiley)
- ☐ VPN Cochrane Methodology Register (Wiley)
- Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (Wiley)
- Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries, 2nd ed., 2006
 (NCBI) Electronic Book
- Duke University Medical Center Library PDA Formatted Files



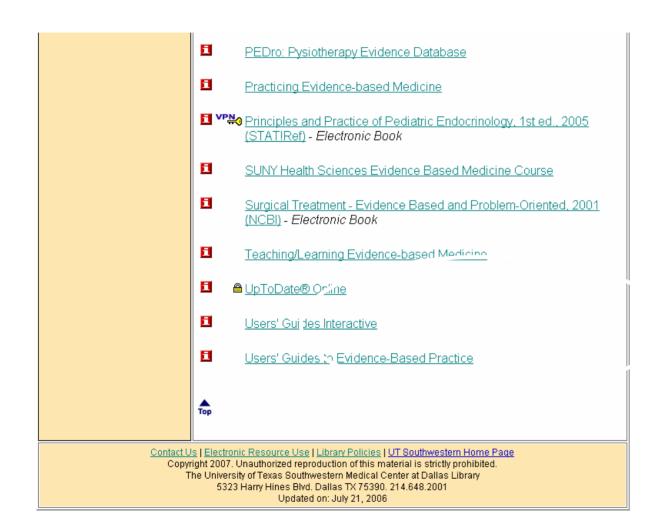
UT Southwestern's Web Resources – E to N

П Effective Clinical Practice Primers **□ VP№** Evidence Matters Evidence-Based Medicine Evidence-Based Medicine - Calculator Evidence-based Practice Centers Evidence-based Practice Centers (EPC) Evidence Reports **□** VP№ FIRSTConsult Health Services/Technology Assessment Text - HSTAT (NCBI) -Electronic Book ■ VPN Health Technology Assessment Database (Wiley) 8 Introduction to Evidence-Based Medicine ■ VPN MedCalc 3000 П National Electronic Library for Health Navigating the Maze Netting the Evidence: A ScHARR Introduction to Evidence Based Practice on the Internet

I VP₩ NHS Economic Evaluation Database (Wiley)



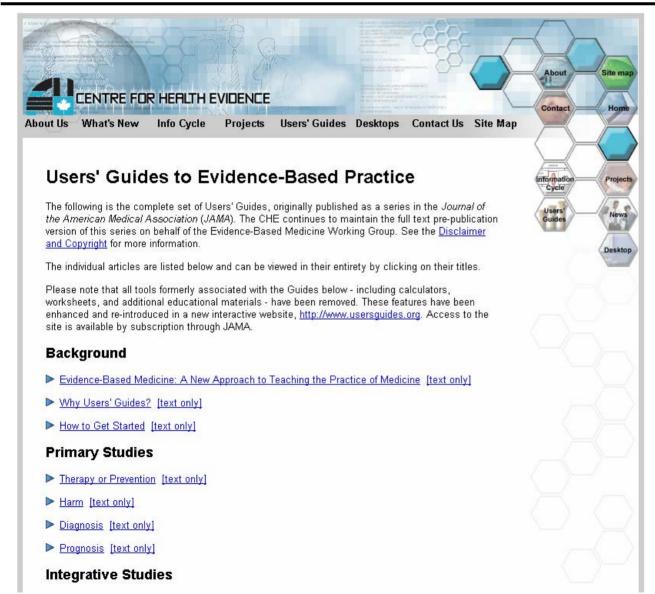
UT Southwestern's Web Resources – P to Z



U = UpToDate & User's Guides



User's Guides to Evidence-Based Practice





Types of Evidence

Individuals

- Anecdote
- Empiric observation
- Case reports
- Case series
- N of 1 randomized controlled trial

Comparisons

- Retrospective case-control study
- Prospective cohort study
- Randomized controlled trial
- Meta-analysis
- Systematic review
- Each can be worthwhile or not



Validity and Bias = Critical Appraisal

- My simple guide to keep me out of trouble
- Read the abstract Do the conclusions make sense?
- Read the methods Can I understand them?
- Did the authors follow the "rules"?
 - Design Randomization, blinding, controls
 - Patients Inclusion and exclusion criteria
 - Outcomes What was measured, in how many?
 - Statistics Get help when I need it
- Stop and re-consider if any answer is no



Useful Types of Evidence

- Valid i.e. measures what it purports to measure
- Without bias i.e. no distortion of results by a neglected factor
- Relevant to your patient's diagnosis and situation
- Accessible in a complete form to permit conclusions on validity, bias and relevance
- Findable i.e. at your fingertips, and fast too!



Types of Evidence – Hierarchies

- Q: What constitutes the "best evidence"?
- A: It depends
- Evidence can be minimal e.g. empiric observation of your patient, the N of 1 randomized controlled trial
- Evidence can be maximal e.g. derived from a systematic review of all literature in all languages
- Best = Valid, without bias and relevant



Hierarchies

- Clinical question 1 = What is the diagnosis?
- Clinical question 2 = What is the treatment?

Ask a clinical question	Hierarchical approach	Answers from evidence
What is the diagnosis?	Differential diagnosis	Case(s)
	Diagnosis & prognosis	Controlled comparison(s)
		Systematic review(s)

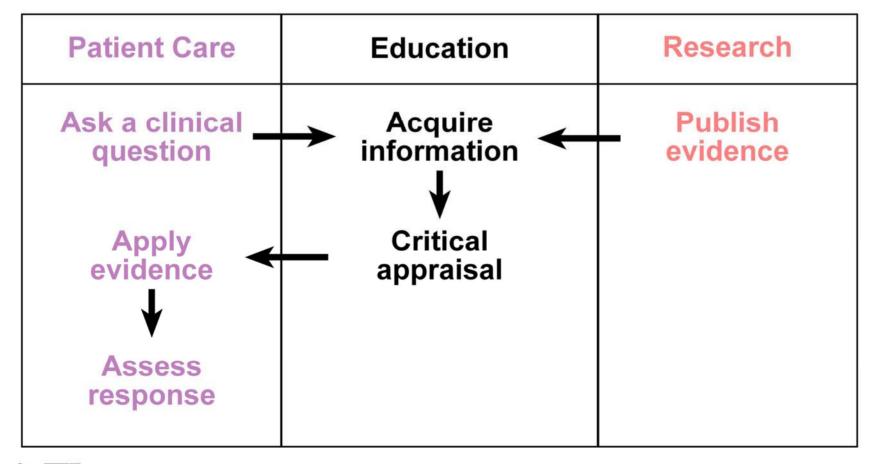
Hierarchies

- Clinical question 1 = What is the diagnosis?
- Clinical question 2 = What is the treatment?

Ask a clinical question	Hierarchical approach	Answers from evidence
	Differential diagnosis	Case(s)
	Diagnosis & prognosis	Controlled comparison(s)
What is the treatment?	Therapy & harm	Systematic review(s)

Ask a question

- Clinical question 1 = What is the diagnosis?
- Clinical question 2 = What is the treatment?



What do we need to know?

- Clinical question 1 = What is the diagnosis?
- Clinical question 2 = What is the treatment?

